Rowhedge Wharf S98 Pumping Main

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Prepared by:	Stuart Ladd (Project Officer)
Checked by:	James Drummond-Murray (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Lawrence Billington (Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500
e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

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Rowhedge Wharf S98 Pumping Main

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Stuart Ladd BA MA PCIfA

With contributions from Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA
and illustrations by Séverine Bézie BA MA
and Dave Brown BA

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Summary

In January 2018 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation of eight 30m trenches in advance of an Anglian water pipeline at Rowhedge Road, Old Heath, Colchester (TM 0200 2257 to TM 0293 2192).

Sparse finds of prehistoric, Roman and Early Saxon date were retrieved from subsoil layers. These potentially attest to contemporary activity in the vicinity but it is possible they were introduced to the site by soiling on the fields near Battleswick Farm.

One trench at the northern end of the scheme encountered quarry pit features of post-medieval to 19th century date, and a small cellar and drain associated with a building known to have stood near the site at the time.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by James Drummond-Murray. The fieldwork was directed by Stuart Ladd, who was supported by Thomas Lucking. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Louzolo. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natash Dodwell, and prepared the archive under the management of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Anglian Water to undertake a trial trench evaluation prior to upgrading the Rowhedge Wharf Pumping Main.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as best practice prior to construction of the proposed pumping main. A brief was set by Jess Tipper outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to mitigate the impact of the scheme on archaeological remains. A written scheme of investigation (Drummond-Murray 2017) was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The proposed pumping main route parallels the north side of Rowhedge Road, Old Heath in the Borough of Colchester (Fig. 1). The site lies on the hills to the south of the River Colne, approximately 3km south-east of the historic centre of Colchester.

1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Thames Group sedimentary clay, silt and sand, overlain with Kesgrave sand and gravels. Most trenches revealed sands and gravels, although clay silts were present on the lower south-eastern slope (Trenches 1 and 2, see Fig. 2).

1.2.3 The south-eastern bulk of the site has been used for growing sugar beet whilst the field northwest of Cleavelands Farm was a grass paddock.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Relevant Essex HER entries within fields adjacent to the pipeline route are shown on Figure 2. Additional entries are mentioned, where potentially relevant.

Undated

1.3.2 Crop marks of a short stretch of double-ditched track, linear features and pits are noted in the fields to the north of the site, east of Cleavelands Farm (MCC8979).

Prehistoric

1.3.3 A Palaeolithic handaxe was found some 300m north-west of the pipeline in 1964 (MCC7100). A polished Neolithic axe was found east of Donyland Hall (MCC8226) approximately 1km south-west of the scheme.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.4 The site lies in the former parish of Old Heath (from Old Hythe), named after the site of an Anglo-Saxon port (Baggs *et al* 1994). The north-western end of the route (Trench 9) lay around 500m south-east of the historic settlement named Old Heath and Old Heath Common (MCC9166), about 250m south-west of the old line of the River Colne.

Medieval

1.3.5 The Grade II Listed farmhouse (1442592) at Battleswick Farm is of 16th century origins and was probably the centre of an estate described as early as 1323 (Baggs *et al* 1994b), a grange of Wivenhoe Hall (MCC9292). Rowhedge Road and the pipeline route passed through this estate, c.150m from the farmhouse.

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.6 Rowhedge Road was a shorter track from 1777 to 1846 (Baggs 1994b, fig. 35), reaching past the field containing Trench 9 but not extending as far south-east as Trenches 1-7.

1.3.7 The 1839 tithe map (ERO D/CT 91A) shows the earlier limits of Rowhedge Road. The apportionment (ERO D/CT 91B) in Table 1 corresponds with the tithe map (Figure 4). The cottage described in field 36 is depicted.

Field	Trenches	Name	Size (a.r.p)	Landowner	Occupier
12	1, 2	Rowhedge Field	10.0.03	Austin, Edward	Himself
19	3, 4, 5	Barn Field	7.3.19	Austin, Edward	Himself
21	-	Stoney Field	9.3.19	Austin, Edward	Himself
20	6, 7	Kents Field	9.2.15	Austin, Edward	Himself
30	8 (unexc), 9	Six Acres	5.3.13	Cooke, Joseph	Lambert, John
36	9	Cottage and Garden	0.0.27	Game, Thomas and Theobald, John (trustees of the late James Osborne Purkis)	West, Stephen, Everett, Elia and others.

Table 1 Tithe apportionment corresponding to Figure 4

1.3.8 Rowhedge Road had been fully extended by the time of the 1874 OS First Edition 6" map.

1.3.9 A structure is shown on the 1874 OS 6" map at the north-western extreme of site (adjacent to Trench 9) east of Rowhedge Road. This building was aligned slightly at odds with Rowhedge Road, parallel with the extant house (depicted on the same map) on the other side of the road to the south.

1.3.10 A former brick works stood at Cleavelands Farm (between the two halves of the evaluation) in the 19th century (MCC5277).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. To enable decisions to be made on any requirement for mitigation of the effects of the construction of the pumping main.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Nine trenches were set out over the 1.7ha linear scheme using Leica RTK GPS according to the WSI plan. Trench 3 had to be rotated as it fell under the path of overhead electric cables. Trench 8 was left out of the evaluation by agreement with Jess Tipper due to access difficulties. Trench 9 was moved 4m to the north-east, off the steepest slope of the embankment adjacent to Rowhedge Road. Trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

2.2.2 Topsoil and any subsoils were removed by a mechanical 360-type excavator with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket to the surface of archaeological features or natural geology, whichever came first. Due to the presence of large extraction features in Trench 9, some parts of these features were removed by machine (their fills being indistinguishable from sub-soil). Metal detectors were used throughout, no pre-modern metal artefacts were found.

2.2.3 Features were then excavated with hand tools and drawn by hand in plan at 1:50 and section at 1:20. Records were made using OAE *pro-forma* context sheets and registers. All trenches and features were photographed digitally.

2.2.4 Trenches were backfilled by machine, reinstating soils in reverse order of their excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.2 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits for the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.3 Trenches 1-7 lay to the south-east of Cleavelands Farm and are discussed first. Trench 8 was not excavated because of the proximity of a high presuure gas main. Trench 9 lay to the north-west of Cleavelands Farm.

3.2 Soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Topsoil was typically thin, only 0.3m and no more than 0.4m thick. Sub-soil was rarely present and typically thin, except for the deposit in Trench 4.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry, except for ground water in Trench 9. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The only cut features and non-natural deposits were found in Trench 9, and these were of post-medieval to 19th century date.

3.4 Trenches 1-7

3.4.1 Trenches 1 (Plate 1) and 2 lay on the eastern slopes of the hillside running down towards Rowhedge and the River Colne. No archaeology was present here.

3.4.2 Trenches 3-7 lay across the highest part of the hill and no archaeological features were present.

3.4.3 However, finds were retrieved from soils in Trenches 4 and 5, these were allocated to subsoil (2), but had probably intruded from topsoil into the soft sands below. An incomplete Roman tile and a piece of undated slag were found in Trench 4, while Trench 5 produced one sherd each of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a single burnt flint (14g). The sand in Trench 5 (Plate 2) was duller than the bright sands and gravels in Trenches 3, 4 and 6.

3.4.4 Having retrieved finds (allocated to subsoil, 2), this layer was machined off to ensure it did not mask any features below. However, it appears this deposit was natural sand which had moved or been affected by water sufficiently to incorporate finds (see Plate 3).

3.4.5 The prehistoric finds may represent occupation in the area, while the isolated Roman tile may be a result of soiling onto the fields from further afield.

3.5 Trench 9

3.5.1 Trench 9 (Figure 3 and Plate 5) was characterised by post-medieval (potentially late 17th to 18th century) to 20th century features – possible quarrying pits, a ditch and drain as well as a brick-lined small cellar or store.

3.5.2 The south-easternmost feature was a long shallow pit (**5**). This was at least 5m long and 1m wide, but only 0.5m deep (see Section 1). Backfilled with mixed lenses of clay and sands (6), this appeared to be an extraction pit for sand or gravel.

3.5.3 This was adjacent to a smaller sub-rectangular pit (**7**), around 3.5m long and 2m wide, 0.4m deep (see Section 2). This probably represents smaller scale extraction of similar date to (and hence respected or was respected by) pit **5**. This pit's fill (8) was a dark brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions. It produced six sherds (44g) of post-medieval pottery.

3.5.4 Further north-west features were all aligned together close to north-south, on the alignment of the extant 19th century buildings on the other side of Rowhedge Road, also shared by the building shown near the trench on 19th century maps (see Archaeological Background).

3.5.5 In the centre of the trench was an probable ditch (**12**), 0.7m deep (of which 0.4m was removed by machine; see Section 3). This produced no finds but its fill (13) was cut by a narrow trench (**9**) containing a salt-glazed drain running downhill to the north – probably relating the building shown in earlier maps. This drain trench's backfill contained 19th century finds (not retained). The ditch (if it was a ditch rather than a linear quarry pit, see **17** and **19** below) may have formed the houses' plot boundary shown on early maps.

3.5.6 To the west were two wide, roughly parallel, linear features **17** and **19**, both around 0.5m deep and around 5 and 3.5m wide respectively (see Section 4 and Plate 6). Their full extents and width were beyond the limits of the trench and hence they were largely removed by machine as their fills (18 and 20 respectively) appeared at first to be a subsoil layer, until their lower edges were found. These features are also thought to represent quarry pits for the extraction of gravel.

3.5.7 The fill of pit **17** was cut by the construction (**14**) of a small brick-lined feature (15), probably a small exterior cellar (Plate 7). This was 1.5m long and 1m wide. This comprised partial unfrogged red bricks measuring 9" x 4.25" x 2.5" (approx. 228 x 110mm x 63mm) mortared in a random course. This feature was filled in with rubbish of late 19th century date (16), of which a small sample was retained for dating. This feature was only 0.3m below the surface, sealed by topsoil.

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 The materials recovered are summarized in Table 2. The prehistoric, Roman and Saxon finds all came from sub-soil layers in Trenches 4 and 5. The finds from cut features were all in Trench 9 and of post-medieval to 19th century date.

Material	Type	Weight
Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	2.063
Ceramic	Loom Weight	0.05

Material	Type	Weight
Ceramic	Vessel	0.617
Flint	Burnt Flint	0.014
Glass	Vessel	0.717
Slag		0.162

Table 2 Finds summary

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 The sparse finds from Trench 5 may indicate Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation in the area, although no associated features were uncovered.

4.2 Roman

4.2.1 Given the dearth of evidence for Roman activity in the local area, the Roman tile from Trench 4 and pot sherd from Trench 5 may have been brought into the site from Colchester in soiling onto the fields in modern times.

4.3 Early Anglo-Saxon

4.3.1 The combination of a partial possible Saxon loom weight, and sherds of vegetation-tempered 7th century pottery together may point to early Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. Together they are perhaps less likely to have been introduced in soiling, as is suspected for the Roman finds.

4.4 Post-medieval to modern

4.4.1 Historic gravel extraction in the area is well known (Denney 1996, 242), so small-scale extraction associated with a 19th century cottage (known to have stood near Trench 9, see Figure 4 and archaeological background) is not unusual. However, the finds from pit **7** are probably pre-1800 in date, potentially pre-dating the building. The small cellar-like structure (15) and salt glazed drain (10) were probably contemporary with that building. Ditch **12** corresponds well with the cottage garden's boundary.

4.4.2 The cottage itself probably stood closer to and/or under the present edge of Rowhedge Road immediately south-west of Trench 9. The construction of the existing water main, and potentially also the modern road, would have severely impacted any surviving foundations of that building.

4.4.3 The owners of the cottage at the time of the 1839 tithe survey were Thomas Game and John Theobald (trustees of the late James Osborne Purkis). It was occupied by Stephen West, Elia Everett and others.

4.5 Significance

4.5.1 The evaluation uncovered no *in situ* archaeological features. Of possible significance are the prehistoric sherd and two early Anglo-Saxon artefacts from subsoil, which unfortunately did not come from sealed contexts. The sparse Roman finds, typically found in greater densities, may have been introduced later.

4.5.2 The work hints at prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon activity near the south of the site, followed by medieval and post-medieval farming activity, and the 19th century construction of a building adjacent to Rowhedge Road.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Top soil depth (m)	Sub soil depth (m)	Geology
1	0.3-0.34	0-0.08	Clayey silt and gravel
2	0.2-0.3	0-0.05	Clayey silt and gravel
3	0.27	0.08-0.15	Sand and gravel
4	0.32-0.35	0.04-0.07	Sand and gravel
5	0.23-0.28	0.41-0.45*	Sand and gravel *"Subsoil" here refers to dull, natural sand layer (with some intrusive finds)
6	0.15-0.26	0.12-0.2	Sand and gravel
7	0.22-0.27	0.25	Clayey silt
9	0.3-0.4	0-0.15	Sand and gravel

Table 3 Trench data

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Type	Description
1	1-7		Layer	Top soil	Humic, sand topsoil
2	1-7		Layer	Sub soil	Clayey silt/sand
3	9		Layer	Top soil	Humic, sand topsoil
4	9		Layer	Sub soil	Silty sand
5	9	5	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sided, flat based pit. >5m x >1m, 0.5m deep
6	9	5	Fill	Pit	Mixed clay, soil, sand. Backfill.
7	9	7	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sided, flat based pit. 3.5 x 2.0m.
8	9	7	Fill	Pit	Dark brown clay silt, freq. gravel flints.
9	9	9	Cut	Service trench	Linear, 0.5m wide, 0.6m.
10	9	9	Pipe	Service trench	Salt glazed 6" drainage pipe
11	9	9	Fill	Service trench	Pipe trench backfill. Dark grey humic clayey silt.
12	9	12	Cut	Ditch?	Linear, shallow sided, concave based ?ditch. > 1.7m wide, 0.7m deep
13	9	12	Fill	Ditch?	Silting? Dark greyish brown silty sand.
14	9	14	Cut	Construction	Sub-rectangular, vertically sided construction cut, 1.9m x 1.4m in plan. For construction of 15.
15	9	14	Masonry	Construction	9" x 4.25" x 2.5" unfrogged red bricks in irregular coursing, mortared. Structure of "cellar"/underground storage.
16	9	14	Fill	Backfill	Rubbish and soil in-fill of 14/15
17	9	17	Cut	Pit?	Large linear quarry pit? >3.5m wide, >0.5m deep
18	9	17	Fill	Pit?	Backfill of quarry pit 17? Mid brown clayey silt.
19	9	19	Cut	Pit?	Large linear quarry pit? >5m wide 0.5m deep.
20	9	19	Fill	Pit?	Backfill of quarry pit 19? Mid brown clayey silt.

Table 4 Context Inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.1.1 A single fragment of hearth bottom, weighing 0.162kg, was collected by hand during the evaluation. The slag was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Historic England's *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (2015) acts as guidance.

Assemblage

B.1.2 The slag was recovered from subsoil layer 2 in Trench 4. It consists of a single irregular piece of moderately dense material. It has a mixed appearance, externally purplish-black, internally black, with numerous small, and occasional larger, vesicles. One area of the fragment has a partially revealed hard, concave surface. The presumed upper surface has a somewhat more rounded, smoother appearance and the lower surface is generally rougher. Although predominantly non-metallic, several areas of the lump exhibit moderately strong magnetism, caused mainly by visible fragments of high iron content material.

Discussion

B.1.3 The slag may indicate iron smithing on, or close to, the area excavated, however, no other iron working slag was recovered, and the material probably represents the disposal of waste, with the metalworking having taken place some distance from the area evaluated. The slag itself is not closely datable.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.1.4 The slag is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain, other than to possibly indicate metalworking. This statement acts as a full record and the slag may be deselected prior to archive deposition, and possibly used for educational purposes.

B.2 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

Two complete glass bottle bases were recovered from pit **14** in Trench 9. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated where possible.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.2.1 The bottle glass is so dark as to appear black, although, when held to the light, the glass is a dark brownish-olive green. Both bottles are of similar date, however, they were produced by slightly different methods. The first bottle base (0.362kg), is 73mm

in diameter with a narrow rounded basal edge and broad cone-shaped kick and a faint pontil mark. The bottle was, in part, hand formed and mouth-blown into a dip or turn mould. The second bottle (0.355kg), is 71mm in diameter, with a broader, rounded basal edge and a slightly recessed base, which is embossed with a single letter O or number 0. There are faint seam lines on the body, suggesting it is a moulded bottle, possibly an early machine-made vessel.

B.2.2 Both bottles are likely to be 19th century and were found alongside later 18th-19th century pottery. Their presence in the pit/cellar is likely to be the result of rubbish deposition into the feature.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.3 This statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher, with Prehistoric pottery identified by Nick Gilmour, Saxon pottery by Richard Mortimer and Roman pottery by Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small mixed assemblage of Prehistoric to late 18th-19th century pottery. An assemblage of 14 sherds, weighing 0.617kg, was recovered from subsoil and pits across three trenches. The pottery varies from moderately abraded to un-abraded, with a moderate to high average sherd weight of approximately 0.044kg.

Methodology

B.3.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.3.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue (Table 5) at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.3.4 Three trenches produced pottery, from subsoil (context 2) in Trenches 4 and 5, and features in Trench 9.

B.3.5 Subsoil in Trench 5 produced the most mixed assemblage, with single sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Roman (mid 1st-4th century) and 7th century Saxon pottery being recovered.

B.3.6 Pit **7** in Trench 9 produced Post-medieval Redware sherds (1550-1800), alongside a fragment of a London Stoneware vessel; overall the pottery most likely dates from the late 17th century to the end of the 18th century. Pit/cellar-like feature **14** within Trench 9 produced a mix of late 18th-19th century pottery.

Discussion

B.3.7 The subsoil assemblage produced moderately abraded sherds. The presence of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Roman and Saxon sherds, suggest some level of domestic activity around Trench 5, across a long timespan in the vicinity of the area evaluated. However, the paucity of sherds, suggests that most of the pottery has been redistributed through later reworking, either by manuring or ploughing. The levels of post-medieval and early modern pottery recovered are also low and probably relate to domestic rubbish deposition.

B.3.8 Should more work be undertaken, additional Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, Roman and Saxon sherds may be recovered, however, the sherds are likely to be sparsely distributed. Further post-medieval pottery and late 18th early to mid-19th century material may also be recovered.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.9 Should further work be undertaken, the evaluation pottery should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5	2		Flint tempered	Moderately abraded, flint-tempered body sherd. Oxidised outer surface and external margin, reduced core and inner margin and surface, common coarse flint temper	1	0.013	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
			Vegetable tempered with mica (MSXVM)	Moderately abraded, reduced vegetable-tempered sherd with mica flecks)	1	0.025	7th century
			Roman	Abraded, smooth fine sandy Greyware base sherd of unknown form	1	0.008	Mid 1st-4th century AD
9	8	**7**	London Stoneware	Unabraded body sherd, externally mottled brown salt glaze	1	0.006	1670-1926
			Post-medieval Redware	Unabraded, thin flat base sherd from an internally glazed vessel (honey-coloured glaze)	1	0.017	1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Unabraded body sherds from a jar, internally and externally glazed, clear greenish glaze, external incised lines and kiln scar on body	3	0.018	1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded, internally glazed flat base sherd from a drinking vessel	1	0.003	1550-1800
9	16	**14**	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Complete profile of a plate or dish (diameter 246mm EVE 14%) height approximately 300mm), clear glaze, heavily crazed (?post-depositional staining), internal pale blue	1	0.071	1770-1840

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
				transfer-printed decoration, possibly Asiatic pheasant. Scalloped edge, relatively thick-walled, flat base with shallow foot ring			
			Refined White Earthenware	Rounded bowl rim sherd (diameter 140mm EVE 15%), externally thickened and rounded rim	1	0.022	1805-1900
			English Stoneware	Unabraded, flat obtuse base sherd and body sherd from a cylindrical jar	2	0.396	1700-1900
			Yellow ware	Unabraded to moderately abraded, rounded bowl, simple rim, relatively sharply everted, (diameter is uncertain may be an oval vessel) internally and externally glazed	1	0.038	1820-1900
Total					**14**	**0.617**	

Table 5 Pottery by Trench by context (EVE=Estimated vessel equivalent)

B.4 Ceramic Building Material, Fired clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 A fragmentary assemblage (7 pieces, weighing 2.113kg), of moderately abraded ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay, was recovered from layers and a pit, across three of the evaluated trenches. The fired clay consists of a single fragment of an annular loom weight.

B.4.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted and weighed, with fabric and form recorded where this was identifiable (Table 6). Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness.

Assemblage

B.4.3 CBM fragments and a piece of a fired clay object were recovered from subsoil layer 2 in Trench 4. The assemblage consists of two fragments of Roman brick, most likely *pedalis*, a piece of roof tile, and a single fragment of Saxon annular loom weight; 7th century vegetable-tempered Saxon pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 5. Trench 5 also produced a single fragment of CBM from subsoil 2. The material is a partially spalled piece of roof tile and is probably late medieval or post-medieval in date.

B.4.4 In Trench 9, two fragments of roof tile were recovered from a single fill in pit **7**. Both exhibit short lengths of surviving edge and upper and lower surfaces, and the smaller piece has a partial round peg or nail hole. The material is probably late medieval or post-medieval in date.

Discussion

B.4.5 A fragmentary assemblage of CBM and fired clay of varying dates was recovered from across the site. The fragments of Roman tile from Trench 4, may relate to a Roman building in the vicinity of the site, or they may have been brought to the site for reuse as building material or hardcore. The fragment of Saxon loom weight from Trench 4

would have been used in a warp-weighted loom, indicating domestic Saxon activity in the vicinity of the area evaluated.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.6 The assemblage is fragmentary, however, it suggests Roman, Saxon and post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the area evaluated. Should further work be undertaken, additional CBM of various periods is likely to be recovered, as may further loom weight fragments. Should further work be undertaken, the evaluation assemblage of CBM and fired clay should be incorporated into any future catalogue. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the CBM and fired clay may be deselected prior to archival deposition; the Roman tile and annular loom weight fragment are suitable for educational use.

CBM and Fired Clay Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM/Fired Clay Form	CBM/Fired Clay Description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
4	2		Brick - *pedalis*	Large fragment of tile. Red-orange to dull red fine fabric, with occasional calcareous flecks and rare quartz grains. Intermittent swirled dark grey core, sanded lower surface and edges. Paw print on lower surface. 37-40mm thick	1	1.630	Roman
			Brick - *pedalis*	Irregular fragment of tile. Dull red-orange fine fabric with rare calcareous flecks and rare voids. Sanded lower surface. 30mm thick	1	0.160	
			Fired clay artefact	Fragment of annular loom weight. Dull orange-pink fine fabric, with occasional voids and grog	1	0.050	Saxon
			Roof tile	Triangular fragment of roof tile. Pale orange, with occasional quartz grains. Sanded lower surface and edge. 13mm thick	1	0.050	Late medieval/ post-medieval
5	2		Roof tile?	Fragment of tile. Dull red with dark grey core, occasional grog. Spalled surface on one side	1	0.007	Late medieval/ post-medieval
9	8	**7**	Roof tile	Irregular fragment of tile. Dull orange-red with occasional quartz grains. Lower surface sanded. 13mm thick	1	0.151	Late medieval/ post-medieval
			Peg tile	Irregular fragment of tile. Dull red very smooth fabric. Lower surface very coarsely sanded partial round peg hole. 12-13mm thick	1	0.065	
Total					**7**	**2.113**	

Table 6 CBM and Fired Clay

B.5 Flint

B.5.1 A single piece of burnt flint was retrieved from sub-soil in Trench 4, weighing 14g.

APPENDIX C HISTORIC MAPS CONSULTED

1777 Chapman and Andre's map (portion, Denney 1996, fig. 1)
1799 OSD 140 part 2 Witham
http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/w/002osd000000008u00091000.html [accessed 5th Feb 2018]
1874 (1881) OS 6" Essex XXXVII (includes: Alresford; Brightlingsea; Fingringhoe.) https://maps.nls.uk/view/102341903 [accessed 5th Feb 2018]
1874-5 (1881) OS 6" Essex XXVIII (includes: Ardleigh; Colchester; Elmstead; Wivenhoe.) https://maps.nls.uk/view/102341876
1896 (1897) OS 25" Essex (1st Ed/Rev 1862-96) XXVIII.1 https://maps.nls.uk/view/104189435 [accessed 5th Feb 2018]

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-304400
Project Name	Rowhedge Wharf S98 Pumping Main, Rowhedge, Essex

Start of Fieldwork	30/01/2018	End of Fieldwork	02/02/2018
Previous Work		Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	COLEM2018.7	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER Number	COLEM2018.7	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Anglian Water
Development Type	Pumping Main Pipeline
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☒ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
Pits	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pits	Modern (1901 to present)
Structure	Modern (1901 to present)

Object	Period
Pottery	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Tile	Roman (43 to 410)
Tile/Brick	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Glass	Modern (1901 to present)
Pottery	Modern (1901 to present)

Project Location

County	Essex
District	Colchester Borough
Parish	Colchester (St Giles)
HER office	Colchester
Size of Study Area	1.7ha
National Grid Ref	TM 0200 2257 - TM 0293 2192

Address (including Postcode)

Land north of Rowhedge Rd
Rowhedge
Colchester
CO5 7JP

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray (Oxford Archaeology East)
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray (Oxford Archaeology East)
Project Supervisor	Stuart Ladd (Oxford Archaeology East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Colchester Museum	COLEM2018.7
Digital Archive	OA East	COLEM2018.7
Paper Archive	Colchester Museum	COLEM2018.7

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☒	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☐	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☐	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

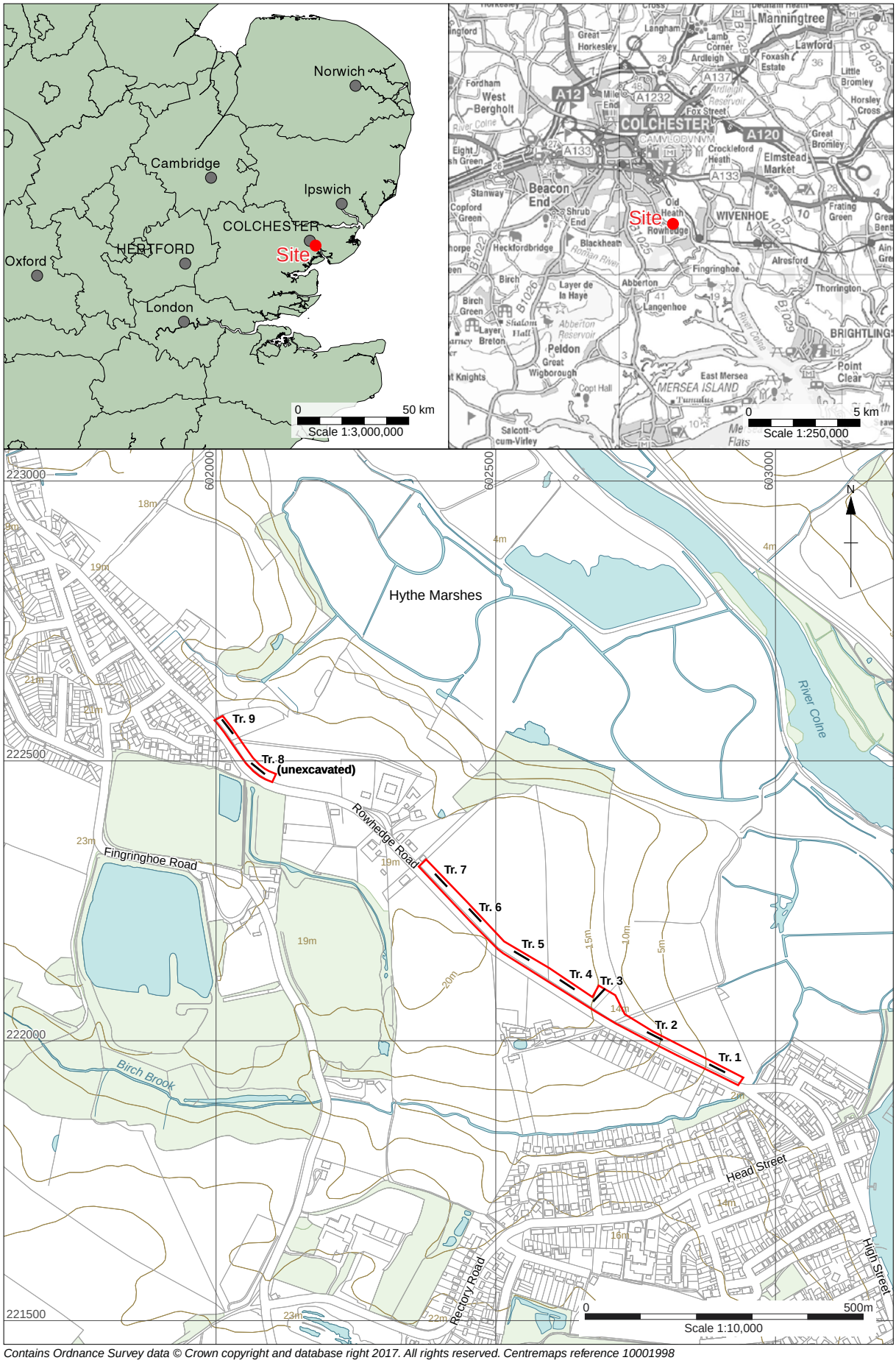

Figure 1: Site location map

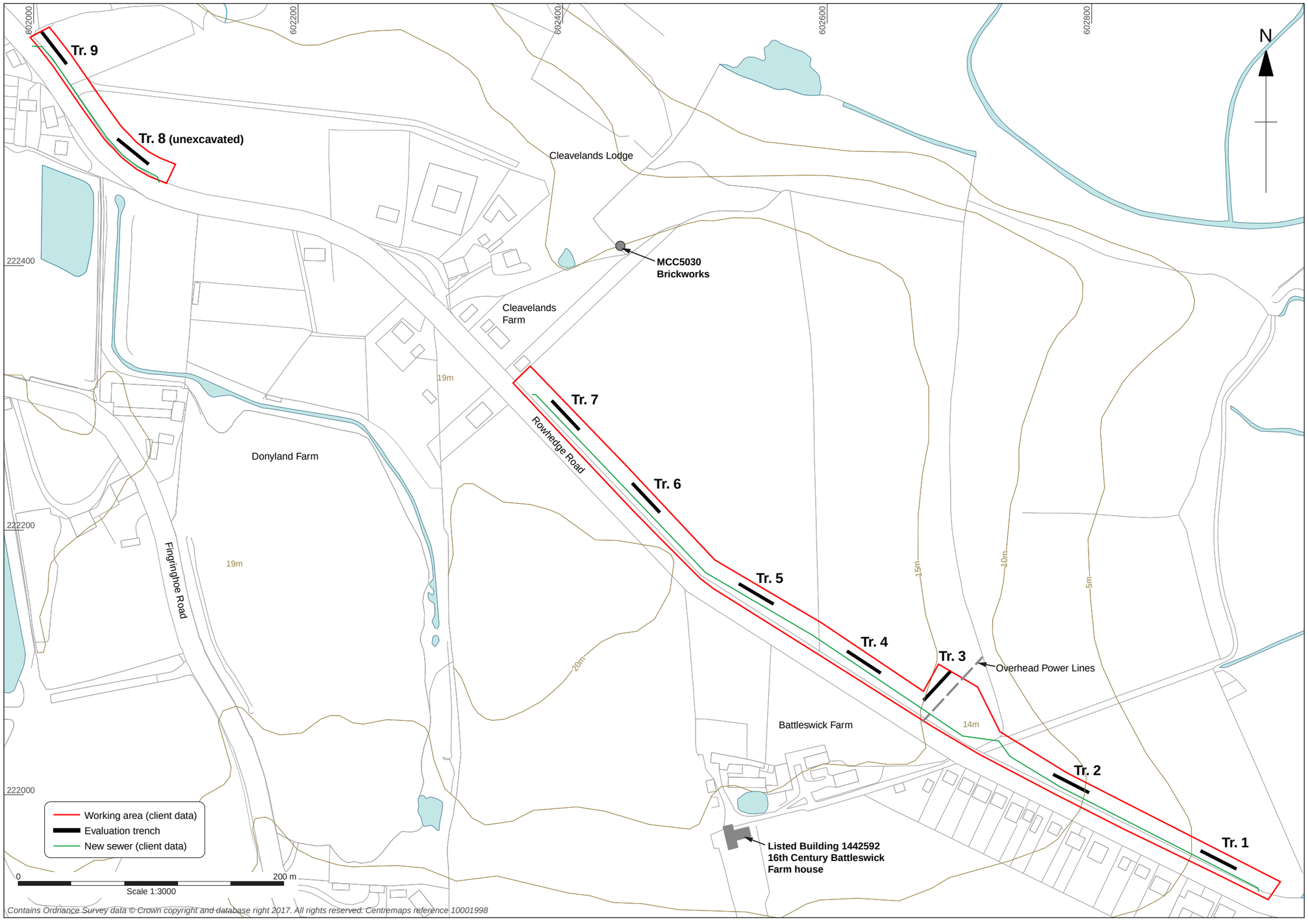

Figure 2: Trench layout showing local HER entries mentioned in the text

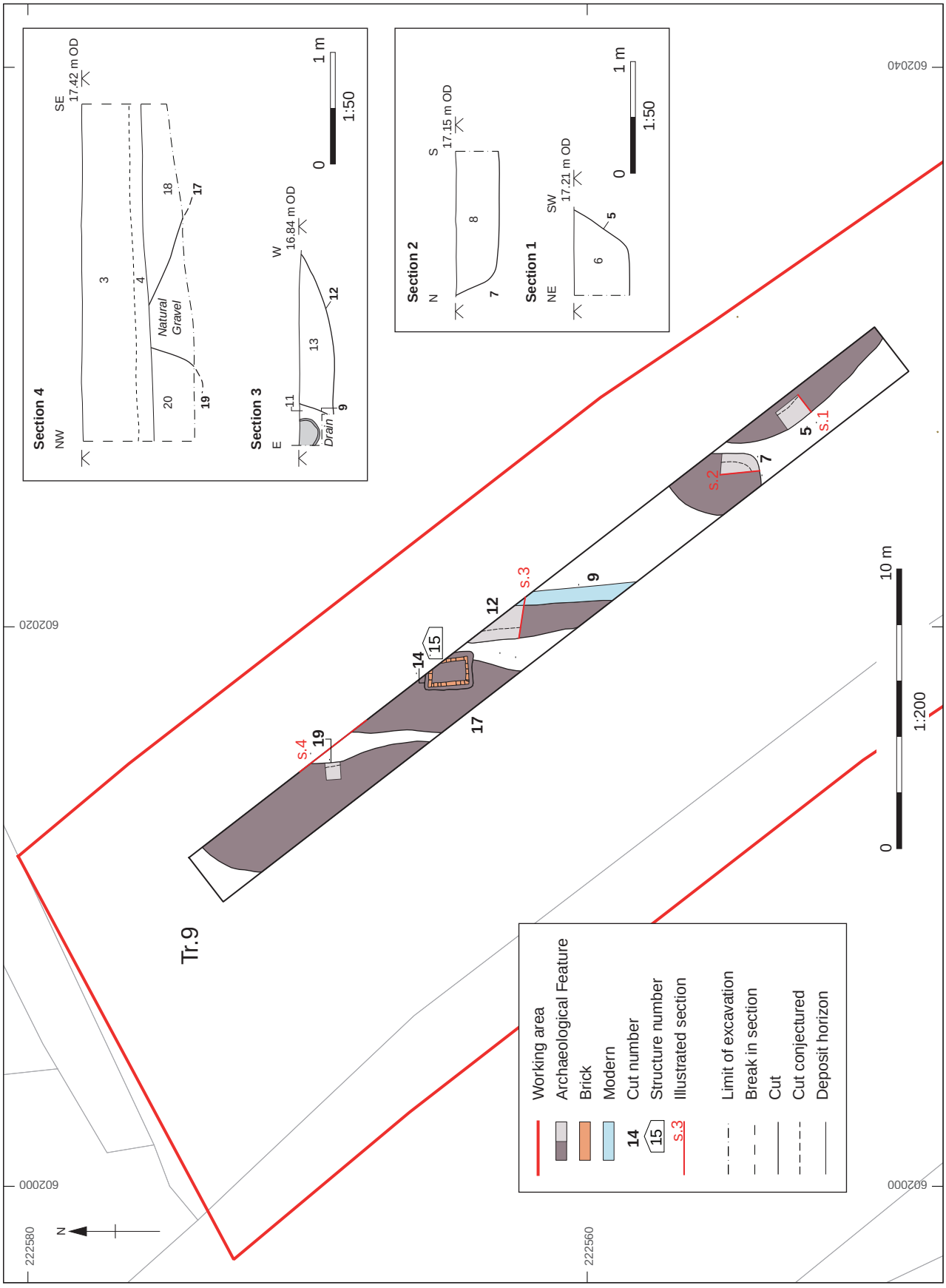

Figure 3: Trench 9 plan (scale 1:200) and sections (scale 1:50)

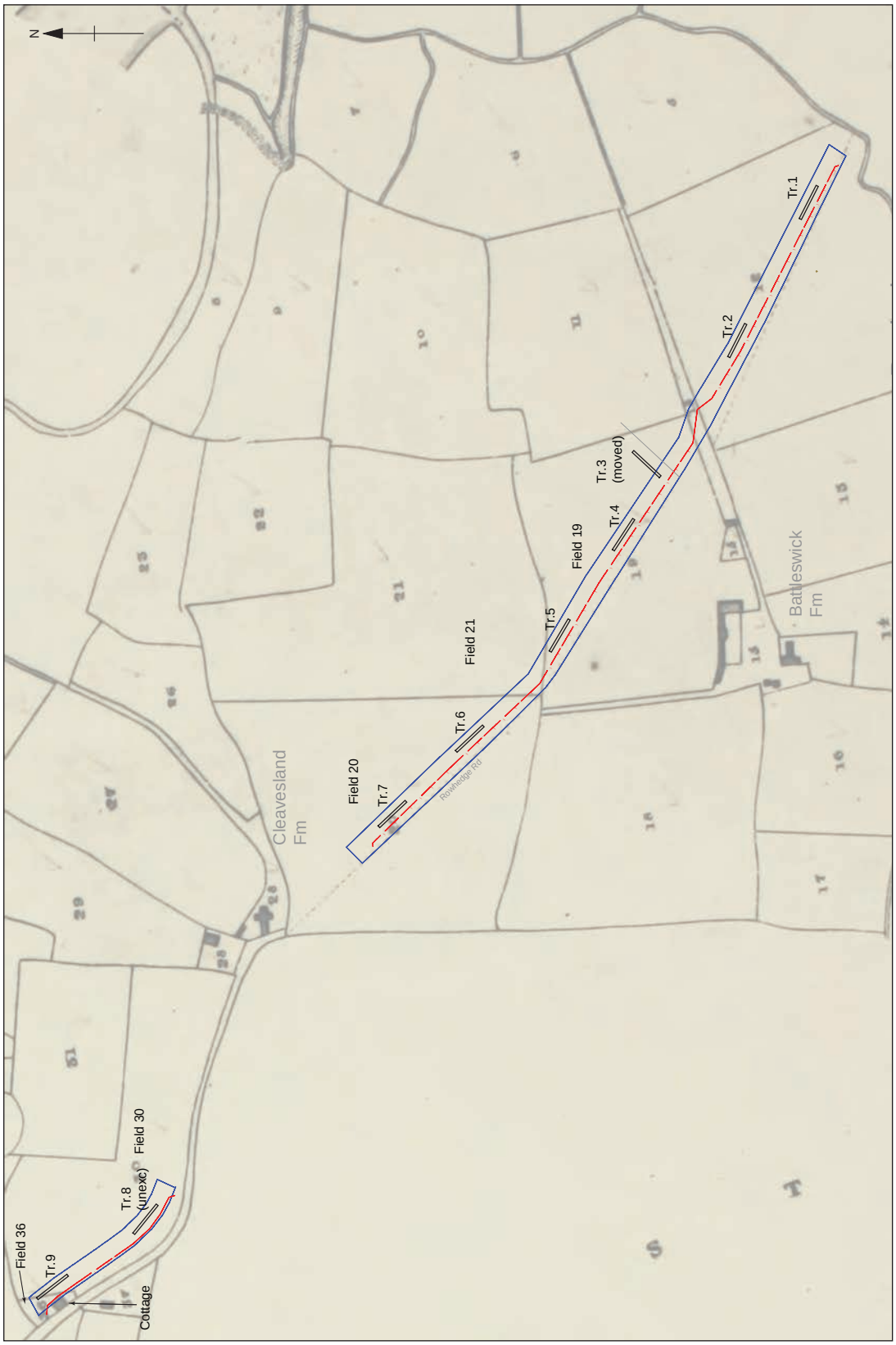

Figure 5: 1839 Colchester St Giles tithe map extract (ERO D/CT 91A)

Plate 1: Trench 1. Looking north-west

Plate 2: Trench 5. Looking south-east

Plate 3: Trench 5. Looking south-west, showing natural variations in sand

Plate 4: Trench 6. Looking north-west

Plate 5: Trench 9. Looking north-west

Plate 6: Probable quarry pits **19** (left) and **17** (right) with natural gravels between. Looking north

Plate 7: Cellar feature 14, cutting top of pit 17, Trench 9. Looking east

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com