## TEMPORARY FOOTBRIDGE CHAPPEL ESSEX

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING





January 2011

# TEMPORARY FOOTBRIDGE THE STREET CHAPPEL ESSEX

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.

Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager at the

### Field Archaeology Unit

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### **EHER SUMMARY SHEET**

Site Name/Address: Temporary Footbridge	e, The Street, Chappel, Essex
Parish: Chappel	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 8947 2835	Site Code: CHAFB10
Type of Work: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording	Site Director/Team: Phillippa Sparrow (ECC FAU)
Dates of Work: 21st & 22nd September 2010	Size of Area Investigated: 25m <sup>2</sup>
Curating Museum: Colchester Museum	Funding Source: ECC Highways & Transportation
Further Work Anticipated? No	Related HER Nos. None
Final Report: Summary in EAH	<b>OASIS Ref:</b> 84465
Periods Represented: None	

### **SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:**

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on groundworks for a temporary footbridge located adjacent to the extant road bridge, which is undergoing repair. The current road bridge, located on The Street, spans the River Colne. A mosaic floor (HER 8774) has been reported from behind the school at Chappel which would suggest the presence of a high status Roman dwelling. The Swann Inn dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and is located on the banks of the river by the road bridge. The origins of the road bridge and ford over the River Colne can be traced to the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS (c.1870) but are however likely to be much earlier.

The groundworks comprised the removal, by mechanical excavator, of topsoil to a depth of 0.35m to 0.4m on both banks of the River Colne, to the east of the current road bridge (Fig. 1, Plate 1). The northern bank excavation partially revealed a heavily rooted made ground layer comprising gravelly silty sand containing modern ceramic tiles and glass shards. Two drain pipes were cut into this layer.

The southern bank had clearly been cut into in the recent past, as a sand bag wall had been created in order to stabilise the bank (Plate 2). The excavation of topsoil revealed a gravelly made ground layer containing modern waste items, such as a crisp packet.

No archaeological finds or features were identified as the excavation did not extend down to the archaeological horizon. The made ground layers on both banks and the sand bag wall on the south bank are evidence of modern alteration to the river banks.

Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: P. Sparrow	Date of Summary: 6th October 2010

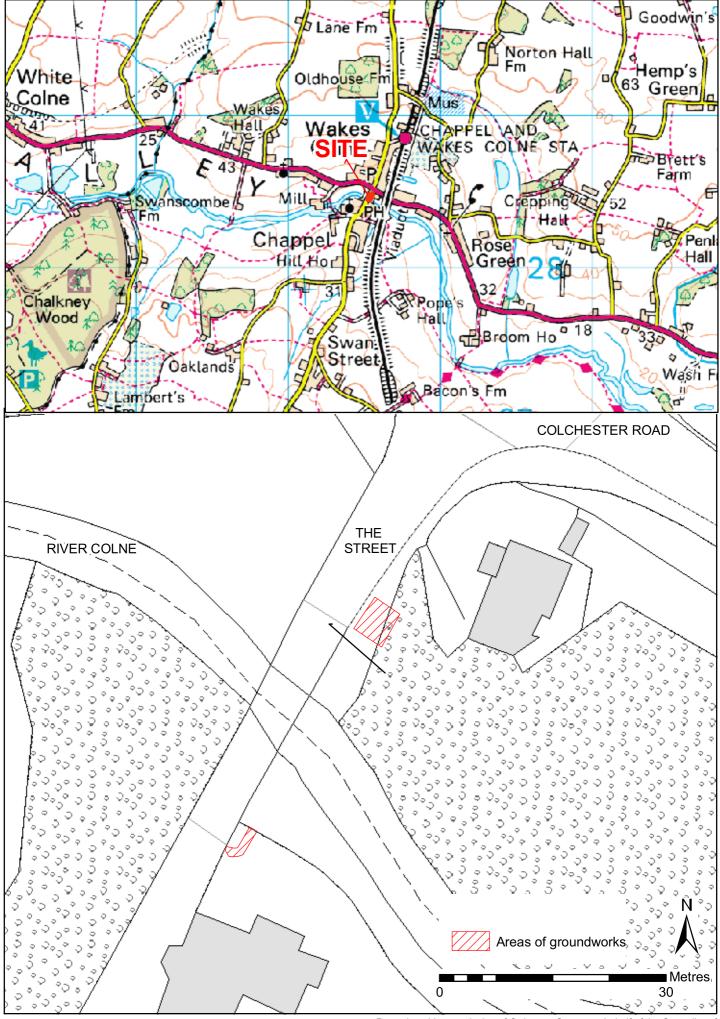


Fig. 1. Site Location

## **Plates**



Plate 1. Northern bank stripped of topsoil. Looking north. 1m scale.



Plate 2. Southern bank. Looking south. 1m scale.