ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd

Colchester Northern Gateway (South)
Colchester
Essex

archaeological evaluation

report 4977
February 2019

HER Event Code: ECC4302
Colchester Museum accession code: TBC
OASIS reference: archaeol3-341796

Durham University

Contents

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1. Summary

The project

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation, comprising 86 trenches, conducted for a proposed development to the north of Colchester, Essex. The works were commissioned by Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

1.2 Eleven fire pits were excavated across the survey area. Iron Age pottery was recovered from one of these pits, with abraded pottery recovered from two further pits, suggesting a prehistoric date. A possible Roman glass sherd was recovered from another pit, suggesting that they may span a wide timescale. The term fire pit is used as this is the common terminology utilised in the region. Palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that these features are the remains of charcoal production kilns. Unfired pits were recorded in four trenches, the date of which is unknown.

1.3 Postholes were recorded in three trenches. In Trench 85, a posthole fill was of a similar consistency as that within the fire pits, containing a high percentage of charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered from the postholes.

1.4 Ditches corresponding to features identified on aerial photographs were recorded in Plot 10. These ditches align with field boundaries shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps of the site. Pottery and ceramic building material recovered from them indicates that they are post-medieval. Two post-medieval ditches were recorded in Plot 11, one of which corresponds to a former field boundary.

1.5 A ditch excavated in Plot 11, Trench 85, produced a sherd of Iron Age pottery. Two further ditches were recorded, one in Plot 10 and one in Plot 11, that produced no dating material. One of the ditches was filled with a similar charcoal-rich material to the fire pits. These features do not correspond to known historic boundaries.

1.6 Modern ground disturbance was recorded in eight trenches, with the remains of a brick surface or road recorded in a further eight trenches. The surface appeared to be sat directly on top of the glacial clay, suggesting the potential for features to survive beneath it. In Trench 10 the topsoil had been removed and a layer of weed-proof fabric placed directly on top of the glacial clay: beneath this survived the remains of the best-preserved fire pit excavated during this phase of work.

Recommendations

1.7 Part of a possible prehistoric enclosure was identified on the geophysical survey of Plot 11. This feature could not be targeted during this scheme of works due to access limitations associated with the rugby club. Further trenches will be required in this area post-outline consent, as is outlined in the written scheme of investigation (Appendix 4).

1.8 Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to remove or truncate significant archaeological deposits across the site. In order to mitigate the impact of this, a programme of archaeological works, including excavation, analysis of the results, and their dissemination, is likely to be required. It is recommended that analysis incorporates the assemblages recovered here, including the charcoal, and supplemented by AMS radiocarbon dating.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

2.1 The site is located at Mill Road, Colchester, Essex (NGR centre: TM 00010 28850). It covers an area of approximately 22.4 ha. To the south and east are residential estates, to the west is the A1341 (Via Urbis Romanae), and to the north new industrial and commercial units.

Development proposal

2.2 The proposal is for a mixed use development including a healthcare campus, hospital, medical centre, care home, retail and leisure, community centre, green space and access.

Objective

2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the development.

Research Objectives

2.4 The regional research framework (Medlycott 2011) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. The specific research priorities which this project has the potential to address include:

- **Later prehistoric settlement activity**

Particularly relating to social organisation and settlement form, settlement chronology and dynamics, and the Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman transitions

- **Fire pits**

These pits date from later prehistory through to medieval times. They have the potential to contain quantities of charcoal, which have evidential value in containing information which when analysed can determine if they were used for charcoal production, and can be used for dating. They have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives, in developing our knowledge of land use and economic development over a wide chronological span.

Specification

2.5 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation provided by Archaeological Services Durham University (reference PC18.427r2; Appendix 4) and approved by the planning authority, and a brief provided by the Archaeological Advisor for Colchester Borough Council.

Dates

2.6 Fieldwork was undertaken between 4th December 2018 and 24th January 2019. This report was prepared for February 2019.

Personnel

2.7 Fieldwork was conducted by Jonathan Goldberg, Ben Matus, Geno Naughton, Alice Naylor, Jenny Richards, Natalie Swann (supervisor), Laura Watson and Rachel Wells. This report was prepared by Laura Watson and Natalie Swann, with illustrations by Janine Watson. Specialist reporting was conducted by Lorne Elliott (palaeoenvironmental), Dr Helen Drinkall (lithics) and Jennifer Jones (other

artefacts). Sample processing was undertaken by Ben Matus, Jonathan Goldberg-Booth and Rachel Wells. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

2.8 The site code is **CNG19**, for **C**olchester **N**orthern **G**ateway 20**18**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection) following confirmation of acceptance. The palaeoenvironmental residues were discarded following examination. The flots and charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-341796**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area (PDA) comprised two fields of grasses and scrub, and 1 area of sports fields and associated structures. Plots 9 and 10 showed evidence of disturbance relating to previous development in the surrounding areas, including areas of modern surfacing. Former field boundaries, surviving as trees, bushes, overgrown scrub and an earthen banks, are present in plots 9 and 10. Plot 11 comprises the grounds of Colchester Rugby Club, including grass pitches, car parks and buildings, and is separated from Plot 10 by a boundary of trees and hedges.

3.2 The survey area was predominantly level with a mean elevation of approximately 48m OD. The site lies around 500m south of Salary Brook.

3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises clay, silt and sand of the Thames Group, which are overlain by Cover Sands (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4. Historical and archaeological background

Previous archaeological works

4.1 An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted on the site in 2015 (Hepple 2015).

4.2 A geophysical survey was conducted on the area in January 2016. This identified the corner of a possible ditched enclosure in the east of Plot 11, as well as field boundaries, land drains and services (Richardson, 2016).

4.3 In November and December 2017 an archaeological evaluation consisting of 120 trial trenches was carried out to the north in the areas referred to as plots 2 and 3 (Pooley, 2017). No significant archaeological remains were identified in 65 trenches. The remaining 55 trenches contained evidence of post-medieval and modern field and drainage ditches, postholes and numerous fire pits. Most of the post-medieval and modern ditches were identified on Ordnance Survey mapping. Additional post-medieval and modern features included an area described as a "*path of disturbance*".

4.4 24 fire pits containing charcoal and evidence for *in situ* burning were recorded across the site. Roman pottery was found in one pit and another contained a medieval/modern peg-tile. The pits are similar to others recorded in the wider area. Artefactual evidence and radiocarbon data from these types of remains indicates Iron Age, Roman, and early medieval period dates, and probably reflect evidence for charcoal production in the woodland of northern Colchester.

The prehistoric period (up to AD 43)

4.5 The earliest evidence for occupation in the area surrounding the proposed development area (PDA) derives from artefactual remains. A possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade was found in a tree throw during trial trenching to the north of the PDA. During archaeological works in the grounds of Severalls Hospital flint arrow heads (11904) were recorded. Flints were also found at the Colchester Park and Ride development at Cuckoo Farm. Two polished stone axes (MCC7442 & MCC7699) have also been found to the south of the A12 and west of the PDA, and two chipped flint axes were found at Moorland Farm (MCC7702) and Boxted (383883). A late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flint was recorded in the course of the archaeological investigations to the north of the PDA for the Colchester Northern Gateway development.

4.6 Later prehistoric remains are present across the wider area, comprising pits with charcoal-rich fills and evidence for *in situ* burning. A number of these were recorded during the archaeological works at Severalls Hospital (MCC10062, MCC10063 & MCC10064). Geomagnetic survey within the area of proposed development has identified a probable soil-filled feature which may be the corner of a later prehistoric enclosure.

The Roman period (AD 43 to 5th century)

4.7 The PDA is situated to the north of the Roman town at Colchester. A fort was built at Colchester around AD44, and a Roman town was later established within the fort which became a major centre. The proposed development may have been within the boundaries of the pre-Roman oppidum (*Camulodunum*) and antiquarian reports purport a north boundary to the north of the area.

4.8 Numerous fire pits are recorded in the landscape around the proposed development, some of which are Roman in date. 30 pits at Cuckoo Farm (MCC9325) were excavated during archaeological evaluation of the Colchester Park and Ride. Further charcoal pits were found in the course of archaeological investigations for the Colchester Northern Approach Road, west and south of the proposed development. Charcoal pits were also identified during archaeological investigations as part of the Flakt Woods Project directly to the north-east of the proposed development. The trial trenching of the north side of the Colchester North Gateway recorded over twenty fire pits, with Roman pottery recovered from one pit. The purpose of the pits may have been for charcoal production, a process which may have continued largely unaltered since the later prehistoric period.

4.9 A possible Roman road (1043972 & 1046033) is recorded at Boxted extending along the modern road alignment in a north-east direction to the east of the PDA. Further Roman period features, including pits, boundary ditches and gullies, were recorded to the south west of the PDA near Mile End (11846). A Roman ditch (MCC7641) was recorded at the medieval kiln site at Mile End, west of the Severalls Hospital site.

Several Roman finds are also recorded in the wider area on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. The soil-filled feature identified by the geophysical survey as a possible later prehistoric enclosure may have been utilised in the Roman period.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

4.10 Colchester is first documented in AD 917, when the Danes were expelled by Edward the Elder. By the mid-10th century the area was held as estates of the Ealdormen of Essex. In the early 14th century the population was recorded as being c.3000-4000.

4.11 The proposed development is located between the medieval parishes of Langham. Boxted, Mile End and Great Horkesley. Boxted is recorded in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 as "*a place where beech-trees grow*". The area of Mile End was probably settled by the mid-13th century when it became a parish, although it largely comprised woodland and heath. The parish was also under the jurisdiction of Kingswood, the northern part of which became known as the Kingswood Estate, and later Severalls. It was recorded in 1168 and remained as woodland and heath through the medieval period. The Horkesley name may date to c.1130, and pertain to "*a woodland clearing*". The historical evidence for the landscape of the proposed development area indicates that the area was probably woodland and agricultural land during the medieval period.

4.12 A 12th to 13th century pottery production site (MCC7640) has been excavated at Mile End. These sites were typically situated away from population densities due to the production methodology.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

4.13 The landscape retained its rural character into the post-medieval period. Enclosure began in the 16th century with much of the woodland across Mile End (Myland) and the southern part of Boxted cleared (ASE 2015). A map of 1777 depicts the Boxted (MCC9149) and Myland (Mile End) Heaths (MCC9160), and shows a trackway/droveway joining the two which runs through the site of the Proposed Development. Boxted Heath had been enclosed by 1815, with the 1838 Tithe Map depicting a co-axial field system similar to existing field boundaries. The 1842 Mile End Tithe Map also records co-axial fields and also records a track between the two former heaths. Small farms were established in the period, with Cuckoo Farm and Whitehouse Farm both established by mid-19th century. Cuckoo Farm developed into a larger complex of buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, prior to being converted into an art studio. Other post-medieval sites recorded in the area surrounding the Proposed Development include former windmill sites recorded at Severalls hospital (MCC7683) and at Mile End (11886). In addition there is evidence of a boundary post (MCC5252) at Mile End, a quarry pit (MCC3099) at Cuckoo Farm, and extensive evidence for post-medieval field boundaries.

4.14 Myland Hospital (MCC5308), was originally a farmhouse on the Severalls Estate, but in 1884 it was converted for use as an infectious diseases hospital.

The modern period (1900 to present)

4.15 Severalls Hospital (MCC3127, MCC5015 & MCC5395), a county asylum, was built 1910-1913, to the south-west of the proposed development, and was demolished in 1989. The site is within the Severalls Estate, which was leased and enclosed in 1576 after the land was acquired by the borough in 1535. The Severalls Hospital gardens

(MCC5016) were built from 1910 and mainly comprised airing courts, with a farm later added to the estate.

4.16 A Second World War USAAF fighter base military airfield was established at Boxted (MCC7126), which was in operation between 1943 and 1947. There are extensive cropmarks relating to the site and the north-west side of the site is now a museum recording the history and use of the airfield. There are three other Second World War ancillary structures located at the airfield (MCC4973, MCC4976 and MCC4979).

4.17 Groundworks for modern development and modern ploughing may have truncated or removed archaeological remains in discrete parts of the site. This may include construction impacts such as heavy plant movement, particularly visible in Plot 9; the development of sports pitches in Plot 11, including associated buildings, landscaping, drainage and services; a car park and access track in Plot 10.

5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction

5.1 86 of the proposed 90 trenches were excavated across the site, in three plots (Figures 2 and 3). Four trenches in Plot 10 (trenches 20, 23 and 32-3) could not be excavated. All the trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Selected trench plans and sections are shown on Figures 5 to 13. Context data is summarised in Table 1.1, with trench data in Table 1.2. Unless stated otherwise, all trenches were 30m long.

Plot 9

5.2 Thirteen trenches were located in Plot 9, a small field of grasses and scrub. Trenches 2, 6, 9 and 11 are summarised in Table 1.2: they comprised topsoil overlying the natural subsoil, with no features or deposits of archaeological significance. The area showed signs of recent disturbance to the topsoil, probably caused by activity during the development of the surrounding area.

Trenches 1 and 4

5.3 Trenches 1 and 4 were located within Plot 9. Natural subsoil [101; 401], an orange clay and sandy clay, was identified between 0.2m and 0.8m below the ground surface. Overlying the natural subsoil was a layer of disturbed ground [100; 400: 0.2m-0.8m thick] comprising orange or grey-brown clayey silt containing concrete, brick and plastic.

Trench 3

5.4 This trench was located near the northern edge of Plot 9 on an east/west alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange clay [302], was identified between 0.8m and 1m below the ground surface. Overlying this was compacted buried topsoil of grey clayey silt [301: 0.5m thick], with a layer of redeposited natural orange-brown clay [300: 0.5m thick] above.

Trench 5 (Figure 5)

5.5 This trench was located near the northern edge of Plot 9 on an east/west alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange clay [502], was identified between 0.1m and 0.3m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural clay, 10m from the west end of the trench,

was a shallow oval pit with a U-shaped profile [F504: 0.5m by 0.35m, 0.09m deep]. The pit was filled by a grey sandy silt [503]. Overlying this was a mixed layer of disturbed modern ground consisting of grey-brown silty clay and orange clay [500: 0.1m-0.3m thick].

Trench 7 (Figure 5)

5.6 This trench was located roughly central within Plot 9 on a north/south alignment. Natural subsoil varied between an orange clay and grey sandy clay [702], and was reached at 0.7m below the ground surface. Overlying this was a grey clayey silt buried topsoil [701: 0.4m-0.6m thick] sealed by a layer of redeposited natural orange-brown clayey silt [700: 0.1m thick].

Trench 8 (Figure 5)

5.7 This trench was located on the eastern side of Plot 9 with a roughly north/south alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange-yellow clay [803], was identified between 0.3m and 0.55m below the ground surface. Overlying this at the south end of the trench was a layer of orange sand [801: 0.1m thick] with a layer of mixed redeposited topsoil and concrete [800: 0.45m thick] above it. At the north end of the trench and overlying the natural subsoil was a compact grey-brown silty clay topsoil [802: 0.3m thick].

Trench 10 (Figure 6)

5.8 Trench 10 was located roughly central within Plot 9 on a north/south alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange-yellow clay [1001], was identified 0.3m below the ground surface.

5.9 A large circular pit with a U-shaped profile [F1004: 1.27m diameter, 0.42m deep] was recorded approximately 6.5m from the east end of the trench: the trench was widened at this point to expose the full extent of the feature (Photo 1). The edges of the pit showed evidence of scorching where the natural subsoil had become reddish-brown. The primary fill of this pit was an ashy laminate deposit varying from black to yellow-grey ashy clay, with large and frequent fragments of charcoal [1003: 0.38m thick]. Overlying this was a mixed dark grey and light grey ashy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and patches of redeposited orange natural subsoil [1002: 0.15m thick].

5.10 Three ceramic drains were recorded cutting the glacial subsoil. Overlying the pit and the glacial subsoil was a layer of weed-proof fabric indicating that the soil in this area had been stripped during previous work on site. Above this was a layer of orange-grey-brown clayey silt containing concrete and gravel [1000: 0.3m thick].

Trench 12 (Figure 6)

5.11 This trench was located in the south-east of Plot 9 on a roughly east/west alignment. Natural subsoil varied between an orange clay and an orange gravelly clay [1202] and was reached between 0.1m and 0.3m below the ground surface. Overlying the natural subsoil at the east end of the trench was a compacted crushed brick surface [1201: 0.2m thick]. Above this and across the whole trench was a layer of disturbed ground [1200: 0.1m-0.2m thick].

Trench 13 (Figure 6)

5.12 This trench was located in the south-east of Plot 9 on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil varied between an orange clay and an orange gravelly clay [1302] and was identified between 0.1m and 0.3m below the ground surface. Overlying this at the south-east end of the trench was a compacted crushed brick surface [1301: 0.2m thick]. Above this and across the whole trench was a layer of disturbed ground [1300: 0.1-0.25m thick].

Plot 10

5.13 Forty-three trenches were located in Plot 10, a field of grasses and scrub. Four trenches could not be excavated: Trench 20 encountered compacted dolomite; Trench 23 was located with an area of trees, and trenches 32 and 33 were located across modern soil bunds. Trenches 14-15, 27-30, 34-6, 38, 41, 43-6, 49-53, 55 and 57-8 are summarised in Table 1.2: they comprised topsoil overlying the natural subsoil, in places with a horizon of subsoil between, with no features or deposits of archaeological significance. The area showed signs of recent disturbance to the topsoil, probably related to activity during the development of the surrounding area.

Trench 16 (Figure 7)

5.14 This trench was located in the north-east part of Plot 10, aligned north-west/south-east. Natural subsoil, a mixed orange clay and flinty gravel [1602] was reached at a depth of 0.4m below the ground surface. Overlying the natural subsoil was a grey-brown clayey silt buried soil [1601: 0.2m thick] which was sealed by a modern dark brown clayey silt topsoil [1600: 0.2m thick].

Trenches 17-19 and 21 (Figures 7 & 8)

5.15 Trenches 17, 18, 19 and 21 were all located within the north-west corner of Plot 10 on varying alignments. Natural subsoil [1703; 1803; 1903; 2103] varied between orange sandy clay and grey-brown sandy clay, with areas of gravelly clay, and was identified between 0.1m and 0.5m below the ground surface. Above the natural subsoil of all trenches was a layer of buried topsoil consisting of a grey-brown clayey silt [1701; 1801; 1901; 2101: 0.2-0.3m thick].

5.16 In all four trenches the buried soil was cut by a modern surface consisting of compacted brick and rubble [1702; 1802; 1902; 2102: 0.3-0.5m thick]: in Trench 18 this surface was also covered by tarmac. Due to the compacted nature of the material, it was not possible to remove the surface. However, there remains the potential for surviving archaeology beneath it. Overlying the modern surface was a layer of dark-brown clayey silt modern topsoil [1700; 1800; 1900; 2100: 0.1-0.2m thick].

Trench 22 (Figure 8)

5.17 This trench was located in the north-west corner of Plot 10 on an east/west alignment. Natural subsoil varied between an orange clay and grey-brown sandy clay [2201] and was identified between 0.4m and 0.5m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil at the east end of the trench was a small, heavily truncated pit [F2203: 0.81m by 0.78m, 0.06m deep]. This was filled by a mixed black and grey ashy clay deposit containing charcoal [2202].

5.18 Overlying this at the east end of the trench was a layer of buried topsoil consisting of grey-brown clayey silt [2200: 0.2m thick]. Cutting through the buried topsoil

approximately 1m west of the pit was a modern surface consisting of crushed brick, rubble and tarmac [2205]. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of loose dark grey-brown clay [2204: 0.2m thick].

Trench 24 (Figure 8)

5.19 This trench was located in the north-west corner of Plot 10 on a north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil varied between an orange-white clay and clayey sand [2402] and was identified at 0.60m below the ground surface. A circular pit with a U-shaped profile [F2408: 0.78m diameter, 0.10m deep] was recorded in the centre of the trench: the trench was widened at this point to expose the extent of the feature (Photo 2). The pit was filled with a grey-brown silty clay [2407] containing frequent charcoal inclusions and Iron Age pottery dating to the 1st century BC.

5.20 At the north-west end of the trench the natural subsoil was cut by a linear ditch with a U-shaped profile [F2406: 5.31m by 1.11m, 0.38m deep] on a roughly east/west alignment. In the base of the ditch was a modern pipe [2405]. Overlying the pipe was a dark brown-grey silty sandy clay [2404: 0.26m thick]. Above this was a grey-brown silty clay [2403: 0.25m thick]. This ditch corresponds to a former field boundary shown on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the site (Figure 4) and seen as a crop mark on aerial photos.

5.21 A layer of light grey clayey silt buried soil [2401: 0.2-0.4m thick] sealed the pit and ditch. Cutting through the buried soil approximately 2.5m from the south-east end of the trench was a modern surface formed of crushed brick and rubble [2409: 5.16m wide]. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of loose, modern brown-grey clayey silt [2400: 0.2m thick].

Trench 25 (Figure 8)

5.22 This trench was located in the north-west corner of Plot 10 on a roughly north/south alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange clay [2504] was identified at 0.6m-0.7m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil at the north end of the trench was a broad ditch [F2506: over 1.8m long, 4.8m wide, 0.40m deep] aligned east/west and filled with a grey-brown sandy clay [2505].

5.23 The ditch was cut by a linear gully [F2510: over 1.8m long, 0.8m wide, 0.58m deep] on the same alignment, which was filled with a mottled orange-brown sandy clay [2509]. Cutting this gully, also on a roughly east/west alignment, was a linear ditch [F2508: over 1.8m long, by 1.4m wide, 0.44m deep]. The ditch was filled with a grey-brown sandy clay [2507] and a modern pipe. This ditch aligns with ditch F2406 in Trench 24 and corresponds to a former field boundary shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps of the site.

5.24 Over the ditches was a layer of buried topsoil consisting of a grey-brown sandy clay [2503: 0.25m thick]. Above this was a layer of mixed flint, gravel and sand [2502: 0.06m thick] which was covered by a loose modern deposit of orange-brown sandy clay containing modern tile and brick [2501: 0.22m-0.34m thick]. Sealing this was a layer of dark brown clayey silt modern topsoil [2500: 0.1m-0.3m thick].

Trench 26 (Figure 9)

5.25 This trench was located in the north-west corner of Plot 10 on a north/south alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange clay [2602], was identified 0.4m-0.9m below the ground surface. A shallow circular pit with a U-shaped profile [F2604: 1.14m by 1.12m, 0.1m deep] was recorded approximately 9m from the north end of the trench: the trench was widened at this point to expose the extent of the feature. The pit was filled by a dark grey charcoal rich deposit of silty clay [2603], but there was no other evidence of burning *in situ*.

5.26 Sealing the pit and the drain at the north end of the trench was a layer of light grey-brown clayey silt buried topsoil [2601: 0.20m thick]. Cutting the buried topsoil at the south end of the trench was the remains of a modern rubble deposit of concrete fragments, brick and mixed grey-brown silty clay [2605: 0.1-0.7m thick]. Overlying the whole trench was a shallow layer of grey-brown clayey silt [2600: 0.2m thick].

Trench 31

5.27 This trench was located in the north-east corner of Plot 10 on a roughly east/west alignment. Natural subsoil varied between a yellow-orange clay and sandy clay [3103] and was identified at 0.5m-0.6m below the ground surface. Overlying the natural subsoil at the west end of the trench was a layer of topsoil consisting of a grey-brown clayey silt [3102: 0.4m thick]. In the centre of the trench was a mixed modern deposit of grey-brown gravelly clayey silt [3100: 0.50m thick]. At the east end of the trench was a mixed modern deposit of rubble and grey-brown silty clay [3101: 0.5m thick].

Trench 37 (Figure 9)

5.28 This trench was located towards the centre of Plot 10 on a north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange clay [3702], was identified 0.3m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil in the centre of the trench was a linear ditch [F3705: over 1.8m long, 1.28m wide, 0.5m deep], aligned north-west/south-east. The primary fill of the ditch was a white-grey clayey sand containing occasional small stones [3704: 0.22m thick]. Above this was a light grey-brown silty sand [3706: 0.23m thick]. The upper fill of the ditch was a grey-brown sandy silt [3703: 0.26m thick] containing post-medieval ceramic building material.

5.29 Cutting the ditch was a large pit with a U-shaped profile [F3709: 1.4m wide, over 0.73m long, 0.25m deep]. The primary fill of this pit was a dark black-brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal and degraded limestone [3708: 0.25m thick]. Above this, on the south side of the pit, was a dark grey-brown sandy silty clay [3707: 0.17m thick]. The features were sealed by a layer of grey-brown silty clay subsoil [3701: 0.1m thick] which was overlain by a grey-brown clayey silt topsoil [3700: 0.20m thick].

Trench 39 (Figure 9)

5.30 This trench was located towards the centre of Plot 10 on a north/south alignment. Natural subsoil varied between orange clay and gravelly sandy clay [3906] and was identified at 0.25m-0.3m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil at the north of the trench was a ditch with a U-shaped profile [F3905: over 1.8m long, 1.7m wide, 0.7m deep] aligned north-west/south-east. The primary fill of the ditch was a light yellow silty clay containing occasional small stones [3904: 0.20m thick]

which was sealed by a light grey-brown silty sand also containing occasional small stones [3903: 0.50m thick].

5.31 Cutting ditch [F3905] was a circular area of modern disturbance [F3902: 0.7m long by 1m wide, 0.2m deep] filled by a brown-grey sandy silt [3901]. Sealing the features was the topsoil, a grey-brown clayey silt [3900: 0.25m-0.3m thick].

Trench 40 (Figure 9)

5.32 This trench was located towards the east side of Plot 10 on a north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil varied between orange-yellow clay and sandy clay [4006] and was identified at 0.25m-0.35m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil in the centre of the trench was a ditch with a U-shaped profile [F4003: over 1.8m long, 2.3m wide, 0.56m deep] aligned north-west/south-east. The primary fill of the ditch was a light yellow-orange silty clay containing occasional small stones [4002: 0.39m thick] which was sealed by a light grey-brown silty sand also containing occasional small stones [4001: 0.3m thick].

5.33 Cutting the south-west edge of the ditch and also on a north-east/south-west alignment was a linear gully with a U-shaped profile [F4005: over 1.8m long, 0.5m wide, 0.22m deep]. This was filled by brown-grey sandy silt [4004]. Sealing the features was the topsoil, a grey-brown clayey silt topsoil [4000: 0.25m-0.35m thick].

Trench 42 (Figure 10)

5.34 This trench was located on the east side of Plot 10 on a north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil was an orange-yellow sandy clay [4208] and was identified at 0.3m-0.4m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil in the centre of the trench was a linear ditch aligned north-west/south-east, with a U-shaped profile and a flat base [F4200: over 1.8m long, 2m wide, 0.64m deep] (Photo 3). The primary fill of the ditch was a light yellow-brown sandy clay [4201: 0.13m thick]. Above this was a very firm light grey-white clayey sand [4202: 0.17m thick]. Overlying this was a loose red-brown clayey sand which mottled white patches [4203: 0.18m thick]. Above this was a firm light yellow-orange clayey sand [4204: 0.16m thick]. Above this was a mixed orange-white sandy clay with occasional small stones [4205: 0.25m thick]. The final fill of ditch [F4200] was a light grey-brown sandy clay [4206: 0.14m thick]. Sealing the ditch was the topsoil, a grey-brown clayey silt [4207: 0.3m-0.4m thick].

5.35 The ditches in trenches 37, 39, 40 and 42 appear in plan to be part of the same long ditch and correspond to a feature identified on aerial photographs. The finds recovered indicate that this ditch is post-medieval and it appears to be a continuation of a field boundary recorded further west and shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps of the site (Figure 4)

Trench 47 (Figure 10)

5.36 This trench was located near the west edge of Plot 10 on a north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange clay [4707], was identified at 0.4m-0.5m below the ground surface. A shallow sub-circular pit with a U-shaped profile [F4706: 0.45m by 0.4m, 0.1m deep] was recorded approximately 4m from the south-east end of the trench (Photo 4): the trench was widened at this point to expose the extent of the feature. The pit was filled with a black-grey charcoal rich deposit of ashy, silty clay [4705].

5.37 Cutting the natural subsoil approximately 10m from the north-west end of the trench was a linear field boundary ditch [F4704: over 1.8m long, 1.8m wide, 1m deep]. It was aligned north-east/south-west and still exists as an open ditch to the north of the trench: it is also shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps of the site (Figure 4). The primary fill of the ditch was a dark blue-grey silty clay [4703: 0.4m thick] which was sealed by a dark grey-black silty clay containing sawn and burnt branches [4702: 0.6m thick]. Overlying the north-west end of the trench was a layer of compacted green-brown sandy silt containing brick fragments [4701: 0.25m thick]. Covering the whole trench was a layer of loose light grey stony, silty-clay containing frequent concrete and brick fragments [4700: 0.3m-0.4m thick].

Trench 48 (Figure 10)

5.38 This trench was located near the west edge of Plot 10 on a north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, an orange clay [4802], was identified at 0.7m below the ground surface.

5.39 Cutting the natural subsoil at the north end of the trench was a field boundary ditch [F4804: over 1.8m long, 1.8m wide]. It was aligned north-east/south-west and was a continuation of the field boundary recorded in Trench 47. The ditch was not excavated but the upper fill was a dark grey-black silty clay [4803].

5.40 The field boundary was sealed by a layer of light yellow-brown clayey silt [4801: 0.5m thick] which was overlain by the topsoil, a grey-brown clayey silt [4800: 0.2m thick].

Trench 54 (Figure 10)

5.41 This trench was located near the south end of Plot 10 on a north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, a yellow-orange clay [5401], was identified at 0.3 below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil approximately 4m from the south-east end of the trench was a shallow oval pit [F5404: 1.5m long by 0.86m wide, 0.15m deep]. The primary fill of the pit was a black, charcoal rich, ashy silt deposit [5403: 0.07m thick] that was sealed by a light grey-brown sandy clay containing occasional stones [5402: 0.12m thick]. Overlying the whole trench was a brown-grey sandy silt topsoil [5400: 0.3m thick].

Trench 56 (Figure 10)

5.42 This trench was located near the south end of Plot 10 on a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil was an orange clay [5601] and was identified at 0.4m-0.5m below the ground surface. A small, sub-circular, pit with a U-shaped profile [F5603: 0.73m long, 0.6m wide, 0.21m deep] was recorded approximately 7m from the north-east end of the trench (Photo 5). The pit was filled with a very fine light grey sandy-clay [5602].

5.43 Approximately 5m south-west of the pit was a flat-based, steep-sided, linear ditch [F5605: over 1.8m long, 0.92m wide, 0.28m deep; Photo 6] aligned roughly north-west/south-east and filled with a light grey-brown fine sandy clay [5604]. The features were sealed by a light grey sandy clayey silt subsoil [5606: 0.2m-0.3m thick] which was overlain by the topsoil, a grey-brown clayey silt [5600: 0.2m thick].

Trench 59 (Figure 11)

5.44 This trench was located near the south end of Plot 10 on a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil varied between an orange-yellow clay and sandy clay [5901] and was identified at 0.3m-0.6m below the ground surface.

5.45 Cutting the natural subsoil was a ditch with a U-shaped profile [F5903=F5905=F5907: over 3.35m long, 1.09m wide, 0.21m deep]. Initially only the terminus of the ditch was exposed in the trench and it was assumed to be part of a pit: the trench was then widened at this point to clarify the nature of the feature, revealing that it was actually the terminus of a ditch (Photo 7). The ditch was filled with a slightly mottled brown-black silty ashy clay [5902=5904=F5906]. The shape in plan suggests that the ditch intersected with a pit [F5909: 0.95m by 1.08m, 0.21m deep] approximately 1m from its terminus, but the relationship could not be accurately determined as the fill [5908] was too similar to that of the ditch.

5.46 Overlying the natural subsoil at the south-west end of the trench was a layer of disturbed ground consisting a mixed grey-orange-brown clayey silt containing fragments of concrete [5910: 0.6m thick]. The natural subsoil here showed scarring from the toothed bucket of a machine. At the north-east end of the trench, overlying the natural subsoil and features, was a grey-brown clayey silt topsoil [5900: 0.30m thick].

Trench 60 (Figure 11)

5.47 This trench was located in the south corner of Plot 10 on a north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil, a white-orange clay [6001], was identified at 0.5m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil approximately 10m from the south-west end of the trench was a shallow pit with a U-shaped profile and a flat-base [F6003: over 0.97m wide, 1.6m long, 0.15m deep; Photo 8]. The pit was filled with a charcoal rich, brown-black sandy silt [6002]. Overlying this and across the whole trench was a layer of disturbed ground consisting of orange-brown-grey clayey silt containing fragments of modern brick [6000: 0.5m thick].

Plot 11

5.48 A total of 30 trenches were located in Plot 11, within the area of Colchester Rugby Club's grounds. The trenches were located around the edges of existing sports fields and practice areas. Due to the special constraints, none of the trenches within Plot 11 were widened to minimise damage to the sports pitches. Trenches 61-7, 69-72, 75-6, 78-9, 84, 88 and 90 are summarised in Table 1.2: they comprised topsoil overlying the natural subsoil, with no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Trench 68 (Figure 11)

5.49 This trench was located on the north-west edge of Plot 11 on a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil was a light grey-brown sandy silt [6806] identified at 0.3m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil at the north-east end of the trench was a shallow, sub-circular pit with a U-shaped profile [F6803: 0.66m long, 0.58m wide, 0.08m deep; Photo 9]. The primary fill of the pit was a layer of smooth black charcoal and ash [6802: 0.04m thick]. Above this was a mottled white-brown-grey silty clay [6801: 0.05m thick].

5.50 Pit [F6803] was cut through the centre by a small, circular, pointed stakehole [F6805: 0.06m diameter, 0.13m deep]. The stakehole was filled with a dark brown-grey silty clay [6804]. Covering the trench was a layer of light grey-brown sandy silt topsoil [6800: 0.3m thick].

Trench 73 (Figure 11)

5.51 This trench was located on the north-east edge of Plot 11 on a north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown sandy silt [7303], was identified at 0.35m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil at the south-east end of the trench was a shallow, linear ditch aligned north-west/south-east with a U-shaped profile [F7302: over 2.8m long, 0.84m wide, 0.11m deep]. The ditch was filled with a grey-brown slightly ashy silty clay [7301]. Overlying this and across the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of concrete [7300: 0.35m thick].

Trench 74 (Figure 12)

5.52 This trench was repositioned due to the presence of underground electrical cables. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown sandy silt [7401], was identified at 0.4m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil approximately 10m from the north-west end of the trench was a roughly circular pit with a U-shaped profile [F7403: over 0.27m wide, 0.52m long, 0.2m deep]. The primary fill was a grey-brown gravelly sandy clay [7404: 0.1m thick]. Above this was a black-brown, charcoal-rich deposit of silty clay [7402: 0.1m thick]. Overlying this and across the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown sandy silt topsoil [7400: 0.4m thick].

Trench 77 (Figure 12)

5.53 This trench was located on the east edge of Plot 11 on a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown sandy silt [7701], was identified at 0.3m-0.4m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil at the north-east end of the trench was a shallow circular pit with a U-shaped profile [F7703: 0.71m by 0.65m, 0.05m deep]. The pit was filled with a grey-brown silty clay [7702]. A grey-brown silty sand topsoil overlay the whole trench [7700: 0.3m-0.4m thick].

Trench 80 (Figure 12)

5.54 This trench was located in the central area of Plot 11. The trench was re-aligned roughly north-east/south-west due to its proximity to a pitch. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown sandy silt [8001], was identified at 0.3m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil at the north-east end of the trench was a shallow pit with a U-shaped profile [F8003: over 0.5m long, 0.98m wide, 0.1m deep]. The pit was filled with a grey-brown silty clay containing very frequent charcoal [8002]. Overlying this and the whole trench was a grey-brown sandy silt topsoil [8000: 0.3m thick].

Trench 81 (Figure 12)

5.55 This trench was located near the centre of Plot 11 on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. The natural subsoil was a grey-brown gravelly sandy silt [8108] and was identified at 0.3m-0.4m below the ground surface. A sub-circular posthole with a U-shaped profile [F8105: 0.36m long, 0.32m wide, 0.17m deep] was recorded approximately 7m from the north-east end of the trench. The posthole was filled with a dark black-grey sandy clay [8104].

5.56 Approximately 6.5m south-east of posthole [F8105] and also cutting the natural subsoil was part of a pit with a U-shaped profile [F8103: over 0.86m long, 0.91m wide, 0.17m deep]. The edges of the pit were reddish-brown, suggesting scorching or burning had occurred (Photo 10). Cutting pit [F8103] towards the north-east edge, was a circular stakehole with a V-shaped profile [F8107: 0.1m diameter, 0.08m deep]. Both the stakehole and the pit were filled with a dark grey ashy clay containing frequent charcoal [8102=8106: 0.11m thick]. Above this was a light brown-grey silty clay containing frequent small, angular stones [8101: 0.06m thick]. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown gravelly sandy silt topsoil [8100: 0.3m-0.4m thick].

Trench 82 (Figure 12)

5.57 This trench was located towards the south of Plot 11 on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown silty sand [8204], was identified at 0.35m-0.4m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment were three plough scars [F8203: over 3.8m long, each 0.1m wide and 0.06m deep] filled by a light grey-brown sandy clay [8202]. Sealing the plough scars was a layer of yellow-brown clayey sand subsoil [8201: 0.2m thick]. Above the subsoil was a layer of grey-brown silty sand topsoil [8200: 0.15m-0.2m thick].

Trench 83 (Figure 13)

5.58 This trench was located towards the centre of the north-west edge of Plot 11 on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown silty sand [8303], was identified at 0.3m below the ground surface. Cutting the natural subsoil, and running the length of the trench, was linear ditch with a U-shaped profile and a flat-base [F8302: over 30m long, 0.76m wide, 0.23m deep]. This was filled with a loose grey-brown clayey sand [8301] containing numerous plant roots. This feature corresponds to a field boundary shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). Overlying the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown sandy silt topsoil [8300: 0.3m thick].

Trench 85 (Figure 13)

5.59 This trench was located in the south-west area of Plot 11 on a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. The natural subsoil was a grey-brown silty sand silt [8509] and was identified at 0.3m below the ground surface. Part of a shallow pit with a U-shaped profile [F8508: over 0.44m long, 0.80m wide, 0.1m deep] was recorded approximately 11m from the south-west end of the trench. The pit was filled with a black silty charcoal [8507].

5.60 Approximately 3m north-east of pit [F8508], also cutting the natural subsoil, was a circular posthole with one vertical side and one concave side [F8502: 0.42m by 0.36m, 0.27m deep; Photo 11]. This was filled with a grey-brown silty clay containing charcoal [8501].

5.61 Around 5m to the north-east of posthole [F8502] was a straight-sided, flat based linear ditch [F8506: over 1.8m long, 1.07m wide, 0.44m deep] aligned approximately east/west. The primary fill of the ditch was a dark brown-grey silty clay [8505: 0.21m thick]. Above this was a grey-brown silty clay [8504: 0.23m thick]. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown silty sand topsoil [8500: 0.3m thick].

Trench 86 (Figure 13)

5.62 This trench was located on the south edge of Plot 11 on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown silty sand [8605], was identified at 0.3m below the ground surface. Approximately 7m from the south-east end of the trench a large linear ditch [F8603: over 1.8m long, 1.8m wide, 0.6m deep; Photo 12] cut the natural subsoil on a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. The primary fill of this ditch was a brown-grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stones [8602: 0.3m thick]. Above this was a light grey-brown sandy clay with occasional small stones [8601: 0.32m thick]. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown silty sand topsoil [8600: 0.3m thick].

Trench 87 (Figure 13)

5.63 This trench was located in the south-west corner of Plot 11 on a roughly north-east/south-west alignment. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown silty sand [8703], was identified at 0.35m below the ground surface. Approximately 11m from the north-east end of the trench, a shallow linear ditch with a U-shaped profile [F8702: over 1.8m long, 0.64m wide, 0.12m deep] cut the natural subsoil aligned north-west/south-east. The ditch was filled by a light grey-brown clayey silt [8701]. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown silty sand topsoil [8700: 0.35m thick].

Trench 89 (Figure 13)

5.64 This trench was located near the west edge of Plot 11 on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown silty sand [8903], was identified at 0.35m below the ground surface. Approximately 10m from the north-west end of the trench a small roughly circular posthole with a V-shaped profile [F8902: 0.32m diameter 0.29m deep] cut the natural subsoil. This was filled by a light grey silty clay [8901]. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of grey-brown sandy silt topsoil [8900: 0.35m thick].

6. The artefacts

Pottery assessment

Summary

6.1 Forty nine sherds were recovered, 38 of late Iron Age date, 6 of 19th century date and five of uncertain, though probably prehistoric, date. Six contexts (subsoil, fire pit and ditch/pipe trench fills) produced the assemblage, which weighed 183g in total (Table 1.3).

Results

6.2 Most of the late Iron Age material came from fire pit in Trench 24, context [2407] and consists of 37 sherds (145g weight), all from the same vessel, both hand-recovered and from the palaeoenvironmental sample. The fragments, including four rim sherds, are from a shouldered jar with an everted rim and lid seat. The rather coarse fabric is variably coloured brown/black/buff/red over its surfaces and is very liberally tempered with rounded and angular sand and flint chips. The sherds are *c*.4-6mm thick and the vessel was probably wheel-finished. There is no evidence of decoration. The fabric and wheel finishing suggest a date of around the first century BC. The sherds are variable in their preservation, some appearing fresh (two of the rim sherds join) and others rather abraded and water worn.

6.3 A further late Iron Age body sherd in a similar though redder fabric came from ditch fill context [8504].

6.4 Five sherds from the palaeoenvironmental samples from fire pit contexts [1002] and [2603] were too small and abraded to be dated, though their coarse fabrics also suggest a prehistoric date.

6.5 The six 19th century sherds from subsoil context [2503] and ditch/pipe trench fill [2507] consist of plain and transfer-printed white wares, three of these identifiable as coming from pieces of flatware.

Discussion

6.6 The presence of a relatively large number of sherds from one vessel in context [2407], with some joins, suggests that this context has suffered little disturbance.

Recommendation

6.7 The late Iron Age sherds should be further studied by a suitable specialist to refine dating and to seek parallels, in conjunction with a larger assemblage recovered from further works at the site.

Clay pipe assessment

Results

6.8 Two post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered from field boundary context [2505] and ditch fill [3703]. Neither is decorated or has a maker's mark.

Recommendation

6.9 No further work is recommended.

Glass assessment

Results

6.10 Five pieces of glass were hand-recovered or came from the palaeoenvironmental samples from fire-pit context [1002] and from ditch/pipe trench context [2507].

6.11 Both pieces from [1002] are unweathered, one fragment clear, the other mid-green. They could conceivably be Roman, but are both damaged by heat and have no measurable dimensions or dateable characteristics.

6.12 The pieces from [2507] are of 19th/20th century date. Two are mid-green, unweathered bottle body sherds, the other is an unweathered, clear vessel or bottle base fragment.

Recommendation

6.13 No further work is recommended.

Lithics assessment

Summary

6.14 54 flint pebbles and stones were recovered from the samples. These came from five contexts and the majority show signs of cracking and damage due to being heated. Whilst most of the 54 pieces are of natural origin, there are two which may show signs of working and these are discussed below.

Results

6.15 A chip from [8701] has evidence of an impact point and bulb of percussion. However, given the irregularity of the ripples, the form of the point of percussion and the fact that there are no other examples of worked flint from this assemblage, it is highly likely that the impact was caused by flint on flint percussion within the soil.

6.16 The second is a tiny piece from [8102]. This has been strongly heated, but an interesting feature is visible on what could be termed the dorsal side. There are two possible removals shown either side of a ridge which appears to have indentations similar to edge preparation on it. Whilst there is no evidence of modification on the other side of the ridge, it is possible that this has occurred in the soil. The piece does come from a context which contains a large number of cracked and heated pebbles, so there is a high likelihood that it is naturally produced. On balance and give that there are no obvious examples of worked flint from the assemblage, these two pieces are most likely to also be of natural origin.

Recommendation

6.17 No further work is recommended.

Ceramic building materials (CBM) assessment

Results

6.18 A total of 17 fragments of CBM were hand recovered or came from palaeoenvironmental samples in 6 ditch fill contexts [3703, 3904, 4001, 4002, 5604, 8602]. Only three of these pieces - all small, undiagnostic fragments with no original edges or measurable dimensions - could be given a Roman date, two from [3904] and one from [8602]. The remaining pieces are roof tile and brick fragments of late medieval or post-medieval date (Table 1.4).

Discussion

6.19 Identifiably Roman building materials are few and badly preserved. The similarity in thickness and appearance of many of the other roof tile fragments suggests they may derive from the same structure.

Recommendation

6.20 No further work is recommended.

Excavated copper alloy objects assessment

Results

6.21 Four copper alloy or copper alloy/iron artefacts were hand-recovered from three contexts, all either undateable or of 19th/20th century date. Subsoil [2503] produced the end cap from a gunshot cartridge (20th century) and a short length (39mm) of twisted, corroded wire, circular in section (2mm diameter), both ends broken (undateable).

6.22 Field boundary context [2505] had a large, lightly corroded copper alloy disc with a central perforation, which has a mass of corroded iron on the back. Investigation identified this as the plate from a hanging dairy scale. The circular front copper alloy plate is 192mm in diameter, with two sets of figures inscribed around its edge. Selective removal of surface soil and corrosion revealed the words ‘CONTROL MILK RECORDER’ and ‘DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY MUSEUM ST LONDON’. This company,

instrumental in developing rail transport of fresh milk into the capital, was established in the mid-19th century and later became the Express Dairy Company.

6.23 Topsoil context [3000] produced a worn but complete copper alloy signet ring, the size (24mm diam) suggesting a man's ring. The integral sub-circular bezel has traces of a design of parallel vertical lines. Inscribed inside the band are the words 'GOLD' and 'SHE…'. No trace of gilding is now apparent. 20th century.

Recommendation

6.24 No further work is recommended.

Fuel residues assessment

Results

6.25 The sample residue from fire pit context [2407] produced a fragment of fuel ash slag, grey/white in colour with some darker areas. Fuel ash slag is a vesicular material of varying colour produced during combustion, when the non-organic components of fuels react with silicates present in earth, stone or ceramic. It can form at temperatures achievable in a domestic fire or conflagration, and its presence is not necessarily indicative of industrial activity.

6.26 The residues from the samples from fire pit contexts [4705, 8002 & 8102] produced *c.*35g weight of abraded, heat-affected soil fragments. This is material that has been exposed to heat, probably from the hearth/fire, causing some of the elements present in the soil to become semi-fused.

Recommendation

6.27 No further work is recommended.

Metal detector finds assessment

Results

6.28 There were 42 metal detected finds from 12 trenches. Of these, 21 were copper alloy, 17 were lead, 2 were iron, 1 was white metal and 1 was a clay pipe. All were recovered from the topsoil of the trenches. All dateable finds were found to be of post-medieval to 19th/20th century date. The material is catalogued below.

Catalogue

6.29 Trench 63 [6300]:
x1 conical Pb plumb bob/weight, 29mm high x 26mm diam, with remains of CuA suspension loop, post-medieval; x1 lead bale seal, bent, 24mm diam, ?joined circles stamped design, post-medieval; x1 fragment melted waste Pb, undateable; x1 Pb spigot, 19thC?.

x2 very small CuA sheet fragments, all edges broken, unknown date and use; x1 halfpenny, 1945 date; x1 very worn CuA coin, 20mm diam, no surface design visible – dimensions consistent with a farthing, 18/19thC.

Trench 65 [6500]:
x2 waste lead fragments, one semi-melted, undateable.

Trench 67 [6700]:
x1 waste Pb sheet fragment, undateable.

x1 small, square CuA harness buckle, 17 x 17 x 3mm, post-medieval.

Trench 71 [7100]:
x2 waste Pb fragments, semi-melted, undateable.

x1 'V'-sectioned CuA edging strip, 58mm long x 6mm wide, lightly corroded, post-medieval; x1 squashed circular CuA washer with central perforation, post-medieval.

Trench 75 [7500]:
x1 CuA shot gun cartridge end cap, 20thC; x1 complete, well-made, plain CuA ring 20mm diam x 3mm wide, no decoration or maker's mark, post-medieval.

Trench 77 [7700]:
x1 circular, lipped CuA washer, 25mm diam x 4mm deep, post-medieval; x1 plain CuA button 23.5mm diam, white metal surface plating and broken wire suspension loop on back, 18/19thC.

Trench 78 [7800]:
x1, shapeless, highly corroded CuA fragment, undateable; x1, small, well-made domed, CuA septfoil mount, 10mm diam, unperforated, post-medieval.

Trench 79 [7900]:
x2 waste Pb fragments, semi-melted, undateable ; x1 Pb ?spigot fragment, post-medieval.

x2 lightly corroded, CuA angled sheet fragments – agricultural?, post-medieval; half of a rectangular, hollow-backed CuA buckle with traces of black paint, 19/20thC.

Trench 81 [8100]:
x1 waste Pb sheet fragment, undateable; x1 squashed Pb ?pipe joint, post-medieval.

Trench 85 [8500]:
x1 Pb token or bale seal, extremely squashed, probably originally circular, c20mm diam, post-medieval.

x1 small, well-made CuA handle fragment, post-medieval; x1 small CuA key handle with oval head, post-medieval; x2 CuA nail/tack heads, post-medieval.

x2 Fe nail fragments, highly corroded, undateable.

Trench 88 [8800]:
x1 small, triangular-sectioned Pb 'plug', undateable; x1 Pb object, damaged, circular c28mm diam, with central, raised, hollow channel, 7mm diam, unknown date and use.

x1 circular, slightly domed CuA button back, 16mm diam, with white metal plating, 19thC.

x1 almost complete clay tobacco pipe bowl plus part stem, traces of rilling at rim, flat heel, no maker's mark, c mid 18thC.

Trench 89 [8900]:
x1 fragment of bent and twisted thin white metal vessel/cap, 20thC.

Recommendation

6.30 No further work is recommended.

7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

Methods

7.1 Palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on 18 bulk samples, taken from a range of features comprising fire pits, pits, ditches and postholes, thought to be of Roman or prehistoric origin. The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500μm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope for waterlogged and charred botanical remains.

7.2 Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x500 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.

7.3 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Glazebrook 1997; Medlycott 2011; Huntley 2010).

Results

7.4 Bulk samples taken from the fire pits produced moderate to large flots (300-2500ml) primarily comprising large quantities of charcoal. The charcoal fragments are firm and in relatively good condition. Fragment size is up to 40mm, radial cracking and low-level vitrification are evident, and mineral inclusions are common. Slivers of oak stemwood are present, as are occasional oak twigs and small calibre root wood. It is possible that the charcoal from the fire pit fills is monospecific, comprising only oak. Most of the samples contain large numbers of charred *Cenococcum geophilum* soil fungus sclerotia, although these remains are absent from [6802] and [8002]. Charred plant macrofossils are absent from all the fire pit samples.

7.5 The ditch samples produced small to moderate-sized flots (20-300ml). Modern roots are generally a common feature, as are small concentrations of fragmented (mainly <4mm) coal and vesicular cinder. Charcoal occurs in small amounts ranging from a trace to occasional fragments. This material mainly includes oak stemwood slivers, but in addition (as with the fire pits), small calibre oak root wood is present in ditch fills [5604] and [5906]. Other species noted in the charcoal assemblages are birch and elm stemwood [8701], birch branchwood [4201] and heather [8602]. Substantial numbers of charred *Cenococcum geophilum* soil fungus sclerotia occur in deposits that have evidence of charred oak root wood [5604] and [5906], whereas the remaining samples contain low numbers (<100) of these remains. Charred plant macrofossils are again absent.

7.6 On the whole, the pit and posthole samples produced relatively small flots (<100ml), containing small to moderate quantities of charcoal. Charcoal assemblages from

[5908], [6002] and [8501] may exclusively comprise oak, and include evidence of oak root wood. Charred soil fungus sclerotia typically occur in low numbers, although charred plant macrofossils are absent. Pit fill [5602] has a similar composition, but with the addition of hazel branchwood. Posthole fill [8901] differs slightly from the other samples in having no evidence of root wood or soil fungus sclerotia, and the charcoal remains, although predominantly appearing to comprise oak, also contains evidence of lime (*Tilia* sp.). Charred plant macrofossils are again absent.

7.7 The number of finds recovered from the samples is low, comprising a few sherds of pot [2407], traces of glass [1002] and a few fragments of possible worked flint [8102] and [8701]. Small and abraded fragments of fired clay/CBM occur in several of the samples. Burnt and fire-cracked pebbles of flint and quartz are present in several of the fire pit deposits. The results are presented in Table 1.5.

Discussion

7.8 Assessment of the fire pit samples indicates they typically contain large quantities of charcoal, which potentially is exclusively oak stemwood remains, and includes sapwood and heartwood. There is no evidence of domestic food waste and few signs of kindling material. Evidence of this nature is usually associated with industrial practices and judging by the number of pit features appears to represent large-scale activity. Charred small calibre oak root wood and soil fungus resting bodies, perhaps imply the burning of woodland turf or earth. The combined evidence above is consistent with charcoal production taking place, although not conclusive. Charcoal production kilns were traditionally of two forms: a pit or a mound. Wooden poles (commonly oak), were either heaped in a pit or stacked in a cone around a central stake, with the inclusion of an opening or chimney. The kilns were sealed with turf to produce reduced oxygen conditions that allowed the wood to slowly carbonise over several days or weeks (depending on the size of the kiln). Diagnostic dating evidence is absent due to the lack of charred palaeoenvironmental remains, although subtle differences in the makeup of the fire pit deposits may represent various phases of activity at the site.

7.9 Many of the pit, ditch and posthole deposits contain limited evidence of burnt woodland earth, in the form of charred root wood or soil fungus resting bodies. Again evidence of domestic waste or diagnostic charred plant macrofossils are absent, preventing any further interpretations. Small concentrations of fragmented coal and cinder occur in most of the ditch fills. This material may simply represent coal ash used to improve the physical properties of the soil or it reflects a 'background scatter' of industrial waste. The industrial use of coal in Britain occurs from the Roman period onwards (Dearne & Branigan 1995; Smith 1997).

Recommendations

7.10 The preservation of large quantities of charcoal indicates that other features that may be present on the site have the potential to provide further information about the exploitation of fuel resources. As the fire pit deposits potentially represent the remnants of charcoal production kilns, further analysis of the charcoal fragments from targeted samples may be worthwhile for future synthesis. Further work could establish whether they are charcoal production kilns and whether there is any sign of woodland management techniques. This could be supplemented by chronological modelling using AMS radiocarbon dating evidence. If additional work is undertaken

at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

7.11 Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present for most of the samples, although caution is needed where much of the material is from long-lived species such as oak.

8. The archaeological resource

8.1 Eleven pits, known as fire pits due to the high percentage of charcoal within the fills, were excavated across the survey area. Iron Age pottery was recovered from one of these pits, with abraded pottery recovered from two further pits, suggesting a prehistoric date. A possible Roman glass sherd recovered from another pit suggests that they may span a wide timescale. Palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that these features are the remains of charcoal production kilns. Unfired pits were recorded in four trenches, but the date of these features is unknown.

8.2 Postholes were recorded in three trenches. In Trench 85, a posthole fill was of a similar consistency as that within the fire pits, containing a high percentage of charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered from the postholes.

8.3 Ditches corresponding to features identified on aerial photographs were recorded in Plot 10. These ditches align with field boundaries shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps of the site. Pottery and ceramic building material recovered from them indicates that they are post-medieval. Two post-medieval ditches were recorded in Plot 11, one of which corresponds to a former field boundary.

8.4 A ditch excavated in Plot 11, Trench 85, produced a sherd of Iron Age pottery. Two further ditches were recorded in Plot 10 and one in Plot 11 that produced no dating material. One of the ditches was filled with a similar charcoal-rich material to the fire pits. These features do not correspond to known historic boundaries.

8.5 Modern ground disturbance was recorded in eight trenches with the remains of a brick surface or road recorded in a further eight trenches. In most of the trenches it was not possible to remove this surface due to its compacted nature, but it generally appeared to be sat directly on top of the glacial clay, suggesting there is the potential for archaeological features to survive beneath it. In Trench 10 the topsoil had been removed and a layer of weed-proof fabric placed directly on top of the glacial clay: beneath this survived the remains of the best preserved fire pit excavated during this phase of work.

8.6 The finds assemblage comprised Iron Age pottery, recovered from two features, along with abraded sherds that have been identified as probably prehistoric. An assemblage of Roman and post-medieval CBM was recovered from features across the site, and an assemblage of post-medieval and modern metal artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

8.7 Assessment of the fire pit samples indicates they typically contain large quantities of charcoal, and include evidence consistent with charcoal production kilns, and the burning of woodland turf or earth. Diagnostic dating evidence is absent due to the lack of charred plant macrofossil remains, although subtle differences in the makeup of the fire pit fills may represent various phases of activity. Small concentrations of

fragmented coal and cinder occur in most of the ditch fills. This material may simply represent coal ash used to improve the physical properties of the soil, or may reflect a 'background scatter' of industrial waste. The industrial use of coal in Britain occurs from the Roman period onwards. Domestic food waste is absent from all deposits.

8.8 The regional research framework (Medlycott 2011) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. The specific research priorities which this project has addressed include:

- **Later prehistoric settlement activity**

Particularly relating to social organisation and settlement form, settlement chronology and dynamics, and the Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman transitions

- **Fire pits**

These pits date from later prehistory through to medieval times. They have the potential to contain quantities of charcoal, which have evidential value in containing information which when analysed can determine if they were used for charcoal production, and can be used for dating. They have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives, in developing our knowledge of land use and economic development over a wide chronological span.

9. Impact assessment

9.1 Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to remove or truncate significant archaeological deposits across the whole of the site.

10. Recommendations

10.1 No archaeological resource was identified which requires preservation *in situ*.

10.2 Part of a possible prehistoric enclosure was identified on the geophysical survey in Plot 11. This could not be targeted during this scheme of works because of access limitations associated with the rugby club. Further trenches will be required in this area post-outline consent, as is outlined in the written scheme of investigation (Appendix 4).

10.3 Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to remove or truncate significant archaeological deposits across the site. In order to mitigate the impact of this, a programme of archaeological works, including excavation, analysis of the results, and their dissemination, is likely to be required. It is recommended that analysis incorporates the assemblages recovered here, including the charcoal, and supplemented by AMS radiocarbon dating.

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Appendix 1: Data table

Table 1.1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of artefacts of the following types: P pottery, M metals, F flint, I industrial residues, G glass, C ceramic building material, T clay tobacco pipes.

No	Area	Description	P	M	F	I	G	C	T
100	1	Disturbed soil							
101	1	Natural							
200	2	Topsoil							
201	2	Natural							
300	3	Redeposited clay							
301	3	Buried topsoil							
302	3	Natural							
400	4	Mixed modern soil and concrete							
401	4	Natural							
500	5	Topsoil							
502	5	Natural							
503	5	Fill of pit [F504]							
F504	5	Cut of pit							
700	7	Redeposited clay and topsoil							
701	7	Buried topsoil							
702	7	Natural							
800	8	Redeposited mixed topsoil							
801	8	Layer of orange sand							
802	8	Topsoil							
803	8	Natural							
901	9	Topsoil							
902	9	Natural							
1000	10	Disturbed ground							
1001	10	Natural							
1002	10	Upper fill of pit [F1004]	•				•		
1003	10	Lower fill of pit [F1004]							
F1004	10	Cut of pit							
1100	11	Topsoil							
1101	11	Natural							
1200	12	Disturbed topsoil							
1201	12	Brick surface							
1202	12	Natural							
1300	13	Disturbed topsoil							
1301	13	Brick surface							
1302	13	Natural							
1400	14	Topsoil							
1401	14	Natural							
1500	15	Topsoil							
1501	15	Natural							
1600	16	Modern topsoil							
1601	16	Buried topsoil							
1602	16	Natural							
1700	17	Modern topsoil							
1701	17	Buried topsoil							
1702	17	Brick surface							
1703	17	Natural							
1800	18	Modern topsoil							
1801	18	Buried topsoil							
1802	18	Brick surface							
1803	18	Natural							
1900	19	Modern topsoil							
1901	19	Buried topsoil							
1902	19	Brick surface							
1903	19	Natural							

No	Area	Description	P	M	F	I	G	C	T
2100	21	Modern topsoil							
2101	21	Buried topsoil							
2102	21	Brick surface							
2103	21	Natural							
2200	22	Buried topsoil							
2201	22	Natural							
2202	22	Fill of pit [F2203]							
F2203	22	Cut of pit							
2204	22	Modern topsoil over [2200]							
F2205	22	Brick surface							
2400	24	Topsoil							
2401	24	Subsoil							
2402	24	Natural							
2403	24	Upper fill of ditch [F2405]							
2404	24	Lower fill of ditch [F2405]							
2405	24	Modern Pipe in [F2406]							
F2406	24	Cut of ditch							
2407	24	Fill of pit [F2408]	•			•			
F2408	24	Cut of pit							
F2409	24	Modern road							
2500	25	Topsoil							
2501	25	Overburden							
2502	25	Flint pebble layer							
2503	25	Subsoil	•	•					
2504	25	Natural							
2505	25	Fill of ditch [F2506]		•					•
F2506	25	Cut of ditch							
2507	25	Fill of ditch with pipe [F2508]	•				•		
F2508	25	Cut of ditch							
2509	25	Fill of gully [F2510]							
F2510	25	Cut of gully							
2600	26	Topsoil							
2601	26	Subsoil							
2602	26	Natural							
2603	26	Fill of pit [F2604]	•						
F2604	26	Cut of pit							
2605	26	Rubble surface							
3000	30	Topsoil		•					
3100	31	Modern topsoil							
3101	31	Mixed modern rubble							
3102	31	Topsoil							
3103	31	Natural							
3700	37	Topsoil							
3701	37	Subsoil							
3702	37	Natural							
3703	37	Upper fill of ditch [F3705]						•	•
3704	37	Lower fill of ditch [F3705]							
F3705	37	Cut of ditch							
3706	37	Fill of ditch [F3705]							
3707	37	Upper fill of pit [F3709]							
3708	37	Lower fill of pit [F3709]							
F3709	37	Cut of pit							
3900	39	Topsoil							
3901	39	Fill of modern disturbance [F3902]							
F3902	39	Cut of modern disturbance							
3903	39	Upper fill of ditch [F3905]							
3904	39	Lower fill of ditch [F3905]						•	
F3905	39	Cut of ditch							
3906	39	Natural							
4000	40	Topsoil							
4001	40	Upper fill of ditch [F4003]						•	

No	Area	Description	P	M	F	I	G	C	T
4002	40	Lower Fill of ditch [F4003]						•	
F4003	40	Cut of ditch							
4004	40	Fill of gully [F4005]							
F4005	40	Cut of gully							
4006	40	Natural							
F4200	42	Cut of ditch							
4201	42	Lower fill of ditch [F4200]							
4202	42	Fill of ditch [F4200]							
4203	42	Fill of ditch [F4200]							
4204	42	Fill of ditch [F4200]							
4205	42	Fill of ditch [F4200]							
4206	42	Upper fill of ditch [F4200]							
4207	42	Topsoil							
4208	42	Natural							
4700	47	Modern soil							
4701	47	Subsoil							
4702	47	Upper fill of ditch [F4704]							
4703	47	Lower fill of ditch [F4704]							
F4704	47	Cut of field boundary ditch							
4705	47	Fill of pit [F4706]				•			
F4706	47	Cut of pit							
4707	47	Natural							
4800	48	Topsoil							
4801	48	Subsoil							
4802	48	Natural							
4803	48	Ditch fill							
F4804	48	Ditch cut							
5400	54	Topsoil							
5401	54	Natural							
5402	54	Upper fill of pit [F5404]							
5403	54	Lower fill of pit [F5404]							
F5404	54	Cut of pit							
5600	56	Topsoil							
5601	56	Natural							
5602	56	Fill of pit [F5603]							
F5603	56	Cut of pit							
5604	56	Fill of ditch [F5605]						•	
F5605	56	Cut of ditch							
5606	56	Subsoil							
5900	59	Topsoil							
5901	59	Natural							
5902	59	Fill of ditch terminus [F5903]							
F5903	59	Cut of ditch terminus							
5904	59	Fill of ditch [F5905]							
F5905	59	Cut of ditch							
5906	59	Fill of ditch [F5907]							
F5907	59	Cut of ditch							
5908	59	Fill of pit [F5909]							
F5909	59	Cut of pit							
5910	59	Disturbed soil							
6000	60	Disturbed ground							
6001	60	Natural							
6002	60	Fill of pit [F6003]							
F6003	60	Cut of pit							
6300	63	Topsoil		•					
6500	65	Topsoil		•					
6501	65	Natural							
6700	67	Topsoil		•					
6800	68	Topsoil							
6801	68	Upper fill of pit [F6803]							
6802	68	Lower fill of pit [F6803]							

No	Area	Description	P	M	F	I	G	C	T
F6803	68	Cut of fire pit							
6804	68	Fill of stakehole [F6805]							
F6805	68	Cut of stakehole							
6806	68	Natural							
7100	71	Topsoil		•					
7300	73	Topsoil							
7301	73	Fill of ditch [F7302]							
F7302	73	Cut of ditch							
7303	73	Natural							
7400	74	Topsoil							
7401	74	Natural							
7402	74	Upper fill of pit [F7403]							
F7403	74	Cut of pit							
7404	74	Lower fill of fire pit [F7403]							
7500	75	Topsoil		•					
7700	77	Topsoil		•					
7701	77	Natural							
7702	77	Fill of pit [F7703]							
F7703	77	Cut of pit							
7800	78	Topsoil		•					
7900	79	Topsoil		•					
8000	80	Topsoil							
8001	80	Natural							
8002	80	Fill of fire pit [F8003]				•			
F8003	80	Cut of fire pit							
8100	81	Topsoil		•					
8101	81	Upper fill of pit [F8103]							
8102	81	Lower fill of pit [F8103]			•	•			
F8103	81	Cut of fire pit							
8104	81	Fill of posthole [F8105]							
F8105	81	Cut of posthole							
8106	81	Fill of stakehole [F8107]							
F8107	81	Cut of stakehole							
8108	81	Natural							
8200	82	Topsoil							
8201	82	Subsoil							
8202	82	Fill of plough scars [F8203]							
F8203	82	Cut of plough scars							
8204	82	Natural							
8300	83	Topsoil							
8301	83	Fill of ditch [F8302]							
F8302	83	Cut of ditch							
8303	83	Natural							
8400	84	Topsoil							
8401	84	Void							
F8402	84	Field drain							
8500	85	Topsoil		•					
8501	85	Fill of posthole [F8502]							
F8502	85	Cut of posthole							
F8503	85	Modern field drain							
8504	85	Upper fill of ditch [F8506]	•						
8505	85	Lower fill of ditch [F8506]							
F8506	85	Cut of ditch							
8507	85	Fill of pit [F8508]							
F8508	85	Cut of pit							
8509	85	Natural							
8600	86	Topsoil							
8601	86	Upper fill of ditch [F8603]							
8602	86	Lower fill of ditch [F8603]						•	
F8603	86	Cut of ditch							
8604	86	Modern field drain							

No	Area	Description	P	M	F	I	G	C	T
8605	86	Natural							
8700	87	Topsoil							
8701	87	Fill of ditch [F8702]			•				
F8702	87	Cut of ditch							
8703	87	Natural							
8800	88	Topsoil		•					
8900	89	Topsoil		•					
8901	89	Fill of posthole [F8902]							
F8902	89	Cut of posthole							
8903	89	Natural							

Table 1.2: Trench data

Trench	Plot	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
1	9	30	0.60-0.70	Orange clay	None	0	Layer [100]
2	9	30	0.15-0.20	Orange clay	None	1; NE-SW	0
3	9	30	0.80-1.10	Orange clay	None	0	Deposit [300]
4	9	30	0.50-0.85	Orange clay/sandy-clay	None	0	Layer [400]
5	9	30	0.15-0.30	Orange clay	None	0	Pit [F504]
6	9	30	0.20-0.35	Yellow-Orange clay/gravelly clay	None	1; NE-SW	0
7	9	30	0.40-0.70	Orange clay/Grey sandy-clay	None	2; NE-SW	Layer [700]
8	9	30	0.30-0.55	Orange-yellow clay	None	1; NE-SW	Layer [800], Layer [801]
9	9	30	0.40-0.45	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
10	9	30	0.30-0.40	Orange-yellow clay	None	1; NW-SE	Layer [1000], Pit [F1004]
11	9	30	0.20-0.30	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	1; NE-SW	0
12	9	30	0.10-0.25	Orange clay/gravelly clay	None	0	Layer [1200], Surface [1201]
13	9	30	0.10-0.30	Orange clay/gravelly clay	None	0	Layer [1300], Surface [1301]
14	10	30	0.30-0.40	Grey-brown flinty sandy-clay	None	2;NE-SW, 1;NW-SE	0
15	10	30	0.30-0.65	Orange clay; orange gravelly flint	None	1;N-S	0
16	10	30	0.30-0.40	Orange clay/sandy-clay/flinty gravel	None	1;E-W	Layer [1601]
17	10	30	0.10-0.45	Grey-brown gravelly sandy-clay	None	0	Layer [1701], Surface [1702]
18	10	30	0.20	Orange clay	None	0	Layer [1801], Surface [1802]
19	10	30	0.40-0.50	Yellow-grey sandy gravelly clay	None	0	Layer [1901], Surface [1902]
20	10	Abandoned – dolomite surface beneath and flooding					
21	10	30	0.30-0.50	Orange clay; grey-brown sandy-clay	None	0	Layer [2101], Surface [2102]
22	10	30	0.40-0.50	Orange clay; grey-brown sandy-clay	None	0	Layer [2200], Pit [F2203], Surface [F2205]
23	10	Unexcavated - trees					
24	10	30	0.40-0.60	Orange-white clay/clayey-sand	None	0	[2401], Ditch [F2406], Pit [F2408] Modern Road [F2409]
25	10	30	0.60-0.70	Orange clay	None	0	[2501], Ditches [F2506], [F2508], [F2512], Gully [F2510]
26	10	30	0.40-0.80	Orange clay	None	2; NE-SW	Pit [F2604], Surface [2605]
27	10	30	0.30-0.45	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
28	10	30	0.30-0.40	Grey sand; Yellow-brown sandy-clay	Dark grey-brown gravelly silt	0	0
29	10	30	0.25-0.35	Yellow-orange clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
30	10	30	0.25-0.35	Yellow-orange clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0

Trench	Plot	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
31	10	30	0.50-0.60	Yellow-orange clay/sandy-clay	None	0	Deposit [3101]
32	10	Unexcavated – beneath large soil bund					
33	10	Unexcavated – beneath large soil bund					
34	10	30	0.25-0.35	Orange-white sandy-clay	None	0	0
35	10	30	0.1-0.35	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
36	10	30	035-0.45	Yellow-orange sandy-clay/gravelly clay	None	0	0
37	10	30	0.25-0.35	Orange clay	Light grey-brown silty-clay	0	Ditch [F3705], Pit [F3709]
38	10	30	0.25-0.35	Orange-yellow-white clay	None	0	0
39	10	30	0.25-0.35	Orange clay/gravelly sandy-clay	None	0	[F3902], Ditch [F3905]
40	10	30	0.25-0.40	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	Ditch [F4003], Gully [F4005]
41	10	30	0.25-0.35	Orange-yellow sandy-clay	None	0	0
42	10	30	0.30-0.45	Orange-yellow sandy-clay	None	0	Ditch [F4200]
43	10	30	0.30-0.45	Orange-yellow clay	None	0	0
44	10	30	0.30-0.45	Yellow-orange clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
45	10	15	0.25-0.40	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
46	10	30	0.10-0.20	Orange clay	None	0	0
47	10	30	0.40-0.50	Orange clay	Grey-brown sandy-silt	0	Layer [4700], Ditch [F4704], Pit [F4706]
48	10	30	0.60-0.80	Orange clay/sandy-clay	Light yellow-brown clayey-silt	0	0
49	10	30	0.30-0.45	White-grey-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
50	10	30	030-0.40	Yellow-white sandy-clay; Orange clay	None	0	0
51	10	30	0.30-0.45	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
52	10	30	0.25-0.35	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
53	10	15	0.30-0.35	Orange clay	None	0	0
54	10	30	0.50-0.60	Yellow-orange clay	Grey-brown sandy-silt	1;E-W	Pit [F5404]
55	10	30	0.35-0.60	Orange-yellow-white clay/sandy-clay	Light brown sandy-clay silt	0	0
56	10	30	0.40-0.55	Orange clay	Light brown sandy-clay silt	0	Pit [F5603], Ditch [F5605]
57	10	30	0.40-0.55	Orange sandy-clay	Light brown sandy-clay silt	0	0
58	10	30	0.30-0.65	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	0
59	10	30	0.30-0.65	Orange-yellow clay/sandy-clay	None	0	Ditch [F5903], Ditch [F5905], Ditch [F5907], Pit [F5909], (5910)
60	10	30	0.40-0.55	White-orange clay	None	0	Pit [F6003]
61	11	30	0.30-0.35	Light grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
62	11	30	0.30-0.35	Light grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0

Trench	Plot	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Glacial Geology	Subsoil	Field Drains- number and orientation	Features
63	11	30	0.30-0.35	Light grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
64	11	30	0.30-0.35	Light grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
65	11	30	0.30-0.35	Light grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
66	11	30	0.30-0.35	Grey-brown silty sand	None	0	0
67	11	30	0.30-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
68	11	30	0.30-0.35	Light grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	Pit [F6803], Stakehole [F6805]
69	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
70	11	30	0.30-0.40	Grey-brown gravelly sandy-silt	None	0	0
71	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
72	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
73	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey brown sandy-silt	None	0	Ditch [F7302]
74	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	Pit [F7403]
75	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey-brown silty sand	None	0	0
76	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey-brown silty-sand	None	0	0
77	11	30	0.30-0.45	Grey-brown silty sand	None	0	Pit [7703]
78	11	30	0.30-0.35	Grey-brown sandy-silty	None	0	0
79	11	30	0.30-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
80	11	30	0.30-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	Pit [F8003]
81	11	30	0.30-0.40	Grey-brown gravelly sandy-silt	None	0	Pit [F8103], Posthole [F8105], Stakehole [F8107]
82	11	30	0.35-0.45	Grey-brown silty sand	Light yellow-brown clayey-sand	0	Plough scars [F8203]
83	11	30	0.25-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	Ditch [F8302]
84	11	30	0.30-0.35	Grey-brown silty sand	None	1;NE-SW	0
85	11	30	0.40-0.45	Grey-brown silty sand	None	1;E-W	Posthole [F8502], Ditch [F8506], Pit [F8508]
86	11	30	0.25-0.35	Grey-brown silty sand	None	1;NE-SW	Ditch [F8603]
87	11	30	0.35-0.40	Light grey-brown silty sand	None	1;NE-SW	Ditch [F8702]
88	11	30	0.35-0.40	Light grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	0
89	11	30	0.35-0.40	Grey-brown sandy-silt	None	0	Posthole [F8902]
90	11	30	0.30-0.35	Light grey-brown stony sandy-silt	None	0	0

Table 1.3: Sherd numbers by context and date

Context	Late Iron Age	Undetermined	19th century
1002		2	
2407	37		
2503			3
2507			3
2603		3	
8504	1		
Totals	**38**	**5**	**6**

Table 1.4: Ceramic building materials by context

Context	Roman	Late med/Post-med
3703		3 hard roof tile fragments, each with 1 sanded face, fully oxidised orange/red fabric or with slight reduced core, 11-12mm thick. No original edges.
3904	2 undiagnostic, abraded, orange/red fabric, no original edges or measurable dimensions	1 hard roof tile fragment, orange/red fabric, 1 sanded face, no original edges, 12mm thick
4002		1 hard roof tile fragment orange/red fabric, 2 sanded faces, no original edges, 14mm thick. 1 brick fragment, soft orange/red fabric, 117mm wide x 52mm thick. 16thC?
4201		Undiagnostic small brick/tile fragment, no measurable dimensions.
5604		3 hard, flat roof tile fragments, fully oxidised orange/red fabric or with reduced core, each with one sanded face, all 12mm thick, no other measurable dimensions.
8602	1 undiagnostic abraded orange/red fabric, no original edges or measurable dimensions	2 hard roof tile fragments, fully oxidised orange/red fabric or with reduced core, each with 1 sanded face, 12mm thick. 2 similar brick fragments, hard brown/red fabric, one sanded face and short end, 95mm wide x 47mm thick. 16thC?

Table 1.5: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample	Context	Feature No.	Feature	Trench	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	C14 available	Rank	Notes
1	2603	F2604	FP	26	16	1400	?	***	Slivers of oak charcoal (abundant) monospecific? Fragments up to 40mm stemwood heartwood vitrification (Vit) radial cracking (charred soil fungus sclerotia <100) traces of burnt flint + fired clay.
3	4201	F4200	D	42	3	20	Y	*	Charcoal (trace) small calibre birch branchwood charcoal (41mg) (charred soil fungus sclerotia <20).
8	5602	F5603	P	56	17	60	?	*	Charcoal (rare) – oak stemwood heartwood and hazel branchwood (19mg).
9	6002	F6003	P	60	20	80	?	*	Charcoal (occasional) oak root wood (small calibre) + sapwood (charred soil fungus sclerotia >1000).
11	5604	F5605	D	56	17	80	N	*	Charcoal (rare) tiny fragments of oak root wood, (charred soil fungus sclerotia >200) occasional coal and cinder <4mm and traces of fired clay.
13	2407	F2408	FP	24	17	800	?	***	Charcoal (abundant) oak sapwood up to 30mm Vit-cracking (charred soil fungus sclerotia <100). POT.
14	4705	F4706	FP	47	7	300	?	***	Charcoal (common) oak sapwood, twig and root (charred soil fungus sclerotia >200) burnt clay.
16	1002	F1004	FP	10	14	700	Y	***	Charcoal (common) oak stemwood slivers, twig (charred soil fungus sclerotia >1000) fired clay, glass.
17	1003	F1004	FP	10	18	2200	Y	***	Charcoal (abundant) oak stemwood slivers up to 45mm, twigs (charred soil fungus sclerotia >1000) monospecific? Vitrification and radial cracking fired clay.
19	5906	F5907	D	59	18	200	?	*	Charcoal (rare) slivers of oak and small calibre root wood (charred soil fungus sclerotia >1000) occasional coal and cinder <4mm background activity or added to soil to improve physical properties.
20	5908	F5909	P	59	3	20	?	*	Charcoal (rare) fragments of oak root wood (charred soil fungus sclerotia >200).
23	6802	F6803	FP	68	3	600	?	***	Charcoal (common) monospecific? Oak stemwood slivers wide rings (soil fungus sclerotia absent?).
24	8701	F8702	D	87	19	300	Y	**	Charcoal, cinder, coal all occasional mainly <4mm cinder up to 25mm. Birch, oak and elm stemwood charcoal (charred soil fungus sclerotia >200) birch for C14 date. Fired clay. Flint worked?
25	8602	F8603	D	86	15	30	?	*	Charcoal (trace) fragment of oak and fragment of heather (trace of coal and cinder <4mm) (charred soil fungus sclerotia >200).
26	8501	F8502	PH	85	16	400	?	***	Charcoal (common) oak stemwood slivers and fine root wood (charred soil fungus sclerotia >100).
29	8901	F8902	PH	89	4	30	Y	**	Charcoal (occasional) oak slivers mainly and lime charcoal (reaction wood) Lime for C14 date
32	8102	F8103	FP	81	19	1400	?	***	Charcoal (abundant) oak stemwood heartwood up to 40mm (knots and bud charred) (charred soil fungus sclerotia >1000) Flint Burnt clay.
36	8002	F8003	FP	80	18	2500	?	***	Charcoal (abundant) oak stemwood heartwood slivers up to 30mm (twig charred noted) Burnt clay (charred soil fungus sclerotia absent).

[Rank: *: low; **: medium; ***: high; ****: very high potential to provide further palaeoenvironmental information. ?: radiocarbon material may be unsuitable for dating due to size or species D-Ditch; FP-Fire pit; P-Pit; PH-Posthole]

Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices

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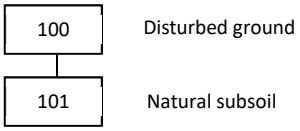

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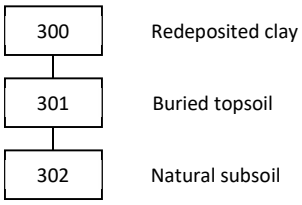

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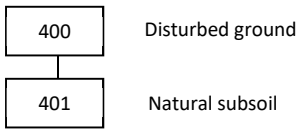

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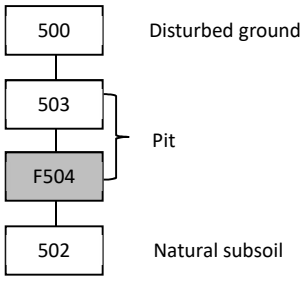

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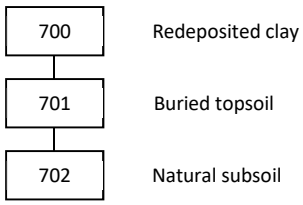

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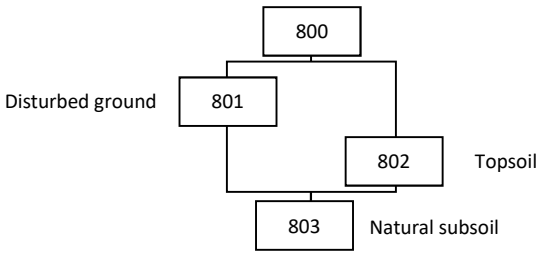

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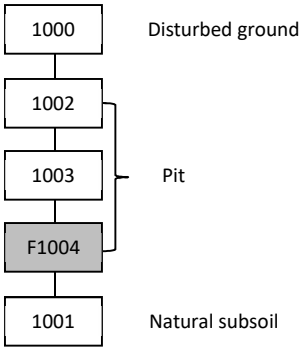

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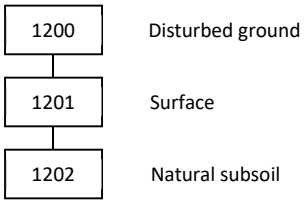

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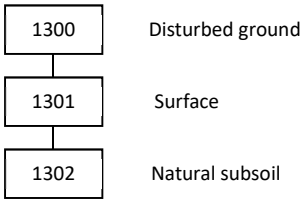

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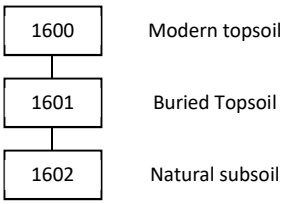

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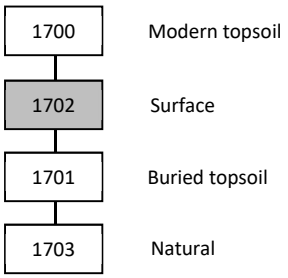

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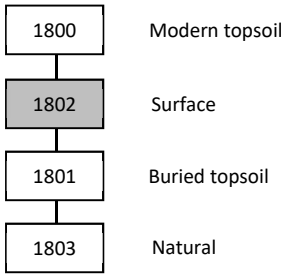

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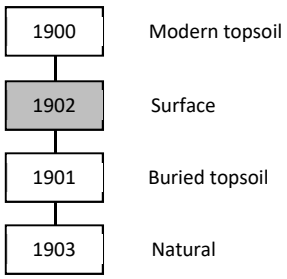

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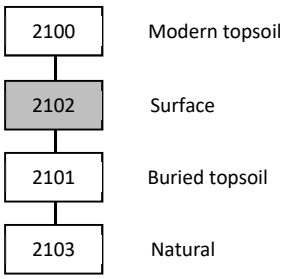

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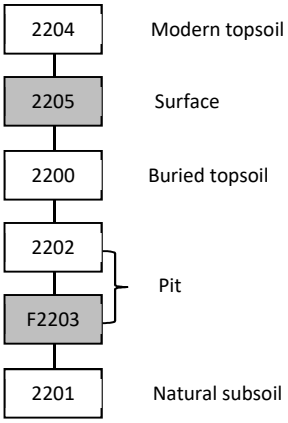

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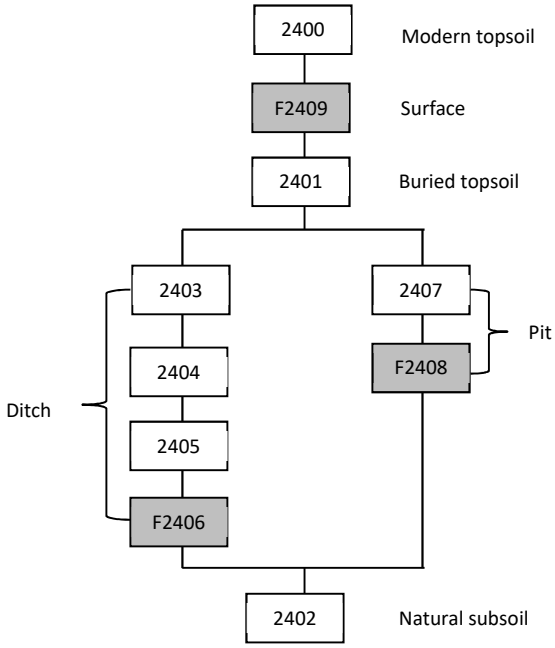

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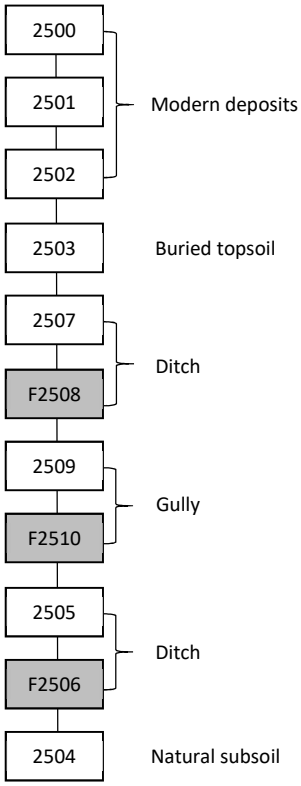

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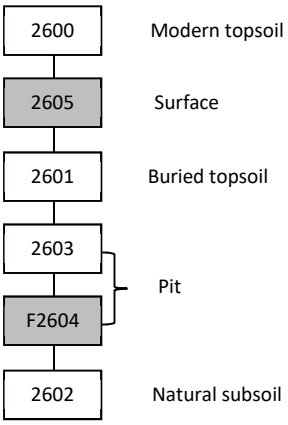

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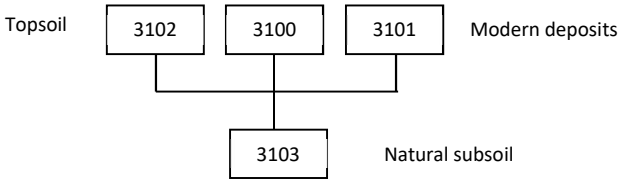

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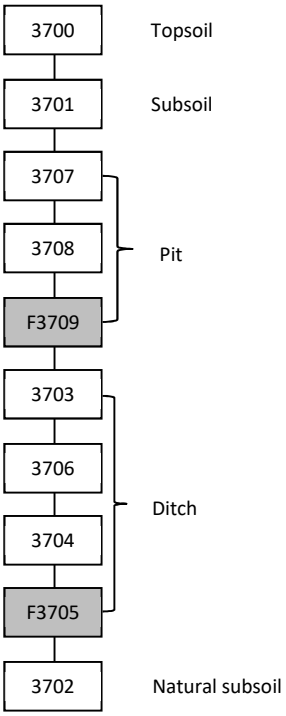

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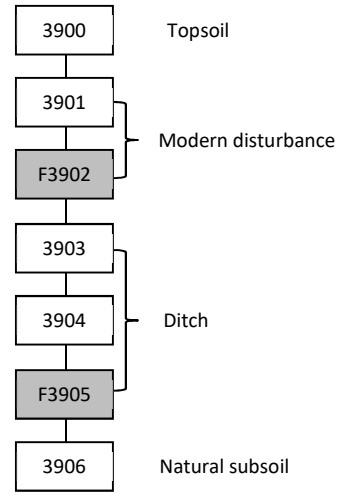

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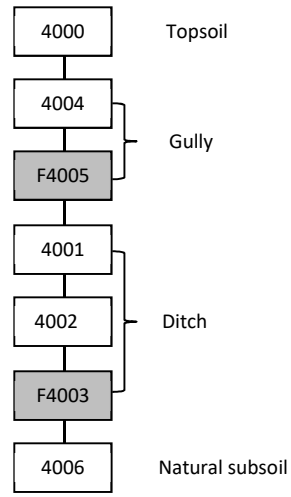

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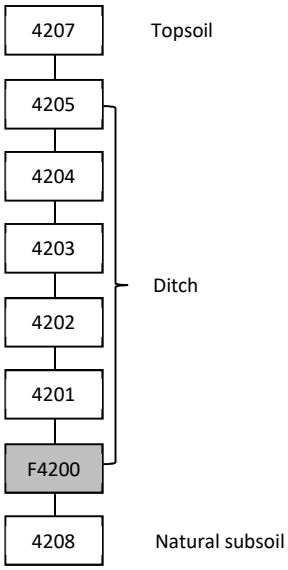

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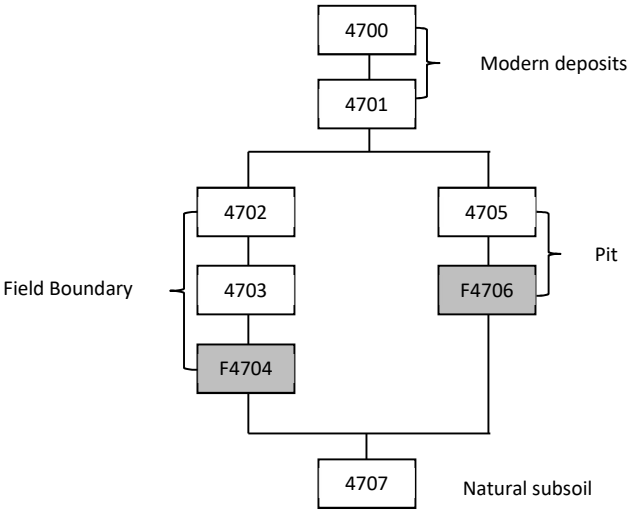

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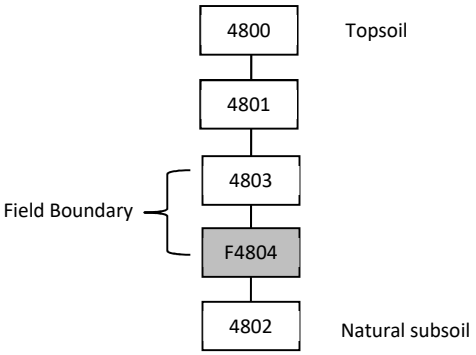

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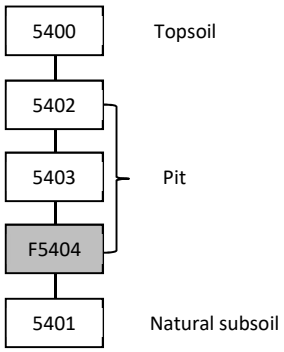

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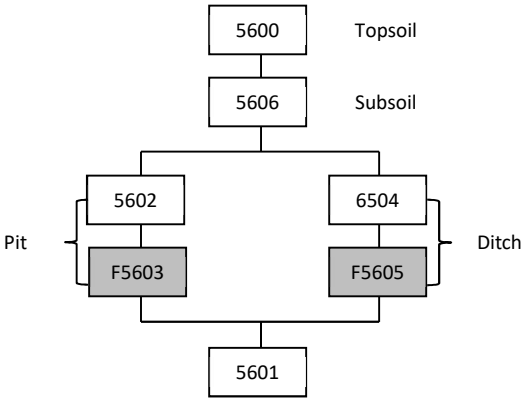

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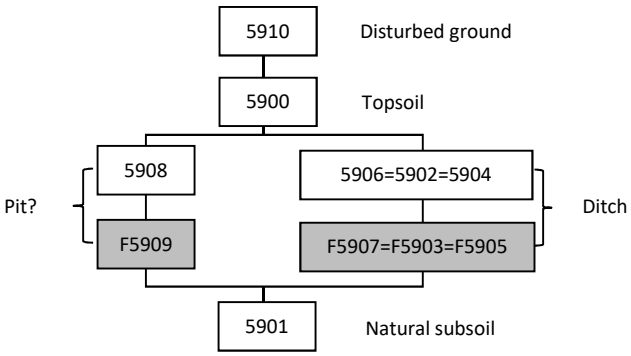

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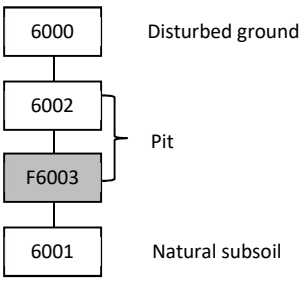

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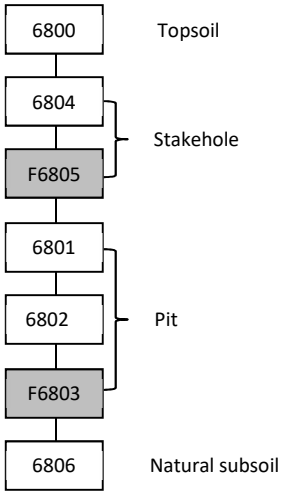

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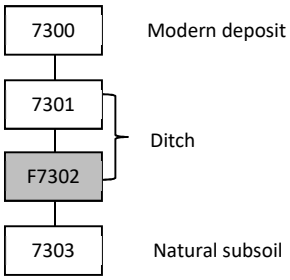

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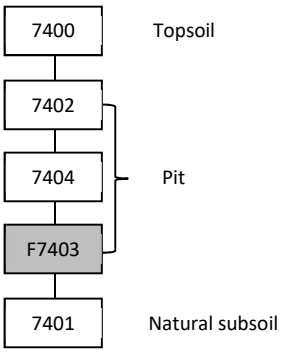

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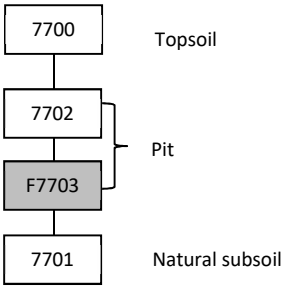

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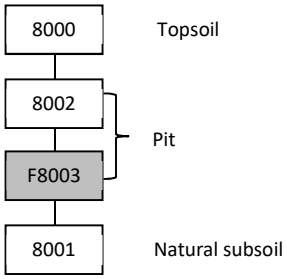

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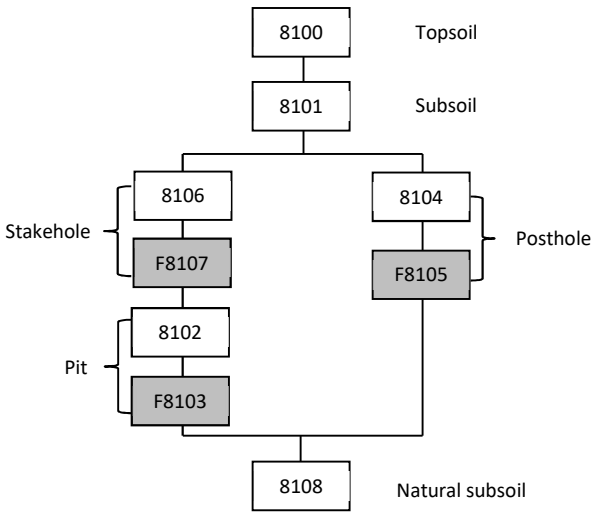

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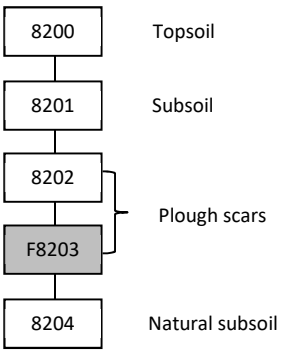

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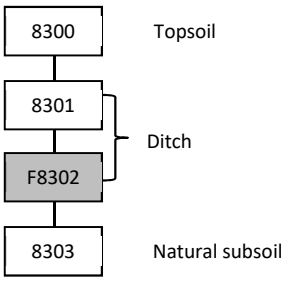

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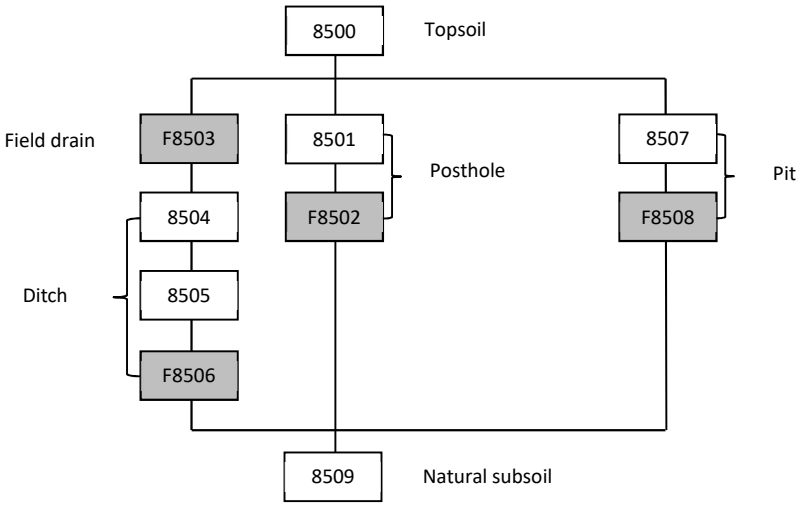
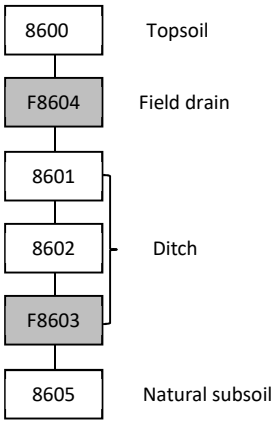
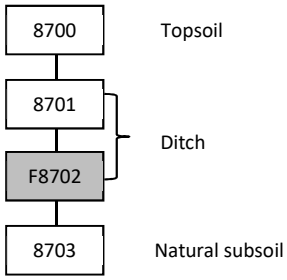


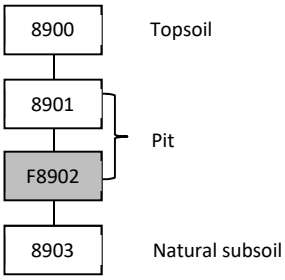
Trench 86



Trench 87



Trench 89



Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS ID: archaeol3-341796

Project details

Project name	Colchester Northern Gateway Evaluation 2018 - Plots 9, 10, 11
Short description of the project	86 evaluation trenches undertaken for the Colchester Northern Gateway project. A number of fire pits were located, some containing dateable pottery. The pits contained charcoal rich deposits. Other related features such as stakeholes and postholes were also excavated. Boundary ditches and gullies were also present.
Project dates	Start: 04-12-2018 End: 24-01-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	FIRE PITS Roman FIRE PITS Iron Age
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCHES Post-Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches''
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER MYLAND Colchester Northern Gateway
Study area	22.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 00010 28850 51.921667276709 0.908962713855 51 55 18 N 000 54 32 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Services Durham University
Project brief originator	Colchester Amphora Trading ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Services Durham University

Project director/manager	Daniel Still
Project supervisor	Natalie Swann
Type of sponsor/funding body	DEVELOPER

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)
Physical Contents	''Ceramics''
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)
Digital Contents	''none''
Digital Media available	''Spreadsheets'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)
Paper Contents	''none''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Drawing'',''Unpublished Text''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Colchester Northern Gateway (South) archaeological evaluation report 4977
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Watson, L /Swann, N
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Services Durham University
Place of issue or publication	Durham

Entered by	Laura Watson (archaeologicalservices.oasis@durham.ac.uk)
Entered on	5 February 2019

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

Colchester Northern Gateway (Plots 9, 10, 11)
Essex

archaeological evaluation
written scheme of investigation PC18.427r2

on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd

1. Project background

1.1 Development is proposed at the above site (NGR centre: TM 0001 2885; Figure 1). An archaeological desk-based assessment[1] and geophysical survey[2] of part of the site have already been completed. The Archaeological Advisor for Colchester Borough Council has requested a pre-determination archaeological trial trench evaluation of the proposed development area and provided a brief for the work.

1.2 This document comprises a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the programme of trial trench evaluation.

Historical and archaeological background

1.3 The historical and archaeological development of the site is set out below.

Prehistoric period

1.4 The earliest evidence for occupation in the area surrounding the Colchester Northern Gateway (South) derives from artefactual remains. A possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade was found in a tree throw during trial trenching to the north of the Proposed Development[3]. During archaeological works in the grounds of Severalls Hospital flint arrow heads (11904) were recorded. Flints were also found at the Colchester Park and Ride development at Cuckoo Farm. Two polished stone axes (MCC7442 & MCC7699) have also been found to the south of the A12 and west of the Proposed Development, and two chipped flint axes found at Moorland Farm (MCC7702) and Boxted (383883). A late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flint was recorded in the course of the archaeological investigations to the north of the proposed development area for the Colchester Northern Gateway development.

1.5 Later prehistoric remains are present across the wider area, comprising pits with charcoal-rich fills and evidence for *in situ* burning. A number of these were recorded during the archaeological works at Severalls Hospital (MCC10062, MCC10063 & MCC10064). Geomagnetic survey within the area of proposed development has identified a probable soil-filled feature which may be the corner of a later prehistoric enclosure.

[1] Heppell, E 2015 *Colchester Northern Gateway, Colchester, Essex: historic environment desk-based assessment (Heritage Statement)*. Archaeology South-East Report 2015400
[2] Richardson, T 2016 *Colchester Northern Gateway, Colchester Essex: geophysical survey report*. Stratascan Job ref 19257
[3] Pooley, L, 2017 *Draft Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub Plots 2-3, east of Colchester Park and Ride, Mile End, Colchester, Essex*. Unpublished CAT report

Roman period

1.6 The proposed development is situated to the north of the Roman site at Colchester. A fort was built at Colchester around AD44. A Roman town was established within the fortress which became a major centre. The proposed development may have been within the boundaries of the pre-Roman oppidum (*Camulodunum)* and antiquarian reports purport a north boundary to the north of the area.

1.7 Numerous fire pits are recorded in the landscape around the proposed development, some of which are Roman in date. 30 pits at Cuckoo Farm (MCC9325) were excavated during archaeological evaluation of the Colchester Park and Ride. Further charcoal pits were found in the course of archaeological investigations for the Colchester Northern Approach Road, west and south of the proposed development. Charcoal pits were also identified during archaeological investigations as part of the Flakt Woods Project directly to the north-east of the proposed development. The trial trenching of the north side of the Colchester North Gateway recorded over twenty fire pits and Roman pottery was recovered from one pit. The purpose of the pits may have been for charcoal production, a process which may have continued largely unaltered since the later prehistoric period. A possible Roman road (1043972 & 1046033) is recorded at Boxted which extends in a north-east direction to the east of the Proposed Development following the modern road alignment. Further Roman period features, including pits, boundary ditches and gullies were recorded near Mile End (11846) to the south west of the Proposed Development. A Roman ditch (MCC7641) was recorded at the medieval kiln site at Mile End, west of the Severalls Hospital site. Several Roman finds are also recorded in the wider area on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. The soil-filled feature identified from the geophysical survey as a possible later prehistoric enclosure may have been utilised in the Roman period.

Medieval period

1.8 Colchester is first documented in AD 917, when the Danes were expelled by Edward the Elder. By the mid-10th century the area was held as estates of the Ealdormen of Essex. In the early 14th century, the population was recorded as being *c*.3000-4000.

1.9 The proposed development is located between the medieval parishes of Langham with Boxted, Mile End and Great Horkesley. Boxted is recorded in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 as "a place where beech-trees grow". The area of Mile End was probably settled by the mid-13th century when it became a parish, although it largely comprised woodland and heath. The parish was also under the jurisdiction of Kingswood, the northern part of which became known as the Kingswood Estate, and later Severalls. It was recorded in 1168 and remained as woodland and heath through the medieval period. The Horkesley name may date to *c*.1130, and pertain to 'a woodland clearing'. The historical evidence for the landscape of the proposed development area indicates that the area was probably woodland and agricultural land during the medieval period.

1.10 A 12th to 13th century pottery production site (MCC7640) has been excavated at Mile End. These sites were typically situated away from population densities due to the production methodology; this is compatible with the existing archaeological and historical data for the area.

Post-medieval period

1.11 The landscape retained its rural character into the post-medieval period; enclosure began in the 16th century with much of the woodland across Mile End (Myland) and the southern part of Boxted cleared (ASE 2015). A map of 1777 depicts the Boxted (MCC9149) and Myland (Mile End) Heaths (MCC9160), and a trackway/droveway joining the two which runs through the site of the Proposed Development. Boxted Heath had been enclosed by 1815, with the 1838 Tithe

Map recoding a co-axial field system similar to existing field boundaries. The 1842 Mile End Tithe Map also records co-axial fields and also records a track between the two former heaths. Small farms were established in the period; Cuckoo Farm and Whitehouse Farm were both established by mid-19th century. Cuckoo Farm developed into a larger complex of buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, prior to being converted into an art studio. Other post-medieval sites recorded in the area surrounding the Proposed Development include former windmill sites recorded at Severalls hospital (MCC7683) and at Mile End (11886). In addition, there is evidence of a boundary post (MCC5252) at Mile End, a quarry pit (MCC3099) at Cuckoo Farm, and extensive evidence for post-medieval field boundaries.

1.12 Myland Hospital (MCC5308), was originally a farmhouse on the Severalls Estate, and in 1884 it was converted for use as an infectious diseases hospital. It was demolished in 1989.

Modern period

1.13 Severalls Hospital (MCC3127, MCC5015 & MCC5395), a county asylum, was built 1910-1913, to the south-west of the proposed development. The site is within the Severalls Estate, which was leased and enclosed in 1576 after the land was acquired by the borough in 1535. The Severalls Hospital gardens (MCC5016) were built from 1910 and mainly comprised airing courts, with a farm later added to the estate.

1.14 A Second World War USAAF fighter base military airfield was established at Boxted (MCC7126), which was in operation between 1943 and 1947. There are extensive cropmarks relating to the site and the north-west side of the site is now a museum recording the history and use of the airfield. There are three other Second World War ancillary structures located at the airfield (MCC4973, MCC4976 and MCC4979).

1.15 Groundworks for modern development and modern ploughing may have truncated or removed archaeological remains in discrete parts of the site. This may include construction impacts such as heavy plant movement, particularly visible in Plot 9; the development of sports pitches in Plot 11, including associated buildings, landscaping, drainage and services; a car park and access track in Plot 10.

Unknown

1.16 There are several undated cropmarks present towards the centre and in the western side of the Proposed Development. These comprise both linear and discrete features. Many of the linear features can be aligned with old field boundaries. Some discrete features were concentrated at the head of a spring and may relate to clay quarrying. Geophysical survey conducted on the eastern and central parts of the Purposed Development recorded former field boundaries, undated linear features and the corner of a possible prehistoric enclosure. There are numerous other heritage assets recorded in the wider area which are of uncertain date. These comprise cropmarks, including linear features at Moorland's Farm (MCC8632) and Brookhouse Farm (MCC8632), which may be associated with post-medieval structures or field boundaries. There are also cropmarks of linear features to the north-west of Severalls Hospital, which may also indicate former field boundaries (MCC8636). In additional there are various undated fire pits in the area (eg. MCC3099), which may date over a wide range.

Geophysical survey

1.17 In 2016 a detailed magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted of the wider Northern Gateway site which included the eastern and central parts of the proposed development. A right-angled linear anomaly was recorded on the eastern side of the area, which is likely to be a soil-filled cut feature and has been interpreted as the corner of a ditched enclosure. Several linear anomalies were also detected in the Proposed Development boundary, some of which indicate historic

field boundaries, some of which were of uncertain date, and others of which are likely to relate to modern ploughing and land use.

Other archaeological works in the vicinity

1.18 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2017, comprising 120 trenches, to the north of the site as part of the wider Northern Gateway development. No significant archaeological remains were identified in 65 trenches. The remaining 55 trenches contained evidence of post-medieval and modern field and drainage ditches, post-holes and numerous fire pits. Most of the post-medieval and modern ditches were identified on Ordnance Survey mapping. Additional post-medieval and modern features included an area described as a 'path of disturbance'.

1.19 The 24 fire pits recorded across the site contained charcoal and evidence for *in situ* burning. Roman pottery was found in one pit and another contained a medieval/modern peg-tile. The pits are similar to others recorded in the wider area. Artefactual evidence and radiocarbon data from these types of remains indicates Iron Age, Roman, and early medieval period dates and probably reflecting evidence for charcoal production in the woodland of northern Colchester.

2. Capability statement

2.1 Archaeological Services Durham University specialises in the provision of services associated with planning permission. The Service has an established record of working with developers, architects, major industrial firms, and local and central government bodies. The Service incorporates a range of in-house services including palaeoenvironmental archaeology, artefact conservation, geophysical survey and building recording. Archaeological Services conducts over 300 projects annually.

Standards

2.3 Works will be conducted in accordance with Standards for Field Archaeology on the East of England (2003). All Archaeological Services project personnel will abide by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014), the works will be conducted in accordance with the CIfA's Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014).

Personnel

2.5 The project will be managed by Daniel Still BSc MA MCIfA, Project Coordinator with Archaeological Services, who has considerable experience of archaeological projects of this type gained over the last twenty years. Daniel has managed numerous programmes of archaeological evaluation nationwide including projects completed by Archaeological Services in the region including some of the works completed in the region listed in section 2.9 below. Daniel has also excavated in the region in Kent at Dartford, Swanscombe and Canterbury.

2.6 The site supervisor will be Natalie Swann BA, Senior Project Archaeologist with Archaeological Services. Natalie has worked within field archaeology for a wide variety of archaeological units throughout the UK. Since 2004 Natalie has directed a variety of commercial and research projects for Archaeological Services including desk-based assessments, evaluations and excavations. Natalie's recent work has included directing several major excavations, and authoring over 100 project reports. Within the region Natalie has supervised excavation of a burial ground in Peterborough.

2.7 These project leaders will be assisted by members of our field team, all of whom are suitably qualified and experienced.

2.8 Palaeoenvironmental analysis will be conducted by our in-house team led by Dr Charlotte O'Brien, which has leading expertise in the identification and analysis of charcoal.

2.9 Archaeological Services have completed archaeological works at the following places in the region:

- Basildon, Essex
- Tower Hamlets, London
- East Moseley, London
- New Cross Gate, London
- Erith, Kent
- Ramsgate, Kent
- Felixstowe, Suffolk
- Ipswich, Suffolk
- Lackenheath, Suffolk
- Red Lodge, Suffolk
- Gorhambury Park, Hertfordshire
- Alconby, Cambridgeshire
- Foxton, Cambridgeshire
- Huntington, Cambridgeshire
- Peterborough, Cambridgeshire

3. Method statement

Scheme summary

3.1 The tasks this project comprises may be summarised as:

- trial trench evaluation (Plot 9 – 13 trenches; Plot 10 – 47 trenches; Plot 11 – 30 trenches)
- post-excavation assessment
- production of a report on the above
- archiving

Aims and objectives

3.2 The main aims of the work are:

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

3.3 Research objectives are built into developer-funded archaeological projects, as a result of the English Heritage national policy framework and its objectives, as outlined within *Exploring Our Past* (English Heritage 1991), *Frameworks for our Past* (English Heritage 1996), the *Research Agenda* (English Heritage 1997), and the *Policy Statement on implementation* (1999). Archaeological Services will complete works within the research priorities set out in the

research agenda and strategy document for the region[4] and the revised framework for the region[5]. The specific research priorities which this project has the potential to address include:

Later prehistoric settlement activity
Particularly relating to social organisation and settlement form, settlement chronology and dynamics, and the Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman transitions

Fire pits
These pits date from later prehistory through to medieval times. They have the potential to contain quantities of charcoal, which have evidential value in containing information which when analysed can determine if they were used for charcoal production, and can be used for dating. They have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives, in developing our knowledge of land use and economic development over a wide chronological span

Evaluation

3.4 The scope of the trial trenching has been set out in the brief. It is proposed that eighty nine trenches are excavated within the site (Figures 2 and 3). Two trenches within plot 10 will measures 15 metres in length and 1.8m in width. All of the rest of the trenches will measure 30 metres in length and 1.8 metres in width. The scope is detailed below:

Plot 9
Thirteen trenches will be excavated (a 4% sample); these have been placed to sample all the plot.

Plot 10
Forty seven trenches will be excavated (a 5% sample); these have been placed to both sample features from aerial photographs and to sample the site.

Plot 11
Thirty trenches will be excavated (a 1% sample); as access to the playing fields is not possible these trenches have been placed around the edges of the fields. Where linear geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological interest have been identified that look to be heading toward the field edges trenches have been placed on the extrapolated line of the features. Further sampling will be required post-outline consent; the location of these trenches will be set out appropriately in a WSI.

3.5 The trench sizes and locations may be subject to change if health and safety or other restrictions become apparent on site; if this is the case the Archaeology Advisor will be informed.

3.6 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Archaeological deposits will subsequently be cleaned by hand. The excavations will proceed until the top of the archaeological deposits or natural subsoil is reached, or to a maximum safe working depth. A CAT survey will be undertaken before the trenches are opened. Trenches may be widened in localised areas to facilitate excavation (to the base of) deep archaeological features.

[4] Brown, N, & Glazebrook, J, 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and* strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.8
[5] Medlycott, M (ed) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

Excavation, recording and sampling methodology

3.7 Excavation of any archaeological deposits identified will proceed by hand, using standard archaeological procedures in accordance with our *Recording Manual* (v.5.5 2017). Trenches where no archaeological features are present will also be recorded. All suitable deposits will be subject to a palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy, as outlined below.

3.8 Archaeological features will be hand-cleaned, sectioned, sample excavated and recorded in plan and section. Archaeological deposits will be sampled as is necessary to establish their nature and extent. Field evaluation will be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains in accordance with CIfA guidelines. Sampling will comprise up to 20% of linear features, and 50% of discrete features; feature intersections will be investigated. In some cases small 100% of discrete features may be excavated where they are small or where no dating evidence if recovered form 50%.

3.9 Photography will be digital; images may be included in the report as appropriate. Digital images will be captured at a minimum resolution of 10 mega-pixels and saved in an appropriate format for long term storage in accordance with Digital Image Capture and File Storage (Historic England 2015). The digital images will be supplied as both JPEG and TIFF versions, the latter compressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file. Metadata will be embedded in the TIFF file including the name of the site, the OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the township name, the date of the photograph, the subject of the photograph and direction of the shot. The stratigraphic matrices will be established on site during the course of the works. Trench location, the 3-D provenancing of artefacts, identification of the levels of features and sections, and planning of features will be conducted via a Leica GS15 global navigation satellite system (GNSS) with real-time kinematic (RTK) correction. Hand-drawn plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, sections at a scale of 1:10.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling

3.10 Palaeoenvironmental sampling and subsequent assessment and analysis will be conducted by our in-house Palaeoenvironmental Archaeology Service, managed by Dr Charlotte O' Brien. Bulk samples will be collected from the fills of stratigraphically secure cut features, and from other secure deposits that have the potential to provide palaeoenvironmental or economic information; this will include 40 litre samples to be taken from features (or 100% of smaller features) and from a range of features types (both dated and undated) across the site. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes will also be sampled appropriately. The size of sample collected and assessed will depend on the apparent potential value of the deposits; higher sample sizes may be justifiable where there is waterlogging, peat deposits, deposits containing burnt material, deposits associated with industrial processes. Sample assessment will include charcoal identification.

Artefact recovery

3.11 Archaeological Services operates a 100% finds collection policy, including post-medieval material. Bulk finds such as pottery and animal bone will be collected by context. Where unusually large quantities of finds, or very small types of material are encountered (e.g. fish bones), such that recovery by hand is not practicable, soil samples may be retained for sieving in the laboratories at Durham. A metal detector will be used to recover artefacts from spoil heaps. Artefacts will be removed from site to a secure location at the end of the working day. A discard policy may be implemented following assessment by artefactual specialists. All artefacts that are retained will be washed, marked and bagged in a manner suitable for long-term storage. If any artefacts which fall under the *Treasure Act* (1996) are discovered then the appropriate procedures will be adhered to. All trenches will be subject to metal detecting, including detecting before the trench is excavated, of the spoil, of the stripped surface and

during investigation of any potential features. Archaeological Services routinely use our metal detectors during site evaluation and excavation works to scan both spoil and sites in advance of sample excavation. Recently our personnel have undertaken metal detector surveys for clients within the Newburn Registered battlefield and on land at Sidway, Stoke-on-Trent. The metal detecting survey will be undertaken by an archaeologist using either a Minelab Quattro or Sovereign Elite metal detector.

Conservation

3.12 All field personnel are trained in artefact first aid and procedures for the recovery, packing and transportation of artefacts, following *First Aid for Finds* (2nd Edition) and UKIC's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*. Where delicate artefacts are uncovered, appropriate immediate measures will be taken, and the artefacts will be transferred to the Conservation Laboratory at Durham for stabilisation. Should particularly complex conservation requirements become apparent, an appropriately qualified and experienced expert will be called to site to excavate and package the object.

Scientific dating

3.13 Samples of material suitable for scientific dating techniques including AMS C14 dating, archaeomagnetism (for example, charred seeds or *in situ* burnt clay from appropriate contexts) or thermoluminescence will be collected where appropriate. Recommendations for dating may be made where this is necessary to support the application, and there is a contingency for this.

Human remains

3.14 It is considered unlikely that human remains will be encountered at this site. If such finds are made the remains will not be removed unless this is absolutely necessary. Where it is essential that the bones are lifted, the Ministry for Justice will be informed and permission for the work obtained. The client and the Archaeology Advisor will be informed. If human remains are encountered they will be recorded *in situ* by an osteologist.

Health & Safety

3.15 Archaeological Services abides by the 1974 Health and Safety Act, its subsequent applicable statutory amendments, including the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 the 2015 Construction Design and Management Regulations, RIDDOR 2013, and the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012.

3.16 Archaeological Services is accredited by the CQMS Safety Scheme.

3.17 Archaeological Services provides health and safety training for our field personnel in first aid, manual handling, cable detection, site safety and risk assessment. Archaeological Services ensures that our personnel pass the CITB Construction Skills Health and Safety Test and subsequently become CSCS card-carriers.

3.18 Archaeological Services will provide qualified First Aiders and first aid supplies at all times during work. All personnel are supplied with appropriate safety clothing and equipment. A Risk Assessment will be completed before works commence, and all personnel will receive an appropriate Health and Safety induction talk before starting on site.

Liaison and monitoring

3.19 Records will be kept of the date, time and duration of all site visits, together with the number of personnel involved and any actions taken. Reasonable access will be provided by Archaeological Services to the client, and the Archaeology Advisor or their representative, for monitoring purposes during fieldwork and any other stage of the works as required. Following approval of

the WSI ten working days of notice will be given to the Archaeology Advisor of commencement of works.

Contingency

3.20 The project includes a contingency allowance of up to an additional 1% sample of trial trenching. This will be used to answer specific questions if an archaeological resource is identified and only following agreement with the client, the Archaeology Advisor, and Archaeological Services.

4. Post-excavation assessment, reporting and archiving

Post-excavation assessment

4.1 At the end of the work on site, assessments of the excavated material will be made, following the recommendations of *MoRPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment – Historic England 2015*). Each class of artefact recovered from the site will be examined to determine the potential of the material for further analysis, and to establish any conservation requirements. Assessment reports will state the potential of each class of artefact or ecofact, in accordance with MoRPHE; they will also set out the storage and conservation requirements of the assemblage, and make recommendations for a discard policy if this should be appropriate.

4.2 The following specialists may be called on, as necessary, to examine, process and assess the excavated material. In the first instance the finds assemblage will be assessed by the Archaeological Services post-excavation manager and following this other specialists may be called on as required.

- early medieval, medieval & post-medieval pottery — Paul Blinkhorn

Paul has over 30 years of experience in the analysis of early medieval, medieval and post-medieval pottery from the region including from Essex.

- Roman pottery — Dr Jeremy Evans

Jeremy has nearly 40 years of experience in the assessment and analysis of Roman Pottery. He is a member of the Study Group for Romano-British pottery and is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Within the region this has included the Roman fen edge pottery research project in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire.

- prehistoric pottery — Dr Rob Young

Rob has over 30 years experience of working with prehistoric pottery, he was a lecturer for many years and has also been the Northumberland National Park Archaeologist and an English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Rob has experience of assessing/analysing prehistoric pottery nationwide and specifically for the region is currently working on assessments of prehistoric pottery from a pipeline project in Suffolk and has done a lot of work on Deveral Rimbury pots with strong parallels from Ardleigh, Essex and early Iron Age Darmsdon-Linton ware from south Cambridgeshire.

- Lithics — Dr Helen Drinkall

Helen has over ten years experience of lithics analysis and report writing, including both assessments and in depth technological and typological analysis. Her PhD studies comprised the analysis of lithics and the collation and analysis of data from Essex (Clacton-on-Sea), Kent (West Cliffe, Malmains, Green Lane, Swanscombe), Suffolk (Barneham and Hoxne), Hampshire (Red Barnes), Sussex (Boxgrove), Bedfordshire (Caddington) and Hertfordshire (Gaddesden Row). Helen has also worked for the Portable Antiquities Scheme recording a private collection of over a thousand lithic artefacts collected from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Helen is a member of the Prehistoric Society and Lithics Studies Society

- other artefacts — Jennifer Jones

• animal bone	Dr Louisa Gidney
• plant macrofossils	Dr Charlotte O'Brien
• post-excavation manager	Jennifer Jones
• conservation	Vicky Garlick

The report

4.3 A report will be prepared in a form suitable for use by the client, the planning authority, the Archaeology Advisor. Reporting will adhere to the reporting requirements for Colchester Borough Council. This will include submission of a hardcopy draft report to Colchester Borough Council for approval within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. Once the report is approved a digital pdf copy will be provided to the HER. The report will include historic maps as appropriate, relevant plans and sections, will relate results to the relevant known archaeological information held in the HER and the development proposal to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. If archaeological discoveries are forthcoming they will be related to the specific impacts of the proposed development. An HER summary sheet will be completed. The report will be based on the following format:

1. Executive summary
    - 1.1 The project
    - 1.2 Results
    - 1.3 Recommendations
2. Project background
    - 2.1 Location
    - 2.2 Development proposal
    - 2.3 Objective
    - 2.4 Specification summary
    - 2.5 Dates
    - 2.6 Personnel
    - 2.7 Acknowledgements
    - 2.8 Archive
3. Archaeological and historical background
4. Landuse, topography and geology
5. The evaluation trenches
6. The artefacts
7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence
8. The archaeological resource
9. Impact assessment
10. Recommendations
11. Sources

Appendix 1: Context data
Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices
Appendix 3: Written Scheme of investigation
Appendix 4 : OASIS

Archive

4.4 The Colchester and Ipswich Museums Documentation Officer will be consulted to obtain an accession number for the work. This will be marked on all documentation for the work. An event number will also be obtained from Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer.

4.5 The project archive will be prepared to the standard specified in *MoRPHE* (Historic England 2015). The archive will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museums Store Section in due course and in accordance with the Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums (2008); the repository has already been contacted

about the deposition of the archive and following completion of the fieldwork arrangement for deposition will be made taking into consideration any specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation. The digital archive relating to the project will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service in accordance with thier guidelines and policies.

4.6 All graphic output will be in AutoCAD and will be supplied to the HER as .dxf files as required.

OASIS

4.7 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S** project (**OASIS**). An OASIS form will be started at the outset of the project and finalised on completion of the work. A pdf version of the project report will be uploaded to OASIS. A copy of the completed OASIS form will be included as an appendix to the report.

Copyright

4.8 This project is copyright. Copyright in the project report will rest with Archaeological Services Durham University unless specific arrangements are made for its assignment elsewhere. Permission to use the report for the purposes of the HER will be granted. This may include photocopying by third parties.

5. Programme

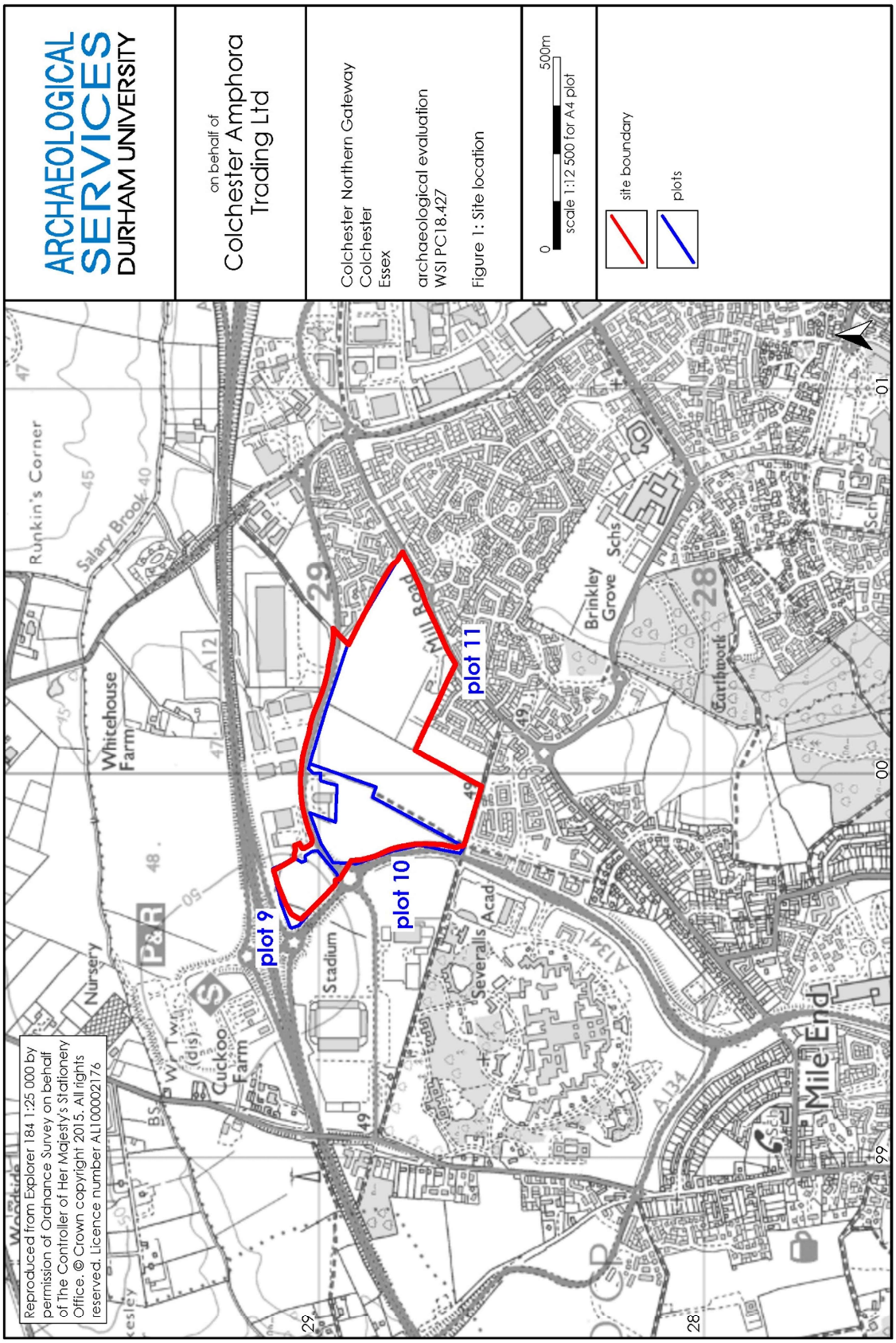
5.1 The project can be completed to the following programme:

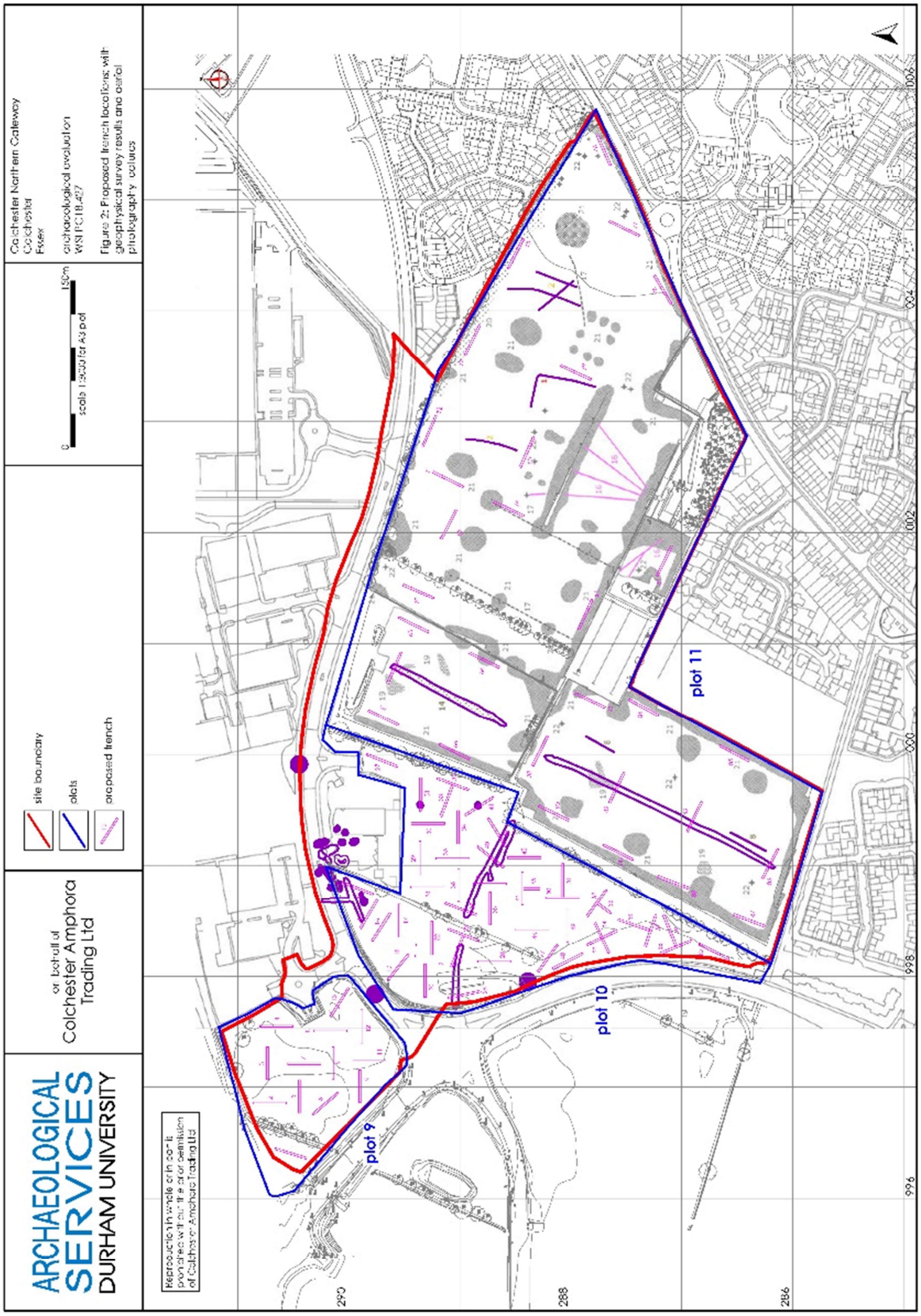
- following validation of the WSI fieldwork can start at any time
- the fieldwork timetable will be dependent on access
- it is anticipated that following the completion of fieldwork the project report can be provided within 15 working days
- An alternative programme may be arranged.

Daniel Still BSc MA MCIfA
Project Coordinator
November 2018

Durham University

Archaeological Services Durham University
South Road · Durham · DH1 3LE · tel 0191 334 1121 · fax 0191 334 1126
archaeological.services@durham.ac.uk · www.dur.ac.uk/archaeological.services


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY
on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd
Colchester Northern Gateway
Colchester
Essex
archaeological evaluation
WSI PC18.427
Figure 1: Site location
0
500m
scale 1:12 500 for A4 plot
site boundary
plots
plot 9
plot 10
plot 11
Runkin's Corner
Salary Brook
Whitehouse Farm
A12
Nursery
P&R
Cuckoo Farm
Stadium
Mill Road
Brinkley Grove Schs
Earthwork
Severalls Acad
A134
Mile End
Reproduced from Explorer 184 1:25 000 by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number AL100002176


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY
on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd
site boundary
plots
proposed trench
0
150m
scale 1:2500 for A3 plot
Colchester Northern Gateway
Colchester
Essex
archaeological evaluation
WSNPC18/427
Figure 2: Proposed trench locations with geophysical survey results and aerial photography outlines
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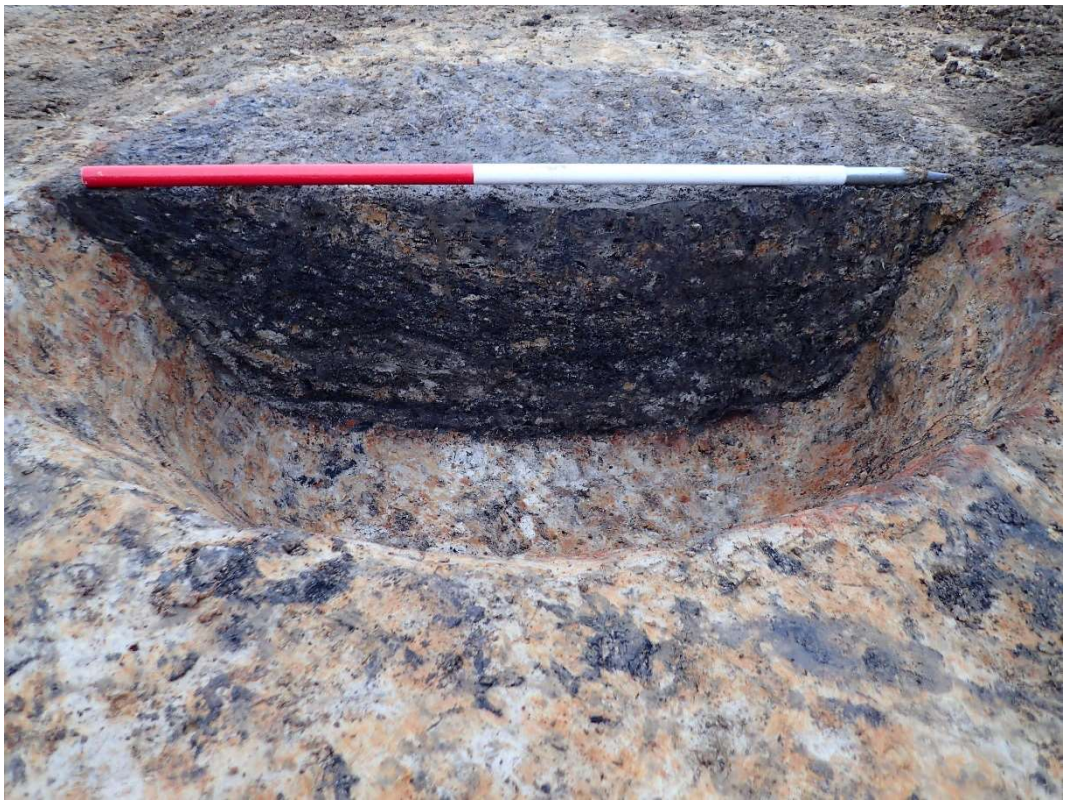
plot 9
plot 10
plot 11
293
288
286
998
000
002
004
006


Google
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY



Photograph 1: Trench 10, fire pit [F1004], looking south

Photograph 2: Trench 24, fire pit [F2408], looking south-west

Photograph 3: Trench 42, ditch [F4200], looking south-east

Photograph 4: Trench 47, fire pit [F4706], looking south-west

Photograph 5: Trench 56, pit [F5603], looking west

Photograph 6: Trench 56, ditch [F5605], looking north-west

Photograph 7: Trench 59, ditch [F5905] and pit [F5909], looking south-west

Photograph 8: Trench 60, fire pit [F6003], looking south-east

Photograph 9: Trench 68, pit [F6803] and stakehole [F6805], looking north-west

Photograph 10: Trench 81, fire pit [F8103], looking north-east

Photograph 11: Trench 85, posthole [F8502], looking south-east

Photograph 12: Trench 86, ditch [F8603], looking north-east

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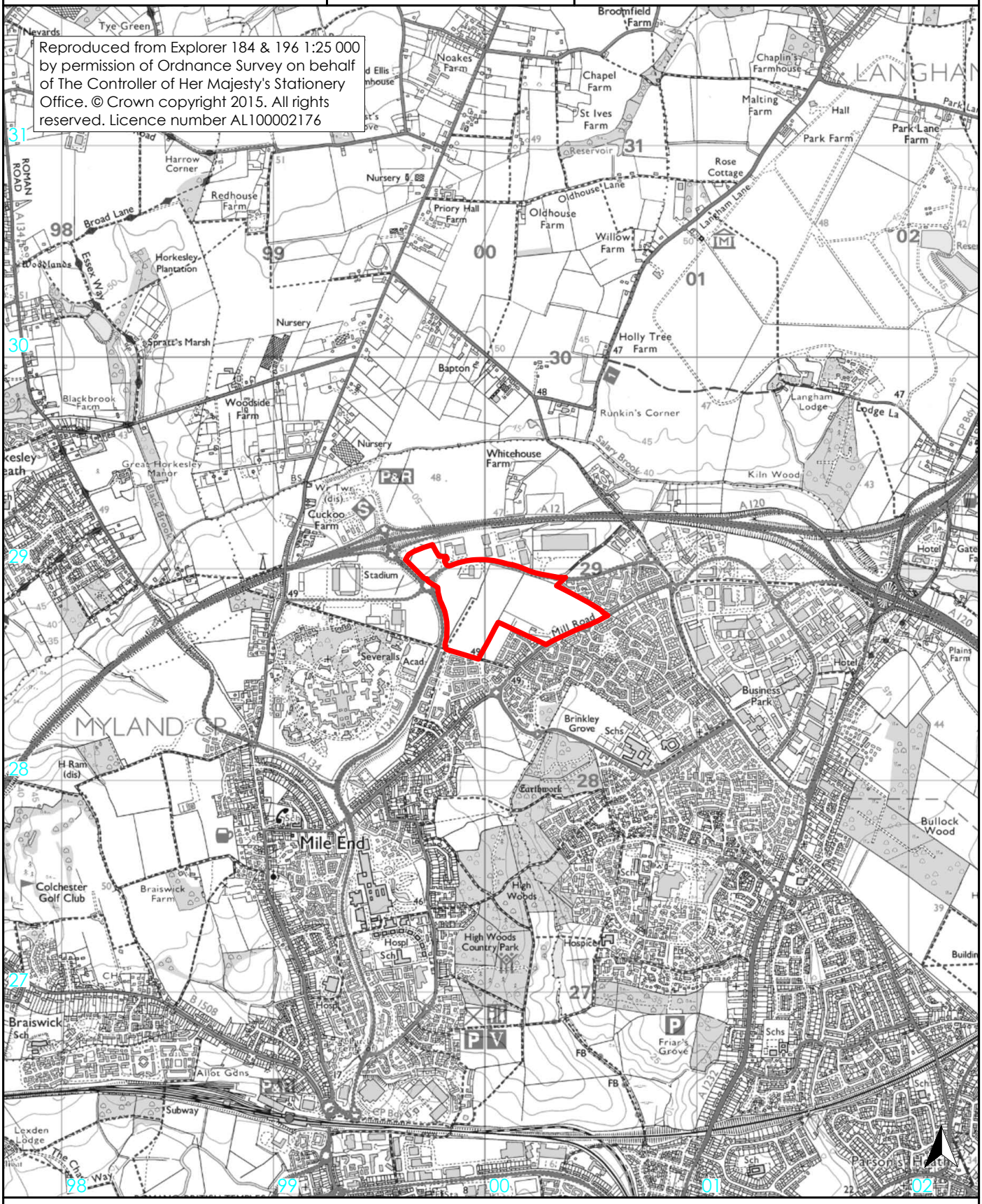
Colchester
Essex

archaeological evaluation
report 4977

Figure 1: Site location



site location

0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

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site boundary
plots
trench

0 150m
scale 1:3000 for A3 plot

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Colchester
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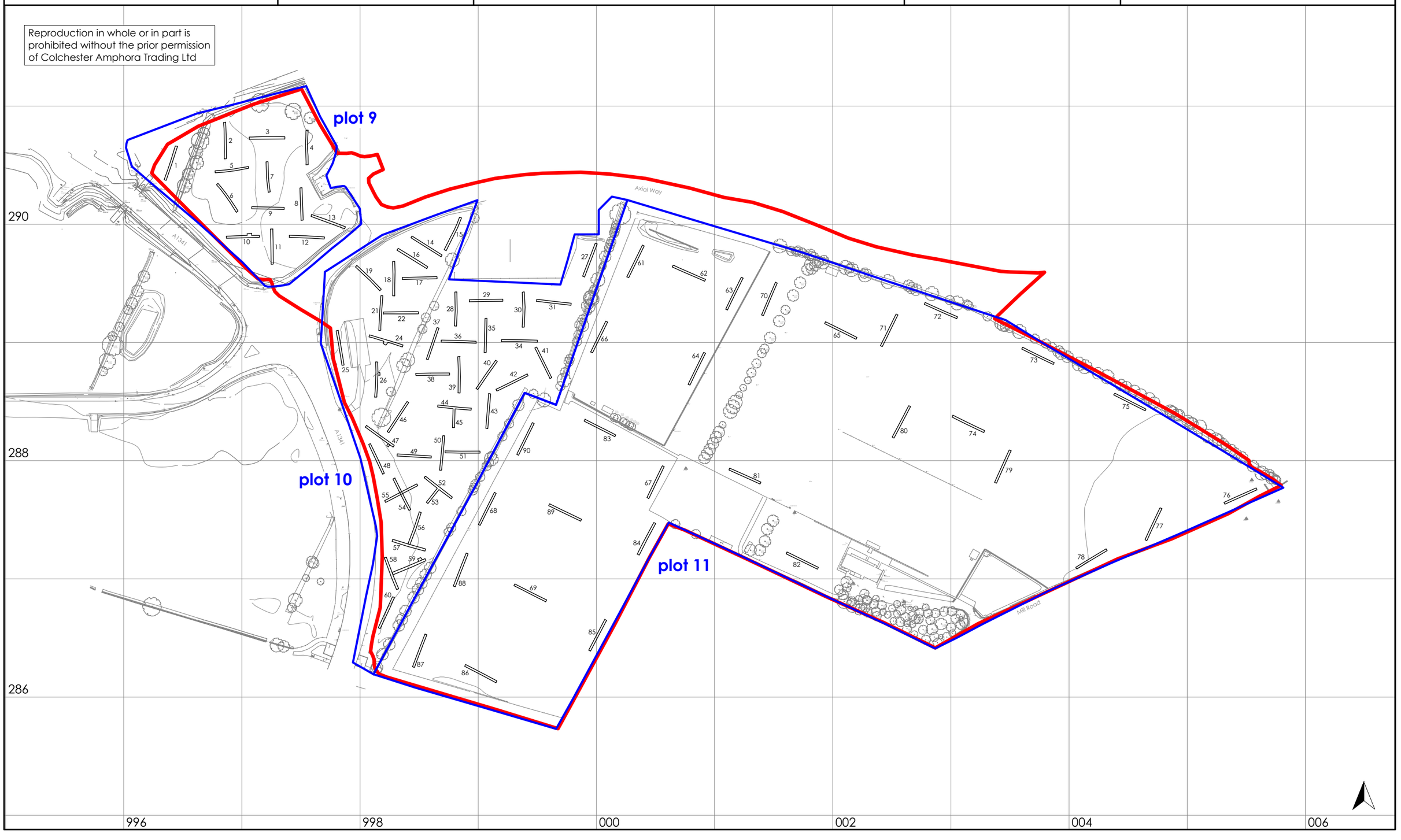
report 4977

Figure 2: Trench locations



plot 9

plot 10

plot 11

Axial Way

A1341

A1341

Mill Road

291
290
289
288
287
286

997
998
999
000
001
002
003
004
005

site boundary
plot outline
trench
trenches with archaeological features
feature
drain
brick surface
modern
ploughing

0 80m
scale 1:1600 for A2 plot

on behalf of
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Colchester
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Figure 3a: Trench overview

plot 9

plot 10

plot 11

Axial Way

A1341

Mill Road

291
290
289
288
287
286

997 998 999 000 001 002 003 004 005

site boundary
plot outline
trench
trenches with archaeological features
feature
drain
brick surface
modern
ploughing

0 80m
scale 1:1600 for A2 plot

on behalf of
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Figure 3b: Trenches overlain onto geophysical survey (from Richardson 2016)

plot 9

plot 10

plot 11

Axial Way

A1341

Mill Road

site boundary
plot outline
trench
trenches with archaeological features
feature
drain
brick surface
modern
ploughing

0 80m
scale 1:1600 for A2 plot

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Figure 3c: Trenches overlain onto archaeological interpretation (from Richardson 2016)

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site boundary
plots
trench

0 150m
scale 1:3000 for A3 plot

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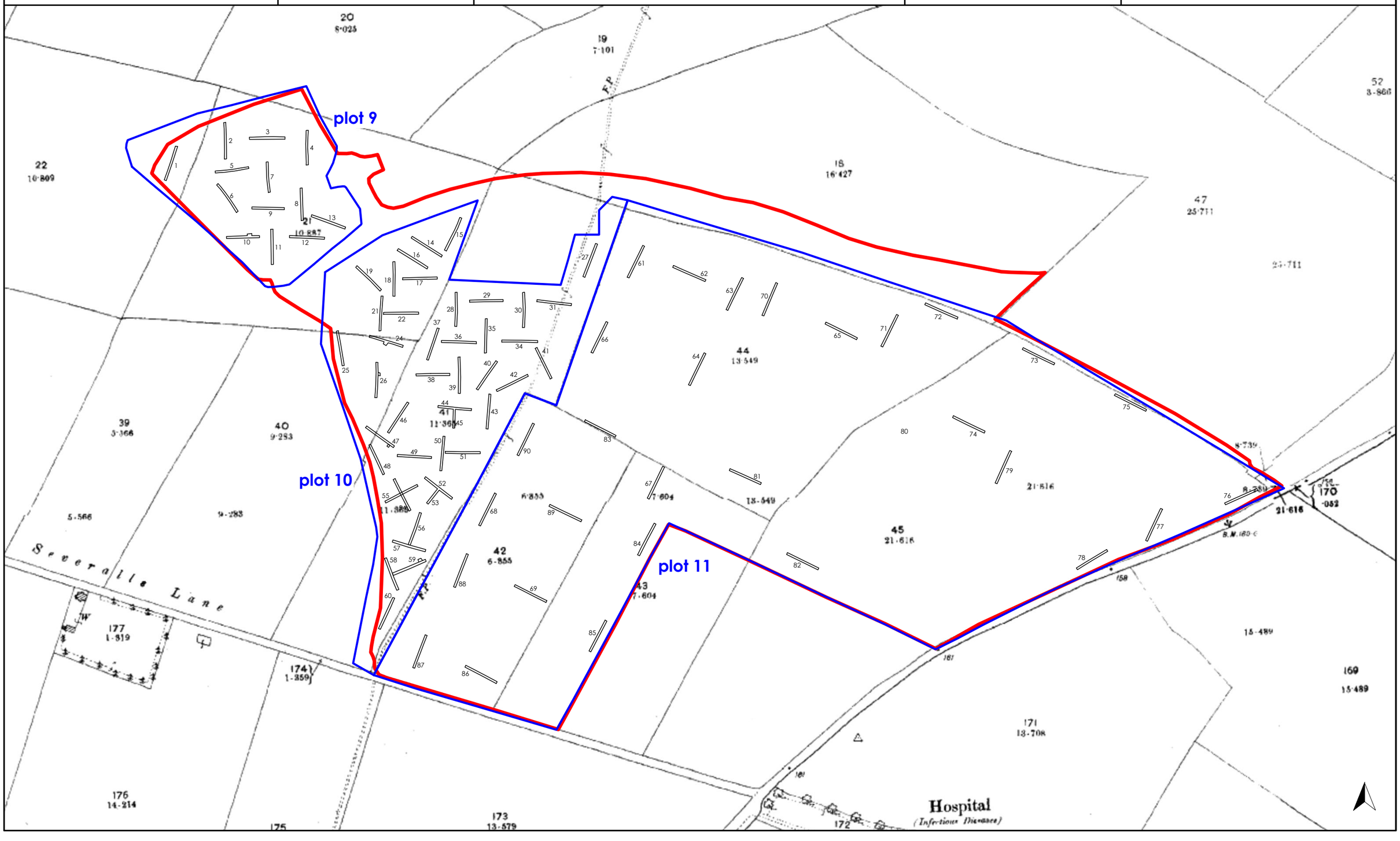
Figure 4: Trenches overlain onto the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1897



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edge of excavation

field drain

S20 section

99.000 height m OD

0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

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Colchester
Essex

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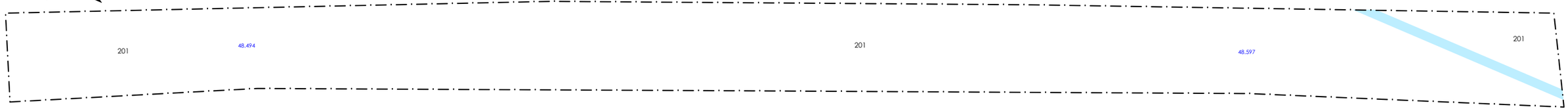
report 4977

Figure 5: Trenches 2, 5, 7, 8 and 9, plans and sections

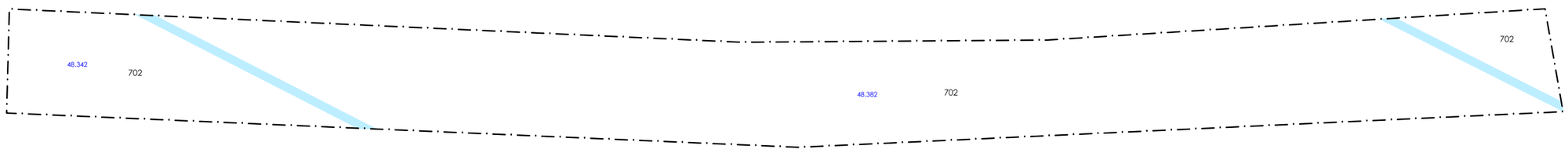
Trench 2, plan



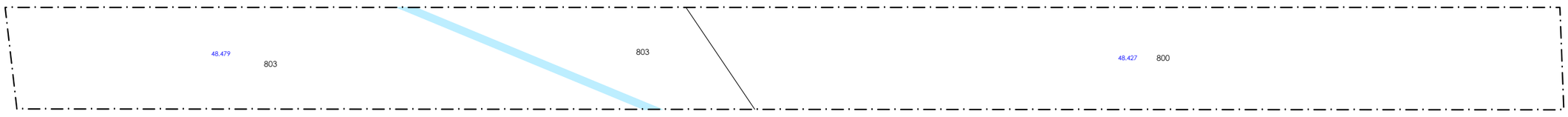
Trench 5, plan

Trench 5, Section 20

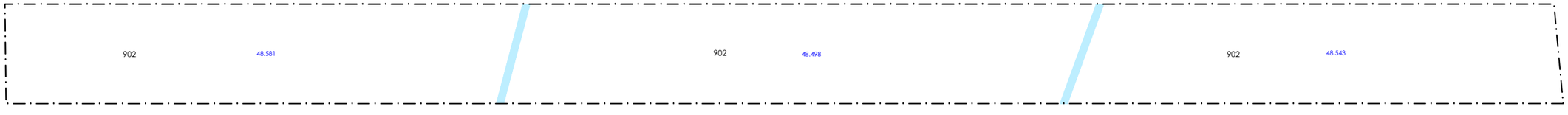
Trench 7, plan



Trench 8, plan



Trench 9, plan



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edge of excavation
S20 section
99.000 height m OD
field drain
crushed brick and rubble surface

0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

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Colchester
Essex

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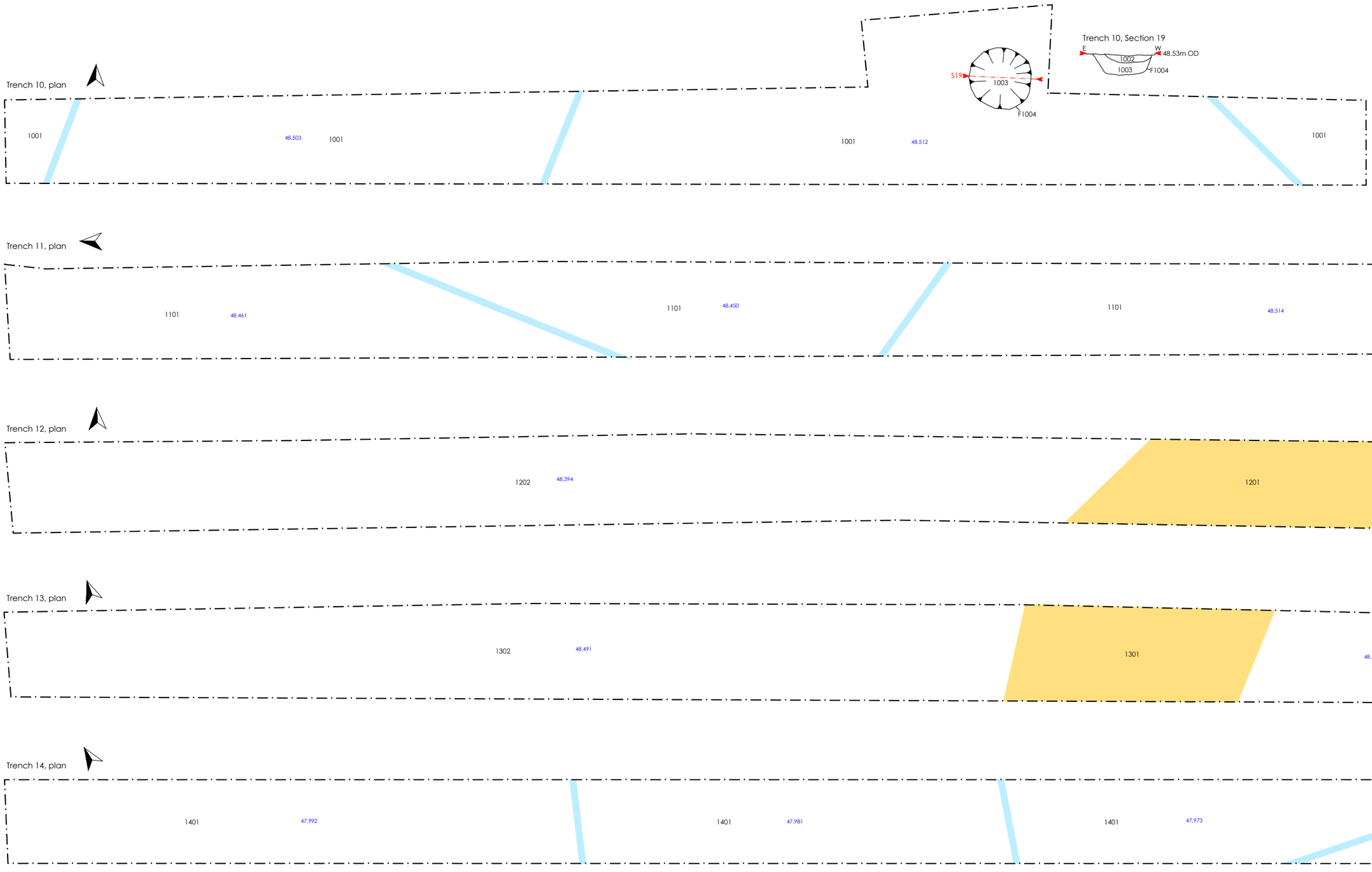
report 4977

Figure 6: Trenches 10-14, plans and sections



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edge of excavation
S20 section
99.000 height m OD
field drain
crushed brick and rubble surface

0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

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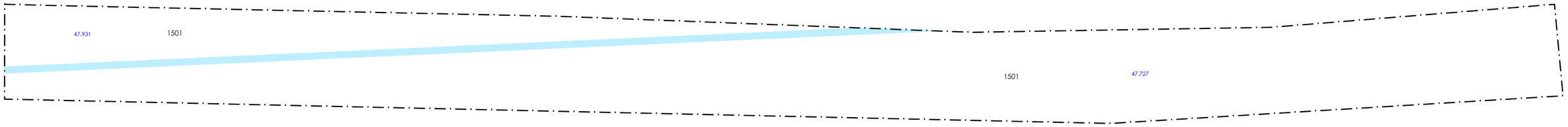
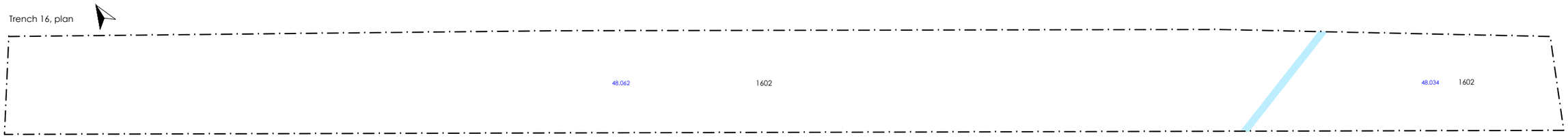
Figure 7: Trenches 15-19, plans and sections

Trench 15, plan



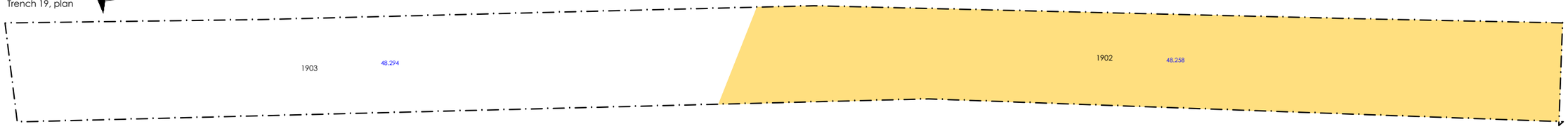
Trench 16, plan



Trench 17, plan

Trench 18, plan

Trench 19, plan



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edge of excavation
S20 section
99.000 height m OD
field drain
crushed brick and rubble surface

0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

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Colchester
Essex

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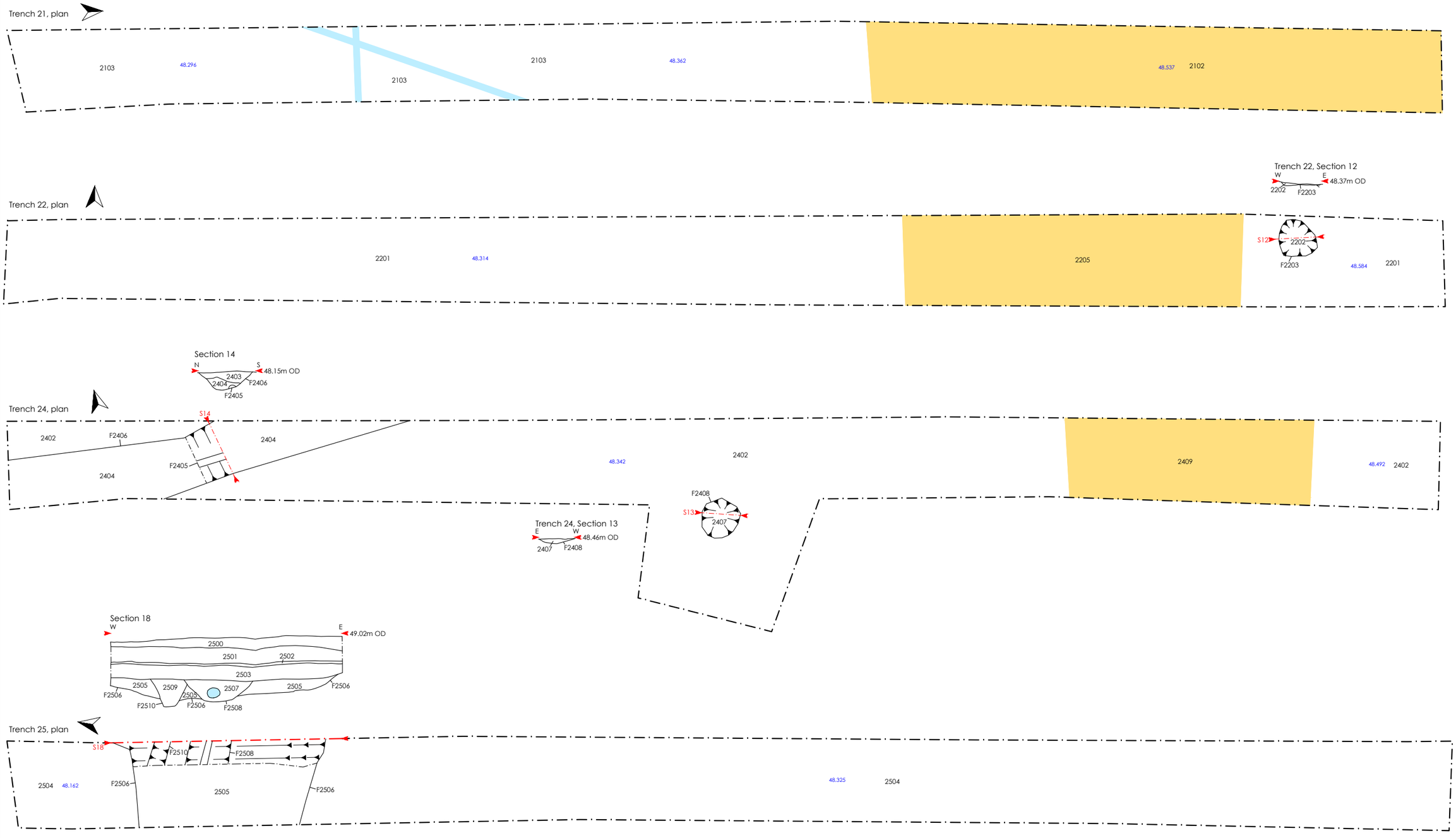
Figure 8: Trenches 21, 22, 24 and 25, plans and sections



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edge of excavation
S20 section
99.000 height m OD
field drain
crushed brick and rubble surface

0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

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Colchester
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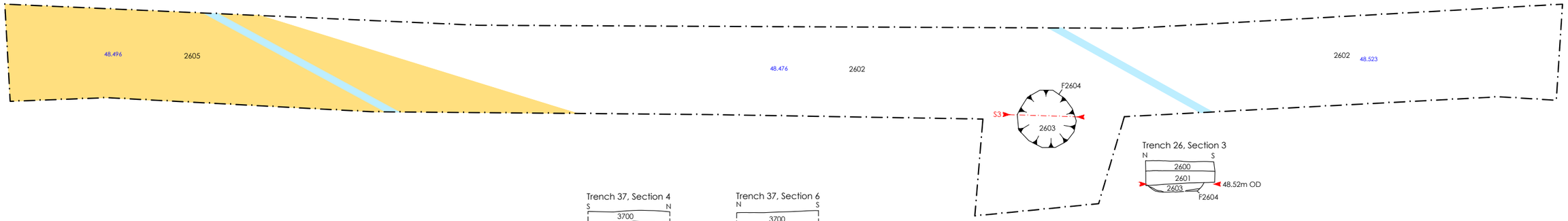
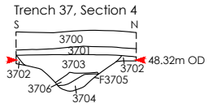
Figure 9: Trenches 26, 37, 39 and 40, plans and sections

Trench 26, plan

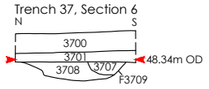


Trench 26, Section 3

Trench 37, Section 4

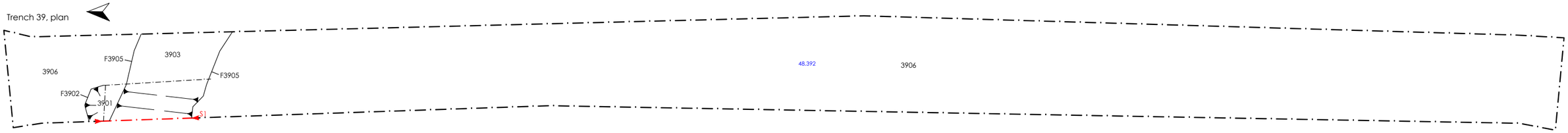


Trench 37, Section 6

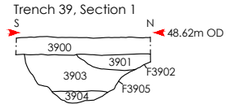


Trench 37, plan

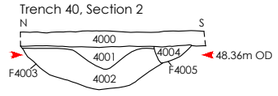
Trench 39, plan



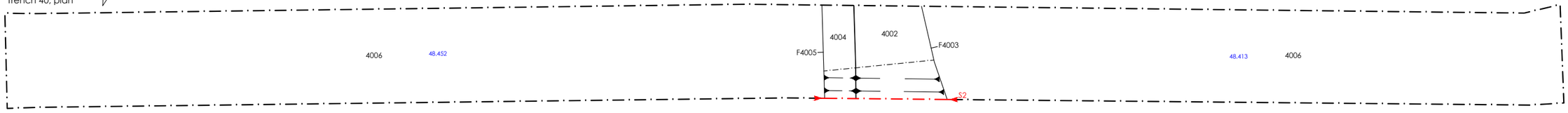
Trench 39, Section 1



Trench 40, Section 2



Trench 40, plan



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on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd

edge of excavation
S20 section
99.000 height m OD
field drain
crushed brick and rubble surface

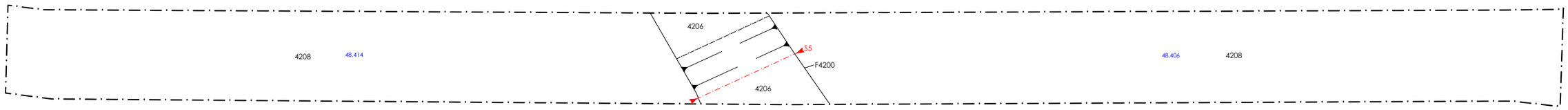
0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

Colchester Northern Gateway (South)
Colchester
Essex

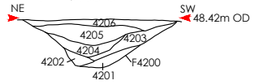
archaeological evaluation
report 4977

Figure 10: Trenches 42, 47, 48, 54 and 56, plans and sections

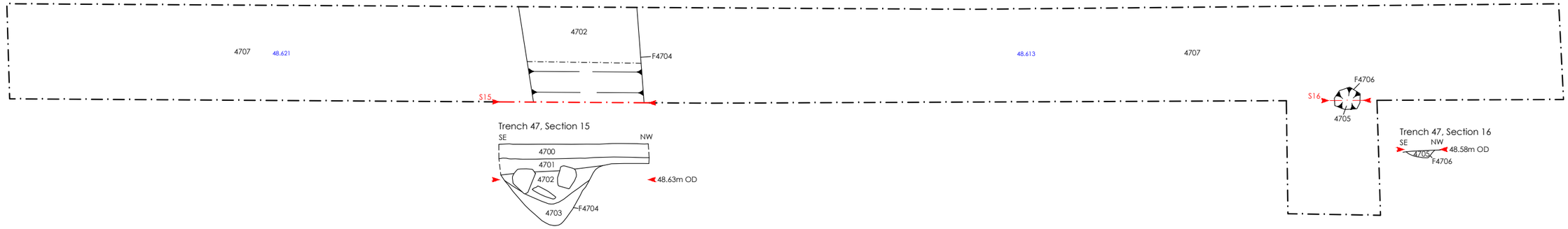
Trench 42, plan



Trench 42, Section 5



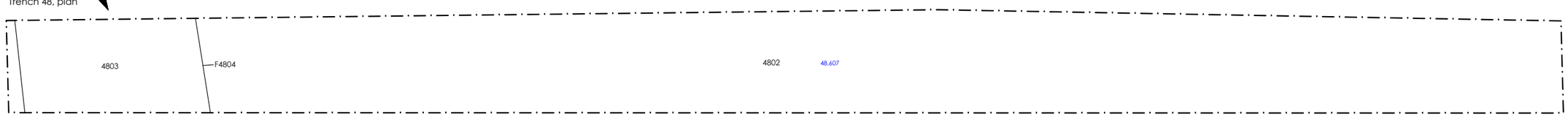
Trench 47, plan



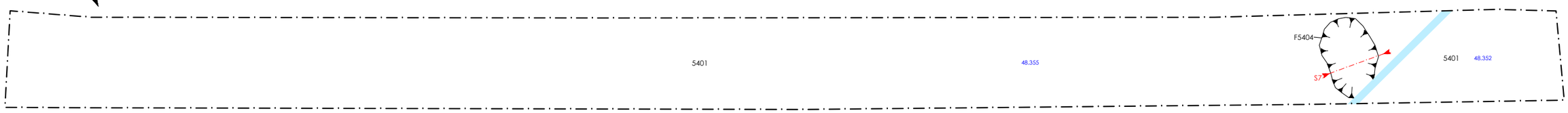
Trench 47, Section 15

Trench 47, Section 16

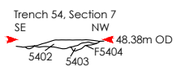
Trench 48, plan



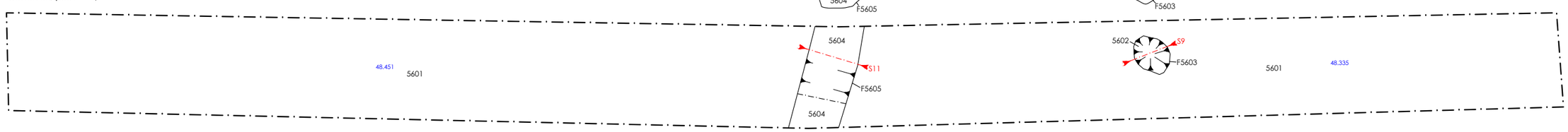
Trench 54, plan



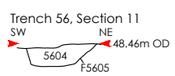
Trench 54, Section 7



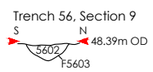
Trench 56, plan



Trench 56, Section 11



Trench 56, Section 9



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on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd

edge of excavation
field drain
S20 section
99.000 height m OD

0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

Colchester Northern Gateway (South)
Colchester
Essex

archaeological evaluation
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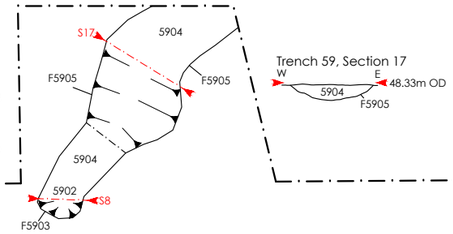
Figure 11: Trenches 59, 60, 65, 68 and 73, plans and sections

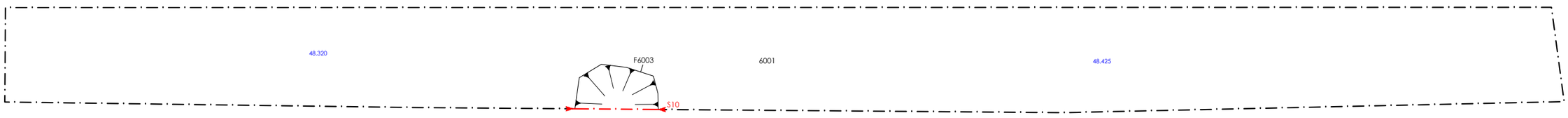
Trench 59, plan



Trench 59, Section 8
NE SW
5900
5902 F5903 48.39m OD

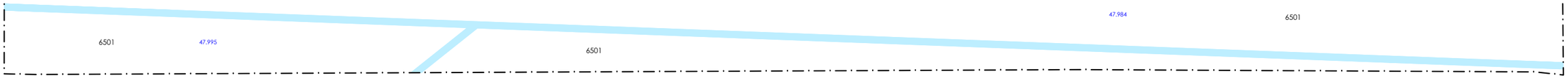
Trench 59, Section 17
W E
5904
F5905 48.33m OD

Trench 60, plan

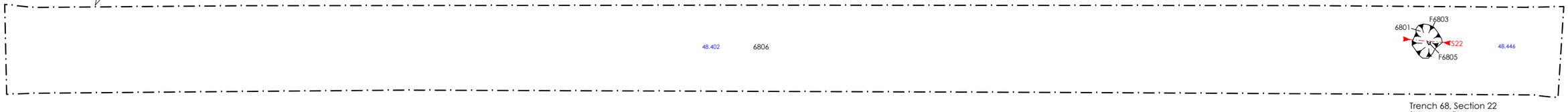


Trench 60, Section 10
N S
6000
6002 48.41m OD
F6003

Trench 65, plan



Trench 68, plan



Trench 68, Section 22
SW NE
6801 6804 6802 F6803 48.43m OD
F6805

Trench 73, plan

Trench 73, Section 32
SW NE
7301 F7302 47.65m OD

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on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd

edge of excavation
plough scar
S20 section
99.000 height m OD

0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

Colchester Northern Gateway (South)
Colchester
Essex

archaeological evaluation
report 4977

Figure 12: Trenches 74, 77, 80, 81 and 82, plans and sections

Trench 74, plan

Trench 74, Section 34
NW SE
7401
7402 7404 F7403
47.99m OD
S34
F7403

47.887 7401 47.856

Trench 77, plan

47.313 7701 47.108

7702
S33
F7703

Trench 77, Section 33
NW SE
47.09m OD
7702 F7703

Trench 80, plan

Trench 80, Section 35
NE SW
48.06m OD
8002 F8003

48.127 8001 48.042

F8003
S35

Trench 81, plan

Trench 81, Section 31
E W
48.27m OD
F8105

F8105 S31

8108 48.244

Trench 81, Section 30
NW 8101 SE
48.28m OD
8102 F8103

F8107
8102
S30
F8103

48.237 8108

Trench 82, plan

Trench 82, Section 21
W E
48.23m OD
8203 F8203

S21
F8203
F8203

8204 48.198 48.185 8204

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on behalf of
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd

edge of excavation
field drain
S20 section
99.000 height m OD

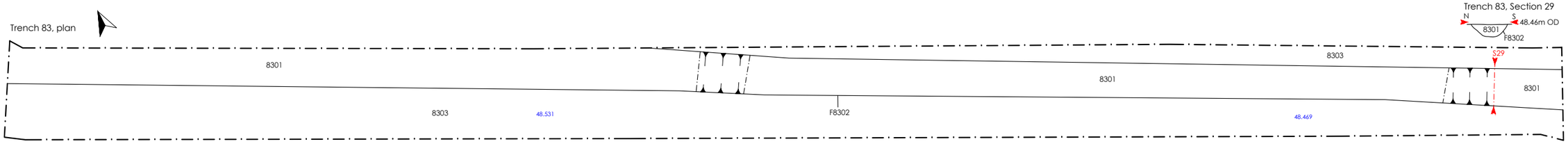
0 4m
scale 1:80 for A3 plot

Colchester Northern Gateway (South)
Colchester
Essex

archaeological evaluation
report 4977

Figure 13: Trenches 83, 85, 86, 87 and 89, plans and sections

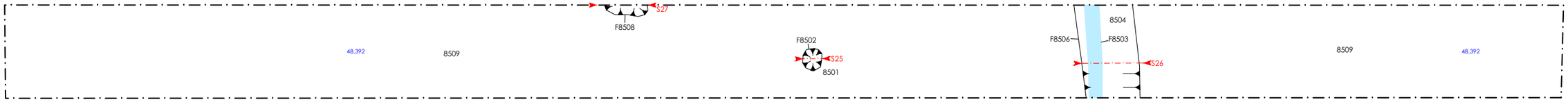
Trench 83, plan



Trench 83, Section 29

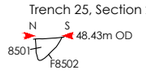
Trench 84, plan

Trench 85, plan

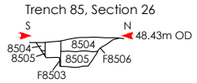


Trench 85, Section 27

Trench 25, Section 25

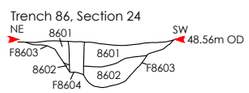


Trench 85, Section 26



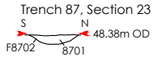
Trench 86, plan

Trench 86, Section 24

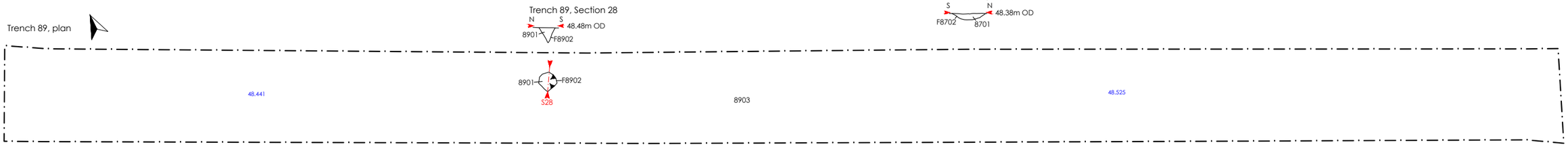


Trench 87, plan

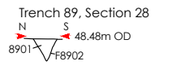
Trench 87, Section 23



Trench 89, plan



Trench 89, Section 28



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edge of excavation
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S20 section
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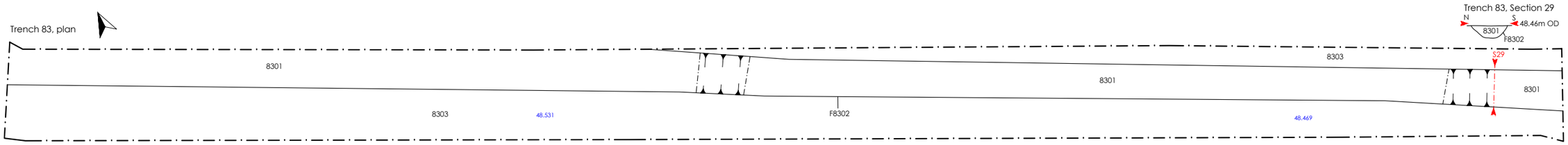
Figure 13: Trenches 83, 85, 86, 87 and 89, plans and sections

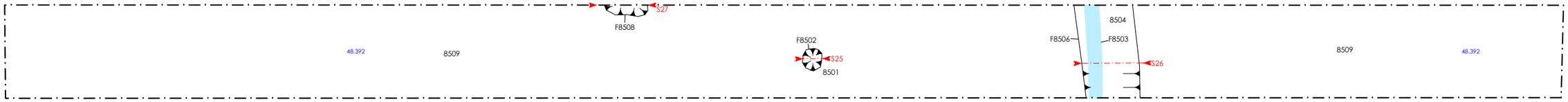
Trench 83, plan



Trench 83, Section 29

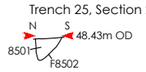
Trench 84, plan

Trench 85, plan

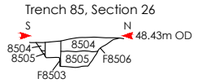


Trench 85, Section 27

Trench 25, Section 25

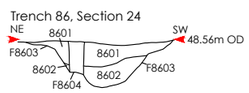


Trench 85, Section 26



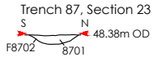
Trench 86, plan

Trench 86, Section 24

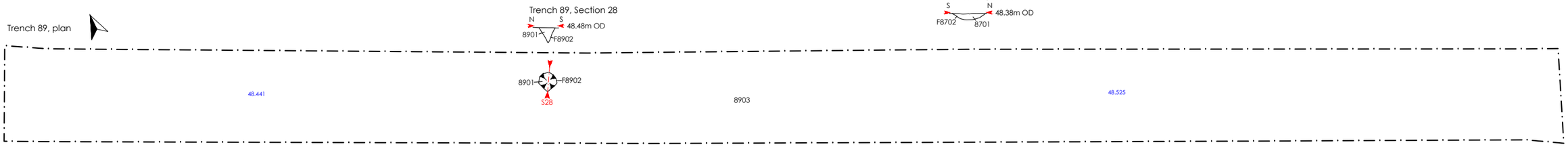


Trench 87, plan

Trench 87, Section 23



Trench 89, plan



Trench 89, Section 28