

Archaeological evaluation at Blue Barn Farm, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7DF

April 2017



by Laura Pooley

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**commissioned by Stephen Williams
on behalf of Hills Residential**

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out at Blue Barn Farm, Elmstead Market, Essex in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated garages and access. The development site is located within an area of cropmarks, including that of a possible trackway leading from Elmstead Market. Evaluation revealed two medieval ditches, three undated (but probably medieval) ditches, three undated small pits/postholes, two modern features (a pit and ditch) and two tree-throws containing residual medieval pottery. The ditches appear to be field boundaries within a medieval, c 12th/13th-14th century, field-system. One of the ditches (F2) was on a similar alignment as the trackway cropmark, but given the distances involved between the edge of the cropmark and the feature (250m) it is impossible to determine if they are related.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Blue Barn Farm, Elmstead Market, Essex which was carried out on 12th-13th April 2017. The work was commissioned by Stephen Williams of Hills Residential in advance of the construction of five new detached dwellings with associated garages and access, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological trial trenching*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The EHER shows that the development site lies within an area which has substantial archaeological evidence as recorded by aerial photography and seen in cropmark features. The cropmark plot (provided by the EHER) provides evidence for a possible trackway crossing the site indicated by two parallel linear features running NW-SE, they extend across the landscape for over 800m and lead from the village at Elmstead Market which is historic in origin. The road through the village is thought to be Roman in origin and this track may be associated with this or could be later, possibly medieval, in date. In addition, there are two further parallel linear features close by, aligned NW-SE (to the south of the main trackway) and NE-SW (Fig 1) all indicating historic settlement activity. Both Roman and medieval finds have been recovered from the area through metal detecting, including pottery and glass vessels, coins and jewellery.

Former farm buildings associated with the site of Blue Barn Farm are depicted on the 1st edition OS maps and so must pre-date c 1870 and are likely to be earlier in origin. These buildings are no longer extant but lie within the area of development. Below ground remains for the buildings may survive which could provide an indication of age and origin for the site. A pond was located beside the farm buildings which may preserve waterlogged deposits or stratified archaeological deposits.



NLS Historic Maps Subscription API layer © Getmapping plc © 2017 GeoEye ©2017 Intermap © 2017 Microsoft Corporation © 2010 NAV/TEQ ©

Map 1 First edition 1896 6-inch OS map (ESSEX.XXVIII.SE) overlaid on modern mapping

4 Results (Figs 2-4)

Four archaeological trial-trenches were machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All four trenches were positioned to target known cropmarks or features on the 1st edition OS map (see above).

Trench 1 (T1): 22m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 1 was realigned by about 45° to avoid existing pile caps and then shortened by 13m to avoid contaminated ground to the southeast. It was excavated through modern crush (L1, 0.27-0.55m thick) onto natural clay (L4).

Undated ditch F4 was aligned NNE/SSW and measured 0.83m wide by 0.16m deep. It possibly continues to the NNE as ditch F7 in T2. To the southeast was undated pit/posthole F5 (0.4m diameter and 0.12m deep).

Trench 2 (T2): 25m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 2 was excavated through modern concrete (L5, c 0.11-0.13m thick) and modern topsoil (L2, c 0.15-0.25m thick), onto a medium brown sandy-silt subsoil (L3, c 0.23-0.34m thick) which sealed natural sands (L4).

Medieval pottery was recovered from probable ditch terminal F7 which measured 0.45m wide and 0.35m deep. Aligned NNE/SSW it possibly continues to the SSW as ditch F4 in T1. It was also probably part of a field-system with undated ditch F12 which was aligned ESE/WNW at a right-angle to F7, forming an opening approximately 1.8m

wide. Ditch F12 measured 0.57m wide by 0.16m deep. Between F7 and F12 was small pit/posthole F8 (0.4m diameter and 0.23m deep) and cut into the terminal end of F12 was small pit/posthole F13 (0.27m diameter and 0.17m deep). Both F8 and F13 are undated.

Tree-throws F10 and F11 contained three sherds of medieval pottery but were probably later features containing residual material.

Trench 3 (T3): 20m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 3 was excavated through modern topsoil (L2, c 0.27-0.34m thick) onto a medium brown sandy-silt subsoil (L3, c 0.12-0.20m thick) which sealed natural sands (L4).

Modern ditch F1 cut through modern pit F3. Pit F3 which was full of corrugated metal and late 17th-19th century 'Dutch clinker' flooring bricks, suggesting the pit had been dug to disposed of waste from a demolished farm building.

At the northeastern end of the trench was a large medieval ditch F2 measuring 2.15m wide by 0.52m deep.

Trench 4 (T4): 19m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 4 was move approximately 8m to the south to avoid a large mound of building waste that could not be moved. It was excavated through redeposited topsoil (L6, c 0.06-0.14m thick) onto a mixed layer of loamy-sand containing modern building waste (brick, concrete and plastic – not retained) (L7, c 0.13-0.23m thick). Beneath L7 was a buried post-medieval/modern topsoil (L8, 0.26-0.30m thick) which sealed natural sands (L4).

Undated ditch F6 was aligned N/S and measured 1.2m wide by 0.64m deep.

The photographic record

Unfortunately all of the digital photographs from this evaluation were lost and could not be recovered.

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of finds were recovered from six features (F1, F2, F3, F7, F10 and F11). The finds can be dated to the medieval, post-medieval/modern and modern period. All of the finds are listed and described in Table 2. The pottery fabrics refer to the Essex post-Roman fabric series following **CAR 7** and are listed in Table 1.

Fabric code	Fabric
13	Early medieval sandy wares (general)
20	Medieval sandy greywares (general)
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Trench, feature and finds nos.	Finds description	Spot date
T3, F1 (1)	Modern pottery: (1 sherd, 2g) Fabric 48D (Pearlware) – dated late 18th/19th-early 20th century. Modern glass: (2 sherds, 34g) vessel glass, clear green tinted, thick – dated 19th-20th century.	Modern, 19-E20C
T3, F2 (2)	Medieval pottery: (5 sherds, 154g) Fabric 20, includes large sherd from the base of a cooking pot, sherds in sandy fabric with grey core and red-brown margins and in greyware – dated late	Medieval, c 12/13-14C

Trench, feature and finds nos.	Finds description	Spot date
	12th/13th-14th century.	
T3, F3 (9)	CBM: Bricks, (3, 2086g) 3 complete small bricks, one broken in half, weight 722g, 730g & with slight damage 634g, irregular with greenish-yellow/yellow fabric and black striations showing in break, surfaces appear grey-yellow and grey/faint greenish-grey, size 150mm x 70mm (60mm-70mm) x 38mm (35mm-38mm) – the form and the size are consistent with ‘Dutch clinker’ flooring bricks (Ryan 1996, 96) - dated late 17th-19th century. Peg-tile (1, 38g) small piece in sandy orange fabric (13 mm thick) - not closely dated, probably dates to the late 13th/14th century or later, medieval -post-medieval/modern.	Post-medieval/modern, c L17-19C
T2, F7 (4)	Medieval pottery: (20 sherds, 86g) Fabric 13, two medium-large body sherds (including shoulder sherd) from a cooking pot and other small sherds/fragments, probably most or all from one pot, sandy fabric, red-brown surfaces, sooting on body of sherds from use – dated 11th-12th/early 13th century. Fired clay: (1 piece, 1g) small piece of vesicular fired clay, grey sandy fabric with orange brown surface (not closely dated). Burnt stone: (1) small piece of burnt quartzite (not closely dated).	Medieval, c 11-12/E13C
T2, F10 (7)	Medieval pottery: (2 sherds, 2g) Fabric 13, quite thin sherds, sandy fabric, grey fabric core, orange brown margins and surfaces, prominent white quartz sand – dated 11th-12th/early 13th century.	Medieval, c 11-12/E13C
T2, F11 (7)	Medieval pottery: (1 sherd, 8g) Fabric 20, grey fabric, abraded surfaces – dated late 12th/13th-14th century.	Medieval, c 12/13-14C

Table 2 Finds by context (CBM = ceramic building material)

The medieval pottery is associated with linear features F2, F7 and ‘tree throw’ pits F10 and F11. All of the sherds are body or base sherds, but pieces from cooking pots can be clearly identified from both F2 and F7, one of which (F7) has sooting on the body wall from use. The sherd size suggests that the pottery from the linear features should probably be contemporary with them. The small assemblage includes sherds in both a sandy fabric with oxidised surfaces (Fabric 13) and finer greywares sherds (Fabric 20). It should be noted that the distinction between these two fabrics is not always clear, evolving from quite sandy, primarily oxidised wares through to finer greyware fabrics. Sherds that can be assigned to each of the two fabric types were recovered from both types of feature (linear features and pits) but were not associated in any one of the features; although the sherds from F7 are mostly, if not entirely from one pot. The broad dating of these fabrics cover the period of the late 11th-12th/13th century (Fabric 13) and late 12th/13th-14th century (Fabric 20). While the quantity of pottery recovered is small the presence of relatively fine greyware fabrics (Fabric 20) suggests that viewed overall, as an assemblage it is likely to date toward the latter part of that range c 12th/13-14th century.

Finds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from F3 and F1 respectively. The finds from F3 include three complete ‘Dutch clinker’ flooring bricks dating to the period of the late 17th-19th century (Ryan 1996, 96).

A medieval mount (Fig 5)

by *Laura Pooley*

SF1 F7, finds no.3. Small cast copper-alloy mount, possibly a harness mount. Quatrefoil, umbonate mount with a domed centre and four integral lugs equidistant apart, two opposing lugs are small rounded knobs (one complete, one damaged), other two opposing lugs appear to be slightly larger and semi-circular in cross section (one has been completely broken away, other is incomplete), no obvious rivet holes probably

on broken lugs. The reverse of the mount is hollow. No surface decoration is visible. It measures 24mm long, 21mm wide, 10mm thick and weighs 8g. Medieval.

6 Environmental report

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIFA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Two samples were presented for assessment taken from a medieval ditch (sample <1>) and tree-throw (sample <2>). The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust (see Table 3). All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried. 70 litres of soil were sampled.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (Table 3)

The plant remains

Charcoal flecks too small to identify were present in each sample.

Uncharred anaerobically preserved seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and were present in moderate numbers in both samples. Low numbers of dead-nettle type (*Lamium* sp.) were found in sample <1> and one medick-type (*Medicago* sp.) seed was found in sample <2>. All of these plants are native and common in waste-ground (Stace 2010).

Fauna

One terrestrial snail shell was found in sample <2>.

Inorganic remains

No inorganic artefactual remains were found in either sample.

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. On microscopic examination it was clear that bioturbation was likely due to the presence of abundant root/rhizome fragments.

Quality and type of preservation

Only charcoal flecks too small to identify were present as charred plant remains. Uncharred, anaerobically preserved seeds were present in moderate quantities in each sample. None are recent because they have no internal tissue surviving but both samples contain the same types of seeds so it is possible that these are intrusive and entered the features with later backfill or by root action.

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

Due to the lack of charred plant remains other than a low number of charcoal flecks and the probability that the anaerobically preserved seeds are intrusive, no further work is recommended on these samples.

Sample	Finds No.	Sample description	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			root/rhizomes Modern	Terrestrial mollusca
						a	d	p		
1	5	F7 Medieval ditch	30	2	1	2	1	3	3	-
2	26	F10 tree throw	40	5	1	2	1	3	3	1

Table 3 Environmental results

Key: a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]
 d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high]
 p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2 = moderate (genus), 3 = good (species identification possible)]

7 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation at Blue Barn Farm, Elmstead Market revealed two medieval ditches, three undated ditches (probably also medieval), three undated small pits/postholes, two modern features (a pit and ditch) and two tree-throws containing residual medieval pottery.

Trench 1 was located to target buildings and a pond identified on the first edition OS map (Map 1). As the trench had to be moved and shortened the area of the pond was not evaluated. No trace of any building remains was found in the northwest end of the trench. Undated ditch F6 is likely to be a small field boundary ditch, possibly continuing into T2 as ditch F7, which would make it of a medieval date.

Trench 2 was located to determine if the two parallel cropmarks aligned NNE/SSW to the north of the site actually continued into the development site. They were not traced in T2 and so do not appear to continue southwards. Two field boundary ditches were recorded in this trench however, with F7 dating to the medieval period (c 12th/13th-14th century) and forming an entrance with F12. It is possible that F7 continues to the SSW as ditch F4 in T1.

Trench 3 was located to target the projected route of the possible trackway leading from Elmstead Market and recorded for over 800m as cropmarks. The cropmark itself actually ends 108m west of the edge of the development and 250m west of T3, so any

projection of the trackway across the site can only be an estimate. Large medieval ditch F2 was recorded in T3. It is possible that this ditch is the northern-most of the cropmark ditches. However, no trace of a trackway surface or the southern-most ditch was identified to the south of F2, so it is impossible to be certain that F2 is related to the cropmark. Although if F2 is the northern-most ditch then modern pit F3 may have removed any remains of the southern-most ditch.

Trench 4 was located to target two projected parallel NW/SE cropmarks to the south of the possible trackway. However, as the cropmarks were recorded over 200m to the west of the development site and 250m west of T4, their projected route was only an estimate. The only archaeological feature recorded in T4 was a N/S field boundary ditch.

The results of the evaluation reveal a medieval agricultural landscape with five field boundary ditches within a field system of c 12th/13th – 14th century date. Ditch F2 may represent the continuation of the trackway cropmark into the development site, but given the distances involved between the edge of the cropmark and the site it is impossible to be absolutely certain.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Stephen Williams and Hills Residential for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with E Hicks, J Roberts and A Tuffy. Figures are by B Holloway, E Holloway, C Lister and L Pooley. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| ECC | 2009 | <i>Uttlesford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i> |
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10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: one box (medieval pottery and small find)

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1094)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2017.48.

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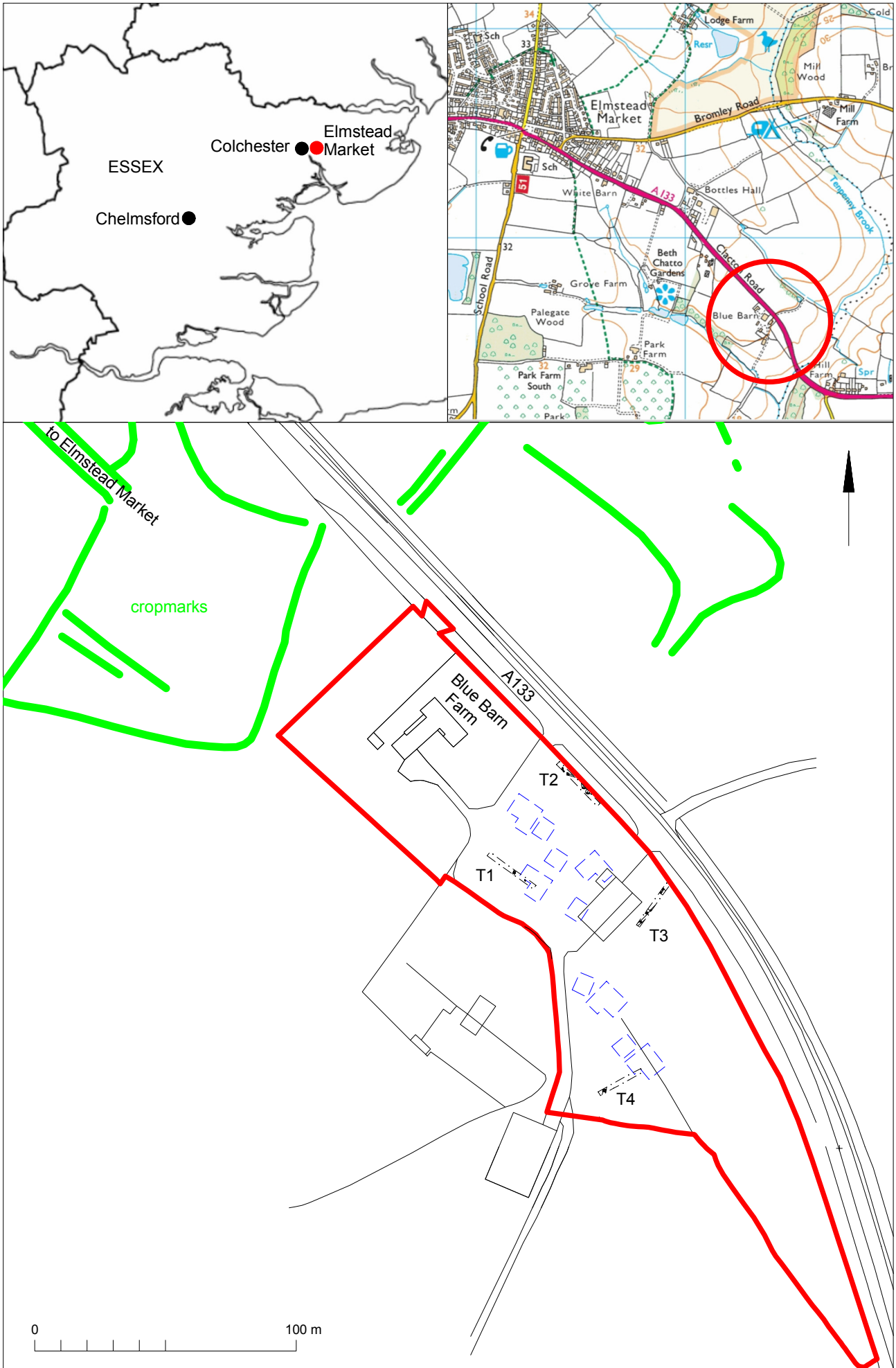
Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 9.5.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	1	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-loamy silt	Modern, 19th-early 20th C
F2	2	Ditch	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-loamy sand	Medieval, c 12th/13th-14th C
F3	9	Pit	Soft, dark brown silty-loamy sand, 5% stone	Modern
F4		Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy-silt, 10% stone	-
F5		Small pit / posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey sandy-silt, rare charcoal flecks	-
F6		Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy-clay	-
F7	3, 4, 5(s)	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium-dark brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks, gravel and common stone	Medieval, c 11-12/E13C
F8		Small pit / posthole	Soft, dry, dark brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks and occasional stone	-
F9	-	-	-	-
F10	6(s), 7	Tree-throw	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-sand, <10% gravel, <10% stone	Probably residual finds – Medieval, c 11th-12th/E13th C
F11	8	Tree-throw	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-sand, <10% gravel, <10% stone	Probably residual finds – Medieval, c 12th/13th-14th C
F12		Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	-
F13		Small pit / posthole	Soft, moist, medium-dark brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	-
L1		Crush	Crush layer of brick and mortar	Modern
L2		Topsoil	Loose, dry, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional stones, finds include peg-tile, slate and brick	Modern
L3		Subsoil	Loose, dry, medium-dark brown sandy-silt with common stones, finds include peg-tile and slate	Post-medieval/modern
L4		Natural	Natural sands, gravels and clay	-
L5		Concrete	Concrete	Modern
L6		Topsoil	Loose, dry, light grey/brown silty-loam	Modern
L7		Dump layer	Loose, dry, medium yellow/brown loamy silty-sand with frequent gravel, finds include general builders waste (brick, concrete, plastic)	Modern
L8		Buried topsoil	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, finds include brick/tile, ironwork, old buckets	Post-medieval/modern

C = century (s) = environmental sample



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Fig 1 Site location and results, in relation to cropmarks (green) and the proposed development (dashed blue)

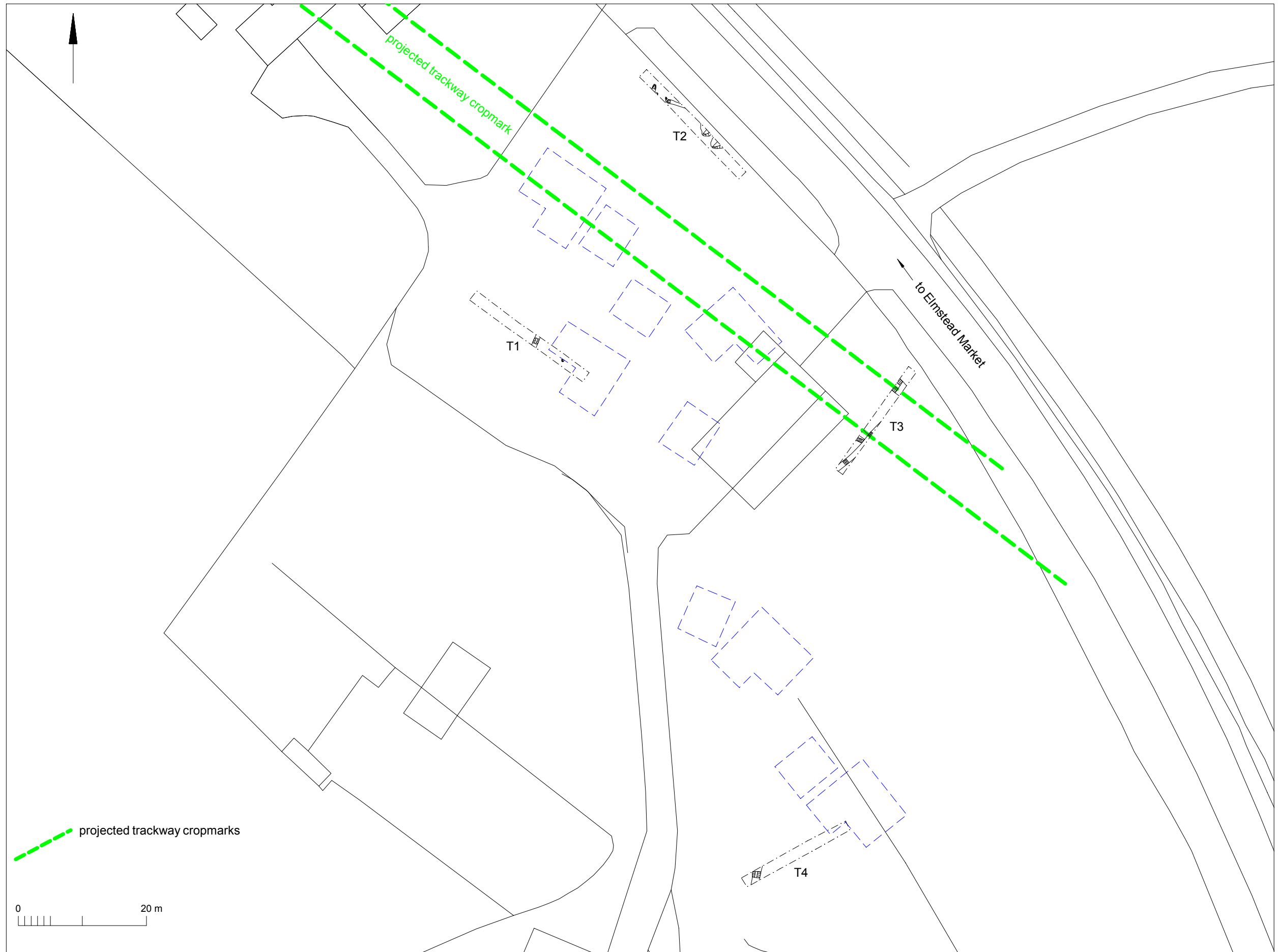


Fig 2 Results in relation to projected cropmarks

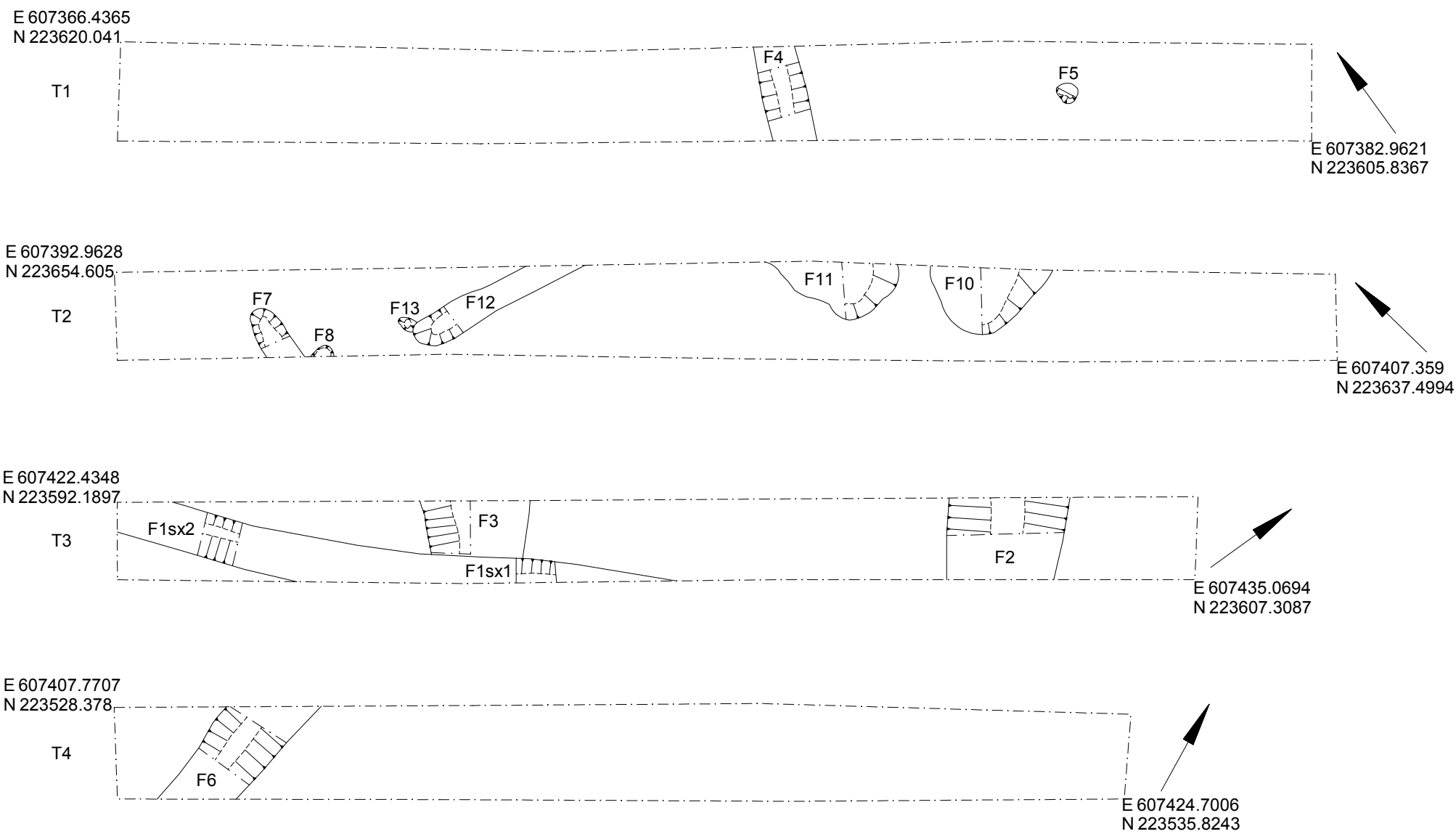


Fig 3 Trench plans



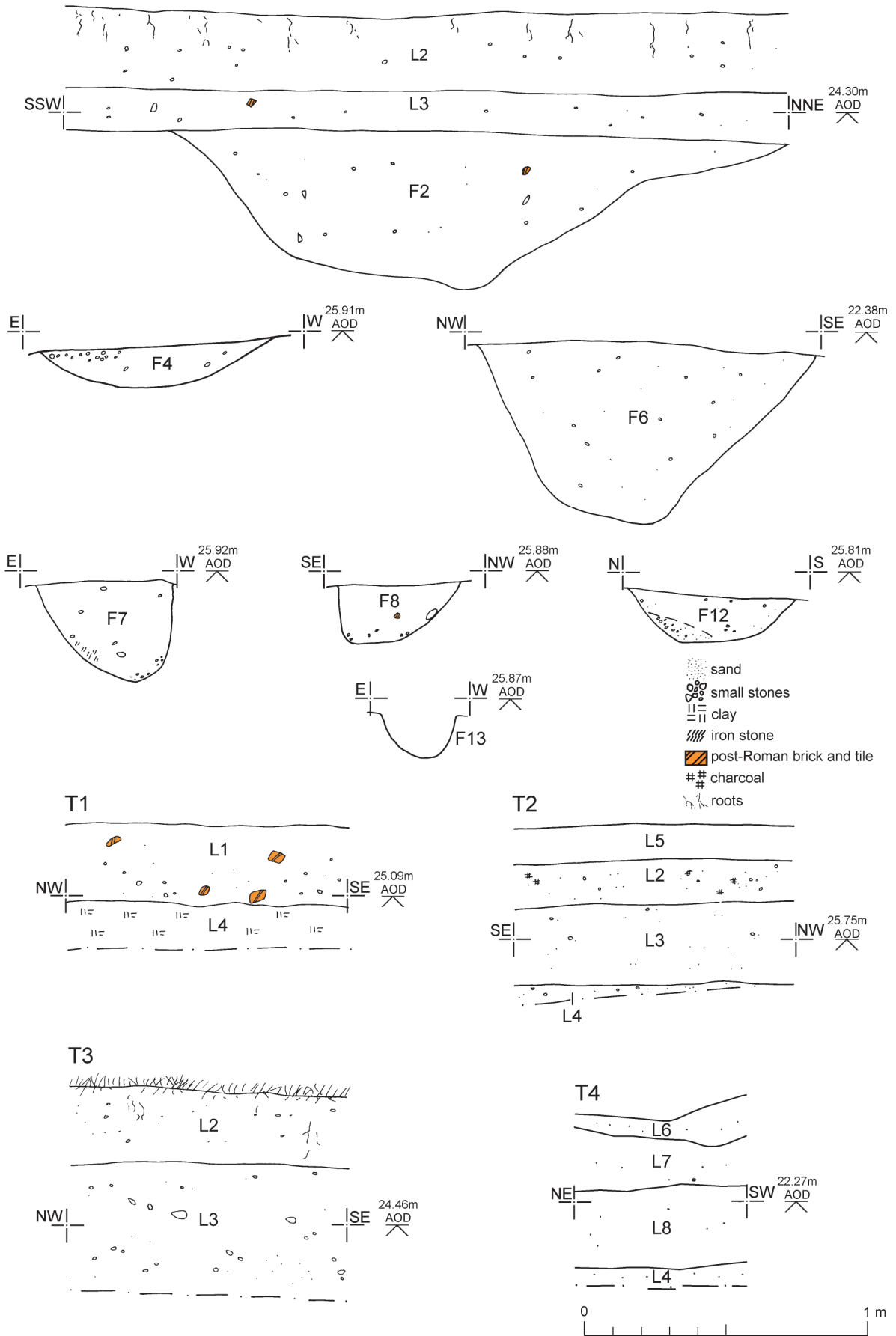


Fig 4 Feature and representative trench sections.

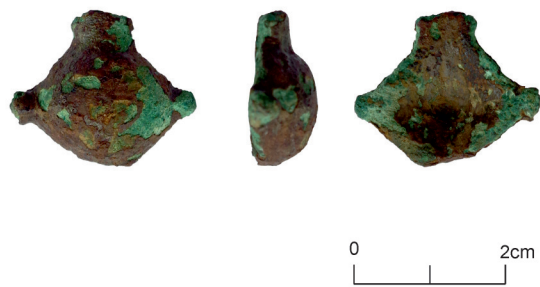


Fig 5 Copper-alloy medieval mount (SF1).

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-281110

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Blue Barn Farm, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7DF
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out at Blue Barn Farm, Elmstead Market, Essex in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated garages and access. The development site is located within an area of cropmarks, including that of a possible trackway leading from Elmstead Market. Evaluation revealed two medieval ditches, three undated (but probably medieval) ditches, three undated small pits/postholes, two modern features (a pit and ditch) and two tree-throws containing residual medieval pottery. The ditches appear to be field boundaries within a medieval, c 12th/13th-14th century, field-system. One of the ditches (F2) was on a similar alignment as the trackway cropmark, but given the distances involved between the edge of the cropmark and the feature (250m) it is impossible to determine if they are related.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2017 End: 13-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/03n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	16/00724/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESBB17 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.48 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PIT/POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER-ALLOY MOUNT Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING ELMSTEAD Blue Barn Farm, Clacton Road
Postcode	CO7 7DF
Study area	1.73 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 07385 23618 51.87197603531 1.012921077185 51 52 19 N 001 00 46 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.9m Max: 25.9m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding	Developer

body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.48
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.48
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Digital Archive notes	There is no photographic record for this site as an error with the camera meant that the photographs were lost and could not be recovered.
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.48
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Blue Barn Farm, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7DF: April 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1094
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