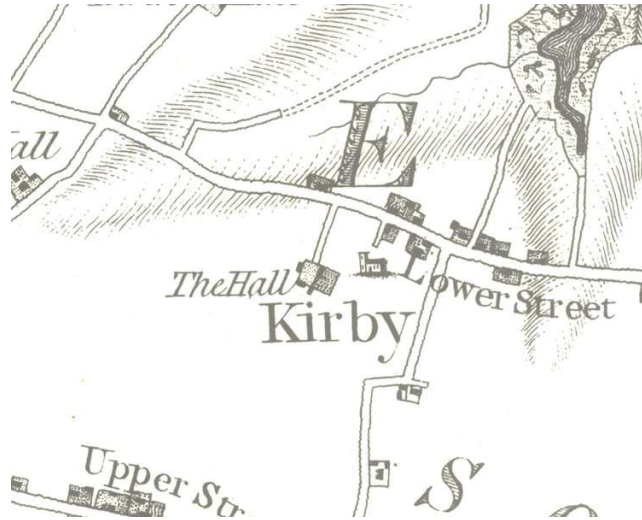


Archaeological evaluation on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-Le-Soken, Essex, CO13 0EE

January 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley, Alec Wade and Adam Wightman

figures by Chris Lister, Elliott Hicks and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Robin Mathieson, Sarah Carter and Bronagh Quinn

commissioned by Mr D Spencer

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Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

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

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (eleven trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-le-Soken, in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings, including new access driveways and utilities and slight alterations to the existing dwelling. Ten features were uncovered – five ditches, two pits, a gully, a natural feature and a tree throw – which were most likely the product of agricultural activity at the site from the 17th to the 20th century. A sherd of 13th- to 16th-century pottery was also recovered, indicating that the site may have witnessed an earlier phase of activity too.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex which was carried out on 7th-8th January 2020. The work was commissioned by Mr D Spencer in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings, including new access driveways and utilities and slight alterations to the existing dwelling 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* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for trial-trenching and excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development lies in the core of the historic settlement at Kirby-le-Soken and immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area.

The proposal lies adjacent to St Michael's Church, a Historic England Grade II* Listed building (no. 1111500). Constructed during the medieval period, only the 14th-century chancel and north aisle and the 'surprisingly big and important looking' 15th-century west tower of the original church survive (EHER 3572/34768; Bettley & Pevsner 2007, 514). The church is now essentially a 19th-century building following the rebuilding of its nave, south aisle and chapel, which Rodwell and Rodwell state were completely rebuilt in 1833 and restored in 1870-73 (1977, 111). By contrast, Pevsner and Bettley contend that the chancel was rebuilt in 1870 and the nave restored in 1872, with new arcades, a new south aisle and an organ chamber added on south side the chancel (2007, 515). The name 'Kirby' originates from two Scandinavian-derived words, 'Kirk' meaning church and 'by' meaning village. This is significant since it implies the existence of a church here by or during the Danish Viking period, the 9th or 10th

century. It is possible that the 14th- or 15th-century church was built on the site of an earlier church, but no evidence of such a building has been discovered. CAT carried out monitoring work at the church in 2007 when work was undertaken to repair large cracks caused by subsidence. Three water-logged wooden piles probably dating to the late 14th or early 15th century were exposed below the tower. One or possibly two lead coffins were found under the floor of the south aisle, and two articulated skeletons were recorded along with some other pieces of disarticulated human bone (CAT Report 441).

Kirby Hall, a red brick house with its origins in the late 17th or early 18th century, lies to the west of the church (EHER 34771, Grade II Listed building no. 1111502). A timber-framed barn dating to the 18th century is located c 80m south of the hall (EHER 34772, Grade II Listed building no. 1337139).

The buildings opposite the current site, including the newly refurbished Red Lion public house (Graded II Listed building no. 119921), date to the 16th century.

Prehistoric flints have also been recovered in the area, including a Mesolithic microlith found to the immediate east of the church (EHER 47240).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-6)

Ten trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T2, T3, T5, T7, T9 and T10 were 10m long and 1.8m, while trenches T4, T6, T8 and T11 were 15m long and 1.8m wide. With the agreement of the monitor, T1 was not excavated as it was located within the access route to the site, was partially used for car parking, and contained several electrical cables.

Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.12-0.49m thick, loose, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-loam) sealed subsoil (L2, 0.02-0.39m thick, soft, moist light grey/brown silty-clay), beneath which lay natural (firm, moist medium yellow/orange/grey clay, encountered at a depth of 0.29-0.55m below current ground level). Within the centre of the site, L1 directly overlay L3. Sondages were excavated in trenches T4, T6, T7 and T10 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

There were no archaeological remains in T1, T3, T4, T6, T7 or T10.

Trench 2 (T2): 10m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval/post-medieval pit F5 was cut by 19th- or 20th-century pit F6. The former feature was 0.69m wide and 0.1m deep; the latter extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained, but its exposed extent was 0.62m wide and 0.21m deep.

F6, in turn, was cut by 19th- or 20th-century gully F7, which lay on a NNE-SSW alignment. The feature also extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.43m wide and 0.21m deep.

Ditches F8 and F9 lay at the southern end of the trench. F8 was of 17th- or 18th-century date and was aligned NNE-SSW. It too extended beyond the LOE but its exposed dimensions were 0.48m wide and 0.28m deep. The feature appears to continue through to T5, to the south southwest, where it was recorded as F4. Post-medieval ditch F9 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment. It similarly extended beyond the LOE:

its exposed extent was 1.03m wide and 0.28m deep. While the two features interacted, their relationship could not be ascertained.

Undatable pit F10 also extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed dimensions were 0.39m wide and 0.11m deep.



Photograph 1 T2 trench shot – looking southeast

Trench 5 (T5): 10m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F4, which was of 17th- or 18th-century date, lay on a NNE-SSW alignment. It also extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed dimensions were 0.84m wide and 0.49m deep.

Trench 8 (T8): 15m long by 1.8m wide

Natural feature F2 was excavated.

Trench 9 (T9): 10m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F3 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.77m wide and 0.36m deep.

Trench 11 (T11): 15m long by 1.8m wide

Treethrow F1 was excavated.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced a small quantity of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with thirteen sherds with a weight of 1,588g (Table 1). This material was recovered from a small number of features (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	EVE
Medieval / post-medieval	4	54	14	0.11
Ceramic Building Material	9	1,534	170	-

(CBM)				
All		13	1,588	122

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Feature	Feature Type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F4	Ditch	2	1,033	517
F5	Pit	1	32	32
F6	Pit	3	67	22
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	5	256	51
F8	Ditch	2	200	100
Total		13	1,588	122

Table 2 Number and weight of pottery and CBM from features

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded using the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) and Cunningham (1985). The assemblage consists of four sherds with a weight of 54g which came from pit F6 and gully F7. The former contained two sherds of 19th- and early 20th-century Staffordshire-type white earthenware (Fabric 48D) from a plate (EVE 0.11). The latter feature contained a sherd of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating from c 1200 until the mid 16th century AD (CAR 7 2000, 107-9), and a sherd of Modern English stoneware (Fabric 45M).

Post-Roman CBM

Nine sherds of medieval/post-medieval building material with a weight of 1,534g was uncovered. This includes sherds of peg tile (pit F5, gully F7, ditch F8), and one piece of pan tile (17th century onwards) from the shallow ditch/gully F7. Finally, ditch F4 produced two unfrogged bricks, one of which is in a deep red purple-coloured fabric. These possibly date to the 17th or 18th century.

Stone building material (SBM)

Two pieces of roofing slate with a weight of 86g were recovered from gully F7 and ditch F9.

Summary

The small assemblage of CBM and pottery suggests that most of the features date to the post-medieval and modern periods (Table 3).

Feature	Feature Type	Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F4	Ditch	-	Unfrogged brick	17th-18th century?
F5	Pit	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F6	Pit	F48D	BR	19th-20th century
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	F21A F45M	PT PANT Slate	19th-20th century
F8	Ditch	-	PT BR	Post-medieval
F9	Linear?	-	Slate	Post-medieval

Table 3 Feature dating summary

6.2 Small finds and glass

by Laura Pooley

Five objects were metal-detected. A lead musket ball of 17th- to 19th-century date came from topsoil L1 in T4 (SF1) and an 1862 Victorian penny came from the same layer in T9 (SF2). Recovered from the spoil heap and of 19th- to 20th-century date were a fragment of copper-alloy spoon bowl (SF3), a drop handle (SF4) and the top of an ornately-decorated cigarette lighter (SF5).

SF	Context	Object type	Description	Date
1	L1 T4 (finds no. 9)	Musket ball	Lead musket ball, 12g, 13mm diameter.	Post-medieval (17th-19th century)
2	L1 T9 (finds no. 10)	Coin	Bronze penny of Victoria 1862, 8.4g, 30.8mm diameter. Obverse: bust left, laureate and draped, hair tied in a bun, VICTORIA D G BRITT REG F D Reverse: Britannia seated right on rocks with convex shield and trident, ONE PENNY / 1862	19th century (1862)
3	U/S spoil heap	Spoon	Fragment of copper-alloy spoon bowl, 5.0g, 36.4mm long, 26.5mm wide, depth of bowl 8mm.	19th-20th century
4	U/S spoil heap	Handle	Fragment of a small drop handle, broken at both ends but part of a semi-circular lug survives at one end. Handle is slightly curved, stepped at the front and rounded at the back with a central expansion. 5.7g, 40.8mm long, 7.0mm wide, 5.6mm thick.	19th-20th century
5	U/S spoil heap	Cigarette lighter	Top of a decorated cigarette lighter, sub-triangular in shape with rounded edges, decorated with raised flower and foliage design, 15.5g, 35.1mm long, 42.2mm wide, 14.9mm thick.	19th-20th century

Table 4 Small finds by context

Five iron nails of post-medieval or modern date came from F5 (1) and F7 (8) (Table 5). A piece of modern window glass also came from F5 (finds no.1) (discarded).

Context	Finds no.	Description	Date
F5 T2	1	1) Large complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank which is curved, tip flattened to a point, thick square head (17mm by 16mm), 150mm long, 81.6g. 2) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, small domed head no wider than shank, 94.6mm long, 19.6g. 3) Iron nail shank, square-sectioned, 70.8mm long, 12.6g.	Post-medieval/modern
F7 T2	8	1) Large complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank slightly curved, tip flattened to a point, thick square head (19mm by 17mm), 130mm long, 63.3g. 2) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, round domed head (15mm diameter), 130mm long, 34.2g.	Post-medieval/modern

Table 5 Iron nails by context

6.3 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of twenty-three pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 622g. The material derived from two features in trench T2, a ditch of post-medieval or possibly earlier date (F8) and an undated pit (F10).

The bone was in generally poor condition with much of the surface detail being lost. The material from ditch F8 appears to be all horse bone, probably from the same mature individual and from a rear leg. Though some of the larger bones appear to have been broken it is not clear due to their poor condition if this was deliberate or is post-depositional.

Pit F10 produced mainly immature/neo-natal pig bone with elements of the head, front and rear legs of a single animal being present.

Feature	Finds No.	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
Ditch F8	5	10	606	Horse bones including fragments of pelvis (1), tibia (1), astragalus (1), calcaneus (1), tarsals (2), metatarsal (3) and a 3rd phalanx (1)
Pit F10	6	13	16	Neo-natal pig including skull (4) and mandible (2) fragments, complete humerus (1), radius (1), ulna (1), femur (1), tibia (2), and metapodial (1)

Table 6 Animal bone by context

6.4 Flint by Adam Wightman

A thick tertiary flake with usewear or edge-damage on both lateral edges was recovered from gully F7. It was broken at the proximal end.

7 Conclusion

Ten features were uncovered during archaeological evaluation at this site. They originated from the 17th to the 20th century, or else were undated and consisted of five ditches, two pits, a gully, a natural feature and a tree throw.

The investigation found that the site as a whole appears to contain only sparse archaeological deposits, with features concentrated within its western half including a cluster – three pits, two ditches and a gully – in T2, in the northwest corner. Historic mapping indicates that the site was used for agricultural purposes until the mid 1950s, when its eastern half was subdivided to form plots for a number of houses. These features therefore almost certainly relate to agricultural activity at the site from the 17th century to the early 20th century. Ditches F4 (T5), F8 and F9 (T2) and possibly F3 (T9), particularly, may represent the remains of a post-medieval (17th-18th century) field system.

Evidence of earlier activity at this site was also recovered. Gully F7, which had its origins in the 19th or 20th century, contained a sherd of 13th- to 16th-century pottery. This material may have derived from activity at or around the church, 15m west of the site. It is therefore possible that further deposits dating to the medieval period are located within this area of the site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr D Spencer for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister with fieldwork carried out by M Baister with R Mathieson, S Carter and B Quinn. Figures are by C Lister, E Hicks and E Holloway. 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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10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
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
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
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
prehistoric	pre-Roman

Roman section wsi the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1506)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1506)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

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

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Distribution list:

Mr D Spencer

ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 29.01.2020

Appendix 1 Context list

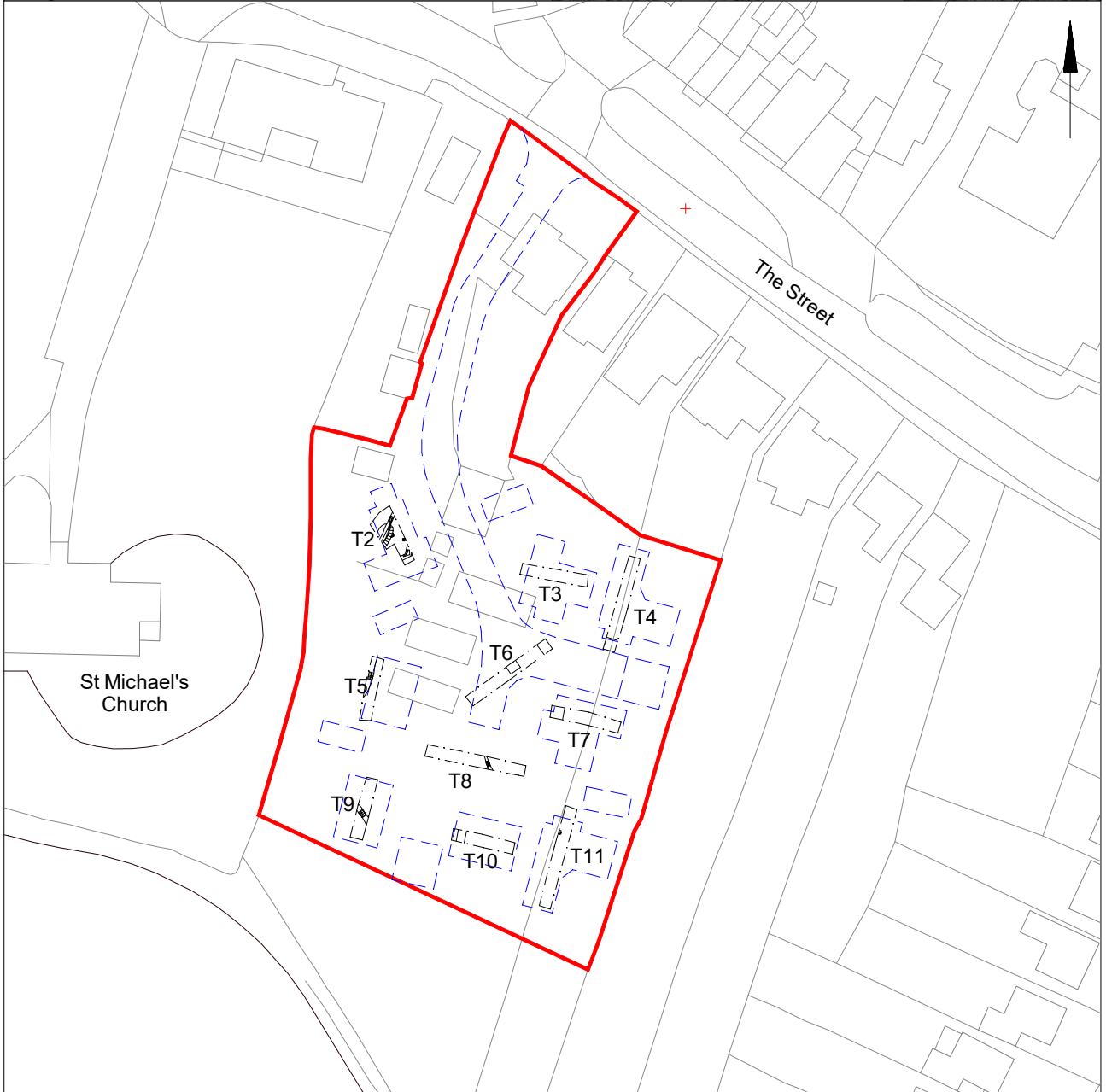
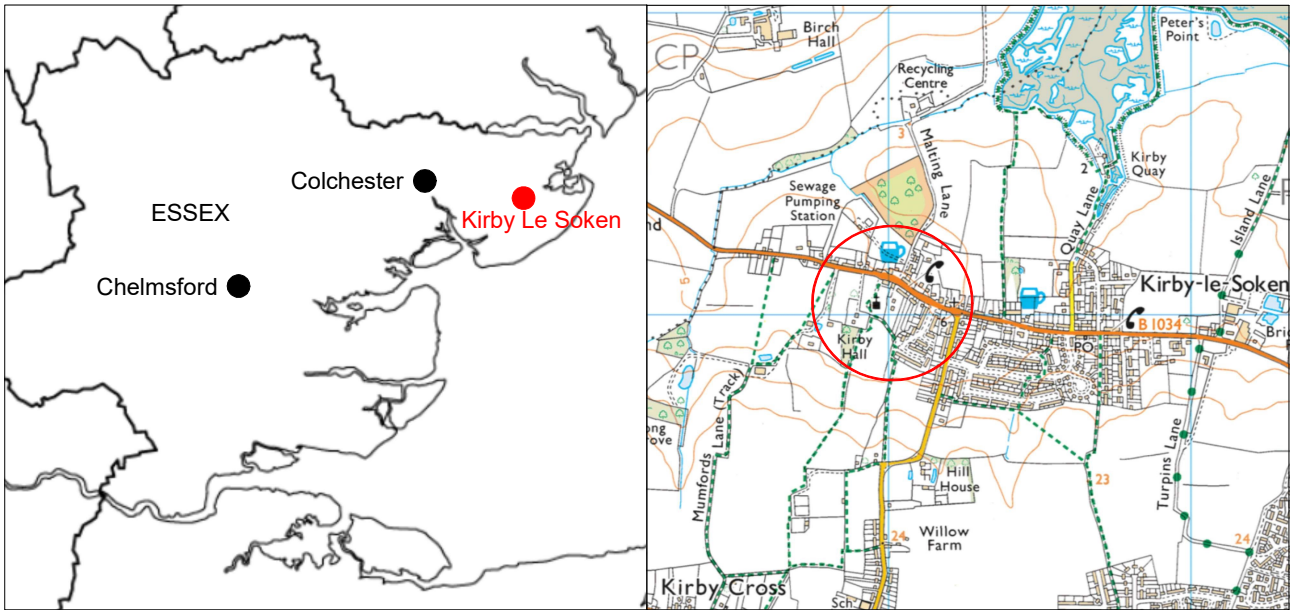
Context Number	Trench Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Loose, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-loam	Modern
L2	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11	-	Subsoil	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	All	-	Build-up layer	Firm, moist medium yellow/orange/grey clay	Post-glacial
F1	T11	-	Treethrow	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F2	T8	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist light grey silty clay	Post-glacial
F3	T9	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist light/medium orange/grey clayey silt	Undatable
F4	T5	7	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist medium grey clayey silt with tile flecks	17th-18th century
F5	T2	1	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
F6	T2	2	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt	19th-20th century
F7	T2	3, 8	Gully	Soft/friable moist medium grey clayey-silt	19th-20th century
F8	T2	5	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey clayey-silt	17th-18th century
F9	T2	4	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey clayey-silt	Post-medieval
F10	T2	6	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey clayey-silt	Undatable

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Trench/Test-pit	Nr	Wgt	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/out mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EYE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	8	2	1	18	18		0	1	0	THUMB HB																		F45M						19th to 20th century	
F6	Pit	2	2	2	31	15.5	X	1	0	0																			F48D	Plate	11	210			19th to 20th century	
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	3	2	1	5	5												X	X	X									F21A						1200-1550	

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Trench	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Flange						Cut aways					Marks 1			Marks 2			Flue tile				Peg-tile			Dim.			Comments	Date	
										Flange corner	Flange fr. Left	Flange fr. Right	Flange Back Left	Flange back Right	NR Flange	MNI	LCA	LCA Length	UCA	UCA length	FL Height	FL width	FL thickness	STAMP	Signature	Tally Mark	GRAF Post-F	Animal print	Shoe print	Scored	Combed	Roller stamp	Circ. Vent	Rect. Vent	Blocked vent	Peg-hole round			Peg-hole square
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	8	2	1	191	95.5	X	PT																		X													Medieval-Post Medieval
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	8	2	1	42	42	X	PANT																															17th century?
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	8	2	1	43	43	X	Slate																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F9	Linear?	4	2	1	43	43	X	Slate																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F5	Pit	1	2	1	32	32	X	PT																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F5	Pit	2	2	1	36	36	X	BR																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F5	Ditch	5	2	1	53	53	X	PT																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F5	Ditch	5	2	1	147	147	X	BR																															Medieval-Post Medieval
F4	Ditch	7	5	1	594	594		BR	Un-frogged BR																														Burnt, sooting ext.?
F4	Ditch	7	5	1	439	439		BR	Un-frogged BR																														Sanded surfaces melted? Red/purple fabric, some black inclusions
																																							17th-18th century



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



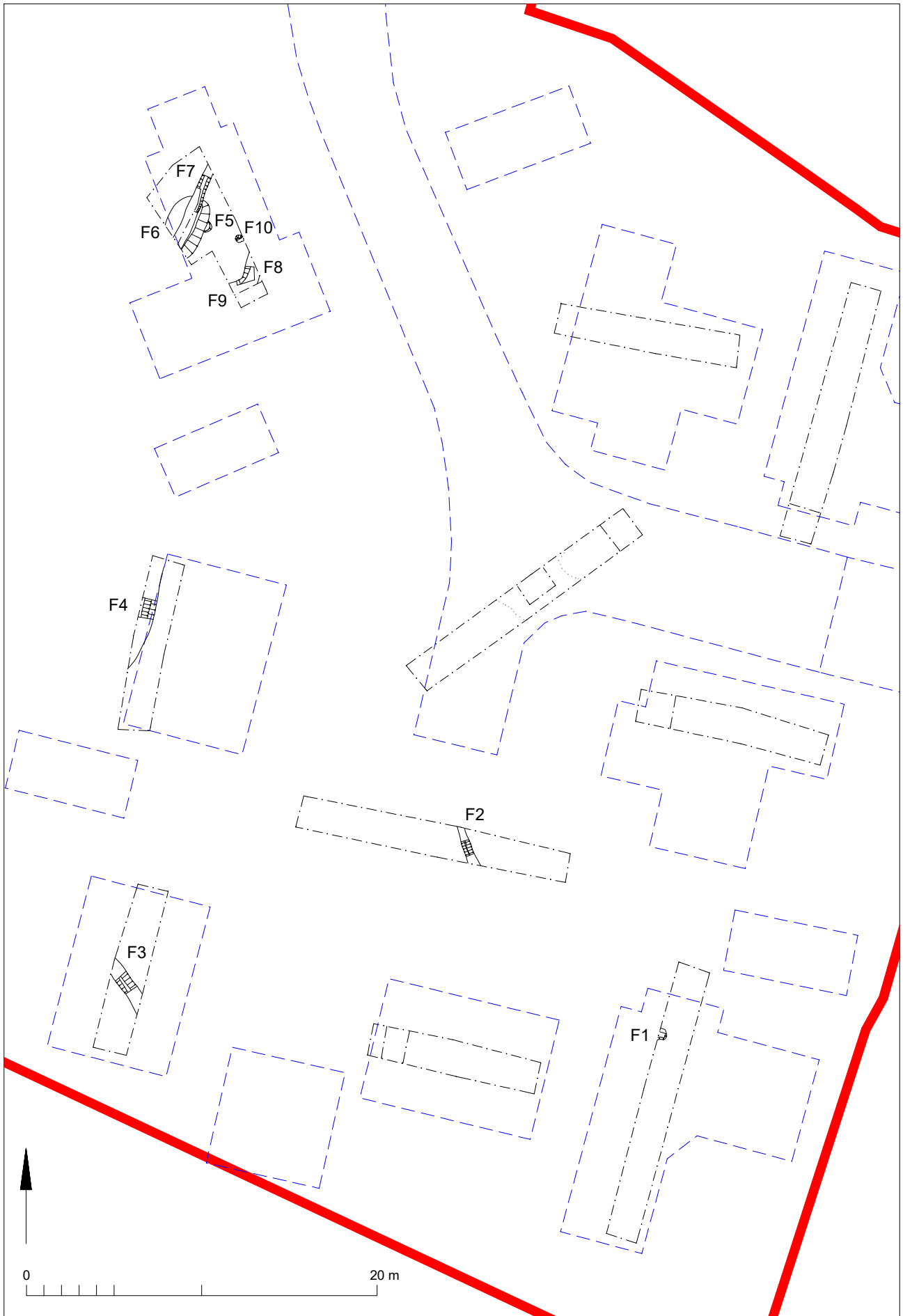


Fig 2 Results

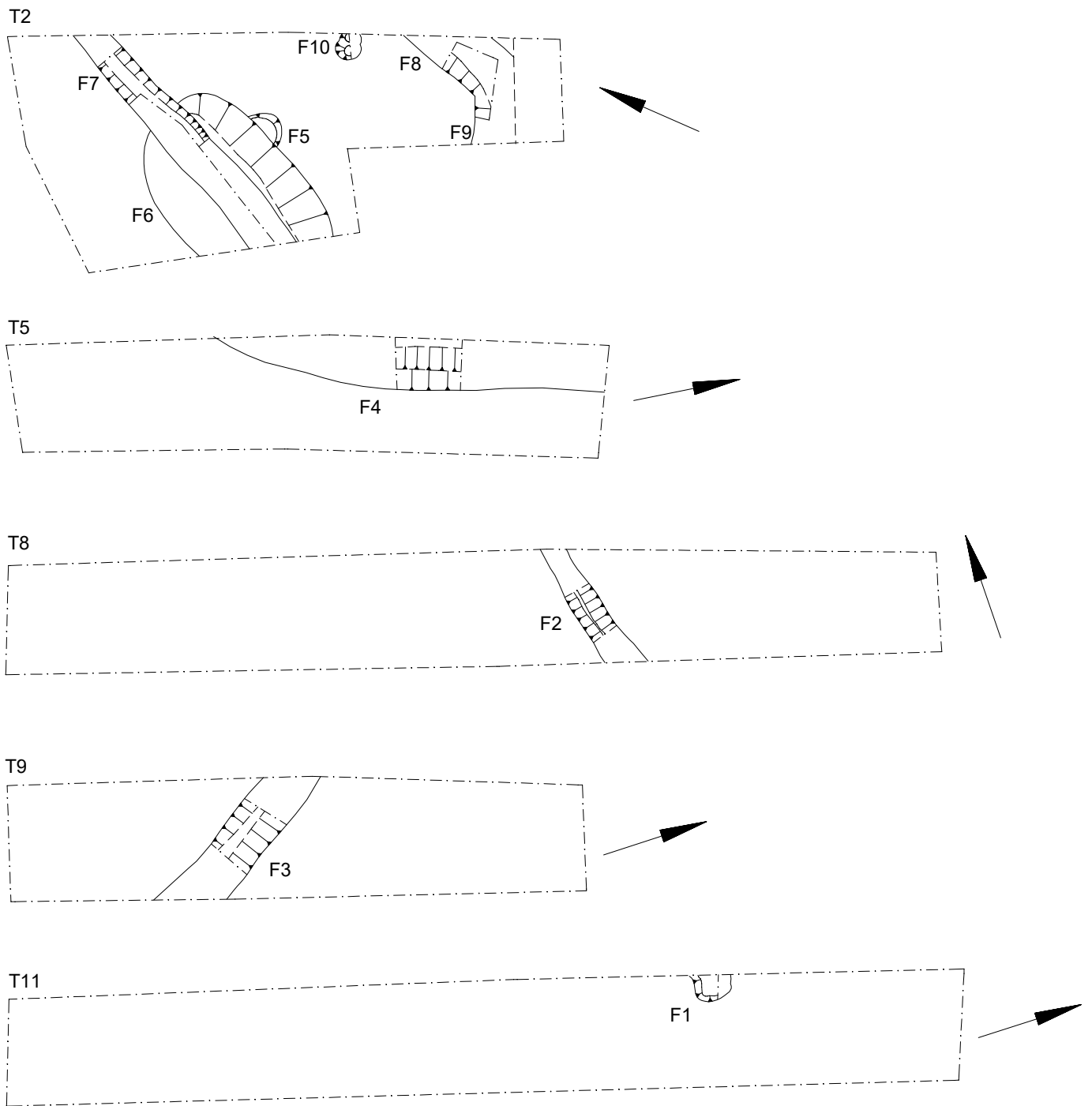


Fig 3 Trench results



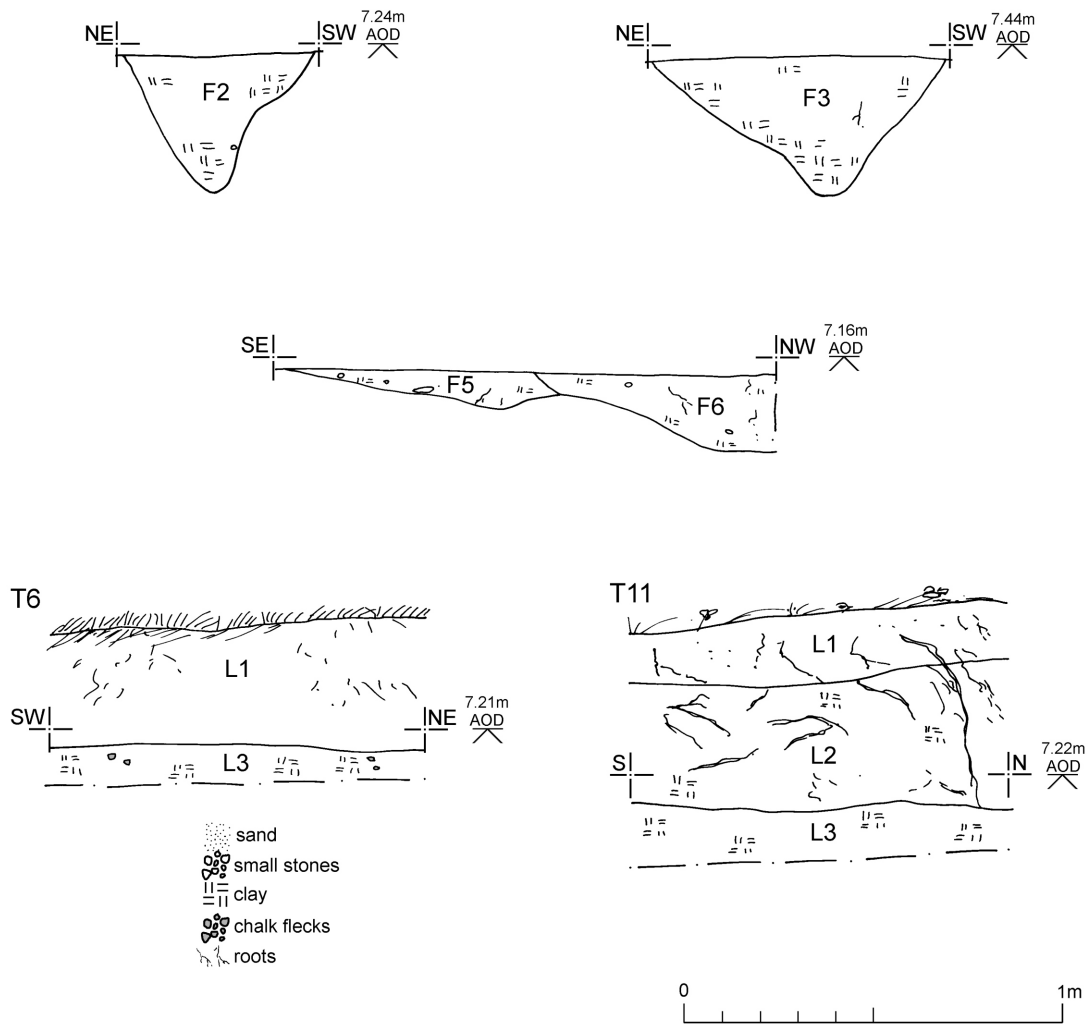


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken, Essex, CO13 0EE.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (eleven trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-le-Soken, in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings, including new access driveways and utilities and slight alterations to the existing dwelling. Ten features were uncovered - five ditches, two pits, a gully, a natural feature and a tree throw - which were most likely the product of agricultural activity at the site from the 17th to the 20th century. A sherd of 13th- to 16th-century pottery was also recovered, indicating that the site may have witnessed an earlier phase of activity too.
Project dates	Start: 07-01-2020 End: 09-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	19/00120/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/12a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FWTS20 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	TREE THROW Uncertain
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLATE Uncertain
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SPOON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JUG HANDLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JUG HANDLE Modern
Significant Finds	CIGARETTE LIGHTER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CIGARETTE LIGHTER Modern
Significant Finds	NAIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken, Essex
Postcode	CO13 0EE
Study area	0.49 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 220 220 51.851794870367 1.22385974804 51 51 06 N 001 13 25 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.92m Max: 7.4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Name of sponsor/funding body
Mr D Spencer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient
Colchester Museum

Physical Archive ID
FWTS20

Physical Contents
"Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient
Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID
FWTS20

Digital Media available
"Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient
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Paper Archive ID
FWTS20

Paper Media available
"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

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Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:eh2@catuk.org) for OASIS help and advice

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