

Archaeological strip, map and excavate at Park 2 Badley Hall Farm, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TJ

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1 Summary

An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out at Park 2 Badley Hall Farm, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a new housing estate. Located in an area surrounded by cropmarks, archaeological evaluation in 2017 revealed a medieval pit and ditch and five undated features. Excavation revealed a further nine medieval features (seven pits and two ditches) concentrated in the northwest corner of the site which contained finds dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries. There was also three post-medieval pits, a modern pit and posthole and five undated features (a possible ditch and four pits/tree-throws).

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and excavate at Park 2 Badley Hall Farm, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex which was carried out from 27th March to 3rd April 2019. The work was commissioned by Marit Kennedy of DCH Construction Ltd on behalf of Orwell Homes Ltd and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). Work took place during groundworks for the construction of a new housing estate.

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).

A brief was not issued by ECCPS, but a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (CAT 2018) and agreed with Teresa O'Connor in advance of the archaeological investigations beginning.

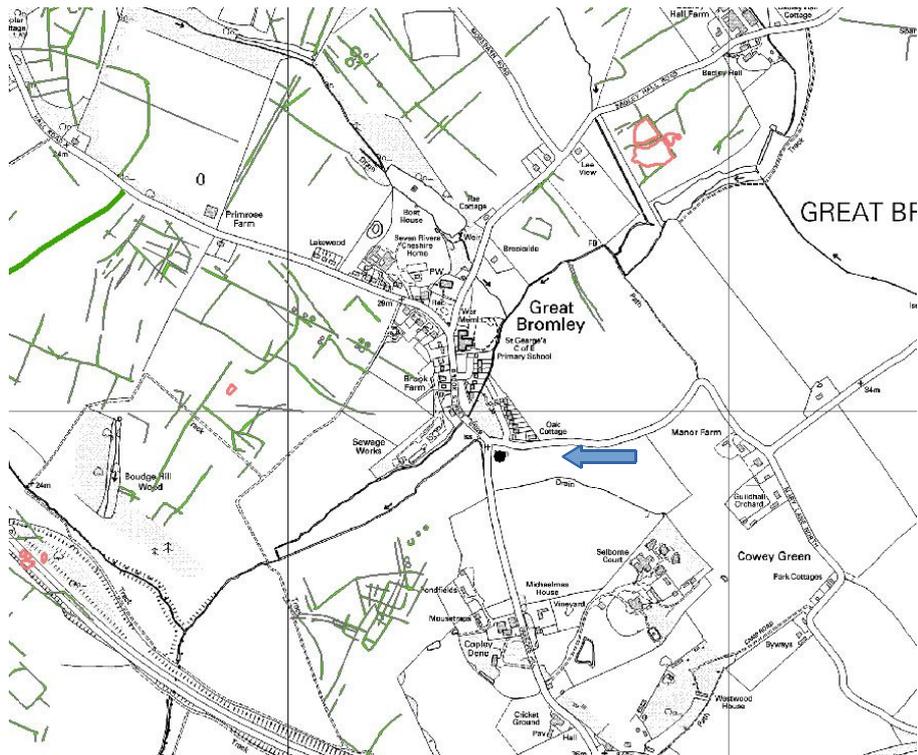
In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors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

3 Archaeological background

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

The development site lies in open land south of the historic settlement of Great Bromley on the northern edge of former parkland surrounding Great Bromley Lodge (now Hamilton Lodge) and Rectory (now Copley Dene), a fine 18th-century Queen Anne country house and listed building.

A number of cropmark complexes in the surrounding area include ring-ditches of probable Bronze Age date, settlement enclosures and trackways of later prehistoric or Roman date, and probable medieval field boundaries. Although none of these cropmarks are projected to cross the development site. Bronze Age, Roman, early medieval and medieval finds have been found in the vicinity.



Map 1 Cropmark plot (courtesy of Essex County Council Historic Environment Record), site indicated by a blue arrow

In December 2017 CAT carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site (CAT Report 1212). The evaluation revealed a medieval ditch (F2), a medieval/post-medieval pit (F10), a modern pit (F3), three undated pits (F1, F8, F9), two undated ditch (F5, F7) and two natural features. Fragments of late 13th- or 14th-century decorated floor tiles retrieved from one of these features (F10) indicates that a high-status dwelling or religious building stood in close proximity to the site during this period. All of these features were located in the northern half of the development site, with no significant archaeological remains to the south.

4 Aim

The aim of this investigation was to excavate and record all archaeological horizons due to be destroyed by the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

After discussion with the contractors and Teresa O'Connor (ECCHEA) it was decided that, in a change to the wsi, a strip, map and excavate would take place within four locations on the development site: 1-2) within the footprint of two buildings (Footprints 1-2) where significant archaeological remains were identified during the evaluation (CAT Report 1212); 3) within the area of the attenuation tank; and 4) within the access road. All four areas (totalling 1197 square metres) were stripped by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Context numbers follow on from those used during the evaluation (CAT Report 1212).

All four areas were stripped through modern ploughsoil (L1, c 0.33-0.39m thick) which sealed natural (L2, encountered at a depth of 0.33-0.39m below current ground level).

Prehistoric

Two pieces of worked flint, a blade and flake/blade, of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date were found in later-dated features.

Roman

Two sherds of Roman pottery were residual finds within medieval pit F12. Small abraded fragments of lava quern from the same pit could also date to the Roman period.

Medieval

Three ditches and seven pits contained medieval pottery, peg-tile and a piece of ridge tile. The pottery dates from the late 11th to the 14th centuries and the roof tiles generally date from the 13th to the 16th centuries (peg-tile is not usually found in Essex until the 14th century but might appear earlier on buildings of status (Benfield, CAT Report 1212)).

Ditches F2 and F21 were aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and were probably a part of the same boundary with a c 14m gap/entrance between the two ditches. Ditch F2 was 1.1m wide by 0.2m deep and F21 0.83m wide by 0.1m deep. Ditch F20, aligned northeast to southwest, represents a second phase of activity as it cuts F21, although it could still be aligned with F2. Ditch F20 was 0.95m wide and 0.27m deep. A fourth undated ditch, F18, aligned north to south could be associated although, being quite irregular, may be of natural origin.

Four of the medieval pits (F10, F12, F17 and F27) were large and their extent was not fully defined as they exceeded the limits of the excavation areas, but pit F10 was at least 9.3m by 8.2m by 0.82m deep. Excavation of F17 showed that it was at least 0.7m deep in the most northerly test-pit, but not enough of the base was defined to determine if it was flat-bottomed. Pits F12 and F27 were 0.15m and 0.27m deep respectively. Three out of the four pits contained peg-tile, suggesting they might be of a later medieval date than the smaller pits.

The remaining pits (F24, F25, F26 and F28) were all under 2m in length/width and 0.09-0.2m deep, with the smallest (F26) 0.8m by 0.7m by 0.09m deep.

Other features

Pit F30 contained finds of 18th- to 19th-century date. Posthole F11 was modern. Undated pits F13 and F29 both cut medieval pits and are probably of post-medieval date.

There were also four undated pits/tree-throws (F15, F16, F22 and F23) and at least two natural post-glacial channels (F14, F19 and possible F18 (see above)).

After the strip, map and excavate, and following a site visit, Teresa O'Connor instructed CAT not to continue with the proposed monitoring of subsequent groundworks.



Photograph 1 Footprint 1 showing F10, F27 and F30, looking southeast



Photograph 2 Footprint 2 showing F2 plus pits F24-F26 and F28-F29, looking northeast



Photograph 3 Site of the attenuation tank showing pits F12-F13 in foreground, looking south-southwest

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Archaeological investigations uncovered 131 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of nearly 3.5kg (Table 1). The bulk of this material dates to the medieval period. The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds and Wade 1999) and the post-Roman pottery using the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
Roman	2	7	4
Medieval-Post Medieval	117	1,826	16
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	12	1,657	138
All	131	3,490	27

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Roman pottery

There were two small sherds (7g) of locally-produced coarse greyware pottery (fabric GX), both of which came from F12 (4).

Post-Roman pottery

There were 117 sherds with a weight of 1,826g (Table 3) and eight vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 0.66. Only four fabrics (F13, F13T, F20, F21) are represented (Table 2) and these are typical of the early medieval period and can be dated from the late 11th to the early 14th centuries. Most of this material was recovered from F2, F25, F26, and F28 (Table 4). There were eight cooking pots, all in

fabric F13 (early medieval sandy wares), with rims of the following types: A2 plain flat-topped (AD 1025/1050-1200/1225), B2 thickened flat-topped (AD 1075/1100-1225), B2a thickened flat-topped internal bead (AD 1150/1175-1225), C1 beaded (AD 1025/1050-1225) and C3 larger club bead (AD 1150/1175-1225) (Cotter 2000, 47-50 fig. 27). The latest-dated cooking pots in the assemblage, with the rims of type B2a and C3, were recovered from F2 (11), F12 (4) and F28 (20). It is also worth noting the presence of one cooking pot decorated with a thumbled strip applied vertically to the body (Cotter 2000, 44, 48 fig. 25 no. 43) which came from F28 (20).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	1025/1050-1225
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional fabric	1100-1225
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	1150/1175-1375/1400
F21A	Colchester-type ware	1200-1375/1400

Table 2 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	Rim	Base	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
F13	Early medieval sandy wares	93	1,582	17	10	14	0.66	8
F13T	Early medieval sandy wares transitional fabric	4	109	27	0	1	0.00	0
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	19	133	7	0	1	0.00	0
F21	Colchester-type ware	1	2	2	0	0	0.00	0
Total		117	1,826	16	10	16	0.66	6

Table 3 Details on the Post-Roman pottery

Context	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	Rim	Base	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
F2	11	160	15	2	1	0.08	2
F12	3	42	14	1	0	0.08	1
F17	2	19	10	0	1	0.00	0
F20	1	25	25	0	0	0.00	0
F21	1	7	7	0	0	0.00	0
F24	5	53	11	0	0	0.00	0
F25	23	407	18	1	4	0.08	1
F26	11	88	8	1	1	0.05	1
F28	60	1,025	17	5	9	0.37	3

Table 4 Number and weight of medieval pottery from features

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a small collection of CBM (Table 5), mostly fragments of peg-tile but including one piece of ridge tile from F20 (8) with traces of a green/yellow glaze on the outer surface. The use of peg-tile only became widespread from the mid-13th century AD onwards and they remained in use until the 16th century at least (McComish 2015, 33). For Essex it has been argued that peg-tile was not in general use until the 14th century onwards (Ryan and Andrews 1993).

There were two unfrosted brick fragments, both in a dense pale yellow/green coloured fabric, from F30 (22). The largest brick fragment has dimensions of 110+mm x 98mm x

55mm and perhaps is a Suffolk white/Suffolk white-type brick or a white flooring brick which can be dated to the late 18th or 19th century (Ryan 1996, 95-96). Finally, there was small fragment of baked-clay from F12 (4).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	8	218	27
	Ridge tile	1	80	80
BR	Brick	2	1,350	675
Baked clay		1	9	9
Total		12	1,657	138

Table 5 CBM by period and type

Summary

Table 6 provides a brief dating summary for the features with datable ceramic finds. Most of the features can be broadly dated from the 12th to the 14th century.

Context	Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F2		F13 (AD 1150/1175-1225) F13T (AD 1100-1225) <i>(pottery from the evaluation* = late 13th- 15th century)</i>	-	Late 13th-15th century
F10	-	- <i>(pottery from the evaluation* = late 13th- 14th century)</i>	PT <i>(Floor tile, PT*)</i>	Late 13th-14th century
F12	GX	F13 (AD 1150/1175-1225) F20 (AD 1150/1175-1375/1400)	-	12th-14th century
F17	-	F13 (AD 1025/1050-1225)	PT	Late 11th-14th century+
F20	-	F13 (AD 1025/1050-1225)	PT, Ridge Tile	Late 11th-14th century+
F21	-	F13 (AD 1025/1050-1225)	-	Late 11th-early 13th century
F24	-	F13 (AD 1025/1050-1225)	-	Late 11th-early 13th century
F25	-	F13 (AD 1025/1050-1225) F20 (AD 1150/1175-1375/1400)	-	Late 11th-14th century
F26	-	F13 (AD 1025/1050-1225) F20 (AD 1150/1175-1375/1400)	-	Late 11th-14th century
F27	-	-	PT	Mid 13th/14th-16th century
F28	-	F13 (AD 1075/1100-1225) F13 (AD 1150/1175-1225) F13T (AD 1100-1225) F20 (AD 1150/1175-1375/1400) F21A (AD 1200-1375/1400)	-	12th-14th century
F30	-	-	BR	18th-19th century

Table 6 Approximate dates for the individual features (* see CAT Report 1212)

6.2 Non-ceramic finds

by Laura Pooley, Adam Wightman and Alec Wade

Non-ceramic finds came from three contexts: F12, F27 and F28. This consisted of two pieces of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic worked flint, a fragment of animal bone, two small fragments of lava quern and an iron nail shank. See Table 7 below for details.

Context	Finds No.	Description
F12	5	Worked flint: Small flake/blade broken at the distal end, soft hammer struck, ?Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (0.7g). Lava quern: Two small fragments of degraded lava quern, Roman or medieval (12.3g).
F27	17	Worked flint: Distal end of a snapped/broken blade, evidence of usewear or edge damage, heavily patinated, Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (3.4g). Animal bone: Fragment from the rib of a large mammal (46.7g).
F28	21	Iron nail: Iron nail shank, clenched at 45° (4.1g)

Table 7 Non-ceramic finds by context

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Five samples were presented for assessment. They were taken from a series of pits and ditches dated as Medieval.

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples and consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods

These samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust and completely processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

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 the 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; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Low numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

At this stage numbers given are estimates but where only one item is present that has been noted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been described as that. Charred wood <4mm diameter are described as 'flecks'. Samples 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). Fragments smaller than this and larger than 2mmØ were scanned in case any fragments of twig or roundwood survived.

Results

The plant remains

Charcoal fragments, one charred grain and uncharred anaerobically preserved dried testas and endocarps of seeds were present along with uncharred root/rhizome fragments. Fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were found in pits F12 (sample 1), ditch F20 (sample 2), pit F24 (sample 3) and pit F28 (sample 5). The uncharred seeds were those of ruderals such as stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.) and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*). As there was no reported evidence of waterlogged conditions at this site and no evidence of dried waterlogged plant remains in these flots it is likely that these uncharred plant remains are intrusive.

One charred bread/club/rivet wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*) grain was found in F24 (sample 3). One fragment of Celtic/Horse bean (*Vicia faba* L.) was found in pit F28 (sample 5).

Fauna

The only faunal remains in these samples was one earthworm cocoon in F12 (sample 1).

Artefacts

No artefactual remains were found in these samples.

Sample number	Description	Finds number	Sample volume (L.)	Flot Volume (L.)	Charred Plant Remains					Uncharred Plant Remains			Fauna	
					Grains			>4mm charcoal fragments	<4mm charcoal flecks	Seeds			Root rhizome fragments	Earthworm cocoons
					a	d	p	a	a	a	b	c	a	a
1	F12	6	40	0.02	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	1
2	F20	10	40	0.01	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	-
3	F24	13	40	0.03	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	3	-
4	F25	15	40	0.005	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	F28	21	40	0.03	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	2	2	-

Table 8 Flot contents (estimated charred plant macro-remains per litre of sample excluding charcoal flecks, root/rhizome fragments and stem/leaf fragments)

Key to Table 8:

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)].

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples at the time of writing.

Quality and type of preservation

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson and Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires. No waterlogged plant remains were present meaning that the area was well-drained with no evidence of standing or running water.

Potential, significance and recommendations for further work

Due to the low number of charred items per litre of sampled soil and that fact that this report records all the items seen, no further work is recommended although the charcoal fragments from samples 1, 2, 3 and 5 are of identifiable size and could provide information about wood used as fuel and taxa suitable for radiocarbon dating.

At the time of writing it is clear that there is the potential for more charred plant remains to be found if future archaeological work was to take place either on this development site or adjacent sites.

A search of the Archaeology Data Service 2019 provided no other archaeobotanical reports from Great Bromley. If it is the case that no other archaeobotanical work has been carried out then these and any future archaeobotanical finds will have local and possible regional significance.

8 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation on the development site in 2017 (CAT Report 1212) and the current phase of strip, map and excavate has revealed eight pits and three ditches dating to the medieval period, c 12th to 14th centuries. Some of the ten undated features (three ditches, three pits and four pits/tree-throws) could also be related to this activity.

Ditches F2, F20 and F21 are probably medieval field boundaries and the largest pits may have been quarries but could be of agricultural origin. These features might bear some relation to the large cropmark complexes within the broader area, some of which may indicate the locations of grubbed out medieval field boundaries (see Map 1). As these cropmarks do not extend onto the site, their relationship to the features uncovered cannot be definitively determined. However, evidence from both phases of archaeological investigation shows that medieval activity is concentrated in the northwest corner of the development site, and is likely to extend beyond the modern boundaries towards the centre of Great Bromley.

Finds of pottery, roof tile, floor tiles, animal bone and an iron key (also see CAT Report 1212) are indicative of occupation close to the site. The floor tiles in particular are characteristic of high-status domestic or religious buildings of the 14th century, with their presence suggesting that such a structure was located in close proximity (CAT Report 1212). The construction of this building can be located within what appears to have been a period marked by some degree of development within the settlement, including that of the parish church of St George, the construction of which began during the early 14th century (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 1922, pp. 111-3).

9 Acknowledgements

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

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Robinson, M & Straker, V	1990	'Silica skeletons of macroscopic plant remains from ash' in J M Renfrew <i>New light on early farming. Recent Developments in Palaeoethnobotany</i> . Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 3-13.
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Smart T L & Hoffman, E S	1988	'Environmental Interpretation of Archaeological Charcoal', in C A Hastorf & V S Popper <i>Current Palaeobotany</i> . Chicago and London. University of Chicago Press.
Stace, C	2010	<i>New Flora of the British Isles</i> , 3rd edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: part of a box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1416)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1416)
CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
Graphics files
Survey data

13 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: 2019.1.

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Distribution list

Marit Kennedy, DCH Construction Ltd
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Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 4.6.2019

Appendix 1 Context list

Context no.	Finds no.	Context	Description	Date
L1	-	Ploughsoil	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Natural sands	Post-glacial
2018 Evaluation (CAT Report 1212)				
F1	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F2	2	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval, c late 13th to 15th century
F3	3	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silt	Modern
F4	-	Natural	Firm, moist light grey sand	Post-glacial
F5	-	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F6	-	Natural	Firm, moist grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F7	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sand	Undatable
F8	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey silt	Undatable
F9	-	Pit	Firm, moist light grey silt	Undatable
F10	1	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval, late 13th-14th century+
2019 Strip, map and excavate				
F2	11	Ditch	Moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval, c late 13th to 15th century
F10	19	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval, late 13th-14th century+
F11	-	Posthole	Loose, dry, dark grey/black loam containing modern brick	Modern
F12	4, 5, 6(s)	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.	Medieval, 12th-early 13th century
F13		Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt.	?Post-medieval (cuts F12)
F14		Natural channel	Soft, moist sand	Post-glacial
F15		Pit/tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy-silt.	Undatable
F16		Pit/tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium grey sandy-silt.	Undatable
F17	7	Pit	Friable, dry, medium dark grey silty-sand, 1% gravel and 1% stone	Medieval, late 11th-14th century
F18		Ditch	Friable, dry, medium grey sandy-silt, 2% stone	Undatable
F19		Natural channel	Loose, dry medium grey/brown silty-sand, 2% gravel	Post-glacial
F20	8, 10(s)	Ditch	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sand.	Medieval, late 11th-14th century
F21	9	Ditch	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand, 1% gravel	Medieval, late 11th-early 13th century
F22		Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sand	Undatable
F23		Pit/tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium grey silty-clay.	Undatable

F24	12, 13	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.	Medieval, late 11th-early 13th century
F25	14, 15(s)	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.	Medieval, late 11th-13th century
F26	16	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval, late 11th-12th century
F27	17, 18	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-loam, 1% stone	Medieval, 14th century+
F28	20, 21(s)	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.	Medieval, 12th-13th century
F29		Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt	?Post-medieval (cuts F2)
F30	22	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century

Appendix 2 Ceramic catalogue

Context	Find no.	Find Type	Fabric Group	Discard	No.	Weight g	Rim	Base	Form	Comments	Date
F2	11	Pottery	F13	-	8	122	2	1	Cooking pot (rim type B2a, C3)	EVE 0.08	1150/1175-1225
F2	11	Pottery	F13T	-	3	38	0	0	-	-	1100-1225
F10	19	CBM	-	-	3	66	-	-	Peg-tile	12mm thick, peg-hole 12mm diameter	Medieval-Post Medieval
F12	4	Pottery	F13	-	2	39	1	0	Cooking pot (rim type B2a)	EVE 0.08	1150/1175-1225
F12	4	Pottery	GX	-	1	3	0	0	-	very small sherd	Roman
F12	4	Pottery	GX	-	1	4	0	0	-	small sherd	Roman
F12	6	Pottery	F20	-	1	3	0	0	-	small sherd	1150/1175-1375/1400
F12	4	CBM	-	-	1	9	-	-	Baked-clay	-	-
F17	7	CBM	-	YES	1	70	-	-	Peg-tile	13mm thick	Medieval-Post Medieval
F17	7	Pottery	F13	-	2	19	0	1	-	-	1025/1050-1225
F20	8	CBM	-	YES	3	46	-	-	Peg-tile	14mm thick	Medieval-Post Medieval
F20	8	CBM	-	-	1	80	-	-	Ridge tile	traces yellow/green glaze	13th-16th century
F20	8	Pottery	F13	-	1	25	0	0	-	-	1025/1050-1225
F21	?	Pottery	F13	-	1	7	0	0	-	-	1025/1050-1225
F24	12	Pottery	F13	-	1	6	0	0	-	-	1025/1050-1225
F24	12	Pottery	F13	-	4	47	0	0	-	-	1025/1050-1225
F25	14	Pottery	F13	-	21	398	1	4	-	EVE 0.08	1025/1050-1225
F25	14	Pottery	F20	-	2	9	0	0	-	-	1150/1175-1375/1400
F26	16	Pottery	F13	-	8	71	1	1	Cooking pot (rim type A2)	EVE 0.05	1025/1050-1200/1225
F26	16	Pottery	F20	-	3	17	0	0	-	-	1150/1175-1375/1400
F27	17	CBM	-	YES	1	36	-	-	Peg-tile	14mm thick	Medieval-Post Medieval
F28	20	Pottery	F13	-	32	589	5	4	Cooking pot (rim types B2, B2a)	EVE 0.26, 0.03, 0.08	1075/1100-1225
F28	20	Pottery	F20	-	12	99	0	1	-	-	1150/1175-1375/1400
F28	20	Pottery	F13	-	4	219	0	1	-	-	1025/1050-1225
F28	20	Pottery	F13T	-	1	71	0	1	-	-	1100-1225
F28	21	Pottery	F13	-	9	40	0	2	-	-	1025/1050-1225

F28	21	Pottery	F20	-	1	5	0	0	-	-	1150/1175-1375/1400
F28	21	Pottery	F21A	-	1	2	0	0	-	Green/yellow glaze	1200-1375/1400
F30	22	CBM	-	-	2	1,350			Brick	100+ x 98 x 55 mm, light yellow/ green, dense fabric, no frog	Post-Medieval

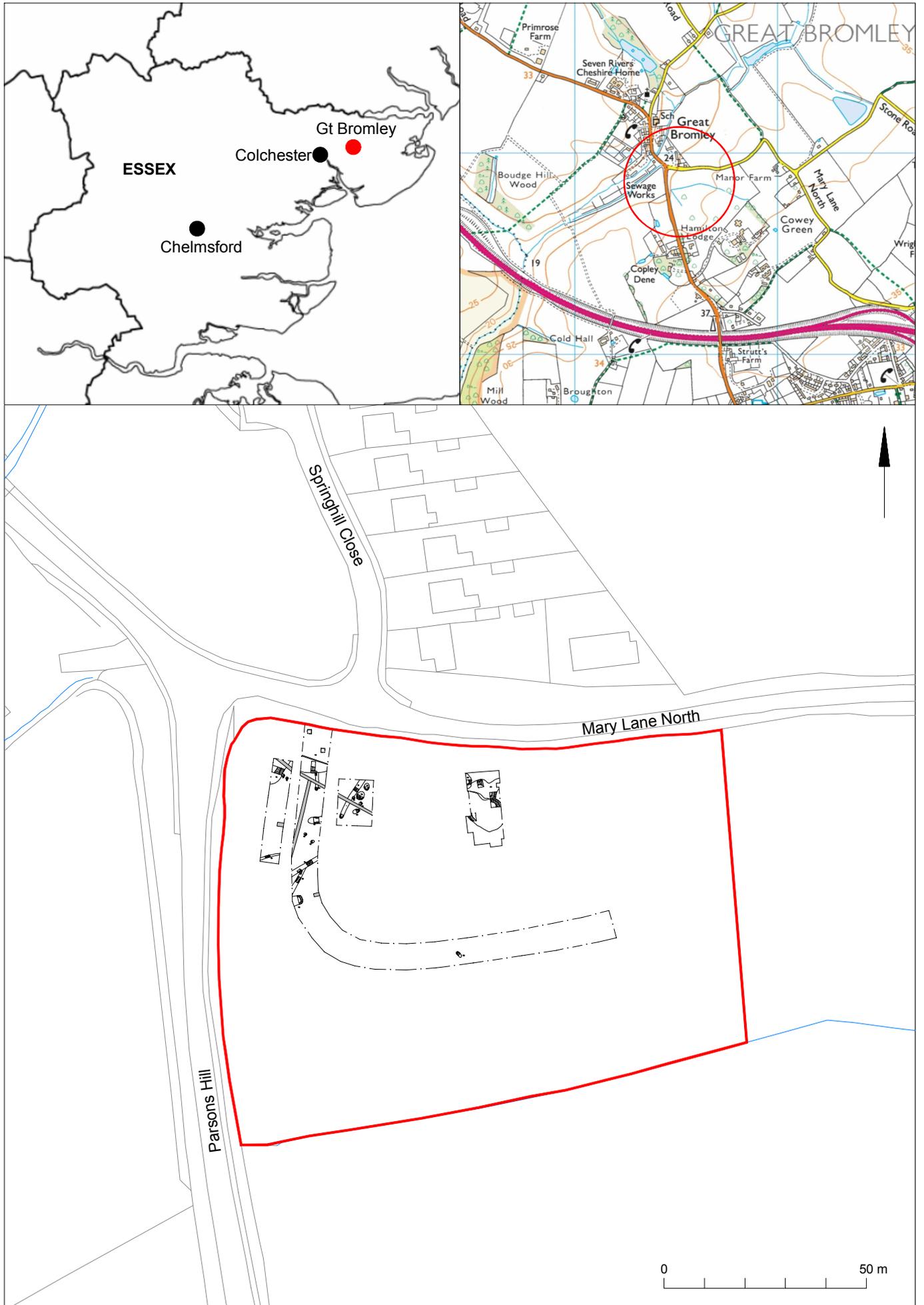


Fig 1 Site location

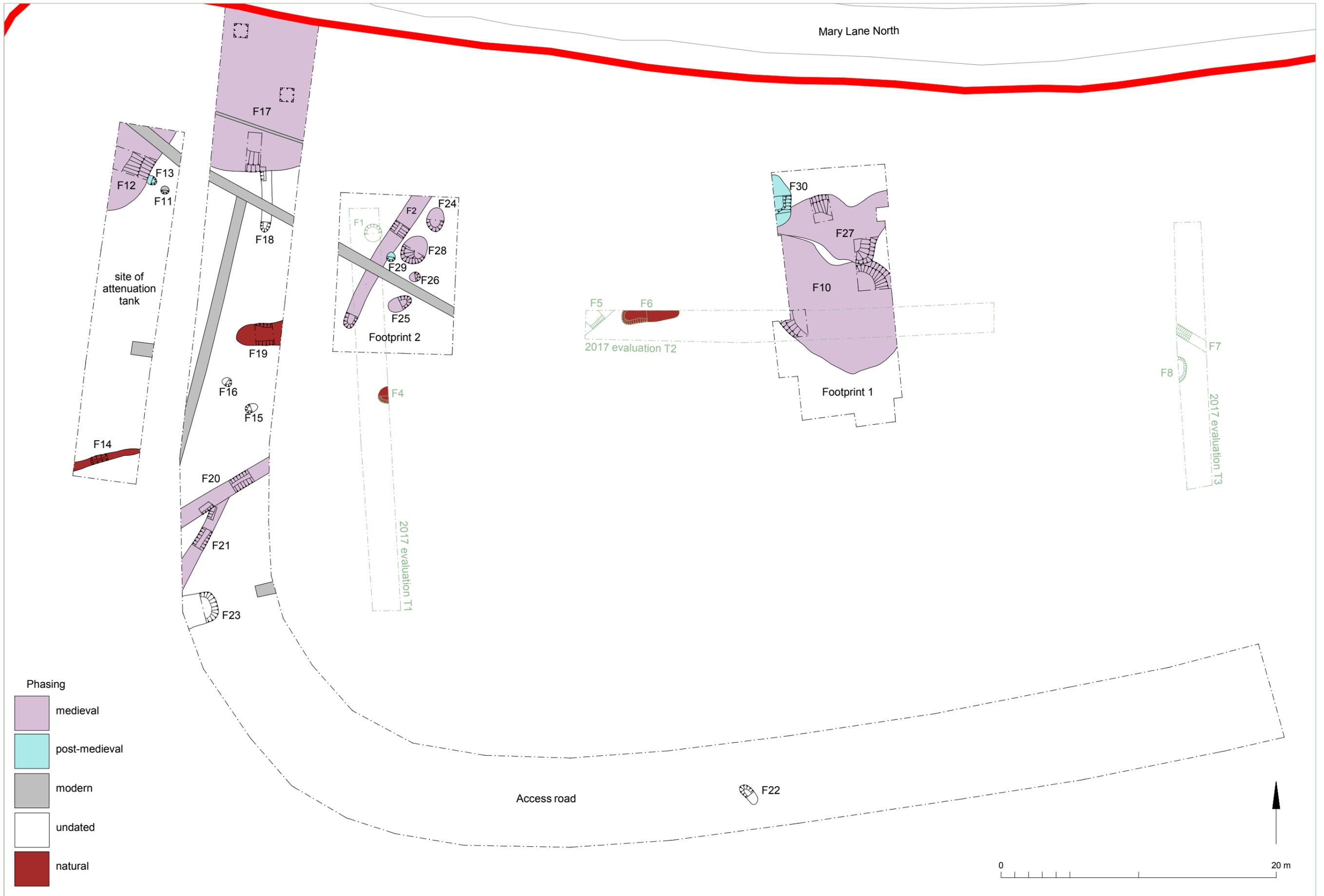


Fig 2 Phased results (2017 evaluation trenches T1-T3 shown in green)

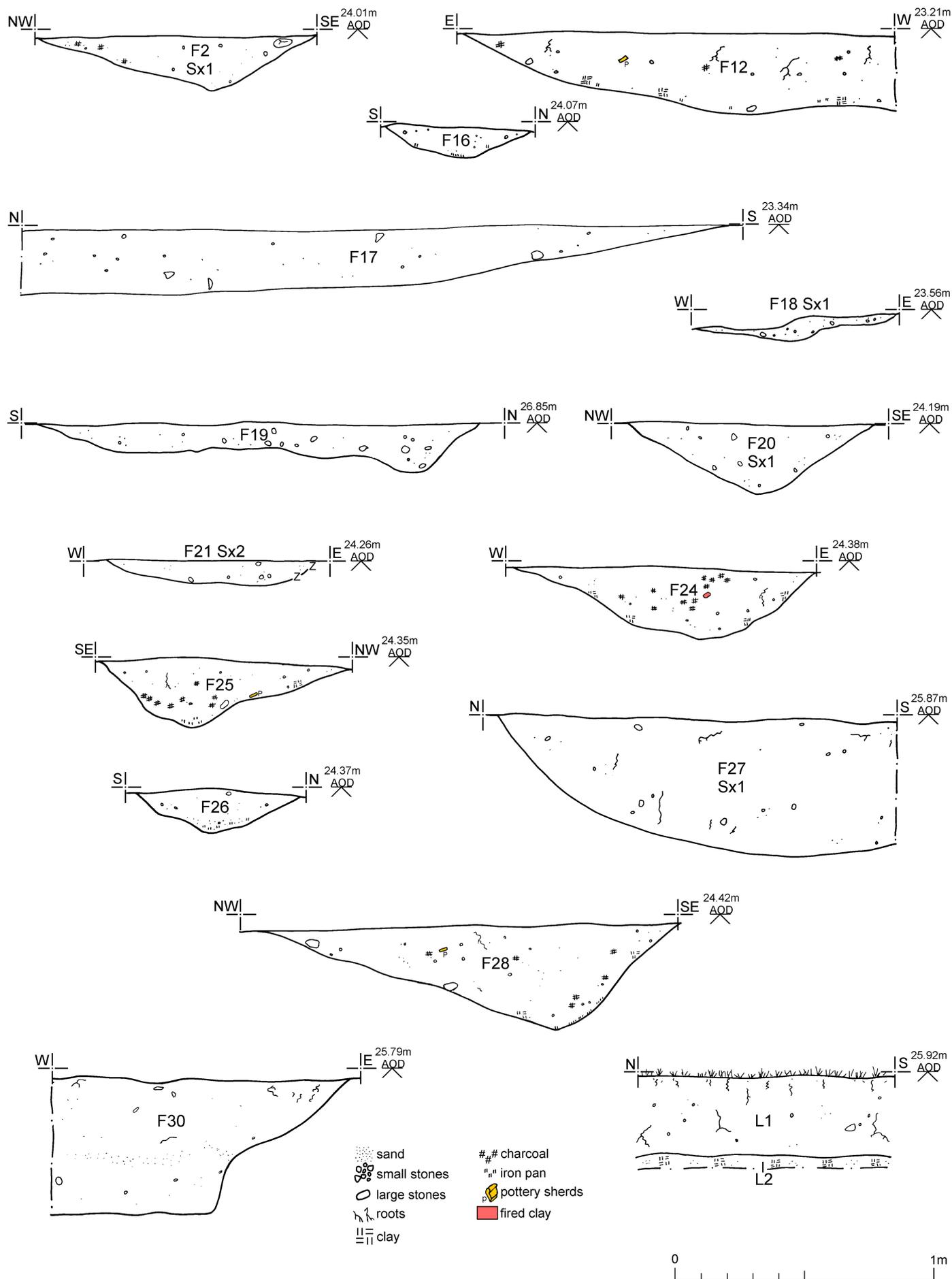


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-337577

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at Park 2 Badley Hall Farm, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TJ
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out at Park 2 Badley Hall Farm, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a new housing estate. Located in an area surrounded by cropmarks, archaeological evaluation in 2017 revealed a medieval pit and ditch and five undated features. Excavation revealed a further nine medieval features (seven pits and two ditches) concentrated in the northwest corner of the site which contained finds dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries. There was also three post-medieval pits, a modern pit and posthole and five undated features (a possible ditch and four pits/tree-throws).
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2019 End: 03-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	18/12m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	18/00974 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	GBYBH19 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.1 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Modern
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING GREAT BROMLEY Park 2 Badley Hall Farm, Badley Hall Road
Postcode	CO7 7TJ
Study area	1.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 08480 25897 51.892029447093 1.030182319049 51 53 31 N 001 01 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.34m Max: 26.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding	Developer

body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.1
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.1
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.1
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological strip, map and excavate at Park 2 Badley Hall Farm, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TJ: March-April 2019
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