

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, CM8 2BD

September 2020 – September 2021



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**commissioned by Vicki Rogers
on behalf of Texo Scaffolding**

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CAT Report 1728
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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, in advance of the construction of several new dwellings. Located to the rear of a 16th- to 17th-century listed timber-framed building, evaluation revealed 13 post-medieval/modern pits, one post-medieval posthole, an undated pit and posthole, and a post-medieval brick foundation. Most of the pits and postholes produced a small assemblage of domestic waste dating from the 17th century onwards, including fragments of pottery, peg-tile, unfrogged bricks, animal bone, bottle glass and clay pipe. The brick foundation could have been part of an internal feature for the 19th-century outbuilding that was demolished before the evaluation took place, but is perhaps more likely to be part of an earlier structure.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, which was carried out on 24th September 2020 and 3rd September 2021. The work was commissioned by Vicki Rogers on behalf of Texo Scaffolding, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in advance of the construction of six one-bedroom dwellings and one flat above a garage with associated groundworks.

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 Archaeological trial trenching and historic building recording on land to the rear of 51 to 57 Newland Street J & R Property Witham* written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

The Historic Building Recording of the outbuilding was carried out separately in June 2020 (CAT Report 1563). The evaluation was subsequently took place in two phases. Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated in September 2020, and CAT returned to the site in September 2021 to excavate Trench 1 once the outbuilding had been demolished.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development site lies within close proximity to a number of listed buildings and is within the Conservation Area of Witham, it also lies to the rear of a Grade II* listed 16th- or 17th-century timber-framed building (the Spread Eagle Hotel, EHER 28964-5, NHLE no. 1122590). The current evaluation follows the demolition of an outbuilding on the site, which was the subject of a Historic Building Record carried out in 2020 (CAT Report 1563). The survey concluded that the outbuilding was a single-storey gabled structure that was timber-framed with later brick-built additions. Aside from the bracing members, most of the structural timbers within the outbuilding were hand-sawn and show evidence of re-use, suggesting the structure was

raised from the remains of an earlier building or buildings. The outbuilding was converted into a function room for the Spread Eagle Hotel in the 20th century by the addition of an extension on its western end, and the infilling of several bay-wide entrances into the structure. Given the size of these original entrances, which were probably for the egress of horses or carts, and the location of the outbuilding behind the hotel, an original interpretation of the structure as a cart lodge or stable seems logical. Alternatively, there is the possibility that the outbuilding was originally a horse hospital, as one is mentioned in deeds from the early 19th century as being extant in the yard behind the Spread Eagle hotel. The outbuilding predates the 1st edition OS maps and so must be c 1870 or earlier in date.

The development site lies within the extent of the medieval settlement focused on Newland Street, and Witham which can be traced back to 1212 when the Knights Templars founded a new market town on the London to Colchester road where it crosses the River Brain, initially called Wulversford, but quickly adopting the name of Newland. To the southwest of the site fragments of medieval pottery have been recorded (EHER 8169).

In the post-medieval period, Witham continued to expand, principally in response to the development of the cloth trade in the 17th century and a number of post-medieval listed buildings front Newland Street.



Map 1 Extract of the 1880 6-inch OS map of England and Wales showing site location (red) and demolished outbuilding (blue).

An archaeological investigation on land to the rear of 80-84 Newland Street revealed post-medieval features including several large pits containing finds associated with domestic and industrial activity (including possible evidence of horn working) (Nicholson 2005, EHER 46329).

It is unclear whether Newland Street is a hollow way cut through a natural gravel terrace or whether the backplots have been built up. Newland Street follows the line of a Roman road and there is evidence for both Iron Age and Roman occupation within the vicinity of the site and its immediate area, and Maldon Road is thought to be of historic origin, possibly forming an historic enclosure (EHER 9048).

For a full background on the history of Witham see the *Witham Historic Towns Project Assessment Report* (Medlycott 1998) and the *Braintree District Historic Environment Characterisation Project* (ECC 2010).

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Three trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. T1 and T2 were 15m long and 2.3m wide and T3 was 16m long and 3.6m wide.

The trenches were excavated through topsoil (L1, c 0.22-0.42m thick), subsoil (L2, c 0.32-0.49m thick) and into natural sand (L3, c 0.56-0.89m below current ground level [bcgl]). A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (T1)

Five features were uncovered in T1, four pits and a brick foundation. The pits (F13-F16) were generally round- or oval-shaped features with gently-sloping sides, ranging from 0.7m to 1.38m in diameter, and were between 0.21m and 0.49m deep. The short-section of surviving wall foundation (F17) was aligned north-west/south-east and was 1.05m long by 0.32m wide. It consisted of a single layer of bricks, three bricks wide.



Photograph 1 Trench shot of T1, looking south-west



Photograph 2 Brick foundation F17, looking south-east

Trench 2 (T2)

Five pits and a posthole were excavated in T2. The pits (F6, F8-F12) were generally round- and oval-shaped features with gently-sloping sides, ranging from 1.3-3.4m long by 0.76-2m wide, and were between 0.19m and 0.39m deep. The posthole (F7) was 0.34m by 0.21m and 0.20m deep.



Photograph 3 Trench shot of T2, looking north-east



Photograph 4 Pit F10, looking north-east



Photograph 5 Pit F2, looking south-east



Photograph 6 Trench shot of T3, looking east

Trench 3 (T3)

Four pits and a post-hole were uncovered in T3. The pits (F2-F4) were generally oval-shaped features with gently-sloping sides between 1.4-1.9m long, 0.8-1.3m wide and 0.31-0.50m deep. Posthole F5 was c 0.8m in diameter and 0.32m deep. Modern rubbish pit F1 was not excavated.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with 52 sherds with a weight of just over 10 kg (Table 1). CBM accounts for a large proportion of the assemblage by sherd count and by sherd weight (Table 1). This material was recovered from 13 contexts (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Pottery	13	155	12
CBM	39	10,097	259
All	52	10,253	197

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit	4	16	4
F3	Pit	3	103	34

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F4	Pit	2	115	58
F5	Posthole	9	1,850	206
F6	Pit	3	622	207
F8	Pit	4	2,505	626
F9	Pit	6	182	30
F10	Pit	4	39	10
F12	Pit	2	1,291	646
F14	Pit	5	30	6
F15	Pit	3	553	184
F16	Pit	6	1,228	205
F17	Brick foundation	1	1,718	1,718
Total		52	10,253	197

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM listed by context

Post-Roman pottery

All of the pottery is of post-Roman date and was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (Table 3). There were 13 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 155g, recovered from five features (Table 4). Most of the pottery (10 sherds at 149g) belongs to post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) dating to c 1500-19th/20th century with the remaining sherds (3 sherds at 6g) consisting of modern stoneware (fabric F45M) dating to the 19th-20th century.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern stoneware	19th-20th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit	4	16	4
F3	Pit	1	23	23
F4	Pit	1	71	71
F9	Pit	3	6	2
F10	Pit	4	39	10
Total		13	155	12

Table 4 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a modest collection of CBM with 39 sherds with a weight of just over 10kg (Table 5) which was recovered from 11 features (Table 6). This material consists of sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (F3, F4, F6, F8, F9, F12, F16). There was also one sherd of pan-tile dating from the 17th century AD onwards, which came from pit F8. Based on similar unfroged examples, the 20 brick fragments from four features (F5, F8, F16, F17) appear to date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Finally, there was one sherd of Roman imbrex which came from pit F6.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Roman</i>				
RI	Roman imbrex	1	325	325

<i>Post-Roman</i>				
BR	Brick	20	7,457	373
PT	Peg-tile	12	2,135	178
PANT	Pan-tile	1	150	150
<i>Undated</i>				
Mortar		5	30	30
Total		39	10,097	259

Table 5 CBM by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F3	Pit	2	80	40
F4	Pit	1	44	44
F5	Posthole	9	1,850	206
F6	Pit	3	622	207
F8	Pit	4	2,505	626
F9	Pit	3	176	59
F12	Pit	2	1,291	646
F14	Pit	5	30	6
F15	Pit	3	553	184
F16	Pit	6	1,228	205
F17	Brick foundation	1	1,718	1718
Total		39	10,097	259

Table 6 Quantities of CBM from specific features

Conclusion

Table 7 summarises the dating evidence for the features containing dateable pottery and ceramics. These features date to the post-medieval and modern (19th century?) periods.

Context	Description	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F2	Pit	F40	-	c 1500-19th/20th century
F3	Pit	F40	PT	c 1500-19th/20th century
F4	Pit	F40	PT	c 1500-19th/20th century
F5	Posthole	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	18th-19th century
F6	Pit	-	RI, PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F8	Pit	-	PT, PANT, BR (UN-FROGGED)	18th-19th century
F9	Pit	F45M	PT	19th-20th century
F10	Pit	F40	-	c 1500-19th/20th century
F12	Pit	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F15	Pit	-	BR	19th century
F16	Pit	-	BR	19th century
F17	Brick foundation	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	19th century

Table 7 Approximate dates for the individual features.

6.3 Small finds

by Laura Pooley

A small copper-alloy coin came from pit F10 (finds no.8) (SF1). The coin is in very poor condition but is probably a royal farthing token, of either James I or Charles I (1613-1636) (17mm diameter, 0.4g). On the obverse is a faint image of a crown with the inscription [...]AG [...]. On the reverse is the faintest outline of a harp, but the inscription is illegible.

6.3 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe, glass and a piece of coal/coke came from pits F2, F3, F8, F10 and F15 (see Table 8). The clay tobacco pipe included one complete bowl of a similar shape to Colchester Type 2 bowls (CAR 5, 47) dating from c 1600-1640, and a fragment of spur foot with damaged maker's initial mark.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F2	1	Clay tobacco pipe: Fragment of post-medieval clay pipe stem with partial spur foot. Moulded maker's mark either side of spur is damaged, and only part of the initial to the right side survives, it is probably either an E or D. 3.2g. Glass: Small fragment of post-medieval vessel/bottle glass, olive green, 0.9g (discarded)
F3	4	Coal/coke: Fragment, 14.1g (discarded)
F8	6	Glass: Push-up base from an olive green post-medieval wine bottle, 403.4g, and two sherds of olive green vessel/bottle glass, 14.5g (discarded).
F10	7	Clay tobacco pipe: Complete bowl with a substantial piece of the stem surviving (14.8g) and a fragment of clay pipe stem (4.8g) (the fragment of stem has been discarded). The bowl is similar to those identified in CAR 5 (1988, 47) as Colchester Type 2, dating to c 1600-1640.
F15	13	Glass: Ten fragments of post-medieval bottle glass, olive green, from at least three different wine bottles with push-up bases, 651.4g (discarded).

Table 8 Miscellaneous finds listed by context

6.4 Animal Bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of animal bone, amounting to 69 fragments. They were from four pits of post-medieval date (F4, F6, F9 and F10; see table 9), and weighed a total of 0.64kg.

Most of the bone derived from the burial of an immature pig in pit F9. Although the recovered remains were fragmentary and incomplete, most areas of the body were represented, including the head, spine, legs (both front and rear) and feet. The animals age at death (based on the fusing of the distal humerus epiphysis and an unfused distal tibia epiphysis) was estimated at 1.5 to 2 years of age. No indications of butchery were noted, other than a single chop mark below the proximal metaphysis of one of the tibias. Two metapodials were affected by a lesion, with associated localised changes to the bone near to their proximal joints.

The remaining animal bone included a possible fragment of a horse femur from pit F6, a sheep or goat metatarsal from pit F10, and a large-sized mammal (probably cattle or horse) femur or humerus fragment from F4.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F4	5	1	16	Large-sized mammal	Humerus or femur diaphysis fragment.
F6	3	2	52	Horse?	Femur diaphysis fragment.
F9	9	65	558	Pig	Remains of a single pig burial, approximately 1.5 – 2 years old. Includes fragments of

					mandible, vertebrae, both humeri, radius, ulna, both femurs, tibia, fibula, both calcanei, both astragali, metapodials and phalanges.
F10	7	1	14	Sheep/goat	Distal metatarsal fragment with unfused metaphysis (less than 1.66 – 2 years old).
Total		69	640		

Table 9 Animal bone listed by context

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation revealed 13 post-medieval/modern pits, one post-medieval posthole, an undated pit and posthole, and a post-medieval brick foundation. Located within the yard of the 16th- to 17th-century timber-framed building fronting the development site, most of the pits and postholes produced a small assemblage of domestic waste. This included fragments of post-medieval red earthenwares, peg-tile, unfrogged bricks, animal bone, bottle glass and clay pipe fragments, all likely dating from the early 17th century onwards.

The 19th-century wall foundation may represent an internal wall foundation or plinth within the outbuilding that was demolished before the evaluation took place. However, the feature does not correspond to any internal features recorded inside the building as part of the Historic Building Record (HBR) (CAT Report 1563) and no other features associated with the building were present within the trench. It is therefore possible that brick feature F17 represents the remains of an earlier 19th-century building that existed on the site before the outbuilding was constructed, possibly one of a range of buildings shown on the 1838 tithe map. The HBR does conclude that the outbuilding was 'raised substantially from the remains of an earlier structure or structures' (CAT Report 1563, 14).



Map 2 1838 tithe map of Witham. Spread Eagle hotel highlighted in blue, structure in location of Trench 1 highlighted in red.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Vicki Rogers and Texo Scaffolding for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with Z Eksen, N Pryke and O Windridge. Figures are by B Holloway 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>

- Baker, P & Worley, F 2019 *Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive*
 Brown, N & 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2.*

Glazebrook, J		<i>Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 5	1988	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 5: The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85,</i> by Nina Crummy
CAR 7	2000	<i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.,</i> by J P Cotter
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, CM8 2BD</i>
CAT Report 1563	2020	<i>Historic building recording of an outbuilding to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, CM8 2BD: June 2020</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ECC	2010	<i>Braintree District Historic Environment Characterisation Project.</i> By N Brown, R Havis, M Medlycott and T O'Connor
ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for trial trenching evaluation and historic building recording on Land to the rear of 51 to 57 Newland Street, Witham,</i> by T O'Connor
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods of identification</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	1998	<i>Witham Historic Towns Project Assessment Report</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Nicholson, K	2005	<i>Land to the Rear of 80-84 Newland Street, Witham, Essex.</i> Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i>

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
evaluation	a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork, which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area. This may take the form of an intrusive investigation of a percentage of the site, geophysical or topographical survey. The results of this investigation will establish the requirements for any further work.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws_i	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: Part of one box (coin and clay pipe bowls only, all else discarded)

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1728)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1728)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 Braintree Museum under EHER reference WHNS20

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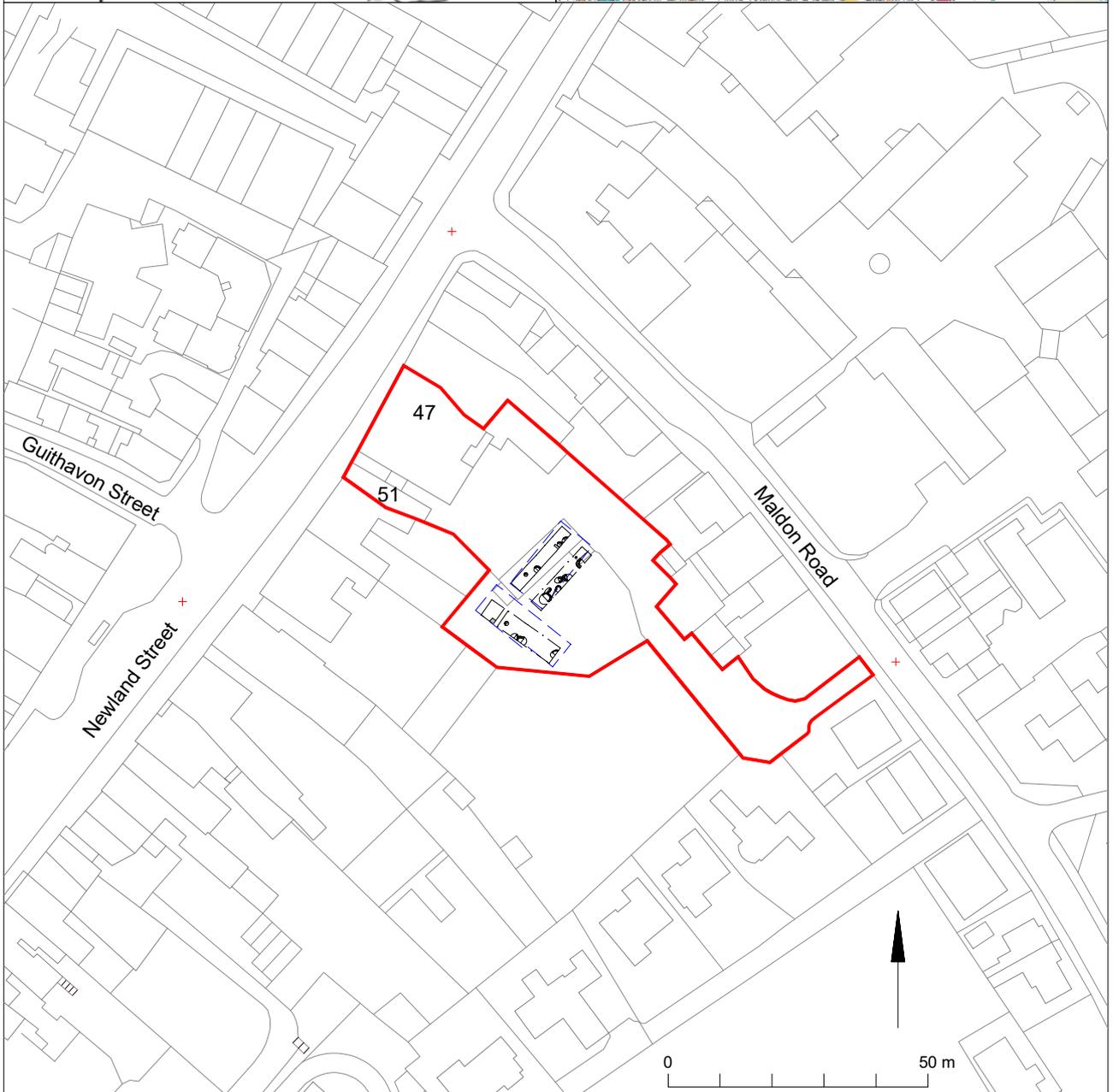
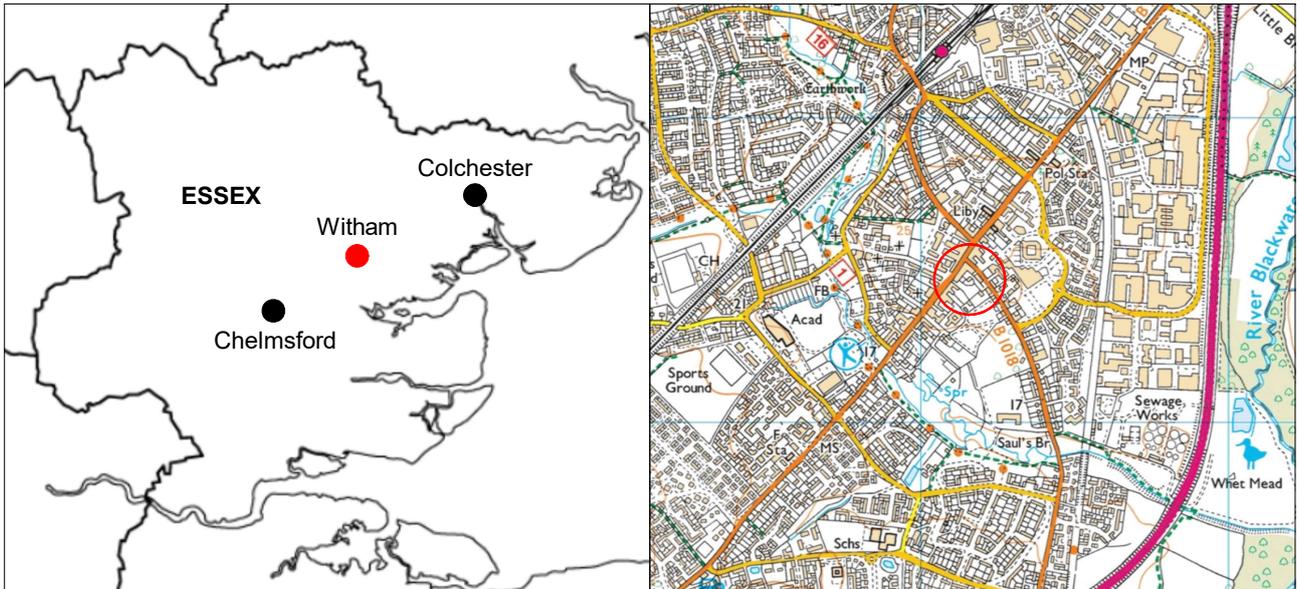
email: ms@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 19/10/21

Appendix 1 Context list

Trench no.	Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
All	L1	-	Topsoil	soft/friable dry dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 30%	Undated
All	L2	-	Subsoil	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal and brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%	Post-medieval/modern
All	L3	-	Natural	firm medium orange sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	Post-glacial
T3	F1	-	Pit	soft dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks	Modern
T3	F2	1	Pit	soft dry medium grey/brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone 30%	Post-medieval/modern
T3	F3	4	Pit	soft/friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%	Post-medieval/modern
T3	F4	5	Pit	soft/friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt	Post-medieval/modern
T3	F5	2	Posthole	soft/friable dry dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 15%	Post-medieval
T2	F6	3	Pit	soft/friable dry dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 15%	Medieval/post-medieval
T2	F7	-	Posthole	friable dry dark grey/black sandy silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%	Undated
T2	F8	6	Pit	firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 40%	Post-medieval
T2	F9	9	Pit	friable moist medium/dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 25%	Post-medieval/modern
T2	F10	7, 8	Pit	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Post-medieval
T2	F11	10	Pit	friable moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 15%	Post-medieval
T2	F12	11	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 20%	Medieval/post-medieval
T1	F13	12	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown sand and inclusions of: stone 15%	Post-medieval
T1	F14	-	Pit	firm moist medium grey/brown sand and inclusions of: stone 10%	Undated
T1	F15	13	Pit	very dry light orange/grey sand with brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 1%	Post-medieval
T1	F16	14	Pit	loose dry light orange/grey silty sand with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 2% pot 1%	Post-medieval
T1	F17	15	Brick foundation	Unfrogged brick and lime construction	Post-medieval



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Fig 1 Site location, proposed development dashed blue

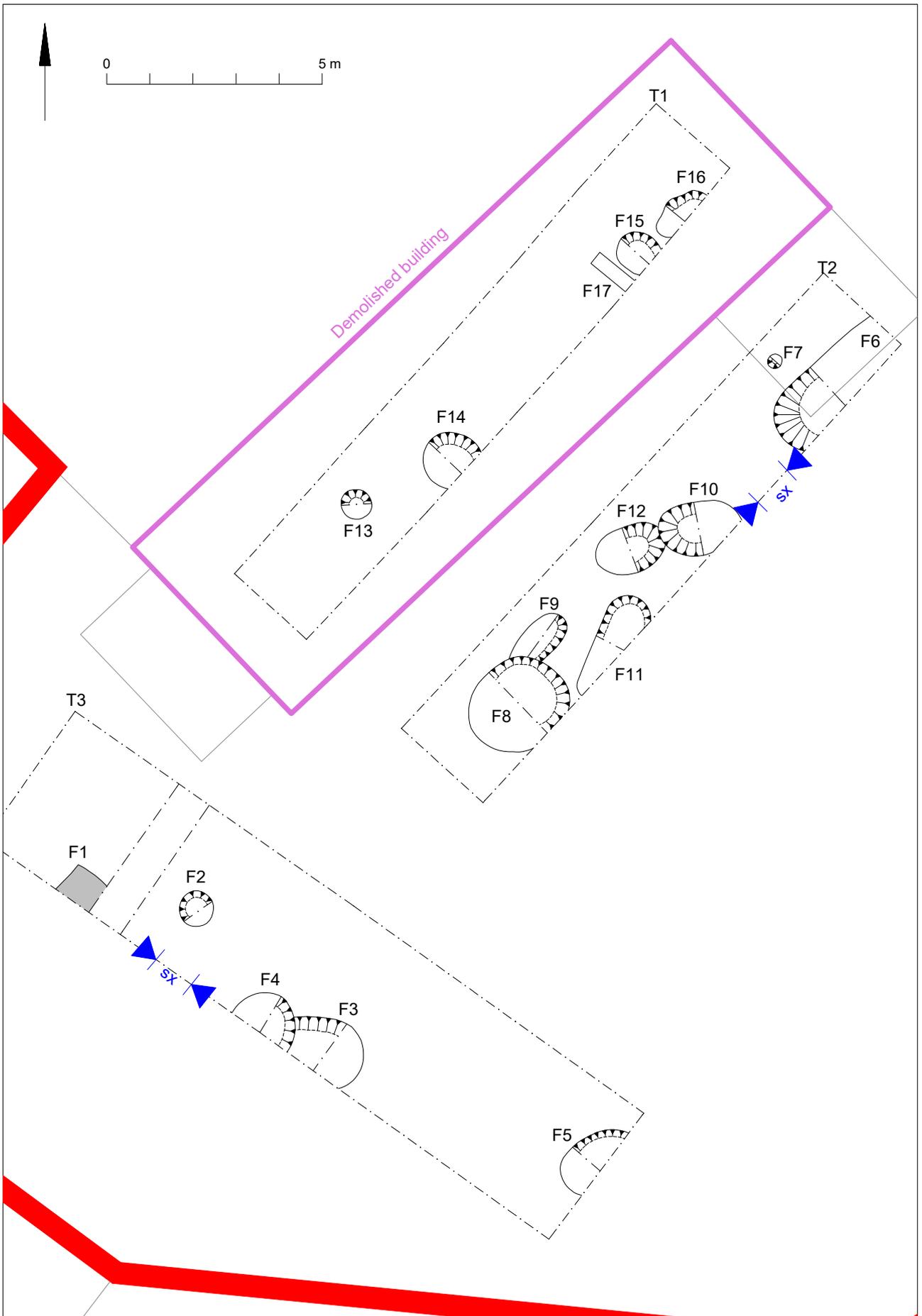


Fig 2 Results

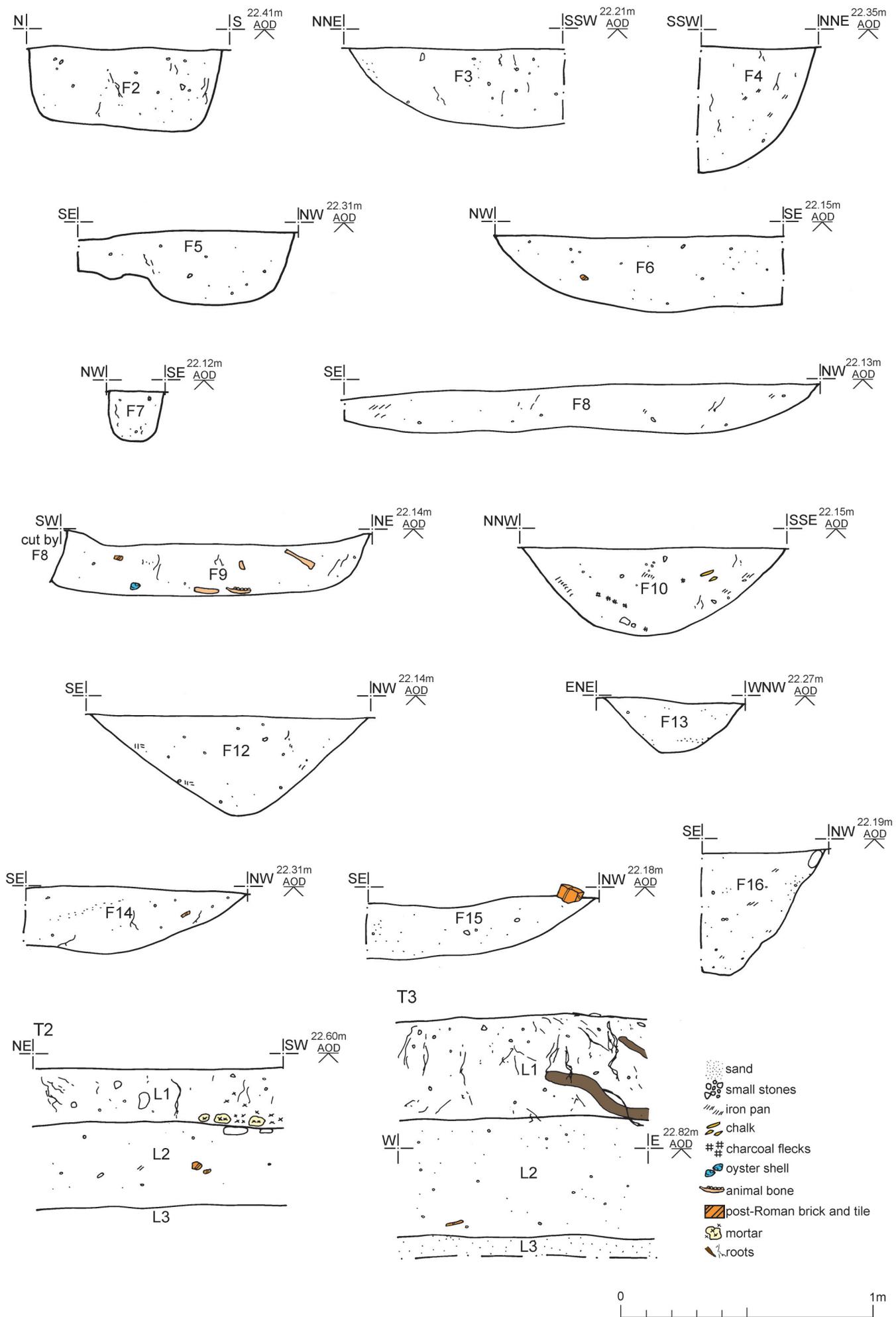


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-395108

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-395108
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, CM8 2BD
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	2020/05e
Planning Id	17/002256/FUL, 19/0051/REF
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	24-Sep-2020 - 03-Sep-2021
Location	Land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex NGR : TL 82162 14476 LL : 51.7992563094802, 0.640406109750516 12 Fig : 582162,214476
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Braintree Parish : Witham
Project Methodology	An archaeological evaluation of three trial-trenches was carried out on land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, in advance of the construction of several new dwellings.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land to the rear of 47-51 Newland Street, Witham, Essex, in advance of the construction of several new dwellings. Located to the rear of a 16th- to 17th-century listed timber-framed building, evaluation revealed 13 post-medieval/modern pits, one post-medieval posthole, an undated pit and posthole, and a post-medieval brick foundation. Most of the pits and postholes produced a small assemblage of domestic waste dating from the 17th century onwards, including fragments of pottery, peg-tile, unfrogged bricks, animal bone, bottle glass and clay pipe. The brick foundation could have been part of an internal feature for the 19th-century outbuilding that was demolished before the evaluation took place, but is perhaps more likely to be part of an earlier structure.
Keywords	COIN - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	WHNS20
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Braintree District Museum Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive