

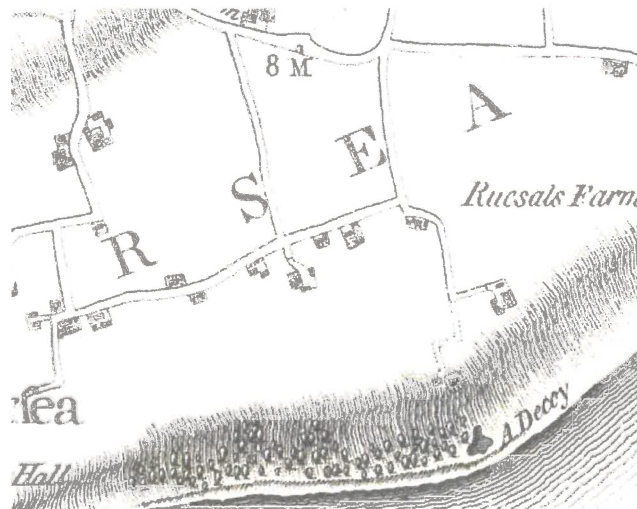
**PLANNING STATEMENT**  
Outline Residential Development  
102 East Road  
West Mersea

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Appendix VIII  
Archaeological Evaluation

# Archaeological evaluation on land at 102 East Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8SA

January 2021



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Adam Wightman and Laura Pooley  
figures by Chris Lister, Emma Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Nicholas Pryke and Matthew Perou

**commissioned by Peter Johnson (The Johnson Dennehy  
Planning Partnership)  
on behalf of BlueSquare Homes (New Build Developments)**

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**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 1626**  
January 2021

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (eleven trial-trenches) was carried out on land at 102 East Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of fifty-six new dwellings and a new access road with associated landscaping. The development site lies to the south of the Mersea Barrow, and near to numerous cropmarks, including a possible ring-ditch. Twelve features – five pits, four ditches, a ditch/gully, a pit/ditch terminus and a natural feature – were excavated. A Bronze Age pit and a Roman ditch or gully were revealed. These remains possibly represent an extension of prehistoric and Roman activity recorded during an evaluation carried out to the southwest in 2019. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity was also uncovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation on land at 102 East Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex which was carried out from 11th to 15th January 2021. The work was commissioned by Peter Johnson of The Johnson Dennehy Planning Partnership on behalf of BlueSquare Homes of New Build Developments, in advance of the construction of fifty-six new dwellings and a new access road with associated landscaping, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

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 draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The site is located within an area of fields containing cropmark complexes recorded through aerial photography. The majority of these cropmarks indicate the presence of linear features which are likely historic agricultural boundaries. Several such cropmarks lie within fields immediately to the east of the site, at West Barn Farm (MCC5595). Further cropmarks, including a possible ring-ditch, are situated immediately to the north of West Barn Farm (MCC8721). Cropmarks thought to indicate the presence of trackways and linear features are located to the north of the site, at Barrow Hill, along with substantial geological deposits which may be masking evidence of further archaeology (MCC4746). Other cropmarks to the north of the site appear to evidence the presence of a building of unknown date (MCC8930).

The site is located approximately 975m south of Mersea Barrow (MCC6928, Scheduled Ancient Monument No: SM 32425; NHLE no. 1019019). The barrow was excavated in

1912 (Warren 1913). Originally, the burial was dated to the late 1st century (Warren 1913, 138) but this was subsequently revised by Hull to AD 100-120 (VCHE 3, 160). More recently, it has been suggested that a mid-2nd century date for the barrow is more likely (Benfield & Black 2014, 67, 72).

In 2012-13, the cremated human remains recovered from the barrow were re-examined by Jacqueline McKinley of Wessex Archaeology (McKinley 2014). It was determined that the bone came from a male aged between 35 and 45. There was evidence of spinal lesions and excessive bony growths, indicating that he suffered from diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH). This is a disease of the joints that today is found mainly in men over 50. The presence of exotic items, including pine resin and frankincense, was also detected (Brettell et al 2013). These were probably added to the bone after cremation, and are suggestive of an elaborate funerary ritual.

CAT carried out watching briefs at Mersea Barrow in 2014 and 2016 during works to improve visitor access and amenities. No significant archaeological deposits were uncovered, although a small quantity of Roman roof tile fragments was recovered from the modern topsoil on the eastern side of the barrow (CAT Report 992).

There is an unconfirmed report that two Roman rings and fragments of a tessellated pavement were found fairly close to the Mersea Barrow, in nearby Bower Hall Lane (J Read to D Clarke, 28th August 1980; Howlett 2012, 66, 76).

A programme of fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey, along with a trial-trenched evaluation, was carried out on farmland 480m northwest of the site in 2019, in advance of the construction a residential development (CAT Report 1499). The trial-trenching revealed five post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches and six drainage gullies, along with a medieval/post-medieval pit, a possible Roman pit, a possible prehistoric ditch and fifteen undated features (seven tree-throws, four pits, two gullies and two ditches).

Fieldwalking, metal-detecting, geophysical survey and trial-trenching investigations were also carried out at Brierley Paddocks, 330m southwest of the site, in 2019 and 2020 (ECC4325, Archaeological Solutions Ltd 2020). The evaluation uncovered 127 archaeological features, including ditches, pits and hollows. Many of the features contained dating evidence, with the prehistoric, Roman, and post-medieval periods all being represented. Several trampled/metalled surfaces were uncovered during the evaluation, as well as a Roman kiln/oven.

A geophysical survey of the site was carried out prior to the evaluation in advance of the evaluation. Strong modern interference was identified close to the residential properties which border the northern part of the site. Natural variations within the local superficial deposits, possible agricultural cultivation and field drains were interpreted from the survey data and possible historic cultivation and the possible backfill of a former pond or extraction pit were also identified. No anomalies indicative of possible archaeology have been identified, however (Magnitude Surveys 2020).

#### **4 Aim**

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

#### **5 Results (Figs 2-8)**

Eleven trial-trenches, 30m long by 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.28-0.64m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.09-0.41m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth

of 0.58-1m below current ground level). A sondage was excavated in trench T10 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

There were no archaeological features in trenches T4, T7, T8 or T11.

**Trench 1 (T1): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Ditch F2, which was of 11th- to early 13th-century date, passed through the southern end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It was 0.96m wide and 0.2m deep.

Pit F1 lay within the centre of the trench. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained but its exposed extent was 7.9m across. Detritus on the surface of the feature identified it as modern and so it was not excavated.



**Photograph 1** T1 trench shot – looking north

**Trench 2 (T2): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Ditch F4 extended through the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 2.08m wide and 0.3m deep. A fragment of plastic was found within the fill of the feature, indicating that it was modern.

**Trench 3 (T3): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Pit F10 lay within the centre of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 5.5m across and it was excavated to a depth of 0.66m whereupon excavation ceased due to waterlogging. It cut two ditches or gullies, F9 and F12, which were 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep and 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep, respectively, and ran parallel to one another on a NNW-SSE alignment. F10 produced a pottery sherd of possible Bronze Age date, along with three worked flints possibly dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. However, a fragment of Roman CBM was recovered from F9, indicating that the prehistoric material in F10 was residual.

An undatable pit, F11, lay just adjacent to F9. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 1.22m wide and 0.26m deep.



A further pit, F3, was situated at the southern end of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE but its exposed width was 2.5m. The pit was excavated to a depth of 1.12m whereupon excavations ceased due to waterlogging and the need to remain within safe working depths. Pottery of possible Bronze Age date was recovered from the feature.



**Photograph 2** T3 trench shot – looking south

**Trench 5 (T5): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Medieval or post-medieval (mid 13th to early 16th century) pit/ditch terminus F5 was uncovered. Its exposed dimensions were 1.32m wide and 0.34m deep.

**Trench 6 (T6): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Ditch F6, which was of 11th- to early 13th-century date, passed through the trench on a NE-SW alignment and was 1.08m wide and 0.28m deep.

**Trench 9 (T9): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Undatable pit F8 was excavated. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 1.38m wide and 0.33m deep.

**Trench 10 (T10): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Natural feature F7 was excavated.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation uncovered 44 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 1.5 kg and 0.70 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 35g.

Ceramic material	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	13	721	56	0.70
CBM	31	833	27	-
<b>All</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0.70</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from seven features and one layer although most came from pits F3 and F10 (Table 2).

Cxt	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Pit	2	637	319
F2	Ditch	1	7	7
F3	Pit	18	458	25
F5	Pit/ditch terminus	1	16	16
F6	Ditch	8	24	3
F9	Ditch/gully	1	219	219
F10	Pit	12	182	15
L1	Top soil	1	11	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>35</b>

**Table 2** Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

### Prehistoric pottery

Two sherds (29g) of oxidised handmade flint-tempered pottery (HMF) were recovered from pit F3 and pit F10. These sherds are probably of Bronze Age date.

### Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 3).

There were only eleven sherds with a weight of 692g and 0.70 vessels (Table 4). Most of this material consists of early medieval sandy wares (Fabric F13) dating from the 11th to the early 13th century, which came from ditch F2 and ditch F6. Pit or ditch terminus F5 contained a possible Coarse Border Ware (Fabric F23F) small dish (EVE: 0.10) with a thumbled rim and traces of green glaze, dating to c 1250-early 16th century. Finally, pit F1 contained sherds of 19th-20th century Staffordshire-type white earthenware (Fabric F48D) and a nearly complete (EVE: 0.60) Modern English stoneware (Fabric F45M) jar.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	c.1150-1375/1400
F23F	Coarse Border Ware	c.1250-early 16th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	19th-20th century

**Table 3** Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	no.	weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	7	28	4	0.00
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	1	11	11	0.00
F23F	Coarse Border Ware	1	16	16	0.10
F45M	Modern English stoneware	1	622	622	0.60
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	1	15	15	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.70</b>

**Table 4** Details on the post-Roman pottery

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

Most of the ceramic building material (CBM) consists of baked clay and/or daub which was recovered from the pit F3 (no. 17/436g), ditch F6 (no. 2/3g) and pit F10 (no. 11/175g). Finally, there was one fragment of Roman brick (219g) which came from the ditch/gully F9.



## Conclusion

Table 5 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. One feature (pit F3) is prehistoric (Bronze Age?). One definitively Roman feature, ditch/gully F9, was uncovered. F10 produced prehistoric artefacts but cut F9 and so must also be Roman at earliest. Ditch F2, pit/ditch terminus F5 and ditch F6 are medieval. Finally, the pit F1 is modern.

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric	Post Roman	CBM	Overall date Approx.
F1	Pit	-	F45M F48D	-	19th-20th century
F2	Ditch	-	F13	-	11th-early 13th century
F3	Pit	HMF	-	-	?Bronze Age
F5	Pit/ditch terminus	-	F23F	-	c 1250-early 16th century
F6	Ditch	-	F13	-	11th-early 13th century
F9	Ditch/gully	-	-	RB	Roman
F10	Pit	HMF	-	-	Roman at earliest
L1	Top soil	-	F20	-	Modern

**Table 5** Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

## 6.2 Flints

by Adam Wightman

Three prehistoric worked flints were recovered from a large, sub-circular pit (F10). Pit F10 cut ditch/gully F9, which contained Roman CBM. Therefore, the three prehistoric worked flints are considered to be residual in this context.

The worked flint assemblage (finds no. 9) consists of two small flakes or blades and a large, thick, broken flake. The smallest piece is only 27mm long and could be a small flake or an early removal in the blade production process (c 65% of the distal surface retains cortex). The flint is mid-brown in colour and was either procured from the local river gravels or imported into the region. The other small (32mm long) flake or blade has been exposed to heat. The external surface at the proximal end has turned white and begun to crack on both the dorsal and ventral faces and at the distal end of the piece has reddened all the way through the flint. The fill of the pit from which it was recovered contained charcoal and it is probable that both the charcoal and the burnt flint were swept up from a fire before being deposited in the pit. The large flake is made from a dark black local flint and has the scars of many previous removals on its distal face (less than 5% cortex remains). The piece is broken along the left lateral edge and only part of the platform remains. The surviving lateral edge is convex and still sharp, with some evidence of use-wear or edge-damage. It is possible that the piece was a formal tool which has been broken. None of the pieces are typologically diagnostic, but the presence of possible blades and a well-made flake suggests that as an assemblage they are most likely to date from the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods.

## 6.3 Other finds

by Laura Pooley

Three complete 19th- to 20th-century glass bottles came from F1, with fragments of metal-working debris from F9 and F10.

Cxt	Feature type	Finds no.	Finds
F1	Pit	1	a) Complete colourless glass bottle, cylindrical with long neck waisted at shoulder with cork <i>in situ</i> , brown-staining internally, 143mm high, 65mm diameter, 439.2g. b) Complete colourless glass fish paste bottle, moulded with ribbing on

			body and two plain oval panels for the adhesive labels, 90mm high, 46mm diameter, 140.1g. c) Complete clear glass bottle, cylindrical, 96mm high, 26mm diameter, 50.2g.
F9	Ditch/gully	8	Two small fragments of metal-working debris, 9.9g.
F10	Pit	9	Three fragments of metal-working debris, 50.6g.

**Table 6** Other finds by context

## 7 Environmental assessment

Environmental samples were taken from features F3 (40L), F6 (40L), F10 (40L). They were all 100% processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust using a Siraf-type flotation device with the flots collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. None of the samples produced environmental remains suitable for analysis.

## 8 Discussion

Excavations at this site revealed only limited remains. Twelve features were uncovered: five pits, three ditches, two ditches/gullies, a pit/ditch terminus, and a natural feature. These remains were clustered within the northern section of the site, particularly in trench T3, in its northeastern corner.

The earliest evidence of human activity found at the site were three worked flints of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date which were residually present in Roman or post-Roman pit F10, which also produced a single sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery. A further sherd of pottery which possibly originated during the Bronze Age was recovered from pit F3. Additionally, a Roman ditch or gully was uncovered. All of these remains were located in trench T3, in the northeastern corner of the site. An evaluation carried out in 2019 at Brierley Paddocks, approximately 125m southwest of the site, similarly uncovered several Bronze Age features as well as a considerable Roman remains which suggested that the site of a Roman villa may lie in the vicinity. The deposits excavated during the present investigation presumably represent an extension of this activity. Their sparsity, however, indicates that the focus of this activity lies to the west and southwest.

In contrast to the 2019 evaluation, however, excavations also revealed evidence of medieval activity at the site. Two ditches, F2 (T1) and F6 (T6), yielded pottery sherds dating from the 11th to the early 13th century, while pit/ditch terminus F5 (T5) produced sherds of mid 13th- to early 16th-century date. These remains indicate domestic occupation in the vicinity during this period but it is unclear whether they are representative of one phase of activity or two distinct periods.

A number of modern features were also excavated. Ordnance Survey mapping of the area compiled during the 19th century depicts the site as part of a field system, and these features were likely the product of agricultural activity.

Finally, while geophysical surveying detected a number of anomalies across the site, none of these were found to correspond to any archaeological features (see fig 3).

## 9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Peter Johnson (The Johnson Dennehy Planning Partnership) and BlueSquare Homes (New Build Developments) for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with N Pryke and M Perou. Figures are by C Lister, E Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Richard Hoggett.

## 10 References

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

Archaeological Solutions Ltd	2020	<i>Brierley Paddocks, West Mersea, Essex: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>
Benfield, S & Black, E	2013	'The West Mersea Roman Barrow (Mersea Mount)', <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i> 4, 59-73
Brettell, R C, Stern, B & Heron, C P	2013	'Mersea Island Barrow: molecular evidence for frankincense', <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i> 4, 81-7
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 7	(2nd ed.) 2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2019	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land at 102 East Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8SA</i>
CAT Report 1499	2019	<i>Archaeological fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical surveys plus a trial-trenching evaluation on land to the west of Dawes Lane, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8GJ: October-November 2019</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 992	2016	<i>Archaeological watching briefs at Mersea Barrow, Barrow Hill Farm, East Mersea Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8SL July &amp; September 2014 &amp; July 2016</i> , by D Shimmin
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Land at 102 East Road, West Mersea, Colchester, CO5 8SA</i> , by R Hoggett
Cifa	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
Cifa	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Howlett, S	2012	<i>The Secrets of the Mound: Mersea Barrow, 1912-2012</i>
Magnitude Surveys	2020	<i>Geophysical Survey Report of Land at 102 East Road, West Mersea, Essex</i>
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MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
VCH 3	1963	<i>A history of the County of Essex 3: Roman Essex</i> , ed. WR Powell, <i>The Victoria History of the Counties of England</i>
Warren, S H	1913	'The Opening of the Romano-British Barrow on Mersea Island, Essex', <i>Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society</i> 13, 116-40

## 11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIFA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	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
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
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 one box (pottery, flints)

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1626)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site records (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1626)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphic 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 project ref. ECC4589.

**Distribution list:**

Peter Johnson, The Johnson Dennehy Planning Partnership  
BlueSquare Homes (New Build Developments)  
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

tel.: 01206 501785  
email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 25.01.2021

**Appendix 1 Context list**

Context Number	Trench number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	3	Topsoil	Soft, wet dark yellow/grey/brown clayey-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Soft, wet light/medium yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay	Post-glacial
F1	T1	1	Pit	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and 10% stones	Modern
F2	T1	2	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	11th to early 13th century
F3	T3	5, 6, <1>	Pit	Fill A: firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with with daub flecks and occasional stones; Fill B: firm, moist medium/dark red/brown silty-clay with frequent daub and charcoal flecks; Fill C: firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional daub flecks	?Bronze Age
F4	T2	-	Ditch	Friable, moist dark grey/brown silt	Modern
F5	T5	4	Pit/ditch terminus	Friable, dry/moist dark grey/brown sandy-clayey-loam with 12% gravel	Mid 13th to early 16th century
F6	T6	7, <2>	Ditch	Firm, wet medium/dark grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub flecks	11th to early 13th century
F7	T10	-	Natural feature	Firm, wet light, yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Post-glacial
F8	T9	-	Pit	Soft light grey/brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F9	T3	8	Ditch/gully	Firm, wet medium brown clay with CBM flecks	Roman
F10	T3	9, <3>	Pit	Firm, wet dark black clay with charcoal and daub flecks 25% gravel and 20% stones	Roman at earliest
F11	T3	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F12	T3	-	?Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown clay with 10% stones	Undatable

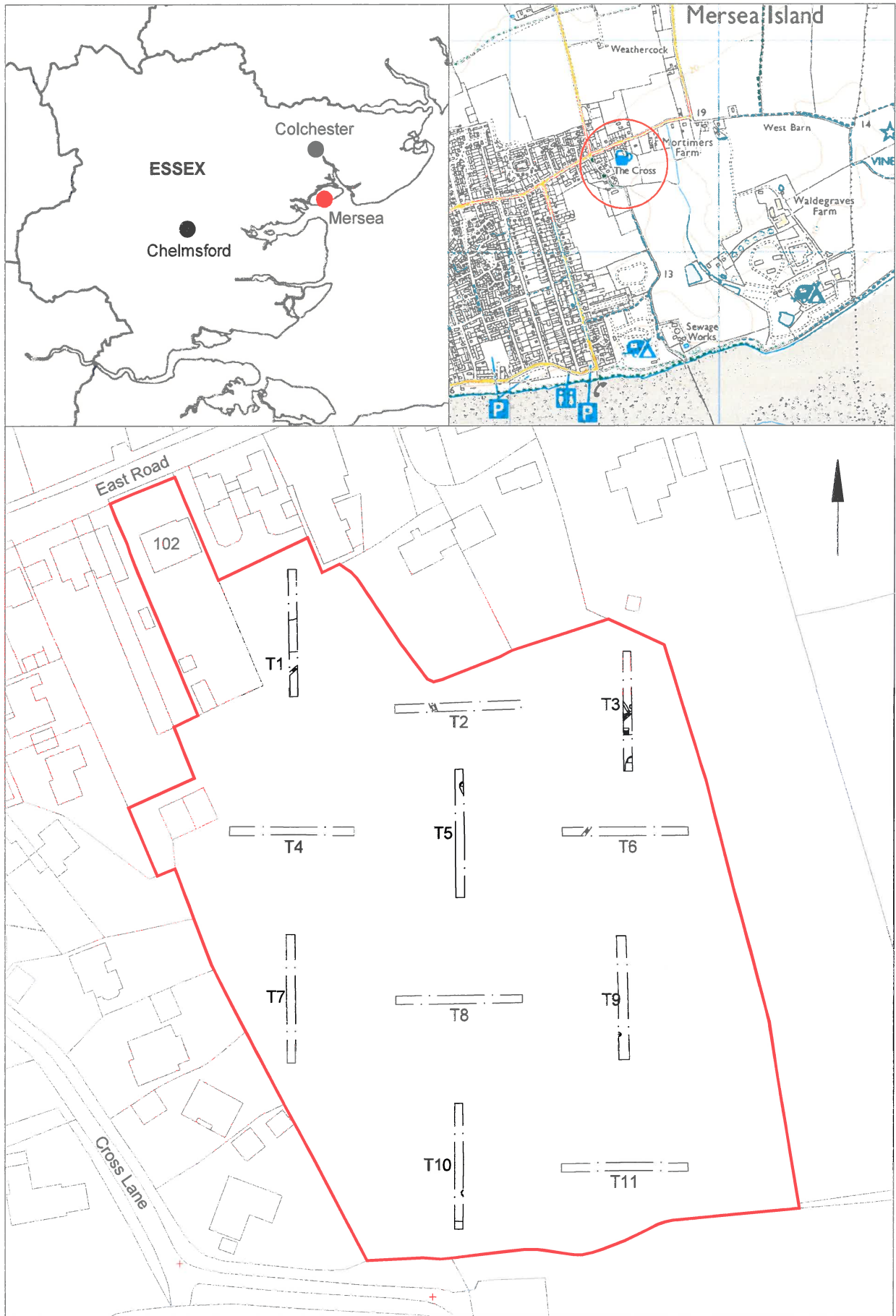


**Appendix 2 Pottery list**

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Burn	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F1	Pit	1	1	15	15	X						F48D						19TH-20TH CENTURY
F1	Pit	1	1	622	622		1	0	0	X		F45M	JAR	0.60	90	150	ILLEGIBLE STAMP	19TH-20TH CENTURY
F2	Ditch	2	1	7	7		0	0	1			F13						11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY
F3	Pit	5	1	22	22							HMF					BROWN, FREQ COARSE FLINT	BRONZE AGE
F5	Pit/ditch terminus	6	1	16	16		1	0	0			F23F	DISH	0.10	170		THUMBED RIM, TRACES GREEN GLAZE	c.1250-EARLY 16TH CENTURY
F6	Ditch	7	5	16	3							F13						11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY
F6	Ditch	7	1	5	5						X	F13						11TH-EARLY 13TH CENTURY
F10	Pit	9	1	7	7							HMF					BROWN, MOD FINE-MED FLINT	BRONZE AGE
L1	Topsoll	3	1	11	11							F20						c.1150-1375/1400

**Appendix 3 CBM list**

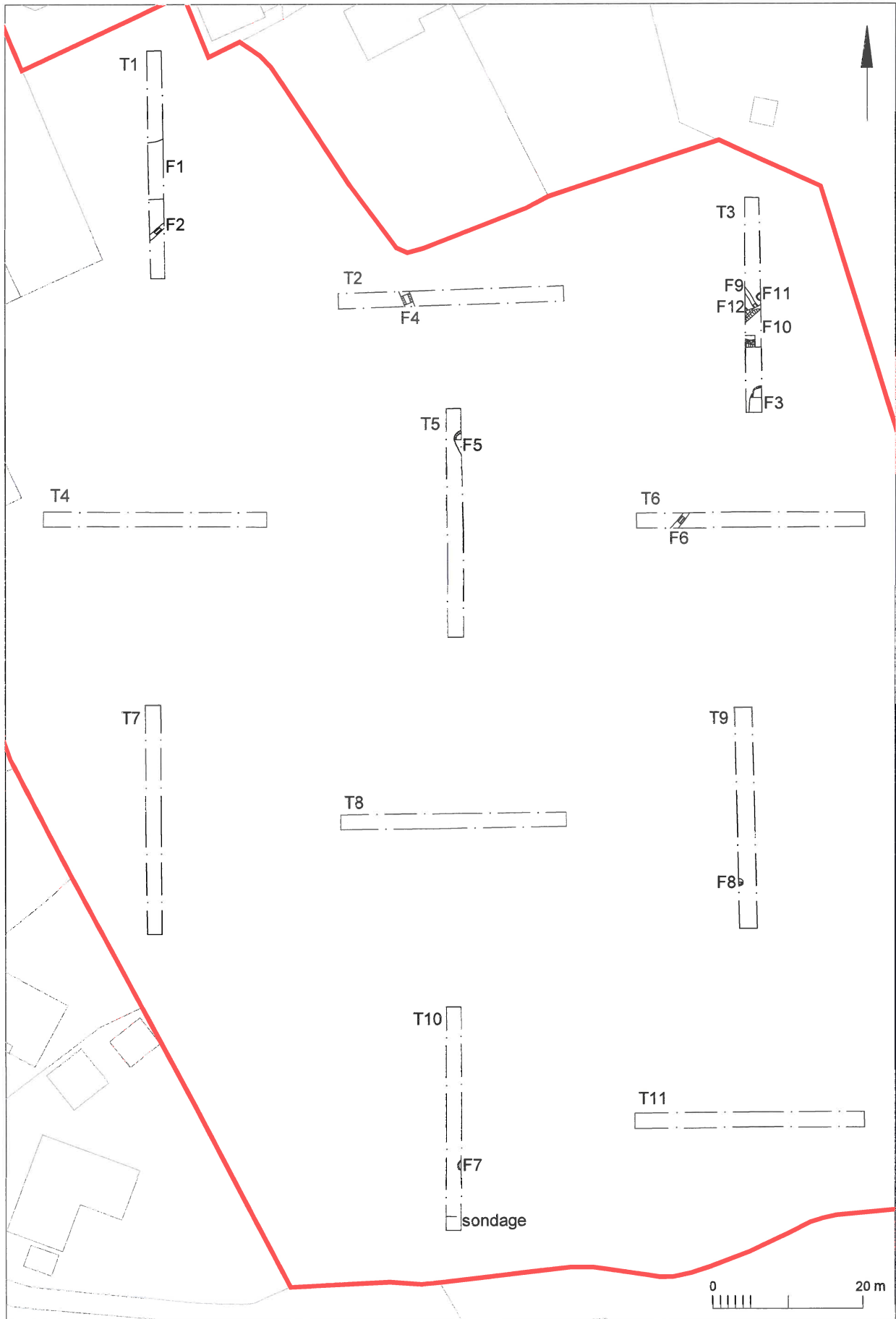
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Burnt	Date
F3	Pit		6	9	296	33	BAKED CLAY		?
F3	Pit		5	8	140	18	BAKED CLAY		
F6	Ditch		7	2	3	2	BAKED CLAY		?
F9	Ditch/gully		8	1	219	X	RB		ROMAN
F10	Pit		9	9	136	15	BAKED CLAY		?
F10	Pit		9	1	19	19	BAKED CLAY	X	?
F10	Pit		9	1	20	20	DAUB?		?



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Results.

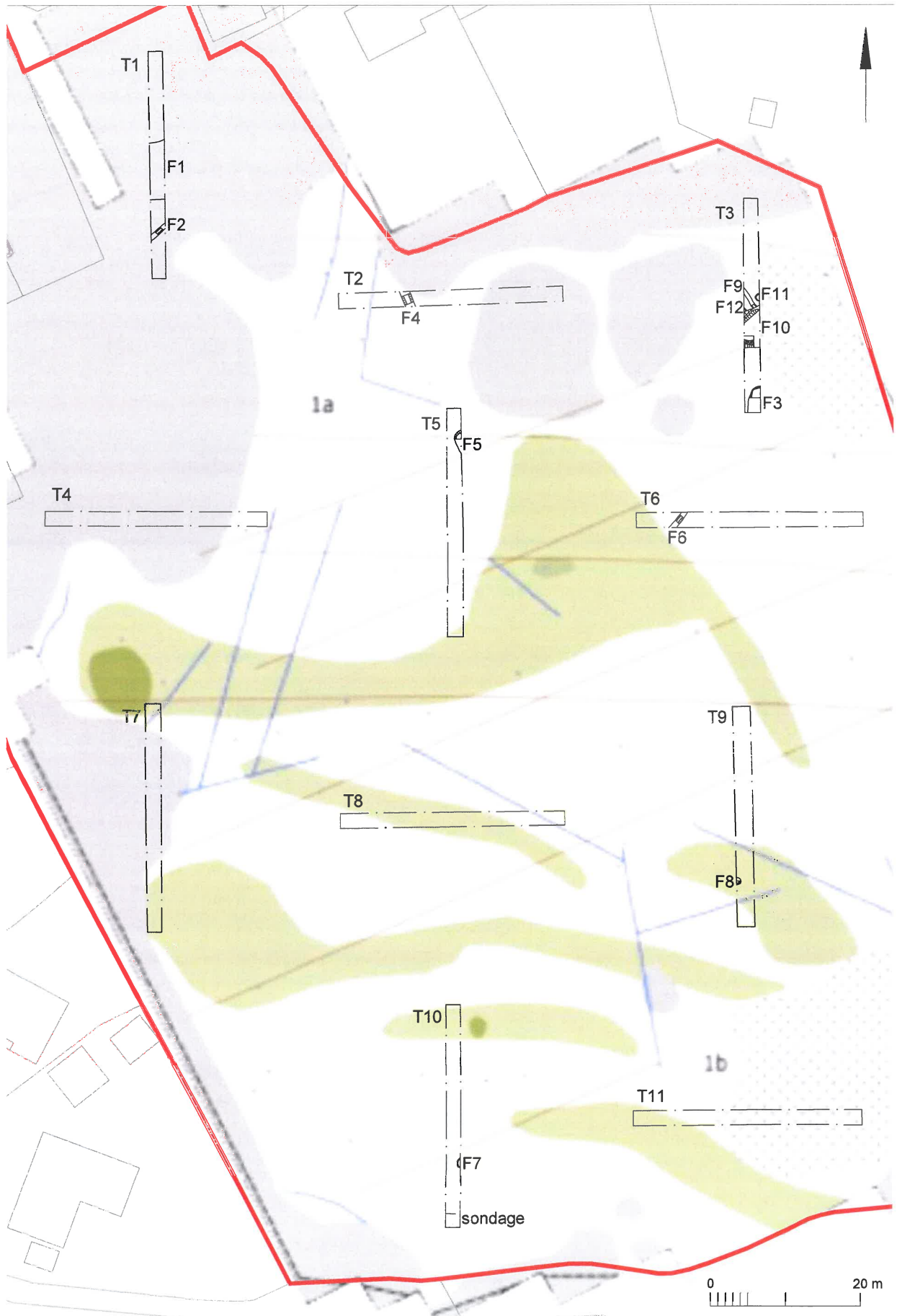


Fig 3 Results in relation to the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020)

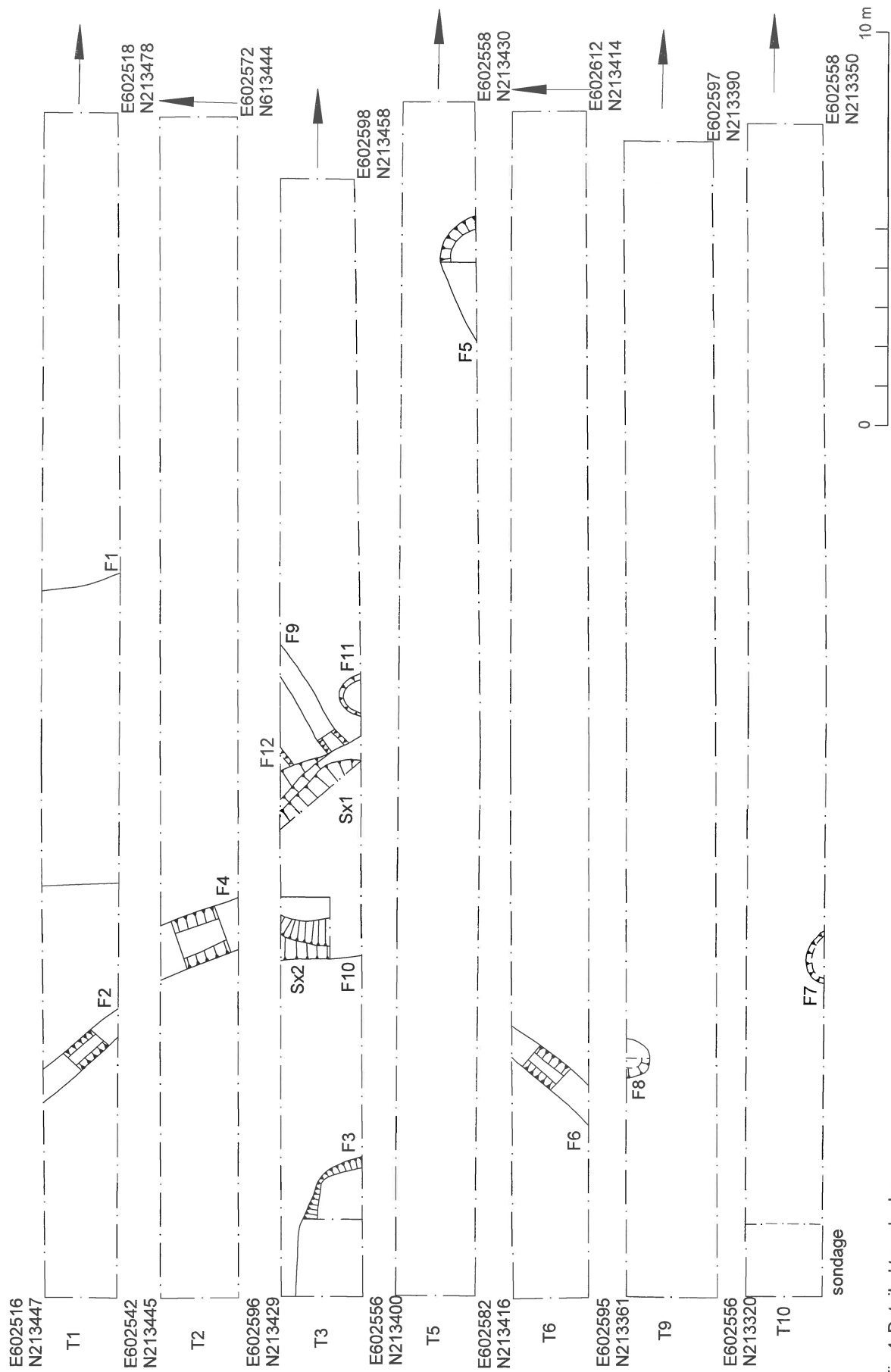


Fig 4 Detailed trench plans.



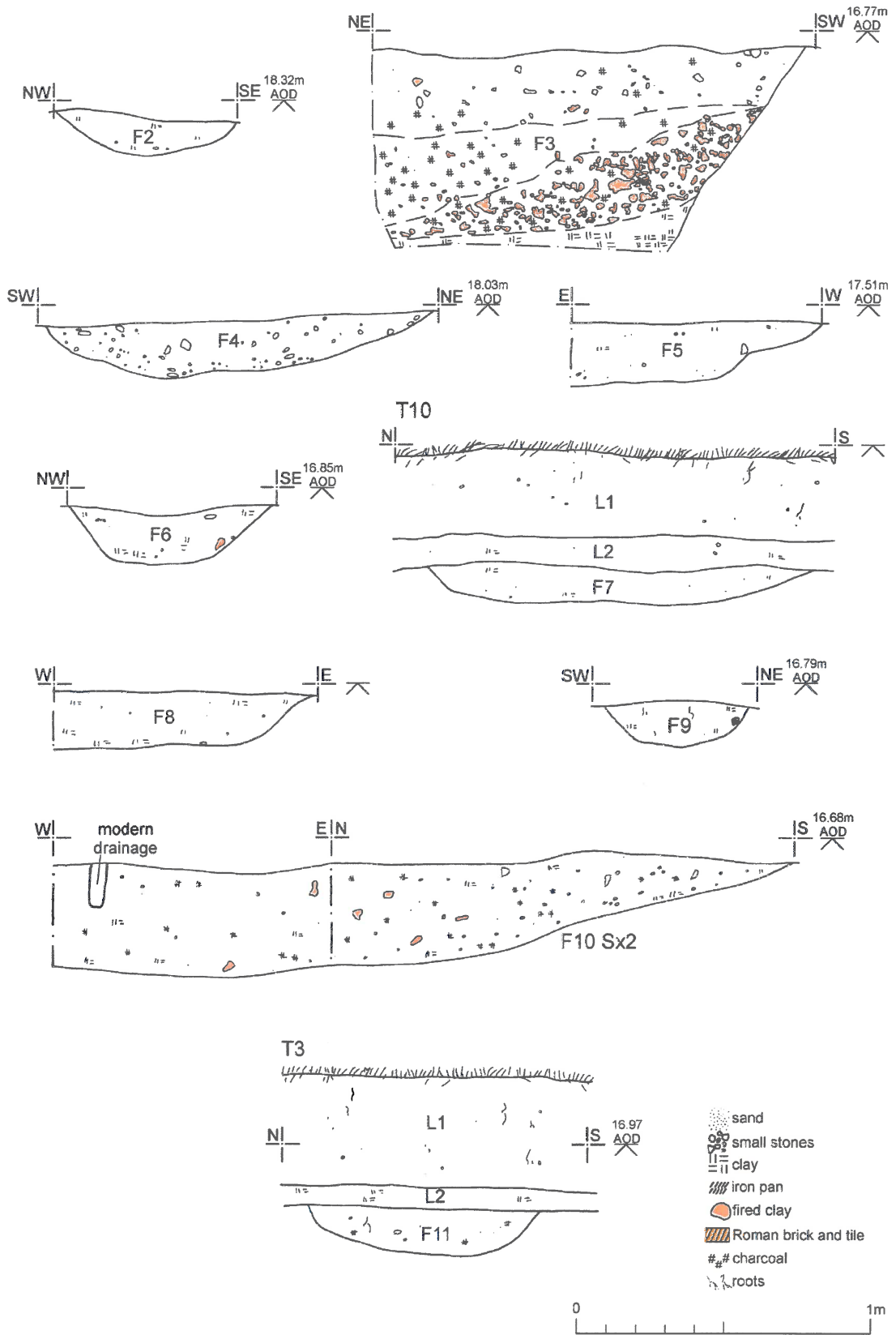


Fig 5 Feature and representative sections.

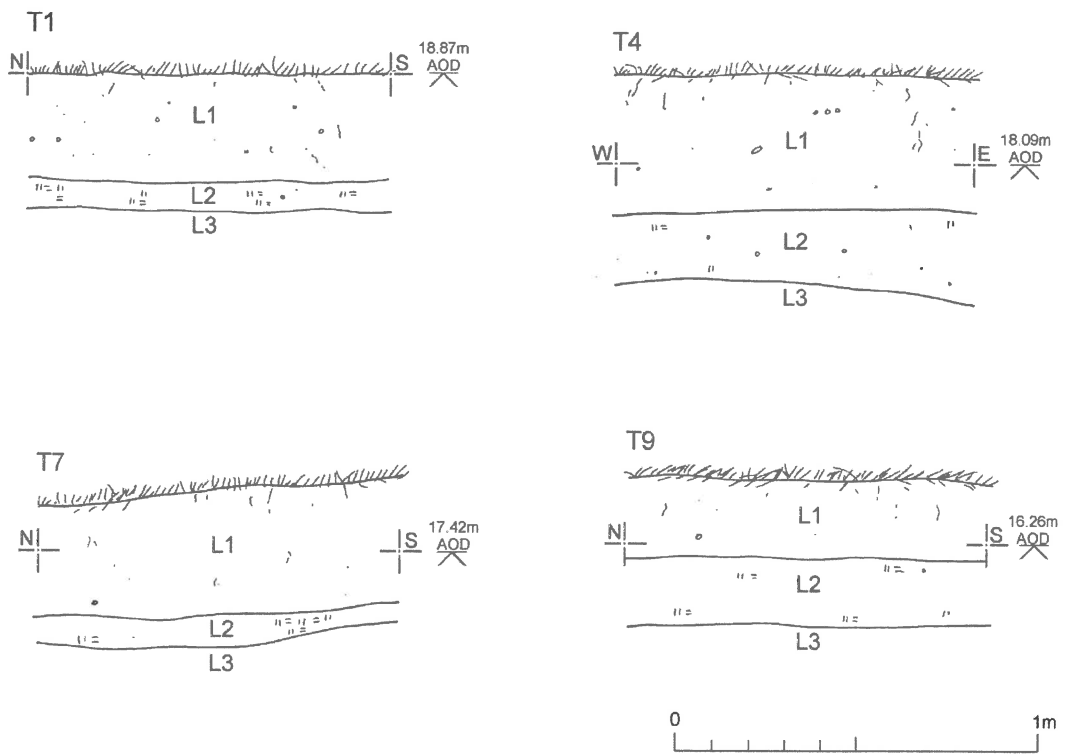
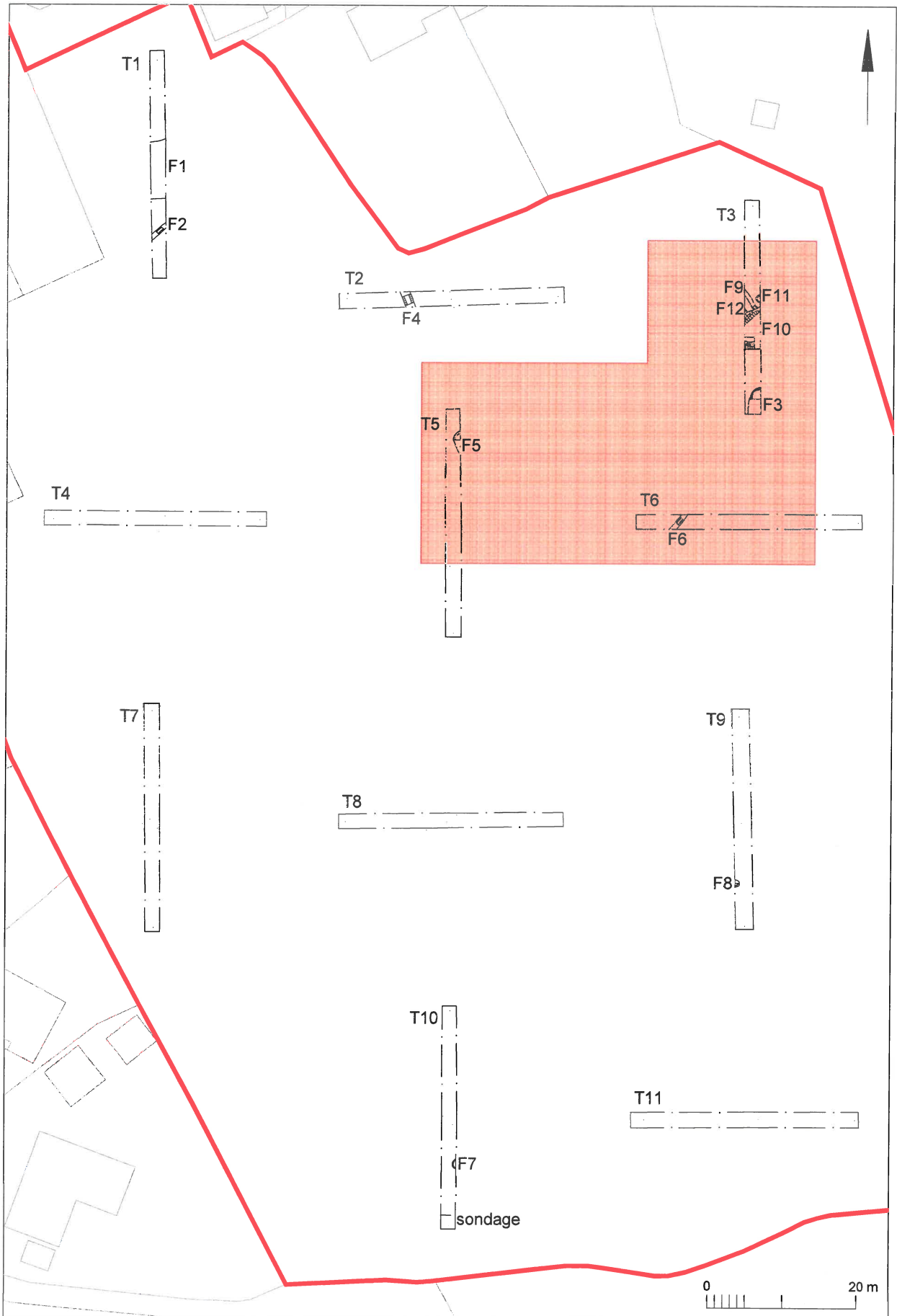


Fig 6 Representative sections.



CBC mitigation.