

# Archaeological evaluation at former Kids and Koffee, 10 Hall Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0HG

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by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Alec Wade and Laura Pooley  
figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Sarah Carter, Nicholas Pryke and Matthew Perou

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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)

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out at former Kids and Koffee, 10 Hall Street, Chelmsford, Essex, in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. The site lies within the Roman town of Caesaromagus and near to the site of an extra-mural Romano-Celtic temple and a Roman mansio bath house. Excavations revealed the series of Roman metalled surfaces. Situated either side of the presumptive course of the mansio boundary, which is projected to pass through the site, these surfaces may be unrelated, but alternatively, they may represent the remains of a Roman road which extends to form a junction with two Roman roads previously excavated to the north. Two Roman pits were uncovered, one of which produced evidence of domestic activity at the site during this period. A capped well which was probably associated with the nearby row of 19th-century houses was also excavated.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at former Kids and Koffee, 10 Hall Street, Chelmsford, Essex which was carried out during 25th-26th January 2021. The work was commissioned by Nicole Bushell of Arcady Architects Ltd on behalf of Marlborough Street Construction Ltd in advance of the construction of two dwellings, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Alison Bennett 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 an *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Alison Bennett (ECCPS 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 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), 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 includes extracts of CAT Reports, 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 development site lies within the area of the Roman town of Caesaromagus, not far from the site of a 4th-century extra-mural Romano-Celtic temple and a Roman mansio bath house. The town probably developed around a fort constructed in the aftermath of the Boudiccan revolt of 60-61 AD and grew to its largest during the mid 2nd century. Earthwork defences were added in c 160-175 AD.

Directly to the south of the development site two undated ditches were uncovered during monitoring works for replacement buildings (EHER 5938). To the southwest of the site, underpinning work revealed a number of medieval finds including an annular brooch and pottery sherds (EHER 5943).

During an evaluation carried out to the north, a metalled Roman road surface was revealed and a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered (EHER 47222). Subsequent excavations uncovered further evidence of the Roman road, as well as its accompanying roadside ditch, although its full width could not be ascertained (EHER 5940, EHER 5941). The road is thought to be oriented east-west and approximately 0.4m thick. Other features uncovered during these excavations included a post-medieval cellar and a gravel and stone surface.

An evaluation and excavation to the east of the development revealed Roman features, including quarry pits and a possible building and associated well (EHER 17170). Finds included pottery sherds, tile and a pair of copper alloy tweezers.

Excavations carried out some 70m west of the site in 1972-73 revealed a number of features dating from the 2nd century to the 4th century, including part of an inhumation cemetery (EHER 5861). Features included pits, ditches and post-holes, as well as timber posts and graves containing poorly preserved human bone. Residual prehistoric pottery and flintwork was also recovered (EHER 5859, EHER 5860). Just north of this excavation, two timber-framed buildings, thought to be associated with the military, were discovered within the area of a modest turfed bank (EHER 5884). These structures predate the London-Colchester Roman road as this thoroughfare was constructed on the levelled turfed bank. Medieval pits and ditches relating to the Moulsham Street frontage properties were also found in this area (EHER 5885).

Artefacts found within the vicinity include a possible Mesolithic flint blade (EHER 5909), a collection of Roman pottery, iron nails and a possible chalk tesserae (EHER 5910), medieval coarse ware rim sherds (EHER 5911) and an undated green glass cullet nodule (EHER 5912).

The location of a Roman *mansio* bath house lies approximately 100m southwest of the development site (EHER 5843). Excavations undertaken in 1849 uncovered a wall of a building that was later identified as a *mansio*, a substantial structure dedicated to the rest and refreshment of passing travellers. Further excavations revealed other parts of this structure including a circular *laconicum* with a *praefurnium*, a 'hot' room with a furnace. In 1975 more excavations were undertaken, uncovering evidence to suggest the baths and the *laconicum* predated the *mansio* (EHER 5835).

A 1st-century religious precinct is located approximately 100m northeast of the development site (EHER 5865). This precinct appears to be associated with the fort to the west, and contained evidence that religious practice occurred here from the mid-late 1st century through to the 5th century. The temple precinct was reorganised in the 4th century through the construction of a Romano-Celtic temple dedicated to Mercury. During excavations of the temple site the outline of a prehistoric mound-like earthwork was discovered (EHER 5864). This earthwork was over 38m long and 6-9m wide.

After being deserted in the 5th century, the temple site was used as a dyer's establishment (EHER 5866), although this activity seems to have been ended by flooding in the 13th century. The main features were tanks, mostly lined with timber, as well as a boundary ditch. The site was gradually lost to silt accumulation and by the 16th century was under cultivation.

In 2008 and 2016 CAT undertook trenched evaluations in Goldlay Avenue and Goldlay Gardens, to the east of the site. At Goldlay Avenue twenty-five features were uncovered, mainly post-medieval or modern in date, with only three dating to the Roman period (CAT Report 458). No archaeological remains were encountered at Goldlay Gardens, however (CAT Report 970). CAT also carried out an evaluation in Chelmsford High Street in 2011, uncovering a small selection of post-medieval features including a brick culvert and a gravel surface (CAT Report 594).

#### 4 Aim

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

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Four trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T1 and T3 were 10m long and 1.8m wide, and trenches T2 and T4 were 8m long and 1.8m wide.

##### **Trench 1 (T1): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

Trench T1 was cut through a layer of crush (L7, 0.43-0.49m thick), a make-up layer (L1, c 0.08-0.11 thick), a demolition layer (L3, c 0.07-0.09m thick), an accumulation layer (L4, c 0.14-0.21m thick), and a levelling layer (L8, c 0.14-0.24m thick). In the centre of the trench, L8 sealed a Roman metallised surface (L9, firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 60% stones, c 23.35m AOD), and at its eastern end it overlay a levelling layer (L10). L9 and L10 were encountered at a depth of 0.93-1.07m below current ground level (bcgl).

Modern service cut F1 was observed in section.

Pit/ditch F2, which was of late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date, was located at the western end of the trench. The feature extended beyond LOE but its exposed dimensions were 0.89m wide and 0.44m deep. The feature cut metallised surface L9, and so L9 must be mid 3rd-century in date at the latest.



**Photograph 1** T1 trench shot – looking west northwest

##### **Trench 2 (T2): 8m long by 1.8m wide**

Trench T2 was excavated through L1 (c 0.2m thick), L4 (c 0.7m thick) and a further accumulation layer of 3rd- to early 4th-century date (L5, c 0.7m thick). In the centre of the trench, L5 sealed a sandy-silt which may have been natural (L11, encountered at a depth of c 1.6-1.7m bcgl). A bulk was left in place due to the presence of asbestos.

Pit F4 was uncovered at the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 3.5m across. Due to the need to stay within safe working depths, it could not be excavated. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature but it was sealed by 3rd- to early 4th-century accumulation layer L5, and so must be early 4th-century in date at the latest.

**Trench 3 (T3): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

Trench T3 was cut through L7 (c 0.4m thick), L1 (c 0.2-0.25m thick), L4 (c 0.5m thick) and L5 (c 0.5m thick) onto a Roman metalled surface (L6, firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and oyster shell flecks and 60% stones encountered at a depth of c 1.6m bcgl [22.90m AOD]).

A possible capped well, F3, lay at the western end of the trench. It was constructed out of soft red bricks bound in white mortar capped with an iron plate covered in tar.



**Photograph 2** F3 – looking south southwest

**Trench 4 (T4): 8m long by 1.8m wide**

Trench T4 was excavated through L1 (c 0.09-0.12m thick), a layer of tarmac (L2, c 0.03-0.04m thick), L3 (c 0.15-0.16m thick), L4 (c 0.52-0.54m thick) and L5 (c 0.42-0.5m thick) onto L6 (encountered at a depth of 1.22-1.31m bcgl [23.09m AOD]).

No archaeological features were encountered.



**Photograph 3** T4 trench shot – looking south southwest

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 46 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 3 kg and 0.42 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 67g. All of the pottery and nearly all of the CBM dates to the Roman period.

Ceramic material	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	29	458	16	0.42
CBM	17	2,617	154	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.42</b>

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

This material was recovered from one feature and three layers although most of this material came from the pit/ditch F2 (Table 2).

Cxt	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit/ditch	30	859	29
L5	Accumulation layer	7	1251	179
L6	Metalled surface	8	758	95
L9	Metalled surface	1	207	207
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3075</b>	<b>67</b>

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

#### Roman Pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in CAR 10 (1999) (Tables 3, 5). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR 10, 468-487) and the Chelmsford Roman pottery typology (Going 1987, 13-54 figs 1-19). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BAEG	Eastern Gaulish plain samian	Mid/late 2nd-mid 3rd century AD
BSW	Black surface ware	Roman
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid 1st-2nd century AD)
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Mid 1st to 2nd/3rd century AD
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age to 2nd/3rd century
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman

**Table 3** Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Roman pottery was recovered from one feature and two layers although most of this material came from pit/ditch F2 (Table 4).

Cxt	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F2	Pit/ditch	25	215	9	0.36
L5	Accumulation layer	1	20	20	0.06

L6	Metalled surface	3	223	74	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.42</b>

**Table 4** Quantities of Roman pottery by features and layers

Fabric Group	Fabric description	no.	weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	1	7	7	0.04
BSW	Black surface ware	1	4	4	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	4	39	10	0.11
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	16	119	7	0.27
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	4	266	67	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	10	10	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	1	11	11	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.42</b>

**Table 5** Details on the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Pit/ditch F2 contained an east Gaulish (BAEG) Drag 31 (EVE 0.04) dating to c AD 180-250, a Cam 307/E2 bowl/jar with lid-seating (EVE 0.12) dating from the late 2nd to the 4th century AD (Going 1987, 21; CAR 10, 482) in fabric GX (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares). Earlier vessels from pit/ditch F2 in fabric GX (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) included a Cam 108/H1-2 beaker (EVE 0.09) dating from the Claudian period until the early 2nd century AD (Going 1987, 28; CAR 10, 472) and a Cam 227/G19 bowl (EVE: 0.11) dating from the mid 1st century to the early 2nd century AD (Going 1987, 25). Accumulation layer L5 contained a copy of a Black-burnished Cam 303 bowl/dish (B5.2) in fabric GX (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which at Chelmsford is dated to c AD 200-320 (Going 1987, 15).

#### Ceramic building material (CBM)

CBM consist of 17 sherds with a weight of 2,617g (Table 6). Apart from one fragment of modern brick from pit/ditch F2, which is presumably intrusive, all the CBM dates to the Roman period.

CBM code	CBM type	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	6	1574	262
RI	Roman <i>imbrex</i>	1	45	45
RT	Roman <i>tegula</i>	6	909	152
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	3	65	22
Post-Roman				
BR	Brick	1	24	24
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>2617</b>	<b>154</b>

**Table 6** Building material by period and type

Cxt	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit/ditch	5	644	129
L5	Accumulation layer	6	1231	205
L6	Metalled surface	5	535	107
L9	Metalled surface	1	207	207
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>2167</b>	<b>154</b>

**Table 7** Quantities of CBM by features and layers

## Conclusion

Table 8 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. All the layers and features date to the Roman period while pit/ditch F2 dates to the late 2nd to the mid-3rd century AD and accumulation layer L5 dates to c AD 200-320.

Cxt	Feature type	Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F2	Pit/ditch	BAEG (Drag 31) BSW CZ DJ (Cam 227/G19) GX (Cam 108/H1-2, Cam 406/H34-35?, Cam 307/E2) HZ WA	RB RT BR (intrusive)	AD 180-250
L5	Accumulation layer	GX (Cam 303/B5.2)	RB RT	c AD 200-320
L6	Metalled surface	HZ HZ OX	RB RI	Roman
L9	Metalled surface	-	RT	Roman

**Table 8** Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

## 6.2 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced thirty-nine pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 307g from metalled surface L6, accumulation layer L5 and pit/ditch F2. All were Roman in date.

The bone was in a poor and fragmented state with the material from the pit/ditch being in relatively better condition than the remainder of the assemblage, which displayed a darker discolouration.

The only species positively identified was cattle, although medium-sized mammal bone was also recovered from the pit/ditch and metalled surface (probably sheep or goat).

The cattle and large mammal bone from the pit included a variety of elements that had been butchered, including fragments of scapula, vertebrae, metapodial and phalanx. The generally abraded condition of these pieces and a dog-gnawed fragment suggests that they originated from elsewhere in the vicinity before being eventually included in the fill of the pit.

The activity of scavenging animals in the area was also demonstrated by a dog-gnawed bone from demolition layer L3 and a rodent-gnawed fragment recovered from metalled surface L6.

Cxt	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
<b>F2 (T1) Roman pit/ditch</b>	2	3	112	Cattle	Proximal scapula fragment (1) with cut mark on neck (Binford S-2, carcass dismembering). Proximal metacarpal fragment (1) possibly hacked and broken. Complete 1st phalanx (1), dog gnawed with a possible indistinct cut or chop mark.
<b>F2</b>	2	2	46	Large mammal	Vertebra fragment (1) chopped through transversely. Unidentified fragment (1), possibly part of a mandible?
<b>F2</b>	2	6	6	Medium-sized	Unidentified diaphysis fragments (6),

				mammal?	possibly including metapodials.
<b>L5 (T3) Roman accumulation layer</b>	6	1	18	Cattle	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment (1). Dog gnawed.
<b>L5</b>	6	1	2	Unidentified	Unidentified fragment (1).
<b>L6 (T3 and T4) Roman metalled surface</b>	1	22	113	Large mammal	Scapula fragments (5) – probably cattle. Diaphysis fragments (3). Vertebrae fragment (1). Unidentified (13)
<b>L6</b>	1	3	8	Large- or medium-sized mammal	Rib fragments (3).
<b>L6</b>	1	1	2	Medium-sized mammal	Unidentified fragment (1). Rodent gnawed
Total		39	307		

**Table 9** Animal bone by context. Large mammal could potentially be either cattle, horse or larger species of deer. Medium mammal sized includes sheep, goat, pig and smaller deer species.

### 6.3 Small finds by Laura Pooley

A fragment of iron from L6 in T4 (SF1) appears to be part of the blade of a reaping-hook (Manning 1985, ref. F26-F43). Reaping-hooks were agricultural tools used for cutting cereals (Manning 1985, 53).

**SF1, L6, T4 (finds no. 5):** Fragment of iron blade from a reaping-hook. The fragment is curved, triangular in cross-section, and tapers to a point. It is broken across the blade and no part of the handle survives. Measurements: 73.2mm long, 24.4mm wide (across the break which is the widest point) and c 12mm thick, 29.6g.

### 6.4 Miscellaneous finds by Laura Pooley

A single piece of burnt flint (45.7g) came from F2 (finds no.2). It was cracked, crazed and burnt white/grey with pinkish patches. A fragment of oyster shell (<1g) was also recovered from L5 in T3 (finds no.6).

## 7 Conclusion

The predominating archaeological deposits revealed during excavations at this site were metalled surfaces in trench T1, at the north of the site, and in trenches T3 and T4, at its south and centre. The nature of these layers, however, is unclear. The site is located within the Roman town of Caesaromagus, and previous investigations in the area have uncovered extensive Roman remains, most notably those of a Roman mansion with accompanying bath house. A ditch located to the north of the mansion, constructed c AD 120 but remaining in use until the 4th century and interpreted as a boundary ditch surrounding this building (Drury, 1988, 43; Allen 2007, 11) is projected to pass through the site on a WNW-ESE alignment. Unfortunately, however, the section of trench T2 positioned to target this feature could not be excavated due to the presence of asbestos. Located on either side of the projected course of this boundary ditch, it is possible that these layers of metalling were distinct and did not represent the remains of a single surface. This impression is reinforced by the fact that the metalled surface uncovered in trench T1 lay at 23.35m AOD, while those in trenches T3 and T4 lay at 22.90m AOD and 23.09m AOD, respectively, a disparity of 0.45m.

Another possibility is that mansio boundary does not actually extend into the present site and that these metalled surfaces form the remains of a Roman road lying on a NNE-SSW alignment. Previous excavations to the north of the site, at the former Essex and Suffolk Water Company offices, have uncovered an WNW-ESE aligned road branching off of the Colchester-London road, which was laid out in c AD 70-75. During a subsequent investigation to the southeast of this site, the remains of a second WNW-ESE oriented road constructed around AD 120 were excavated. This road was projected to pass through the site of the former Water Company offices although not on a course which would join up with its aforementioned counterpart. It was thus speculated that a road junction lay within the western part of this site (Allen 2007, 10-11). If the metalled surfaces uncovered at the present site do indeed represent the remains of a road, it appears to extend along a course which would link these two roads to the north, forming the putative junction, and would presumably have been constructed contemporaneously with the second road described above. It is perhaps significant in this respect that during this same period, a further road was laid out to the west of the mansio which linked this complex with the Colchester-Roman road (Drury, 1988, 13). It should be mentioned here, however, that no fragments of metalling were excavated along the course of this putative road during previous excavations to the south.

Two pits were also uncovered. One of these cut metalled surface L9 and yielded a moderate quantity of pottery of late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date, indicating that this layer was mid 3rd-century in date at the latest. An amount of animal bone, some of which exhibited evidence of butchery, was also recovered from this feature, suggesting domestic occupation at the site during this period.

In addition, a possible capped well was revealed by excavations. This was likely associated with the row of 19th-century houses immediately to the west of the site.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Nicole Bushell of Arcady Architects Ltd and Marlborough Street Construction Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with S Carter, N Pryke and M Perou. Figures are by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Alison Bennett.

## 9 References

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

- |                          |      |  |
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| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)     |
| CAR 10                   | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86,</i> by R Symonds & S Wade                                       |
| CAT                      | 2020 | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT                      | 2020 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation and excavation at former Kids and Koffee, 10 Hall Street, Celmsford, Essex, CM2 0HG</i> |
| CAT Report 458           | 2008 | <i>Land rear of 2-26 Goldlay Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex: December 2007-January 2008,</i> by H Brooks & A Wightman   |
| CAT Report               | 2011 | <i>Archaeological trial-trenching at 12 High Street, Chelmsford, Essex:</i>  |

594		May 2011, by H Brooks & B Holloway
CAT Report	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation on Land off Goldlay Gardens, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0EN: June 2016</i> , by L Pooley
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>
Drury, P	1988	<i>The mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus</i> . CBA Research Report <b>66</b>
ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Site at Kids and Koffee, Hall Street, Chelmsford</i> , by A Bennett
Going, CJ	1987	<i>The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )
Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum: First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-1939</i> , RRCSAL <b>14</b>
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL <b>20</b>
Manning, W	1985	<i>Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum</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.
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 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	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <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

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** part of one box (pottery and iron object)

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1632)

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 1632)  
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation  
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log  
Graphic files  
Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford Museum under accession code CHMER: 2020.089

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### Distribution list:

Nicole Bushell, Arcady Architects Ltd  
Marlborough Street Construction Ltd  
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



### Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

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

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 23.02.2021

## Appendix 1 Context list

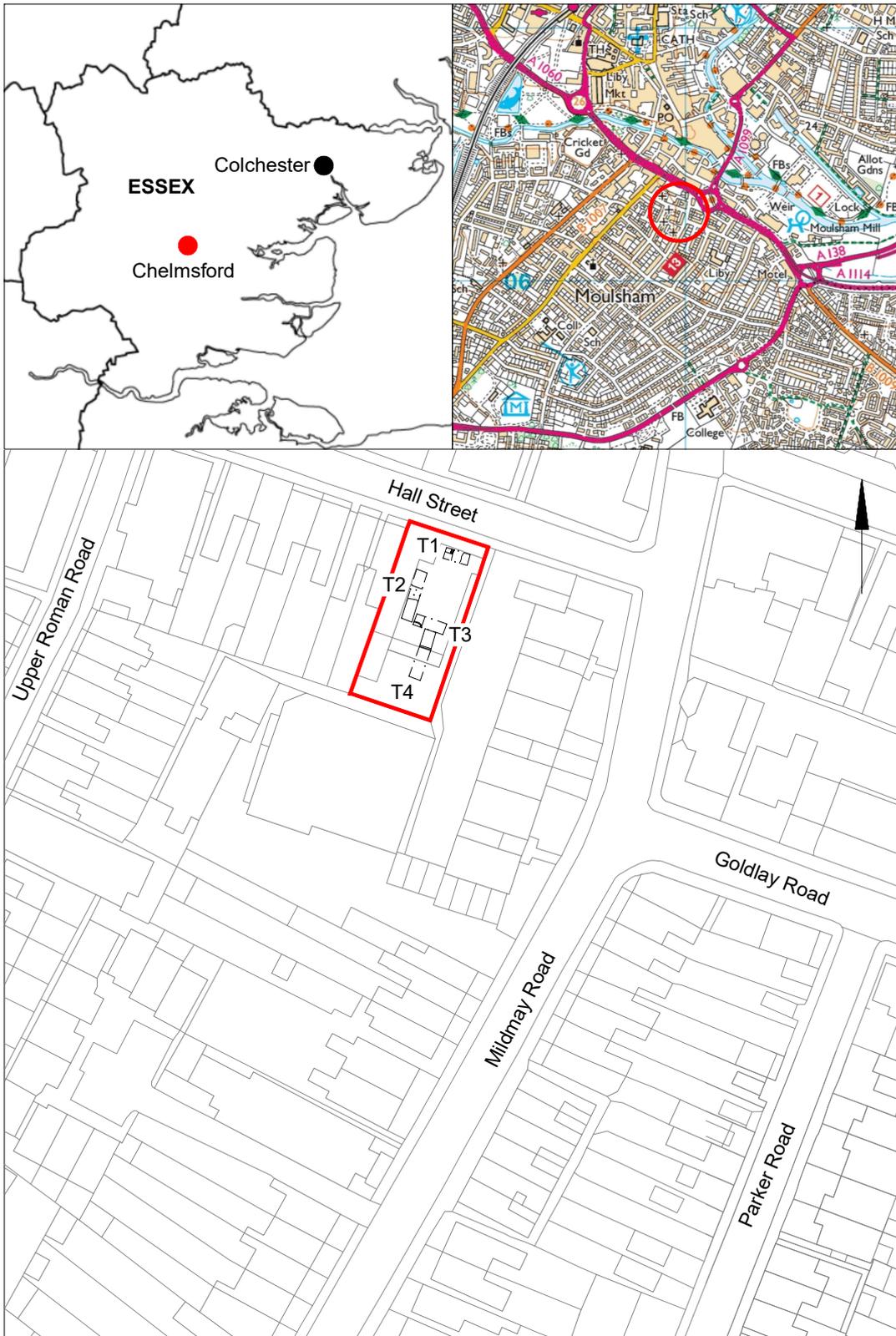
Context Number	Trench number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Make-up layer	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
L2	T4	-	Tarmac	-	Modern
L3	T1, T4	-	Demolition layer	Firm, moist medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silty-clay with very frequent stones and CBM pieces	Modern
L4	All	-	Accumulation layer	Firm, moist medium/dark green/grey/brown silty-clayey-loam with occasional CBM pieces	Undatable
L5	T2, T3, T4	4, 6	Accumulation layer	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silty-loam	3rd to early 4th century
L6	T3, T4	1, 5	Metalled surface	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and oyster shell flecks and 60% stones	Roman
L7	T1, T3	-	Crush	Firm, dry medium orange/yellow/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Modern
L8	T1	-	Levelling layer	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal and oyster shell flecks	Undatable
L9	T1	3	Metalled surface	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 60% stones	Mid 3rd century at the latest
L10	T1	-	Levelling layer	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-clay and 10% stones	Undatable
L11	T2	-	?Natural	Loose/soft, light/medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	?Post-glacial
F1	T1	-	Service	-	Modern
F2	T1	2	Pit/ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with 30% stones and 10% CBM pieces	Late 2nd to mid 3rd century
F3	T3	-	?Capped well	Constructed out of soft red bricks bound in white mortar capped with an iron plate covered in tar	Modern
F4	T2	-	Pit	Soft, wet medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Early 4th century at the latest

**Appendix 2 Pottery list**

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	M SW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wrd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	2	53	27										X											HZ					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	2	5	2.5							X	X													GX					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	12	12							X														GX					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	3	20	7																					GX	CAM 4067/H34-35			POSS OVERFIRED CZ, FOLDED BK	AD 180-250	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	4	4																					BSW					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	5	39	8	1	0	0																		GX	CAM 307/E2	0.12	180		AD 180/220-400	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	2	2																					CZ					AD 110/125-250/300	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	5	5										X											GX					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	3	29	10																					DJ					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	2	13	7																					GX					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	7	7	1	0	0																		BAEG	DRAG 31	0.04	280		AD 180-250	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	11	11																					WA					ROMAN	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	10	10	1	0	0							X											DJ	CAM 227/G19	0.11	160		AD 54-120	
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	5	5	1	0	0																		GX	CAM 108/H1-2?)	0.09	110		AD 44-130/140/200?	
L005	ACCUMULATION LAYER	6	3	1	20	20	1	0	0																		GX	CAM 303/B5.2	0.06	280		AD 200-320	
L006	METALLED SURFACE	1		2	213	107																						HZ					ROMAN
L006	METALLED SURFACE	1		1	10	10																					HZ OX					ROMAN	

**Appendix 3 CBM list**

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Trench	NR	GR.	M SW	Discard	Typology	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phis	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Date
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	35	35	X	RB		0																																ROMAN
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	2	491	246	X	RT		0																																ROMAN
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	94	94	X	RT		0																																ROMAN
F002	DITCH/PIT	2	1	1	24	24	X	BR		0																																18TH-20TH CENTURY
L005	ACCUMULATION LAYER	4	4	1	505	505	X	RB		0																																ROMAN
L005	ACCUMULATION LAYER	4	4	1	81	81	X	RT		0																																ROMAN
L005	ACCUMULATION LAYER	6	3	1	313	313	X	RB		0																																ROMAN
L005	ACCUMULATION LAYER	6	3	1	257	257	X	RB		0																																ROMAN
L005	ACCUMULATION LAYER	6	3	1	39	39	X	RBT		0																															ROMAN	
L005	ACCUMULATION LAYER	6	3	1	36	36	X	RT		0																															ROMAN	
L006	METALLED SURFACE	1		1	45	45	X	RI		0																																ROMAN
L006	METALLED SURFACE	1		1	202	202	X	RB		0																																ROMAN
L006	METALLED SURFACE	1		1	262	262	X	RB		0																																ROMAN
L006	METALLED SURFACE	1		1	24	24	X	RBT		0																																ROMAN
L006	METALLED SURFACE	1		1	2	2	X	RBT		0																																ROMAN
L009	METALING	3		1	207	207	X	RT		0																																ROMAN



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

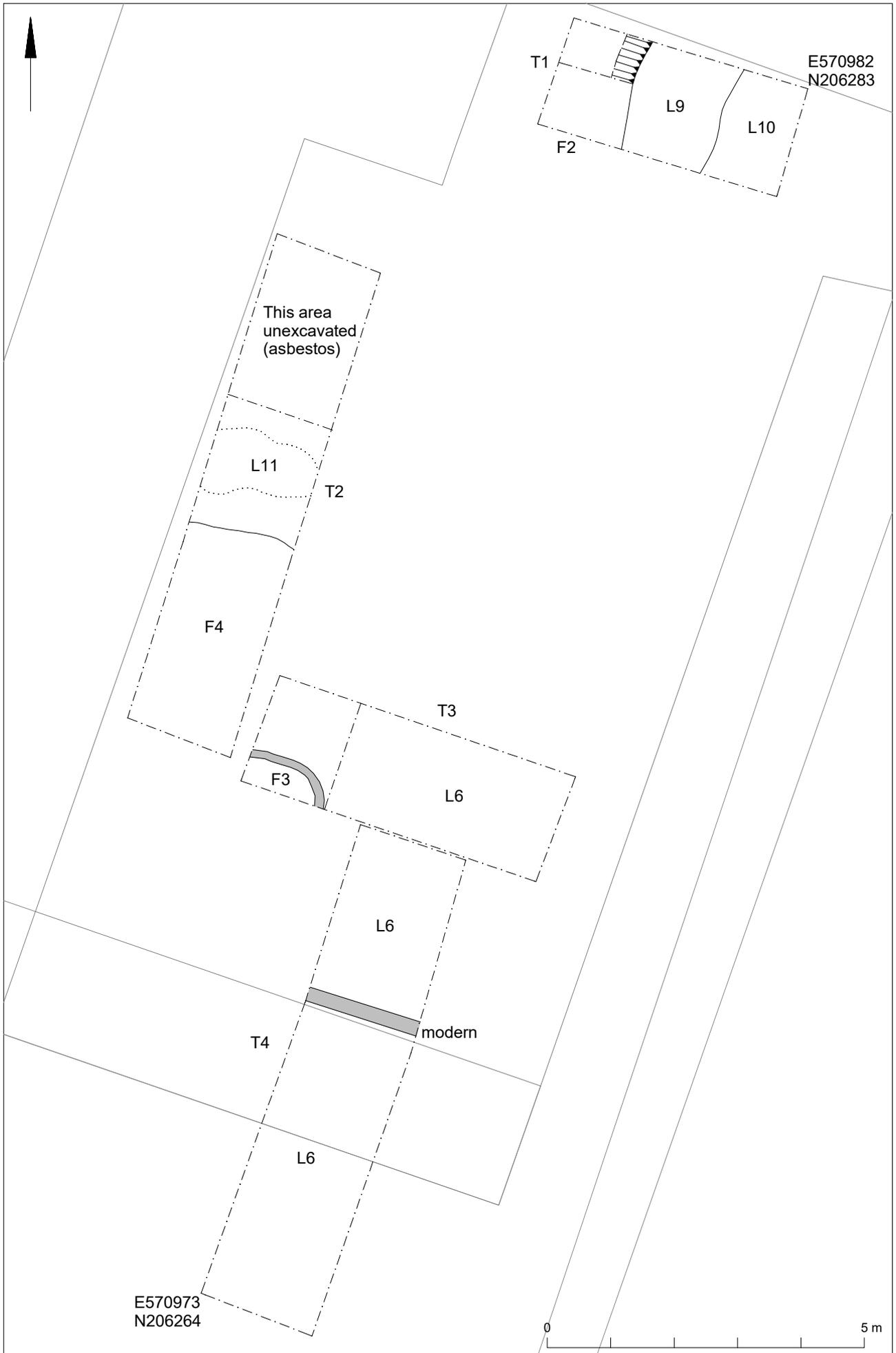


Fig 2 Results.

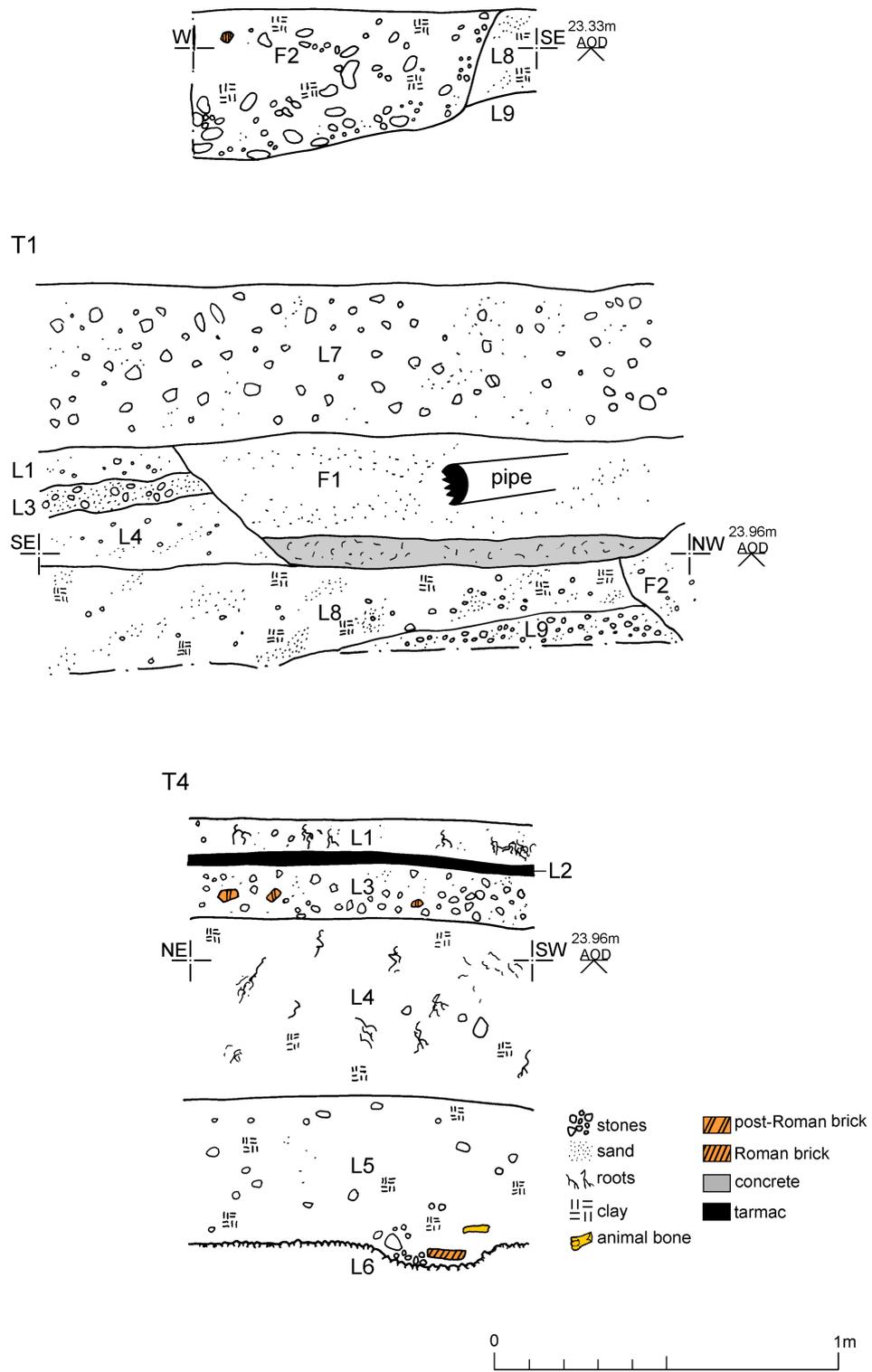


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

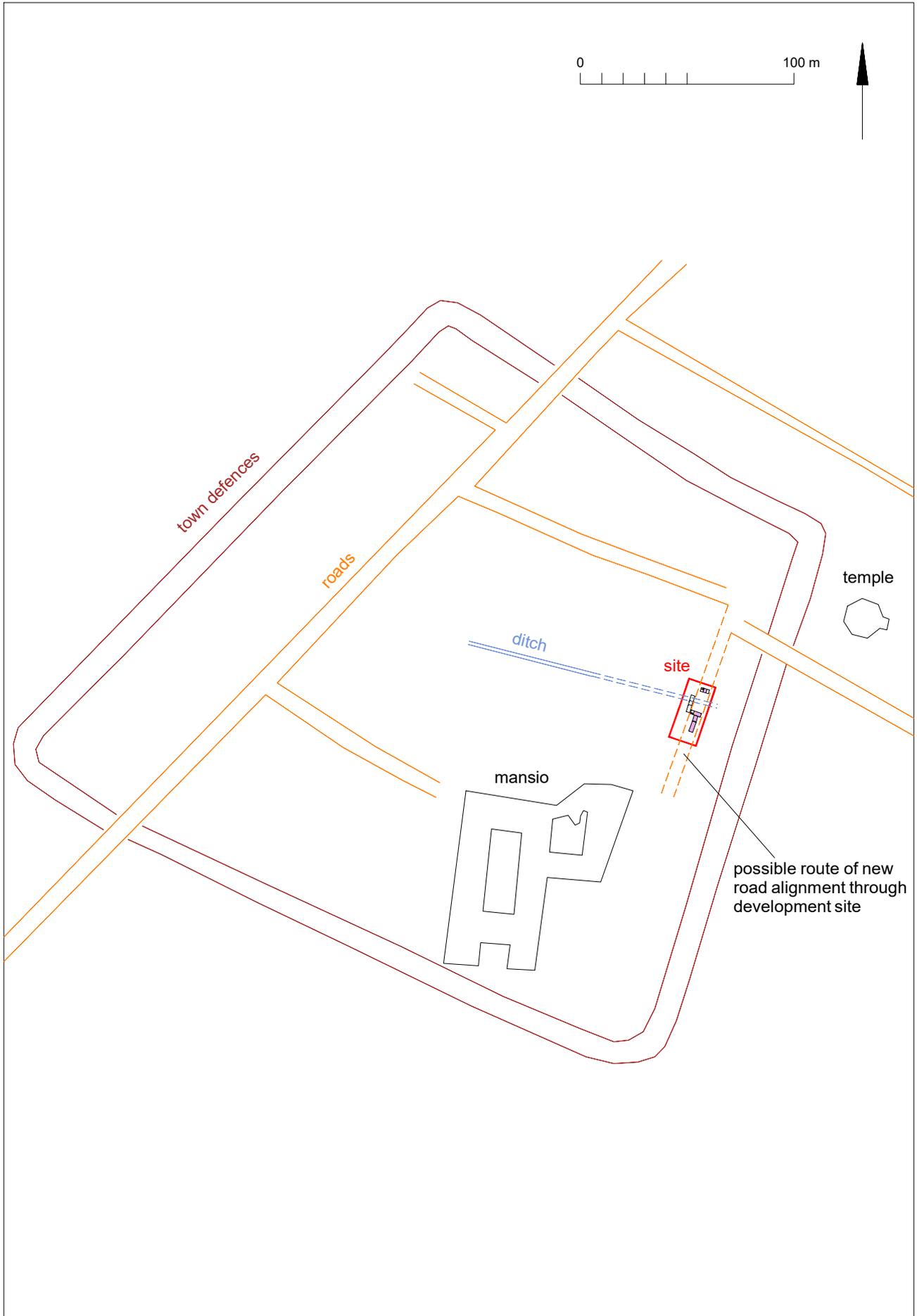


Fig 4 Current development site (red) with patches of metalling highlighted in pink. Shown in relation to plans of the Roman town of Caesaromagus from the late 1st century onwards (based on Drury 1988, Fig 2) with an updated road alignment to the north of the development site (based on Allen 2007, Fig 7). The projected route of the mansio ditch through the development site is dashed blue and the projected route of the potential new road alignment dashed orange.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-407573**

### Project details

Project name	Evaluation at Former Kids and Koffee, Hall Street, Chelmsford, Essex
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out at former Kids and Koffee, 10 Hall Street, Chelmsford, Essex, in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. The site lies within the Roman town of Caesaromagus and near to the site of an extra-mural Romano-Celtic temple and a Roman mansio bath house. Excavations revealed the series of Roman metalled surfaces. Situated either side of the presumptive course of the mansio boundary, which is projected to pass through the site, these surfaces may be unrelated, but alternatively, they may represent the remains of a Roman road which extends to form a junction with two Roman roads previously excavated to the north. Two Roman pits were uncovered, one of which produced evidence of domestic activity at the site during this period. A capped well which was probably associated with the nearby row of 19th-century houses was also excavated.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2021 End: 26-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/11b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHMER: 2020.089 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	CF96 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-407573 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	SERVICE CUT Modern
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD CHELMSFORD Former Kids and Koffee, Hall Road, Chelmsford
Postcode	CM2 0HG
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7097 0627 51.728535905629 0.475913576589 51 43 42 N 000 28 33 E Point

### Project creators

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

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Archive ID	CHMER: 2020.089
Physical Contents	""Metal","Ceramics""
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	CHMER: 2020.089
Digital Media available	""Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text""
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	CHMER: 2020.089
Paper Media available	""Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section""

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at former Kids and Koffee, 10 Hall Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0HG: January 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1632
Date	2021
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Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	24 February 2021

## OASIS:

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