

# Archaeological evaluation on land west of the Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8HB

March 2021



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**commissioned by Gary Jordan  
on behalf of Earlwood Properties**

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**CAT Report 1647**

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out on land west of Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth, Essex, in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. The settlement of St Osyth has medieval origins with historic maps showing buildings on the development site from the late 18th century onwards.*

*Archaeological evaluation revealed two Mesolithic or Neolithic/Early Neolithic flints from later-dated features and a prehistoric ditch which produced sherds of possible Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. Fragments of Roman brick/tile and medieval pottery were also recovered from later contexts.*

*Dating to the 19th century were brick foundations and a brick drain associated with a building shown on the 1840s tithe map and early OS maps of the site. Other features included two post-medieval pits, a post-medieval/modern pit/pond and two postholes, three modern pits and three undated features (two pits and a pit/ditch).*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land west of Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth, Essex which was carried out on 22nd March 2021. The work was commissioned by Gary Jordan on behalf of Earwood Properties, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in advance of the construction of three new detached dwellings with garages, access off Colchester Road and 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* written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

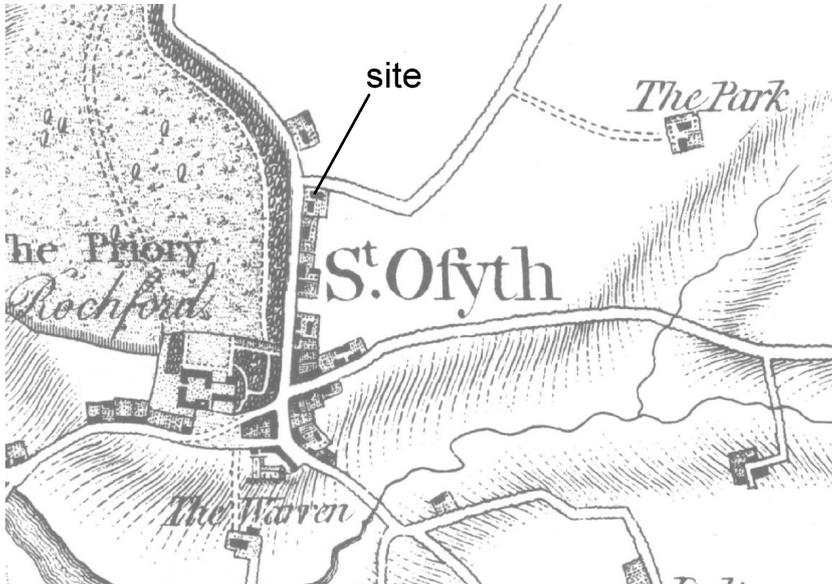
In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and 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 (Maps 1-2)

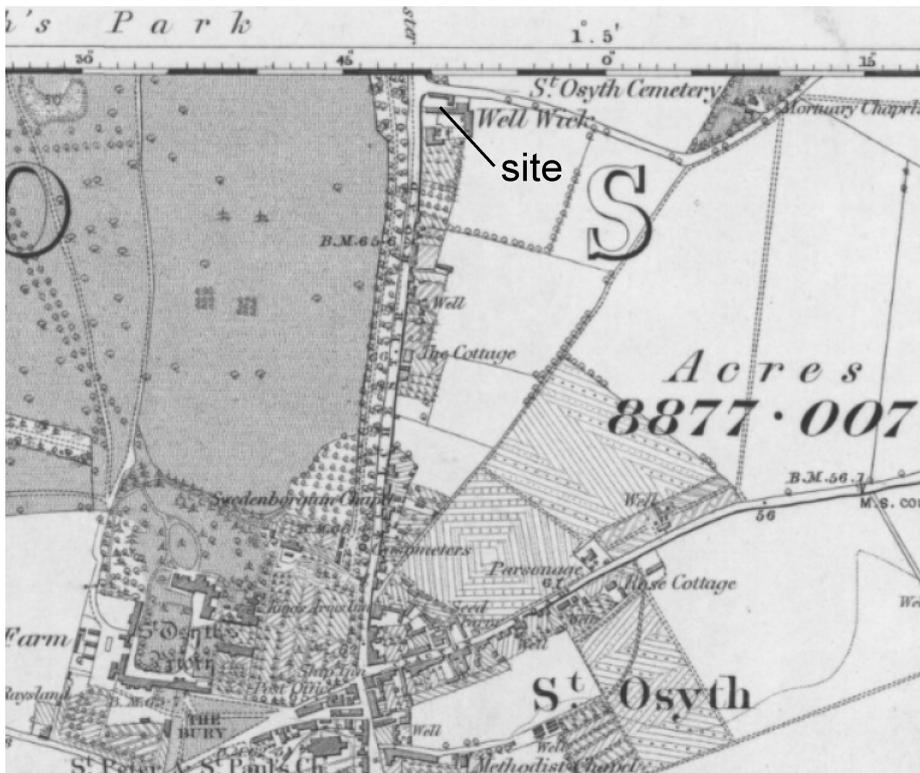
The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The EHER shows that the proposed development lies within the eastern edge of the St Osyth Conservation Area Boundary. The historic settlement of St Osyth is medieval in origin with settlement along Colchester Road dating from at least the 15th century. Opposite the site is a Historic England Grade II listed former Deer Park (EHER 7368) which surrounds the Scheduled Ancient Monument of St Osyth's Priory (EHER 4, NHLE no 1002193, Grade I listed). The priory was founded for the Austin Canons in 1121, became an Abbey in c 1150 and was suppressed in 1539. It came into the possession of Lord Darcy in 1553 who converted it into a house, destroying some parts and making additions.

Well Wick House (No.100 Colchester Road) is a 19th-century red brick house with its former coach house (No. 110 Colchester Road) to the northeast (ECC 2010, 26). Map regressions show that the Chapman and André map of 1777 depicts two buildings on or immediately surrounding the development site (Map 1).



**Map 1** Extract from the Chapman and André map of 1777, plate XV.



**Map 2** Extract of the OS six inch England and Wales, surveyed 1874, published 1880.

The 1840 tithe map shows five buildings on and immediately around the development site, all of which were under the same ownership as St Osyth's Priory (for plot see Fig 5). By 1874 the site is listed as Well Wick on the OS map (Map 2). The two buildings on the northern edge of the development site have been combined into one, the central east/west range extended and

joined to the building to the east to form a north/south range, with two smaller buildings also added (for plot see Fig 6).

The buildings on both the northern and southern edge of the development site had been demolished by the time of the 1896 OS map (Map 3) and the current Well Wick House had been built. Both the east/west and north/south ranges had also been reduced in size, with another small building added to the southeast corner of the development site. The north/south range was extended again by the 1920s, and all three buildings are still extant on the 1938 OS map. It is the north/south range that eventually becomes Coach House to the east of the development site.



**Map 2** Extract of the OS six inch England and Wales, surveyed 1896, published 1897.

In addition, an extensive cropmark complex is located to the north and east representing a multiperiod landscape (EHER 17039, 2937, 2971 and 2993), and a number of World War II defensive features were located in the immediate vicinity (EHER 21346 and 21348). Although destroyed there may be elements surviving below ground.

#### **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; Photographs 1-3)

Four trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

##### **Trench 1 (T1): T-shaped, 12m and 5m long by 1.8m wide**

The north/south section of T1 had to be shortened from the proposed 7m so that the current access road to Coach House was not blocked. The trench was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.21-0.25m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.09-0.15m thick) into natural sand (L3, encountered at c 0.4m below current ground level (bcgl)).



**Photograph 1** Trench 1, looking west.

Ditch F4 was orientated NNE to SSW. It was a shallow feature at c 1.0m wide by 0.19m deep, and produced ten sherds of possible Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, a fragment of baked clay and a piece of residual worked flint.

Pits F3, F6, F7 and F8 were all round- or oval-shaped features: F3, 0.53m by 0.4m and 0.1m deep; F6, 0.93m by 0.81m and 0.44m deep; F7, at least 0.74m by 0.38m and 0.43m deep; and F8, 0.93m by at least 0.83m and 0.6m deep. Pit F6 contained a fragment of modern brick that was discarded on site. The remaining pits were undated, though the fill of pit F8 was similar to other modern features on the site, and pit F3 cut ditch F4.

Postholes F2 (0.46m by 0.28m and 0.16m deep) and F5 (0.38m by 0.32m and 0.1m deep) were sub-rectangular in shape, and were probably part of an old fence of post-medieval/modern date. The only finds recovered from F2 were fragments of baked clay.

Modern pit F1 was not excavated.

#### **Trench 2 (T2): 12m long by 1.8m wide**

Trench 2 was moved slightly further to the south to avoid the access road and was extended to 12m instead of the proposed 7m. It was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.22-0.28m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.25m thick) into natural sand (L3, encountered at c 0.45m bcgl).

Three sets of brick wall foundations, all numbered F11, were present within the trench. The foundations consisted of a double row of unfrosted bricks (c 0.3m wide), three courses deep, set into mortar, with the bricks dating from the 18th to early 19th century. The far western of

these walls was accidentally removed during machining but was visible in section, this has been dashed on Fig 2.

Modern pit F13 was not excavated.



**Photograph 2** Trench 2 showing brick foundations F11, looking west.

### **Trench 3 (T3): 8m long by 1.8m wide**

Trench 3 was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.1-0.25m thick) and two layers of modern make-up/accumulation (L4, c 0.18-0.3m thick and L5, c 0.2m thick) into natural sand (L3, encountered at c 0.45-0.75m bcgl).

Pit F9 (2.0m by at least 1.0m and over 0.92m deep) contained pottery dating to the 18th century along with fragments of peg-tile and residual fragments of Roman brick/tile and medieval pottery. Similarly, pit F12 (0.78m diameter by 0.14m deep) produced a fragment of brick of probable late 18th to 19th century date and a residual fragment of Roman tile.

Brick drain F10 was aligned NNE to SSW. It was 0.33m wide with a 0.22m wide channel and was made from unfrosted bricks of late 18th to 19th century date. It had been truncated to the north but was laid deeper to the south meaning that the water would have ran in this direction. The drain is most likely related to the building (F11) recorded in Trench 2.



**Photograph 3** Brick drain F10, looking south.

**Trench 4 (T4): three sections totalling 12.5m long by 1.8m wide**

Trench 4 was largely located within the backfill of a large pit or pond (F14) and was excavated in three sections rather than as one whole trench. Trench T4a (see Fig 2) located the northern edge of F14. Trenches T4b and T4c were both located within F14. The sondage in T4b and trench T4c were both dug to a depth of 1.2m bcgl where excavation ceased due to safe working depths. The full size and depth of F14 was not established.

Most of T4 was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.46m thick) and two layers of modern make-up/accumulation (L2, c 0.4m thick and L3, c 0.35 thick) into the backfill of F14. The upper fill of F14 was formed of redeposited silty-sand (L6, 0.8m thick), which sealed a mid brown/grey sandy-silt (L7, over 0.35m thick). Both L5 and L6 contained fragments of modern ceramic building material (discarded on site).

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramics

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation uncovered 42 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 5,759g and 0.08 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 137g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	21	130	6	0.08
CBM	21	5,629	268	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0.08</b>

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

This material was recovered from six features although most of it came from ditch F4 and pit F9 (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Posthole	7	9	1
F4	Ditch	11	53	5
F9	Pit	18	482	27
F10	Brick drain	1	2,306	2,306
F11	Brick foundation	1	2,588	2,588
F12	Pit	4	321	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>137</b>

**Table 2** Quantities of pottery and CBM by feature

### Prehistoric pottery

Ditch F4 produced 10 sherds of handmade prehistoric pottery with a weight of only 11g. Most of this material is reduced with black cores and lighter dark brown surfaces and is tempered with common fine sand and rare flint (HMSF). Rare sherds were nearly temperless except for some fine silver mica and rare flint. This material is difficult to date given the small sample size and the lack any diagnostic sherds although it is possible that this assemblage dates to the later prehistoric period and to the Early and Middle Iron Age.

### Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (Cotter 2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 3). There was 11 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 119g and 0.08 vessels (Table 4). All of this material was recovered from pit F9 which contained a variety of medieval and post-medieval pottery. The latest material is a sherd of Staffordshire-type white stoneware (fabric F47) dating to the 18th century and a Staffordshire-type slipware (fabric F50) press-moulded dish with a piecrust rim (0.03) also of 18th century date. There was also a small cooking pot with a flanged rim (EVE: 0.05) in Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating to the 14th-15th centuries (Cotter 2000, 140 fig. 91 no. 123-125).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F21	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F22	Heddingham ware	c 1140-1325/1350
F36	London-type ware	mid/late 11th-late 14th century
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware	1725-1775
F50	Staffordshire-type slipware	1680-1800

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

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	1	16	16	0.00
F21	Colchester-type ware	2	21	11	0.05
F22	Heddingham ware	1	7	7	0.00
F36	London-type ware	2	19	10	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1	23	23	0.00
F47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware	1	4	4	0.00

F50	Staffordshire-type slipware	3	24	8	0.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.08</b>

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

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

There is a variety of Roman and post-Roman CBM with 21 sherds with a weight of 5,629g (Table 5) which was recovered from six features (Table 6). Sherds of Roman brick and tile were recovered from pits F9 and F12. Post-Roman brick (un-frogged) and peg-tile were recovered from pit F9, brick drain F10, brick foundation F11 and pit F12.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Roman</i>				
RB	Roman brick	1	51	51
RT	Roman tegula	2	203	102
<i>Post-Roman</i>				
BR	Brick	5	5,154	1,031
PT	Peg-tile	2	168	84
<i>Undated</i>				
	Baked clay	11	53	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>5,629</b>	<b>268</b>

**Table 5** Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Posthole	7	9	1
F4	Ditch	1	42	42
F9	Pit	7	363	52
F10	Brick drain	1	2,306	2306
F11	Brick foundation	1	2,588	2588
F12	Pit	4	321	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>5,629</b>	<b>268</b>

**Table 6** Quantities of CBM by feature

### Conclusion

Table 7 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. Ditch F4 perhaps dates to the early or middle Iron Age while pit F9, brick drain F10, brick foundation F11 and perhaps also pit F12, date to the 18th century.

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date Approx.
F2	Posthole	-	-	Baked clay	?
F4	Ditch	HMSF HMF	-	Baked clay	?Early-Middle Iron Age
F9	Pit	-	F13, F21 cooking pot, F22, F36, F40, F47, F50 press moulded dish	RB, RT, PT, baked clay	18th century
F10	Brick drain	-	-	BR (un-frogged)	18th-early 19th century

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date Approx.
F11	Brick foundation	-	-	BR (un-frogged)	18th-early 19th century
F12	Pit	-	-	BR	18th-early 19th century?

**Table 7** Approximate dates for the individual features

## 6.2 Worked flint

*by Adam Wightman*

Two worked flints and a piece of burnt flint were recovered as residual finds from ditch F4 and pit F2.

F4 (finds no. 2)

- 1) One burnt flint, reddened with crazed white areas.
- 2) Side scraper on a small hard-hammer flake with a plunge fracture at the distal end. Semi-abrupt scraper retouch on the left lateral edge forming a convex scraping edge. Probably Mesolithic or Neolithic in date.

F9 (finds no. 3)

Small blade/short flake probably detached with a hard-hammer following extensive preparation of the striking platform. There is a retouched notch on the right lateral edge removed from the ventral face with a long narrow spall removed from the distal end of the notch creating a truncation burin (with a single-angle removal). This tool is likely to have been used for engraving or preparing antler or bone tools and is likely to date to the Mesolithic or possibly the Early Neolithic.

## 6.3 Glass

*by Laura Pooley*

A fragment of post-medieval glass (33g) came from F11 (finds no.5). The fragment is from the push-up base of an olive green bottle.

## 7 Conclusion (Figs 5-7)

Archaeological evaluation on land west of Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth revealed several phases of activity on the development site. The earliest phase is represented by two worked flints found as residual finds in later-dated features. Both flints date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic/Early Neolithic period. The earliest feature present on the site is ditch F4 which produced ten sherds of prehistoric pottery of possible Early to Middle Iron Age date. Fragments of both Roman brick/tile and medieval pottery were also recovered from later contexts.

Figures 5, 6 and 7 show the results of the current evaluation in relation to buildings shown on the 1840 tithe map (Fig 5), the 1874 OS map (Fig 6) and the 1896 and 1921 OS maps (Fig 7). These figures show that the foundations recorded in Trench 2 are a part of an east/west orientated building that dates from at least 1840. The foundations are internal and likely to be plinths for a timber-frame building. The brick drain in Trench 3 is probably associated with the building and drains to the south, possibly heading towards one of the small buildings in the southeastern corner of the development site which is marked with a P for pump on the mapping (see Fig 6 for a possible alignment). Little can be currently determined about the function of the east/west building, all we know is that it was originally a part of Well Wick which had a coach house situated further to the east. None of the trenching was located over any of the other buildings shown on mapping of the area, so it is impossible to determine the survival of any buried remains associated with these other structures.

There is no pond (F14) present on any of the maps of the development site. Figures 5 and 6 appear to show that it would be too close to buildings to have been in existence for much of the 19th century, and therefore if it is a pond it is likely to be of 20th century date. Also present on the site were two post-medieval pits, two post-medieval/modern postholes, three modern pits and three undated features (two pits and a pit/ditch).

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Gary Jordan and Earlwood Properties for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with S Carter and R Mathieson. Figures are by L Pooley and S Carter. 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>

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 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd
CAT	2021	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</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>
Cotter, J	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85.</i> Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd
ECC	2010	St Osyth: Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan. Downloaded 30.4.2021: <a href="https://www.tendringdc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/planning/heritage%2C%20conservation%20%26%20trees/conservation%20areas/StOsythCAAppraisal.pdf">https://www.tendringdc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/planning/heritage%2C%20conservation%20%26%20trees/conservation%20areas/StOsythCAAppraisal.pdf</a>
ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for archaeological trial trenching on land west of Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth</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)
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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

## 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
ECCH EA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EH ER	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

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

**Finds:** Part of one box

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1647)

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 1647)

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 Colchester Museum under reference STOCR21.

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### **Distribution list:**

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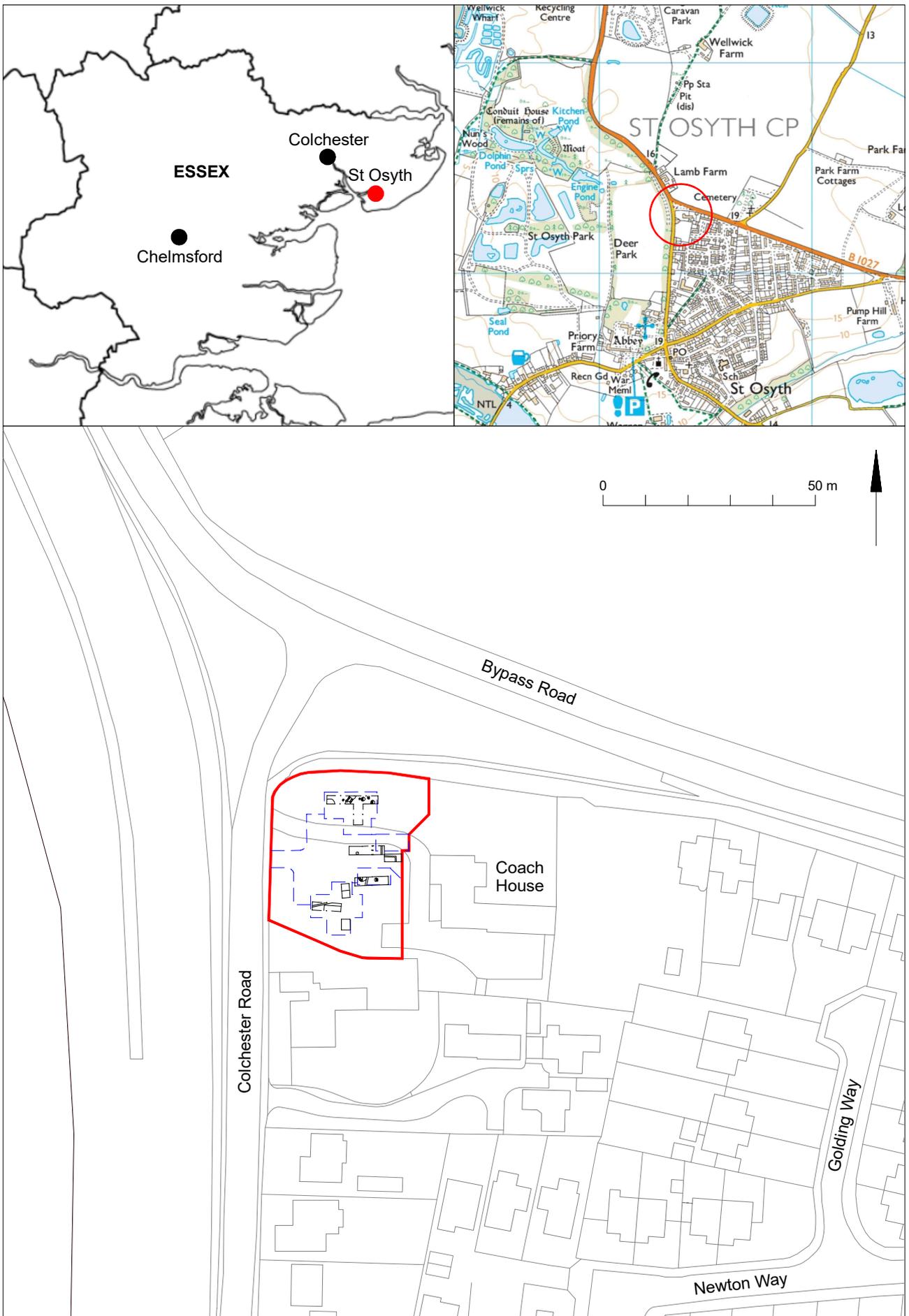
Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 8.4.2021

## Appendix 1 Context list

Trench no.	Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
All	L1	-	Topsoil	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 25%	Modern
T1, T2	L2	-	Subsoil	Soft moist light grey/brown silty sand	Undated
All	L3	-	Natural	Soft moist light/medium yellow/orange sand	Post-glacial
T3, T4	L4	-	Make-up/ accumulation	Orange/brown very gravelly sand	Modern
T3, T4	L5	-	Make-up/ accumulation	Dark grey very gravelly sand	Modern
T3, T4	L6	-	Upper fill of pit/ pond F14	Redeposited mid orange/brown silty-sand with occasional brick and CBM fragments, seals L7	Modern
T3, T4	L7	-	Fill of pit/pond F14	Mid brown/grey sandy-silt again with CBM flecks and fragments	Modern
T1	F1	-	Pit	Firm moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 25%	Modern
T1	F2	1	Posthole	Soft moist light grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	?Post-medieval/ modern
T1	F3	-	Pit	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
T1	F4	2	Ditch	Soft moist light grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Prehistoric
T1	F5	-	Posthole	Soft dry light/medium green/grey sandy silt	?Post-medieval/ modern
T1	F6	-	Pit	Soft dry medium grey/brown sandy silt	Modern
T1	F7	-	Pit or ditch terminus	Soft dry light grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
T1	F8	-	Pit	Soft dry medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
T3	F9	3	Pit	Soft moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Post-medieval, 18th-century
T3	F10	-	Brick drain	Brick lined drain.	Post-medieval, late 18th-19th century
T2	F11	5	Foundation	Brick foundation, unfrogged brick, three courses set in mortar	Post-medieval, late 18th-19th century
T3	F12	4	Pit	Firm moist medium loamy sand	Post-medieval, late 18th-19th century
T2	F13	-	Pit	-	Modern
T4	F14	-	Pit/pond	See L6 and L7	?Modern





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

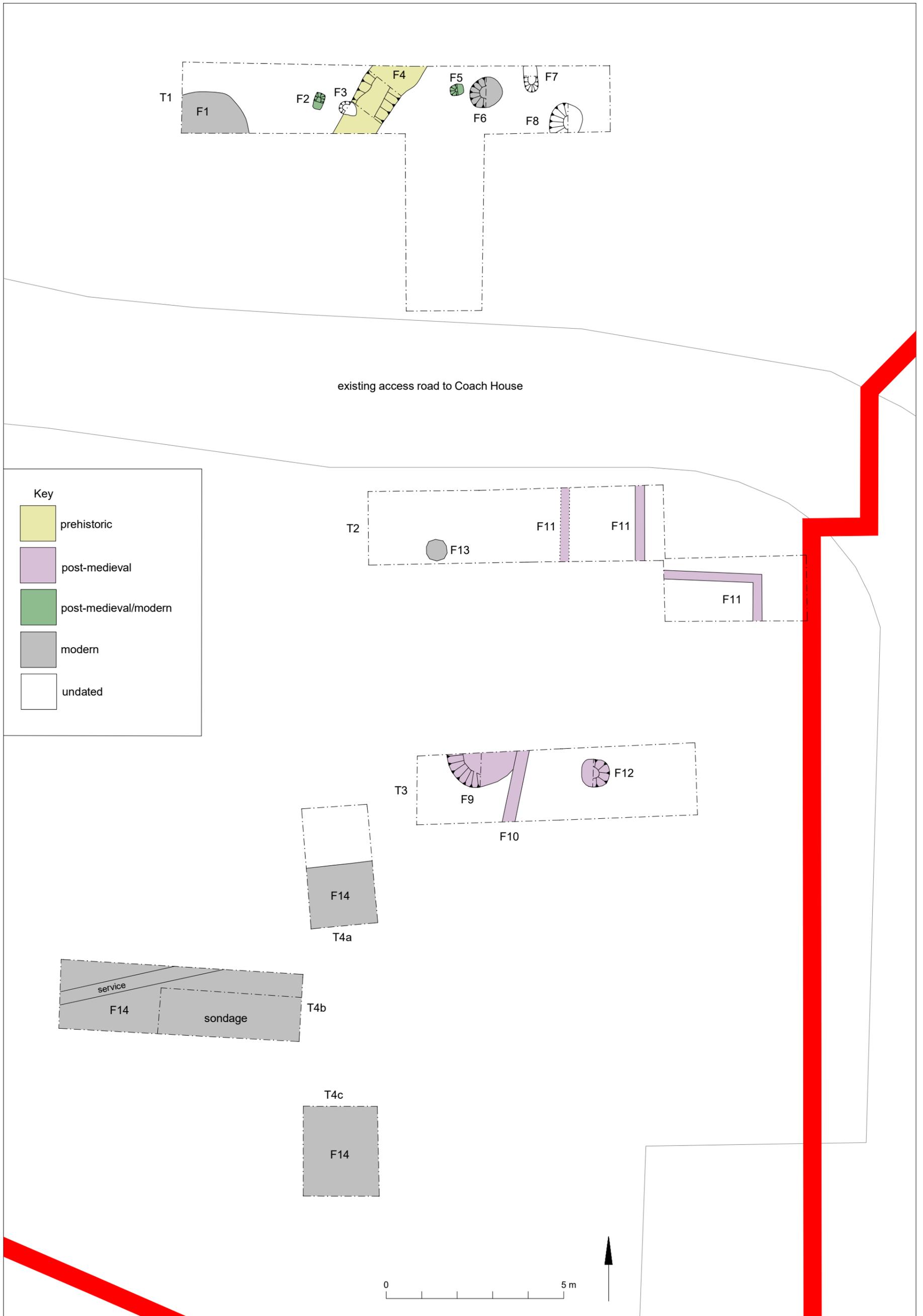


Fig 2 Results

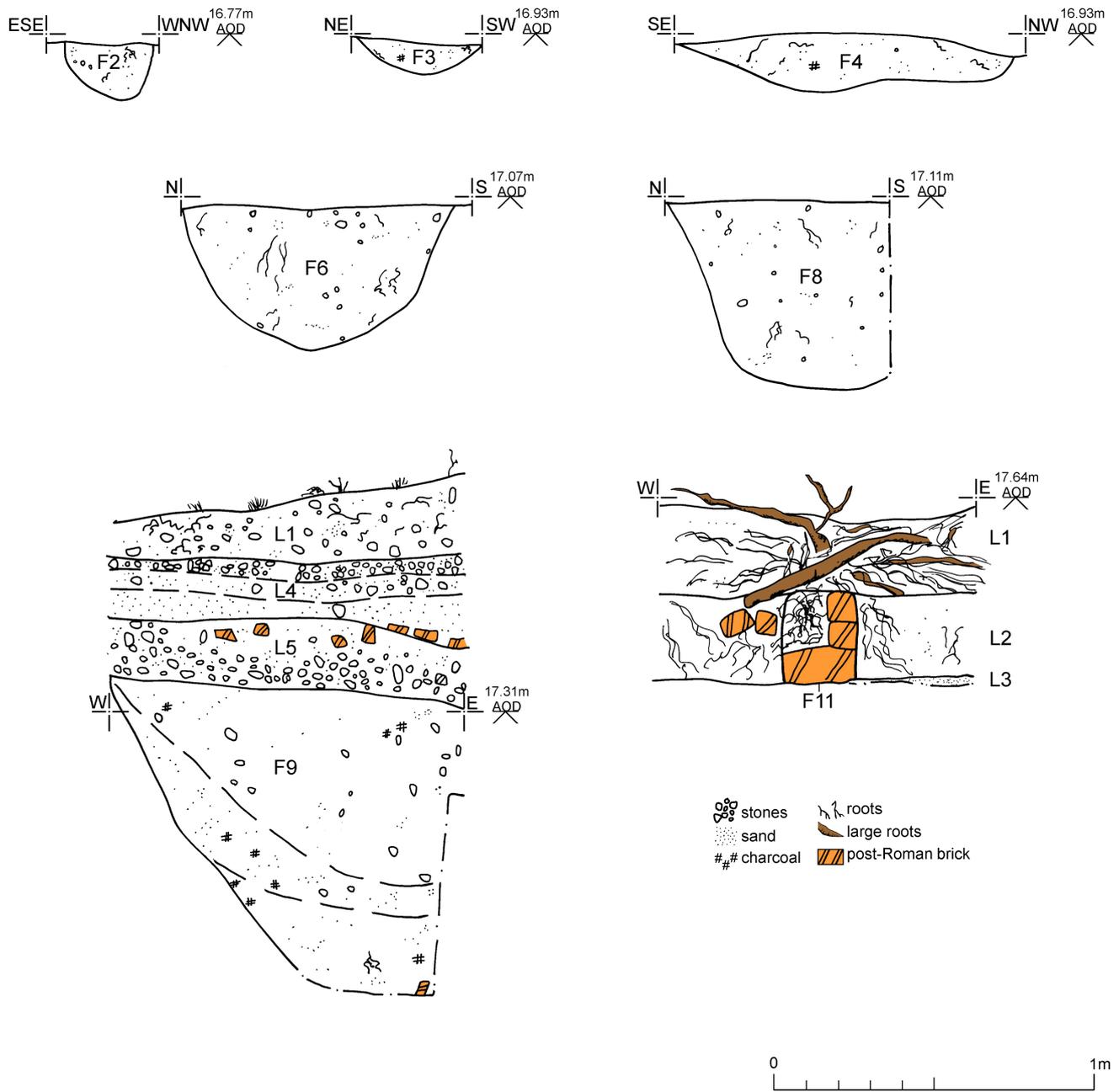


Fig 3 Feature sections.

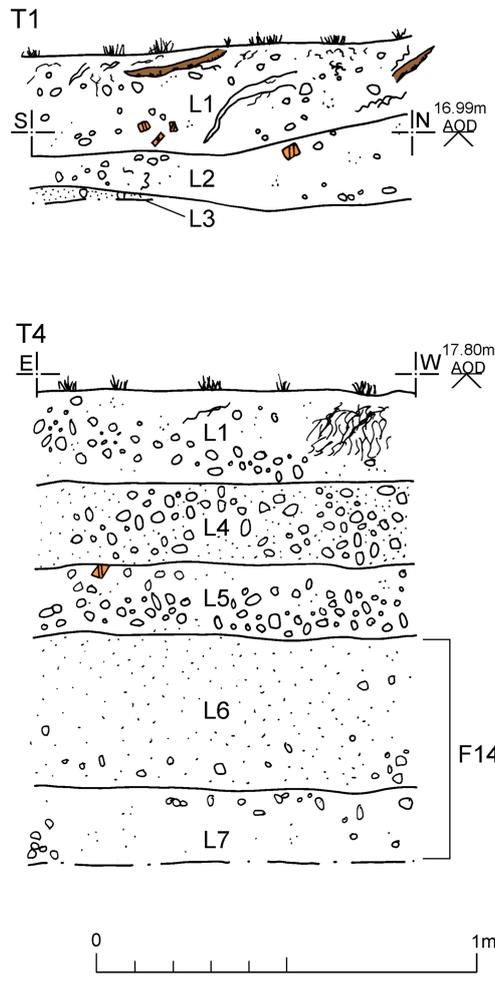


Fig 4 Representative sections.

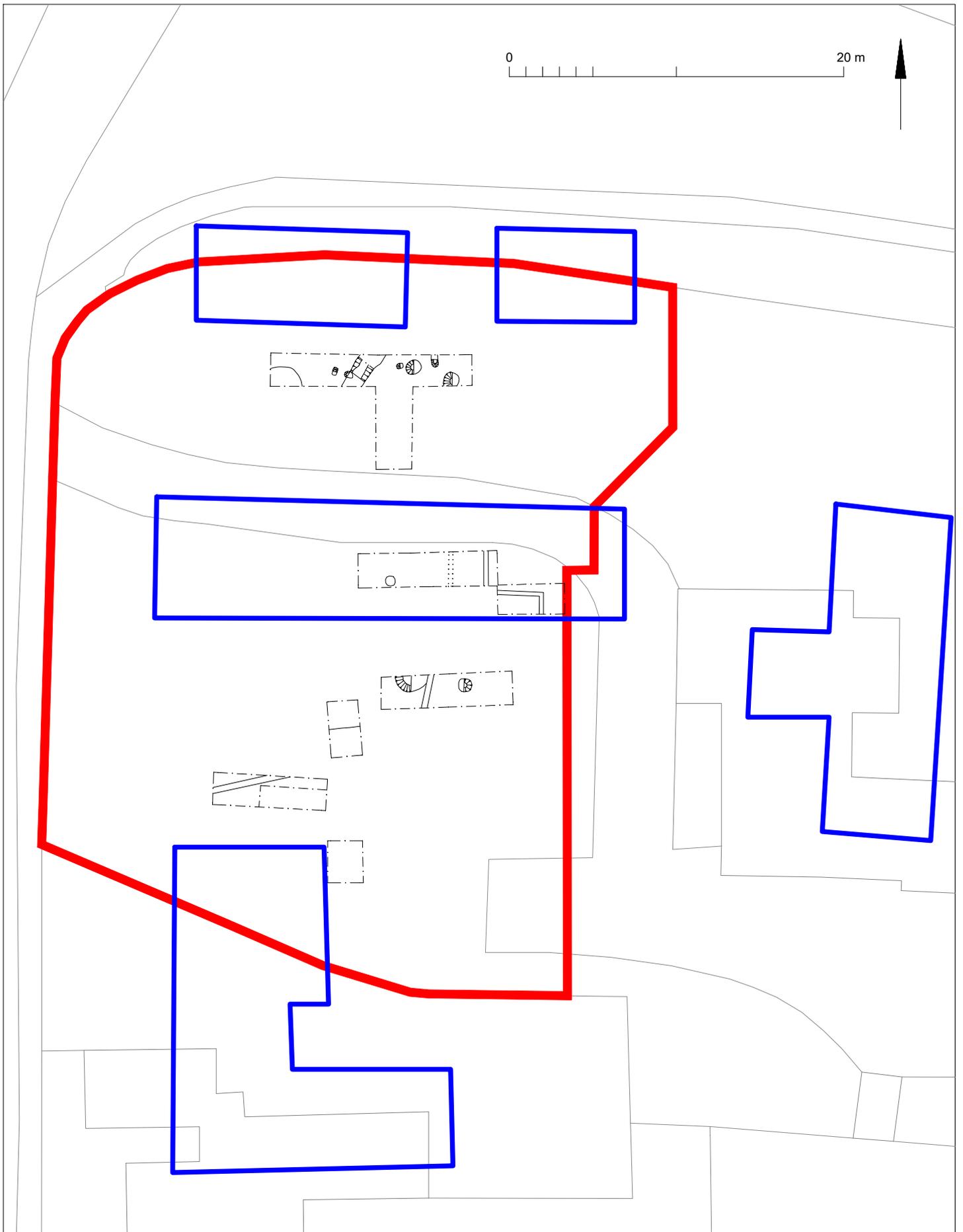


Fig 5 Results shown in relation to buildings (in blue) on the 1840 tithe map



Fig 6 Results shown in relation to buildings (in green) on the 1874 OS map



Fig 7 Results shown in relation to buildings (in orange) on the 1896 and 1921 OS maps

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-390138**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land west of the Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8HB.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out on land west of Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth, Essex, in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. The settlement of St Osyth has medieval origins with historic maps showing buildings on the development site from the late 18th century onwards. Archaeological evaluation revealed two Mesolithic or Neolithic/Early Neolithic flints from later-dated features and a prehistoric ditch which produced sherds of possible Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. Fragments of Roman brick/tile and medieval pottery were also recovered from later contexts. Dating to the 19th century were brick foundations and a brick drain associated with a building shown on the 1840s tithe map and early OS maps of the site. Other features included two post-medieval pits, a post-medieval/modern pit/pond and two postholes, three modern pits and three undated features (two pits and a pit/ditch).
Project dates	Start: 22-03-2021 End: 22-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	19/00929/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/02d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	STOCR21 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	BRICK FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT/POND Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT/POND Modern
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING ST OSYTH land west of the Coach House, 110 Colchester Road
Postcode	CO16 8HB
Study area	0.13 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 12365 16293 51.804322384961 1.080663422901 51 48 15 N 001 04 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16.8m Max: 17.15m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC

Project design originator Emma Holloway  
Project director/manager Chris Lister  
Project supervisor Mark Baister  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Physical Archive ID STOCR21  
Physical Contents "Ceramics"; "Worked stone/lithics"  
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Digital Archive ID STOCR21  
Digital Contents "other"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"; "Survey"; "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Paper Archive ID STOCR21  
Paper Contents "other"  
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material"; "Photograph"; "Report"; "Section"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological evaluation on land west of the Coach House, 110 Colchester Road, St Osyth, Essex, CO16 8HB: March 2021  
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