

Archaeological evaluation on land at Watch House Green, Felsted, Essex, CM6 3EF

April 2021



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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Watch House Green, Felsted, Essex, in advance of the construction of four new dwellings. The site is located east of a 17th-century timber-framed house (The Watch House) and to the southeast of a 16th-century timber-framed barn. Nearby evaluation works have uncovered features dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval period.

In total twelve cut features (eleven ditches and one post-hole) and a metalled surface were identified in this evaluation. The predominant phase of activity present was from the Roman period, except three ditches and post-hole that were post-medieval or later in date.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Watch House Green, Felsted, Essex which was carried from the 21st to the 22nd April 2021. The work was commissioned by Darren Stevens on behalf of Dengie Construction Ltd, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in advance of the construction of four new detached dwellings with garages and access off Braintree Road.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Katie Lee-Smith advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Brief for *Archaeological trial trenching and excavation on Land at Watch House Green, Felsted* written by Katie Lee-Smith (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 site lies in an area of known archaeological remains. It is located to the east of The Watch House, a 17th-century or earlier timber-framed house (EHER 37001) and to the southeast of a 16th-century timber-framed barn associated with the house (EHER 370000). Both buildings are listed. The site is also located to the north/northwest of an area of recorded cropmarks which include a square enclosure, linear features and pits (EHER 1356).

An archaeological evaluation c 300m to the north of the site revealed a Roman ditch, medieval ditches, gullies and pits, and post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches (EHER 49073). Another evaluation c 350m northeast revealed medieval, post-medieval and undated ditches (EHER 49494).

4 Aims

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)

Five trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All trenches were 20m long by 1.8m wide, unless stated below. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

The trenches were cut through three layers, modern topsoil (L1, c 0.13-0.31m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.14-0.36m thick) onto natural sand (L3, encountered at c 0.39-0.55m below current ground level (bcgl)). In trench 5 a thin layer of Roman accumulation (L4, c 0.03m-0.05m thick) was encountered between L2 and L3.

Trench 1 (T1)

Located in the south-east end of the trench, ditch F1 was Roman in date and produced a single sherd of pottery. It was orientated ENE/WSW and had a shallow U-shaped profile that was 0.98m wide and 0.25m deep.



Photograph 1 F1 Sx – looking E

Trench 2 (T2)

Two ditches and one post-hole were excavated in T2. Both ditches were aligned NE/SW, F5 likely represents a later re-cut of F3. F3 was 1.40m wide and 0.25m deep and F5 was V-shaped and 1.17m wide and 0.54m deep. Peg-tile recovered from the fill of F3 dated it to the medieval/post-medieval period. The profile of F3 could not be ascertained due to the relationship with F5. Glass and an iron nail dated F5 to the 19th-20th century in date. A single piece of residual Roman pottery was also recovered from F5.

Post-hole F4 was sealed by ditch F3, it had a flat base and steep break of slope. It was not fully exposed due to the section of F3 but the excavated area was 0.38m by 0.25m and 0.18m deep. Small fragments of CBM were recovered from the fill dating it to the medieval/post-medieval period.

Trench 3 (T3): 25m long by 1.8m wide

Roman ditch F2 was on a NE/SW orientation and had a wide U-shaped profile. It was 1.02m wide and 0.24m deep and is likely to be the same as F6 in T4. Two fragments of Roman tile and nine sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill.

Trench 4 (T4)

Two ditches were recorded in T4. F6 was Roman in date and produced 20 sherds of pottery. It had a U-shaped profile that was 0.81m wide and 0.29m deep. On a NE /SW orientation, F6 is likely a continuation of F2 in T3.

F11 was NNW /SSE orientated and post-medieval in date. The profile was U-shaped measuring 1.82m wide and 0.66m deep. Eight sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill, as well as a large quantity of peg-tile and brick. F11 truncated F6.

Trench 5 (T5)

Four ditches, one gully and a metallated surface were uncovered in T5, all Roman in date. In the NW end of the trench ditches F8 and F9 were uncovered. Ditch F8 (c 1.85m wide and 0.18m deep) was wide and shallow with a flat base and a NE/SW alignment. F9 was E/W orientated with a U-shaped profile that was 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep. Both produced a small quantity of Roman pottery.



Photograph 2 F7, L4 and L5 – looking SW

Ditches F7 and F10 and gully F12 were cut into a metallated surface (L5/L6, c 0.05m thick). Thirty-two sherds of pottery were recovered from the surface of L5/L6 plus a small quantity of Roman CBM, including a flue-tile fragment. The metallated surface was over 8.9m wide and was possibly aligned NW/SW, although this is not certain as only one edge was uncovered.

F7 had a wide U-shaped profile that was 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep and was orientated NE/SW. The sites largest assemblage of pottery (89 sherds) was recovered from F7, along with a roller stamped flue-tile fragment (photograph 4) and a Roman nummus of Constantius II. F10 was on a ESE/WSW alignment with wide U-shape profile (c 0.79m wide and 0.29m deep) and produced a small pottery assemblage and a copper-alloy ring. Gully terminus F12 was NNE/SSW orientated with a shallow flat-based profile 0.39m wide and 0.04m deep.



Photograph 3 T5 trench shot – looking N

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramics

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 275 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just under 5kg and EVE of 2.64 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 18g.

| Ceramic material | No. | % | Weight (g) | % | MSW (g) | EVE |
|------------------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Pottery | 215 | 78.2% | 1,800 | 36.3% | 8 | 2.64 |
| CBM | 60 | 21.8% | 3,162 | 63.7% | 53 | - |
| All | 275 | | 4,962 | | 18 | 2.64 |

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

Pottery and CBM was recovered from 16 contexts including 12 features and four layers (Table 2). A large proportion of the pottery and CBM came from the ditch F7 and the ditch F11.

| Context | Description | No. | Weight (g) | MSW (g) |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| F1 | LINEAR/DITCH | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| F2 | DITCH | 11 | 74 | 7 |
| F3 | LINEAR | 2 | 29 | 15 |
| F4 | ? POST HOLE | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| F5 | DITCH | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| F6 | DITCH | 20 | 206 | 10 |
| F7 | DITCH | 103 | 1,488 | 14 |
| F8 | DITCH | 23 | 272 | 12 |
| F9 | LINEAR | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| F10 | DITCH | 11 | 58 | 5 |
| F11 | DITCH | 50 | 2,129 | 43 |
| F12 | GULLY | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| L2 | SUBSOIL | 2 | 233 | 117 |
| L4 | ACCUMULATION LAYER | 6 | 23 | 4 |
| L5 | METALLING | 17 | 140 | 8 |
| L6 | METALLING | 21 | 265 | 13 |
| Total | | 275 | 4,962 | 18 |

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and contexts.

Roman Pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) and the vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487) supplement with vessel forms from the Chelmsford type series (Going 1987). 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 |
|-------------|---|---|
| BA | Unid. Gaulish samian | Mid-1st-early/mid-3rd century AD |
| BASG | South Gaulish plain samian | Mid-1st-late 1st century AD |
| BACG | Central Gaulish plain samian | 2nd century AD |
| BAEG | Eastern Gaulish plain samian | Mid-2nd-early/mid-3rd century AD |
| BSW | Black surface ware | Roman |
| DJ | Coarse oxidised and related wares | Roman (primarily mid-1st to 2nd century AD) |
| EA | Nene Valley colour-coated wares | Mid-3rd-4th century AD |
| GA | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 | Early 2nd-4th century AD |
| GB | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 | Early 2nd-3rd century AD |
| GX | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares | Roman |
| HD | Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares | 4th century AD |
| HZ | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | Late Iron Age to AD 200/300 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|
| HZ OX | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares | Late Iron Age to AD 200/300 |
| KX | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware | Early 2nd-4th century AD |
| TZ (Col.) | Mortaria, Colchester | Mid-1st to early 3rd century AD |
| WA | Silvery micaceous wares | Roman |
| WC | Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares | Roman |

Table 3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

There were 207 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 1.7kg (Table 6) and 2.55 vessels according to the rim EVE (Tables 4-5). The mean sherd is relatively low at 8g and the material is heavily fragmented. Some of the Roman pottery has been affected by the soil conditions and the external surfaces are abraded and/or lost. The samian pottery has been particularly badly affected and lost most of its slipped surfaces.

Roman pottery was recovered from nine features and four layers. The largest assemblage is the 89 sherds with a weight of 729g and EVE of 0.83 from ditch F7 followed by ditch F8 with 22 sherds with a weight of 262g and EVE of 0.48 (Table 6).

| Fabric Group | Fabric description | No. | Weight (g) | MSW (g) | EVE |
|--------------|---|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| BA | Unid. Gaulish samian | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 |
| BASG | South Gaulish plain samian | 6 | 23 | 4 | 0.23 |
| BACG | Central Gaulish plain samian | 2 | 5 | 2.5 | 0.07 |
| BAEG | Eastern Gaulish plain samian | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0.00 |
| BSW | Black surface ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 |
| CH | Oxidised Hadham wares | 10 | 59 | 6 | 0.14 |
| DJ | Coarse oxidised and related wares | 10 | 49 | 5 | 0.10 |
| EA | Nene Valley colour-coated wares | 1 | 7 | 7 | 0.00 |
| GA | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.03 |
| GB | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 | 6 | 89 | 15 | 0.25 |
| GX | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares | 135 | 846 | 6 | 1.37 |
| HD | Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares | 2 | 7 | 4 | 0.00 |
| HZ | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0.00 |
| HZ OX | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0.00 |
| KX | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware | 1 | 18 | 18 | 0.07 |
| TZ (Col.) | Mortaria, Colchester | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0.00 |
| WA | Silvery micaceous wares | 12 | 254 | 21 | 0.00 |
| WC | Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares | 11 | 322 | 29 | 0.07 |
| Total | | 207 | 1,757 | 8 | 2.55 |

Table 4 Details on the Roman pottery.

| Fabric Group | Form | EVE |
|--------------|-------------|------|
| BASG | Drag. 33 | 0.23 |
| BACG | Curle 15 | 0.07 |
| CH | Cam 316 | 0.14 |
| DJ | Cam 288? | 0.10 |
| GA | Cam 39 | 0.03 |
| GB | Cam 37B/38B | 0.04 |
| | Cam 39B | 0.10 |
| | Cam 278 | 0.11 |
| GX | ? | 0.10 |
| | Cam 268 | 0.50 |
| | Cam 287-290 | 0.12 |
| | Cam 307 | 0.12 |
| | Cam 391 | 0.10 |
| | G21? | 0.08 |
| | G35 | 0.11 |
| | ? Jar | 0.10 |
| Lid | 0.14 | |
| HD | ? | 0.07 |
| HZ (OX) | Cam 273 | 0.07 |
| KX | Cam 278 | 0.11 |
| WC | ? | 0.11 |

Table 5 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

| Context | Description | No. | Weight (g) | MSW (g) | EVE |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| F1 | LINEAR/DITCH | 1 | 16 | 16 | 0.12 |
| F2 | DITCH | 9 | 55 | 6 | 0.11 |
| F5 | DITCH | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 |
| F6 | DITCH | 20 | 206 | 10 | 0.42 |
| F7 | DITCH | 89 | 729 | 8 | 0.83 |
| F8 | DITCH | 22 | 262 | 12 | 0.48 |
| F9 | LINEAR | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0.00 |
| F10 | DITCH | 11 | 58 | 5 | 0.17 |
| F11 | DITCH | 10 | 50 | 5 | 0.07 |
| F12 | GULLY | 3 | 13 | 4 | 0.13 |
| L2 | SUBSOIL | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0.00 |
| L4 | ACCUMULATION LAYER | 6 | 23 | 4 | 0.02 |
| L5 | METALLING | 14 | 98 | 7 | 0.00 |
| L6 | METALLING | 18 | 239 | 13 | 0.20 |
| Total | | 207 | 1,757 | 8 | 2.55 |

Table 6 Quantities of Roman pottery from specific features and contexts.

The Roman pottery broadly dates from the early/mid-2nd to the 4th century AD with a bias toward later Roman pottery of the 3rd-4th centuries AD. Notable sherds included a Cam 316 (copy of the Drag. 38) in fabric CH (oxidised Hadham ware) dating to AD 280-400 from ditch F7. Sherds of oxidised Hadham ware (fabric CH) dating to AD 250/275-425 were also recovered from ditch F10. Ditch F8, gully F12, metalling L5 and metalling L6, contained sherds of possible Hadham reduced pottery (fabric GX/HAD RE 1) dating to AD 250/275-425.

Examples of the Cam 268 cooking pot in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares), dating to AD 125/150-280/320 came from ditches F6, F7, F8 and F10. Notably, there are no examples of the earlier Cam 266 cooking pot which was current during the period AD 43-80. Ditch F7 contained a possible G21 Braughing jar in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) of later form dating to the 3rd-4th centuries AD (Going 1987, 25). A Cam 307 wide-mouthed globular bowl or jar with a lid-seated rim, dating to AD 180/220-400, was recovered from linear/ditch F1. A G35 narrow-necked jar in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) dating to AD 300-400 (Going 1987, 26) was recovered from ditch F5. Rare sherds of shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (fabric HD) dating from the early 4th century AD onwards were recovered from ditches F7 and F8, and metalling L5. The only vessel from ditch F8 was a cooking pot slightly similar to some examples from Colchester (CAR 10, 459 fig. 6.110 nos. 16-18).

There was also a small quantity of black-burnished ware and related pottery in fabrics GA, GB, and KX with examples of the Cam 37B/38B (AD 180-275), Cam 39A (AD 140-400), Cam 39B (AD 140-300) and Cam 278 (AD 117-250/260) (Table 5). These vessel came from the ditches F7, F8 and F10, gully F12 and metalling L6.

A late Roman date for the pottery assemblage is also indicated by the presence of some possible Rettendon style locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX with flint temper) from ditch F7, which at Chelmsford is dated from the late 3rd to the 4th century AD (Going 1987, 10).

It is worth noting the presence of a Cam 287-290 facepot in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) from ditch F6 and possible Cam 288 facepot in fabric DJ (coarse oxidised and related wares) from ditch F7. Facepots date from the Claudian period until c AD 300 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 480-481). Finally, there was one southern Gaulish samian (fabric BASG) Drag. 33 (Table 5) dating to AD 43-100 which came from ditch F8.

Post-Roman pottery

There was a small quantity of post-Roman pottery with eight sherds with a weight of 43g and 0.09 vessels according to the EVE (Table 8). All of this material came from ditch F11 and three fabrics are represented dating from the 11th to the 15th-19th/20th century (Table 7). The only diagnostic vessel was a metal copy baluster jug in Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating to c 1400/1425-1550 (Cotter 2000, 117-118 fig. 74 no. 23).

| Fabric code | Fabric description | Fabric date range guide |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| F13 | Early Medieval sandy wares | 11th-early 13th century |
| F21 | Colchester-type ware | c 1200-1550 |
| F40 | Post-medieval red earthenwares | c 1500-19th/20th century |

Table 7 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

| Fabric Group | Fabric description | No. | Weight (g) | MSW (g) | EVE |
|--------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| F13 | Early Medieval sandy wares | 2 | 10 | 5 | 0.00 |
| F21 | Colchester-type ware | 3 | 18 | 6 | 0.09 |
| F40 | Post-medieval red earthenwares | 3 | 15 | 5 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 8 | 43 | 5 | 0.09 |

Table 8 Details on the post-Roman pottery.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 60 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 3kg with a mean sherd weight of only 53g (Table 9). Sherds of CBM were recovered from seven features and three layers (Table 10). The largest assemblage of CBM is the 32 sherds with a weight of just over 2kg from ditch F11 followed by ditch F7 with 14 sherds weighing 759g (Table 10).

| CBM code | CBM type | No. | Weight (g) | MSW |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Roman | | | | |
| RI | Roman imbrex | 1 | 229 | 229 |
| RBT | Roman brick or tile (general) | 17 | 755 | 44 |
| RFT | Roman flue-tile | 3 | 86 | 29 |
| Post-Roman | | | | |
| PT | Peg-tile | 33 | 1,906 | 58 |
| BR | Brick | 1 | 148 | 148 |
| Undated | | | | |
| Baked clay | | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Daub | | 3 | 26 | 9 |
| Total | | 60 | 3,162 | 53 |

Table 9 CBM by period and type.

| Context | Description | No. | Weight (g) | MSW (g) |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| F2 | DITCH | 2 | 19 | 10 |
| F3 | LINEAR | 2 | 29 | 15 |
| F4 | ? POST HOLE | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| F5 | DITCH | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| F7 | DITCH | 14 | 759 | 54 |
| F8 | DITCH | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| F11 | DITCH | 32 | 2,036 | 64 |
| L2 | SUBSOIL | 1 | 229 | 229 |
| L5 | METALLING | 3 | 42 | 14 |
| L6 | METALLING | 3 | 26 | 9 |
| Total | | 60 | 3,162 | 53 |

Table 10 Quantities of CBM by features and layers

Roman CBM was recovered from the ditches F2, F5, F7, F8 and F11, along with subsoil L2 and metalling L5. Noteworthy pieces included a sherd of Roman flue-tile with a roller stamped design of die 9 (Photograph 4), dating from the mid/late 2nd century AD (Betts *et al.* 1997, 54 fig. 27b 9, 76-77) which came from ditch F7. A combed Roman flue-tile was also recovered from metalling L5.



Photograph 4 F7 roller stamped flue tile

Post-Roman CBM mostly consists of sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile which were recovered from the linear F3, post-hole F4 and ditch F11. Finally, a fragment of post-medieval brick was recovered from ditch F11.

Baked Clay

A small quantity of daub (three pieces at 26g) came from metalling L6.

Conclusion

Table 11 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and other contexts which produced dateable pottery and ceramic finds. Most of the features date from the 3rd to the end of the 4th century AD, although there is a small quantity of earlier material dating to the 2nd century AD. The large quantity of pottery including cooking pots, jars and storage vessels, suggests the presence of a Roman settlement or given the sherds of flue-tile a nearby villa dating from the mid/late 2nd century onwards. Finally, a small number of features (F3, F4, F11) date to the medieval/post-medieval period.

| Context | Roman pottery | Post-Roman pottery | CBM | Date approx. |
|---------|--|---|------------------|------------------------|
| F1 | GX (Cam 307) | - | - | AD 180/220-400 |
| F2 | DJ, GX (G35) | - | RBT | AD 300-400 |
| F3 | - | - | PT | Medieval/post-medieval |
| F4 | - | - | PT | Medieval/post-medieval |
| F5 | GX | - | RBT | Medieval/post-medieval |
| F6 | DJ, EA, GX (Cam 268, Cam 287-290, Cam 391), HZ, WA | - | - | AD 225/250-425 |
| F7 | BA, BAEG, BSW, CH (Cam 316), DJ (Cam 288?), GB (Cam 278), GX (Cam 268, G21), HD, HZ OX (Cam 273), WC | - | RBT, RFT (die 9) | AD 325/350-400 |
| F8 | BASG (Drag. 33), DJ, GB (Cam 39B), GX (Cam 268), HD (?) | - | RBT | AD 325/350-425 |
| F9 | GX | - | - | Roman |
| F10 | CH, GX (Cam 268), KX (Cam 278) | - | - | AD 250/275-425 |
| F11 | BACG (Curle 15), GB, GX | F13, F21 (metal copy baluster jug), F40 | RBT, BR, PT | AD 1400-1800 |
| F12 | GX (Jar), GA (Cam 39) | - | - | AD 140-400 |
| L2 | GX | - | RI | Roman |
| L4 | DJ, GX (Lid) | - | - | Roman |
| L5 | DJ, HD, HZ OX, GX | - | RBT RFT | AD 325/350-425 |
| L6 | DJ, GB (Cam 37B/38B), HZ, HZ OX (Cam 273), GX (Lid), TZ (Col.) | - | - | AD 180-275 |

Table 11 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

6.2 Small Finds

by Laura Pooley

Four small finds came from Roman ditches F7 and F10, with a fifth recovered as a residual find within post-medieval ditch F11. A 4th-century nummus of Constantius II from the Trier mint dating AD 330-335 (SF1) and a piece of lava quernstone (SF2) both came from ditch F7. From ditch F10 was a copper-alloy ring (SF3) and a possible polishing or rubbing stone (SF4). Another second fragment of lava quernstone (SF5) was also recovered from ditch F11. All of these finds would indicate Roman settlement activity somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

SF1, Fig 5.1: F7, finds no. 9. Roman nummus of Constantius II, Trier mint, general date AD 330-335. Generally in good condition but damaged on part of edge.

Reverse: Bust right, laureate, draped and curiassed, FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB [C].

Obverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with two standards between them, GLORIAEX[ERC]-ITVS. Mintmark in exergue: TR dot P.

Die axis: 6; diameter: 18.1mm; weight: 1.2g.

SF2, Fig 5.3: F7, finds no 11. Fragment of lava quernstone (now with two small joining fragments broken off of two corners). Lower stone, includes curved outer edge and part of the

central hole. Outer surface flat and smooth with slight curved indentation around central hole. Grinding surface slightly convex and dressed with segmented furrows. Total dimensions: 210mm long, 162mm wide (max), 28.1mm thick, 1,124g.

SF3, Fig 5.2: F10, finds no. 18. Copper alloy ring. Oval in plan, rectangular in cross-section, damage to edges makes it difficult to determine if the ring was originally penannular or, probably more likely, if it is simply broken and incomplete. External: 21.03mm by 18.3mm; internal: 15.24mm by 15.96mm; ring: 3.14mm wide by 1.97mm thick (across least damaged section); 0.7g.

SF4, Fig 5.4: F10, finds no, 19. Possible polishing or rubbing stone. Roughly spherical stone pebble, c 63mm by 60mm by 57mm, 290.7g. No obvious signs of being utilised on the surface, but could possibly have been a polishing or rubbing stone.

SF5, Fig 5.5: F11, finds no. 23. Fragment of lava quernstone. Includes part of the curved outer edge with furrowing on one surface, other surface damaged. 123.4mm long, 86.0mm wide (max), 54.5mm thick, 743.0g.

6.3 Lithics

By Adam Wightman

Five struck flints were recovered from three Roman ditches during the archaeological evaluation. Two hard-hammer-struck flakes were recovered from ditch F1. Both flakes exhibited evidence of edge-wear or use-damage which could have occurred when the flakes were loose in the topsoil before they became incorporated in the fill of ditch F1. The platform of one of the flakes had been prepared prior to removal of the flake. This technique is characteristic of the core reduction methodologies used in the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. Two worked flints were recovered from ditch F6. A small waste piece was collected from the lower fill and a small retouched flake with two retouched notches on the right lateral edge came from the upper fill. A small waste flake was also recovered from ditch F8.

| Context | Fill | Find no. | Type | cortex % | hard/ soft hammer | platform prep | modification |
|---------|-------|----------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| F1 | | 1 | flake | 0 | hard | yes | edge-damage or use-wear |
| | | | flake | 5 | hard | no | edge-damage or use-wear |
| F6 | lower | 16 | ?waste piece | 0 | | | |
| | upper | 17 | retouched flake | 0 | hard | no | semi-abrupt retouch on left lateral and two retouched notches on right lateral |
| F8 | | 14 | waste flake | 0 | hard | no | |

Table 12 Struck flint from evaluation contexts

All of the flints were residual in later contexts and were scattered across the investigation area in low levels. There are no truly diagnostic pieces present in the assemblage so it is difficult to assign dates. However, it is likely that the struck flints from the evaluation represent prehistoric activity at the site, or in the close vicinity, during the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods or perhaps maybe later.

6.4 Miscellaneous finds

By Laura Pooley

A fragment of 19th- to 20th-century clear bottle glass (14g) and an iron nail (25.6g) came from ditch F5 (finds no.5). Both have been discarded.

6.5 Animal Bone

By Alec Wade

The evaluation produced 13 pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 26g from three ditches dated to the Roman (F2 and F7) and Post-medieval periods (F11). Two species were identified from the Roman contexts, cattle, and horse, both from tooth fragments. Three small pieces of unidentifiable bone were recovered from an environmental sample taken from the later dated ditch F11.

| Context | Find or sample number | No. of pieces | Weight (g) | Species | Comments |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--|
| F2 | 2 | 8 | 14 | Cattle | Tooth fragments (molar). |
| F7 | Sample <1> | 3 | 2 | Unidentified | Unidentified fragments. One small piece appears to have been cut but it is unclear if this is resulting from bone working or butchery. |
| F11 | 22 | 2 | 10 | Horse | Tooth fragments. |
| Total | | 13 | 26 | | |

Table 13 Animal bone by context

7 Environmental Assessment

By Laura Pooley

A single sample of 10L was taken from Roman ditch F7. It was floated by CAT staff and produced 7.6g of charcoal and no other environmental remains. No further analysis of the charcoal will take place at this evaluation phase.

8 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation on land at Watch House Green revealed 12 features and a metalled surface. The earliest remains were in the form of a small assemblage of struck flints, all found in later-dated features but indicating activity on or close to the development site in the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, or possibly later.

Eight ditches/gullies and the metalled surface dated to the Roman period, with a higher concentration of features located in the trenches to the south of the development site. The ditches/gullies may form part of a wider field system, with the ditches in T3 and T4 probably forming part of the same boundary. Dating evidence recovered suggests that the main period of activity was focussed in the 3rd to the 4th century. Construction of the metalled surface cannot be closely dated as the only finds recovered came from the surface of the layer, but it was cut by later Roman ditches F7 and F10 so must be of an earlier date. The metalled surface could represent a trackway or working surface, but more archaeological investigation would be needed to interpret this layer further. The types of finds recovered (cooking pots, jars, storage vessels, flue-tile and small finds) suggest the site is in the vicinity of a Roman farmstead or villa. Located 1.8km south of the main Roman road running from Colchester to Braughing (Stane Street), previous investigations in the district have revealed a number of farmsteads and villas spread out on both sides of this road (ECC 2009, 45), with the Roman towns at Great Dunmow and Braintree located c 6.5km to the west and east.

Post-medieval and modern ditches F3, F5 and F11 likely represent backfilled field boundaries.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Darren Stevens and Dengie Construction Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner and A Wightman with N Pryke and M Seehra. Figures are by C Lister, A Wightman and S Veasey. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Katie Lee-Smith.

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

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|---------|--|
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CIfA | 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 | Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main |
| post-medieval | from c AD 1500 to c 1800 |
| Roman | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 |
| section | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| ws | written scheme of investigation |

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Part of one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1660)

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 1660)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

13 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 Saffron Waldon museum under accession code SAFWM:2021.15.

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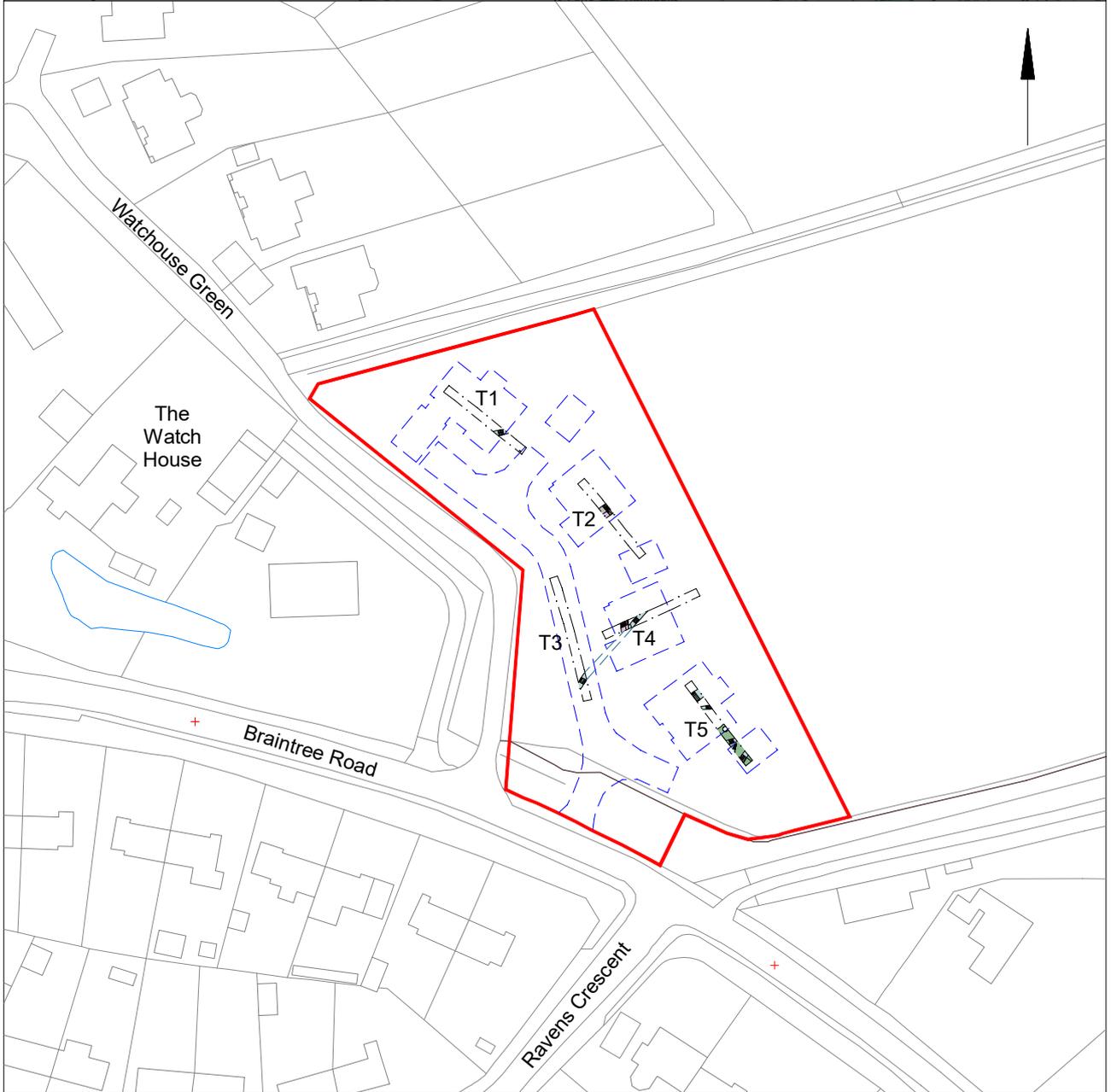
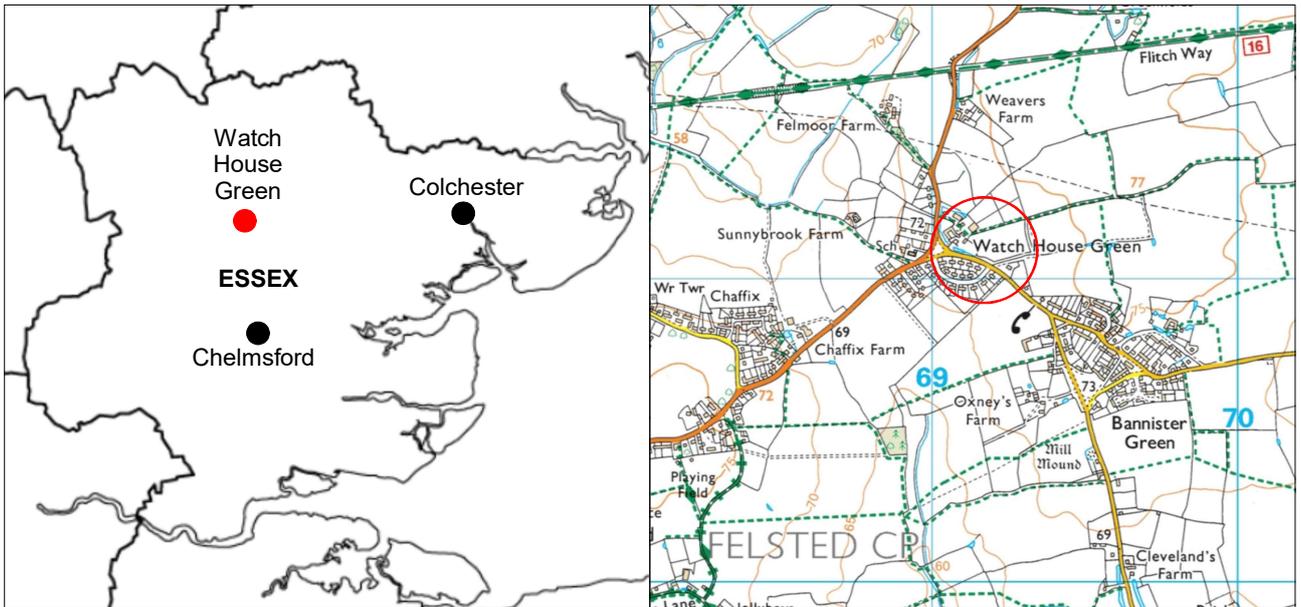
Appendix 1 Context list

| Trench no. | Context | Finds no. | Context type | Description | Date |
|------------|---------|------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| All | L1 | - | Topsoil | firm moist dark grey/brown clay silt | Modern |
| All | L2 | - | Subsoil | firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay | Undated |
| All | L3 | - | Natural | firm moist medium orange/brown clay | Post-glacial |
| T5 | L4 | 6 | Accumulation | soft moist medium orange/grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks | Roman |
| T5 | L5 | 7 | Metalled surface | soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 70% | Roman 4th century |
| T5 | L6 | 20 | Metalled surface | soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 70% | Roman 2nd-3rd century |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | F1 | 1 | ditch | very firm dry medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10% | Roman 2nd-4th century |
| 3 | F2 | 2, 13 | ditch | soft moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1% | Roman 4th century |
| 3 | F3 | 3 | linear | firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5% | Post-medieval |
| 2 | F4 | 4 | ?post-hole | hard moist medium green/grey silty clay and inclusions of: tile/brick 5% | Post-medieval |
| 2 | F5 | 5 | ditch | soft moist dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 10% | Modern |
| 4 | F6 | 16, 17 | ditch | firm medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 40% | 3rd-4th century |
| 5 | F7 | 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 | ditch | soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 40% | Roman 4th century |
| 5 | F8 | 14 | ditch | firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 25% tile/brick 5% pot 15% | Roman 4th century |
| 5 | F9 | 15 | linear | hard dry medium/dark orange/grey silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 30% stone 15% pot 5% | Roman |
| 5 | F10 | 18, 19 | ditch | firm medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 35% | Roman 3rd-4th century |
| 4 | F11 | 21, 22, 23 | ditch | firm dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% tile/brick 15% pot 15% | Post-medieval |
| 5 | F12 | 24 | gully | firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 20% | Roman |

Appendix 2 Pottery list

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Soil S no. | NR | GR. | MSW | Discard | Rim | Handle | Base | Stamp | Graf Pre-F | Graf Post-F | Wind | Soot | Pitting | Burn | Overfired | Kiln second | Residue | Resin Lin. | Gritted | Abraded | Modif. | Mark | Repair hole | Hole | Disc | Disc diam. | Polishing | Fabric Grp | Typology | EVE | Diam. | Comments | Date |
|------|--------------|----------|------------|----|-----|-----|---------|-----|--------|------|-------|------------|-------------|------|------|---------|------|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------|------|-------------|------|------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| F001 | LINEAR/DITCH | 1 | | 1 | 16 | 16 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | Cam 307 | 0.12 | 140 | | AD 180/220-400 | |
| F002 | DITCH | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DJ | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F002 | DITCH | 2 | | 8 | 54 | 7 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | G35 | 0.11 | 160 | | AD 300-400 | |
| F005 | DITCH | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | 1 | 37 | 37 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | CAM 268 | 0.20 | 160 | | AD 125/150-280/320 | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HZ | | | | | LIA-AD 200/300 | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | 2 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | HADHAM RED? VFINE S & COMMON MICA | ROMAN | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | 1 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DJ | | | | OXID HADHAM? NO BURNISHING | ROMAN | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | 3 | 32 | 11 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | CAM 287-290 | 0.12 | 175 | | AD 43-300 | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | CAM 391 | 0.10 | 130 | | AD 110/125-180/210 | |
| F006 | DITCH | 16 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F006 | DITCH | 17 | | 1 | 31 | 31 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HZ | | | | | LIA-AD 200/300 |
| F006 | DITCH | 17 | | 6 | 28 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN |
| F006 | DITCH | 17 | | 1 | 35 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | WA | | | | | ROMAN |
| F006 | DITCH | 17 | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | HADHAM RED? | ROMAN |
| F006 | DITCH | 17 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EA | | | | BROWN SLIP, SLIGHTLY COARSER | AD 225/250-425 |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 4 | 121 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HZ | | | | | LIA-AD 200/300 |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 5 | 133 | 27 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HZ OX | CAM 273 | 0.03 | 480 | | AD 43-200/300 |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 33 | 33 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CH | CAM 316 | 0.14 | 170 | FLANGE, NO TRACE OF BURNISHING, DRAG. 38 COPY | AD 280-400 |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 5 | 16 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CH | | | | ? LOST ALL BURNISHING | c.AD 250/275-425 |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DJ | | | | FLAGON NECK? | ROMAN |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 19 | 19 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GB | | | | | AD 110-300 |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 26 | 184 | 7 | | 3 | 0 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | ? | 0.02? | | | ROMAN |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | ? | 0.08 | 160 | | ROMAN |

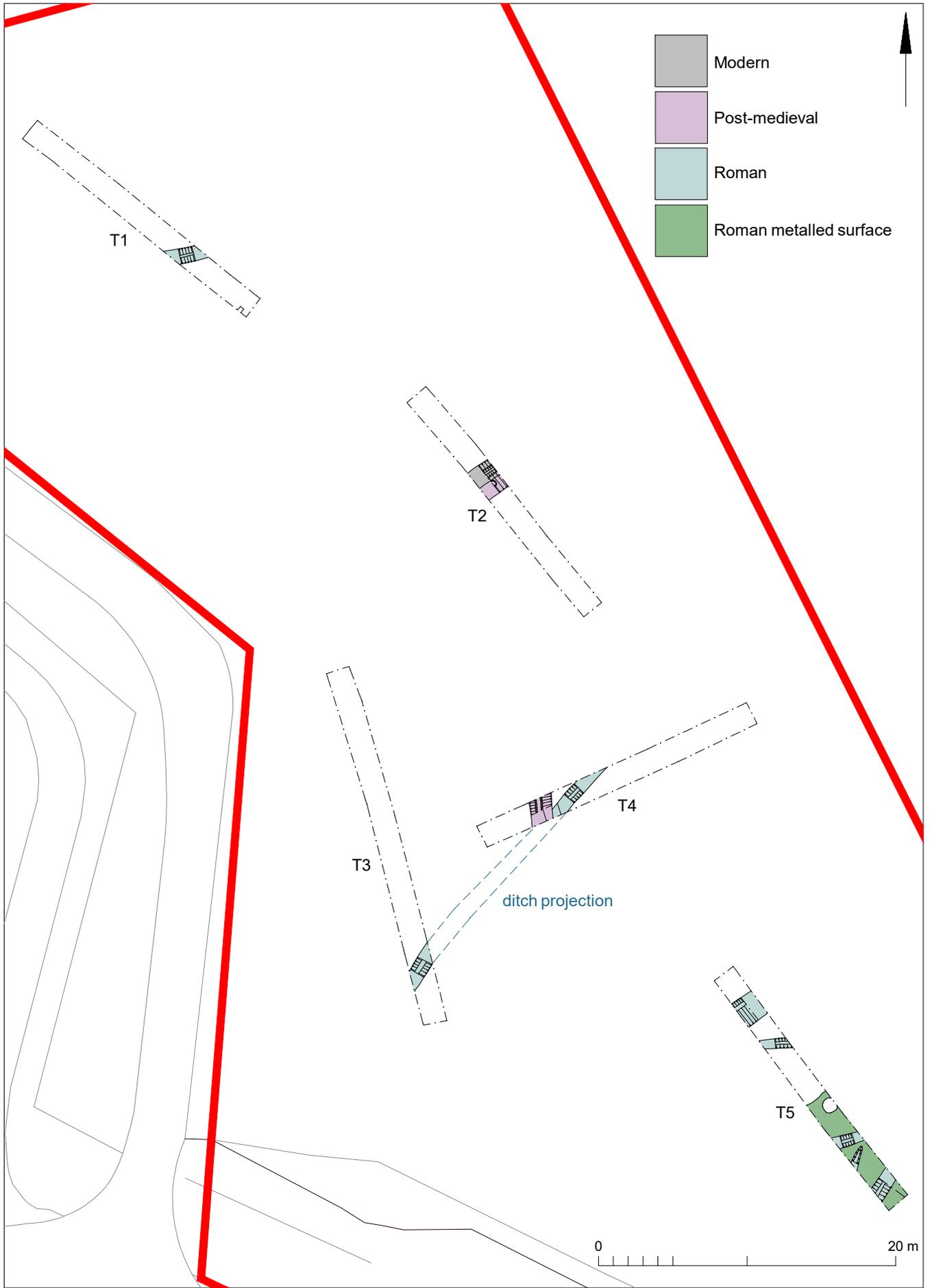
| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Soil S no. | NR | GR. | MSW | Discard | Rim | Handle | Base | Stamp | Graf Pre-F | Graf Post-F | Wmd | Soot | Pitting | Burn | Overfired | Kiln second | Residue | Resin Lin. | Gritted | Abraded | Modif. | Mark | Repair hole | Hole | Disc | Disc diam. | Polishing | Fabric Grp | Typology | EVE | Diam. | Comments | Date |
|------|--------------|----------|------------|----|-----|-----|---------|-----|--------|------|-------|------------|-------------|-----|------|---------|------|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------|------|-------------|------|------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----|---|--------------------|------|
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | G21? | 0.08 | 185 | | AD 100/200-400 | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 40 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | FREQ C FL RETTENDON | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | RARE FLINT/CHERT RETTENDON | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 3 | 37 | 12 | | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 6 | 6 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | WC | ? | 0.11 | 70 | | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 8 | 8 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DJ | CAM 288 | 0.10 | 110 | FRILLED RIM? | AD 43-300 | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | BAEG | | | | | AD 150-260 | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BA | | | | ? | AD 43-260 | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HD (B) | | | | HANDMADE, BROWN SURF., BLACK CORE, RARE SHELL | AD 325/350-425 | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 12 | 12 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GB | CAM 278 | 0.11 | 150 | | AD 117-250/260 | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 2 | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | BLACK SURFCE | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | 8 | | 1 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | COARSE FL & CH RETTENDON | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | 10 | | 11 | 46 | 4 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | CAM 268 | 0.16 | 125 | | AD 125/150-280/320 | |
| F007 | DITCH | 12 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | | 1 | 13 | 24 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BSW | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F007 | DITCH | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HD (K) | | | | | AD 325/350-425 | |
| F007 | DITCH | | 1 | 5 | 14 | 3 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 3 | 60 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HZ | | | | | LIA-AD 200/300 | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 4 | 52 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 3 | 55 | 18 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | CAM 268 | 0.08 | 210 | HADHAM RED? | AD 125/150-280/320 | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GX | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DJ | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DJ | | | | | ROMAN | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 2 | 43 | 22 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | GB | CAM 39B | 0.06 | 180 | | AD 140-300 | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | GB | CAM 39B | 0.04 | 220 | | AD 140-300 | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 1 | 18 | 18 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HD (L) | ? | 0.07 | 190 | CAR 10, 459 fig. 6.110 no. 16-18 | AD 325/350-425 | |
| F008 | DITCH | 14 | | 6 | 23 | 4 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | BASG | DRAG 33 | 0.23 | 110 | | AD 43-100 | |



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



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Fig 2 Results.

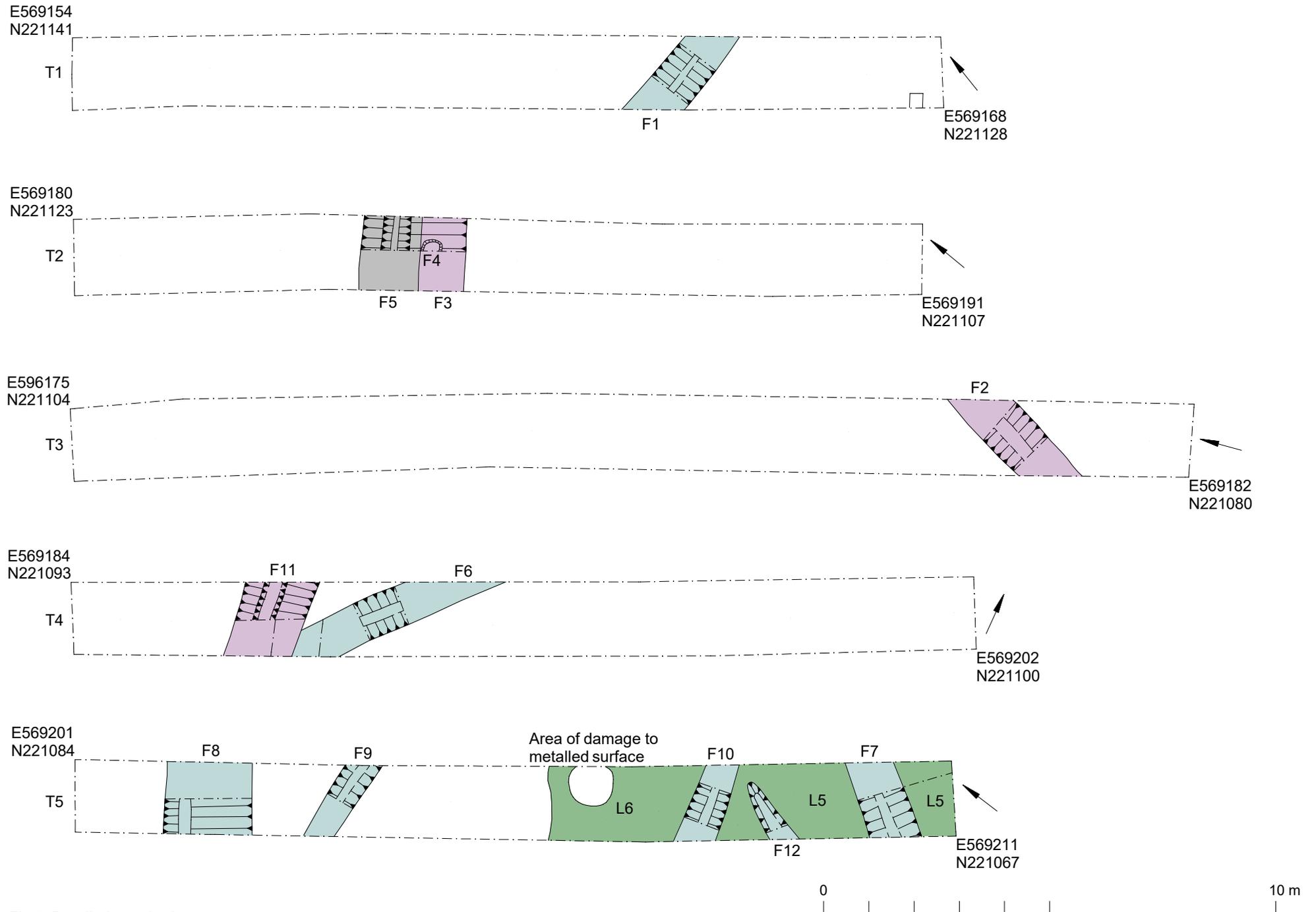


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans.

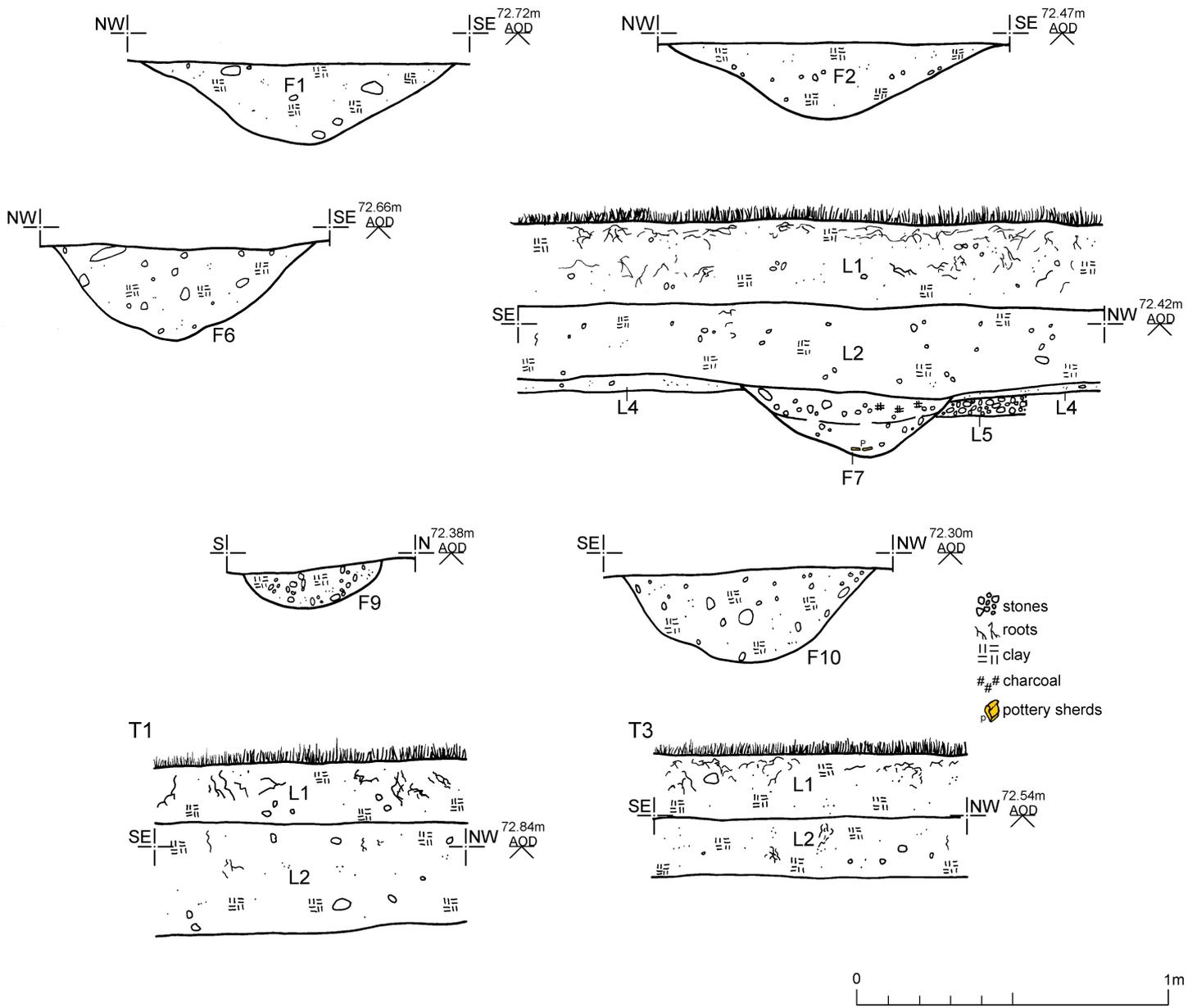


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.



Fig 5 Small finds.

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|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological evaluation on land at Watch House Green, Felsted, Essex, CM6 3EF |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Watch House Green, Felsted, Essex, in advance of the construction of four new dwellings. The site is located east of a 17th-century timber-framed house (The Watch House) and to the southeast of a 16th-century timber-framed barn. Nearby evaluation works have uncovered features dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval period. In total twelve cut features (eleven ditches and one post-hole) and a metal surface were identified in this evaluation. The predominant phase of activity present was from the Roman period, except three ditches and post-hole that were post-medieval or later in date. |
| Project dates | Start: 21-04-2021 End: 22-05-2021 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2021/03f - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | UTT/20/2375 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | WHSW21 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | SAFWM:2021.15 - Museum accession ID |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed |
| Monument type | DITCH Roman |
| Monument type | METALLED SURFACE Roman |
| Monument type | DITCH Post Medieval |
| Monument type | POST-HOLE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Significant Finds | CBM Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | COIN Roman |
| Significant Finds | RING Roman |
| Significant Finds | QUERN STONE Roman |
| Significant Finds | RUBBING STONE Roman |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX UTTLESFORD FELSTED land at Watch House Green |
| Postcode | CM6 3EF |

Study area 0.51 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 69168 21101 51.862322593683 0.45707867292 51 51 44 N 000 27 25 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 72.23m Max: 72.34m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC
 Project design originator Laura Pooley
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Adam Wightman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
 Physical Archive ID SAFWM:2021.15
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient SAFWM 2008.78
 Paper Archive ID SAFWM:2021.15
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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