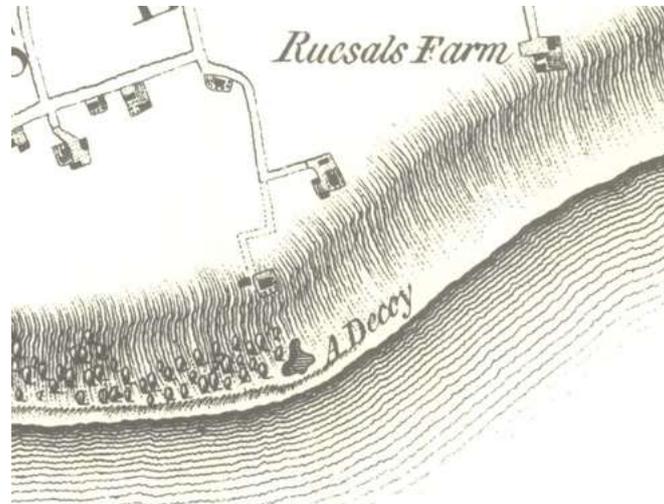


Archaeological evaluation at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8SE

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**commissioned by John Pearce (Brooks Leney)
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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (22 trial-trenches) was carried out at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex in advance of the conversion of an area from caravan pitches to static caravans. There are few known archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site, although a series of post-medieval cropmarks lie to the north, and artefacts ranging from Paleolithic to post-medieval in date have been recovered from the coastline and the foreshore nearby. Excavations at this site revealed parts of a prehistoric settlement likely dating to the Bronze Age, along with evidence of more limited activity during the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, the Iron Age, the Roman period and the post-medieval or modern periods.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex from 8th-15th November 2021. The work was commissioned by John Pearce of Brooks Leney on behalf of Waldegraves Holiday Park, in advance of the conversion of an area from caravan pitches to static caravans.

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 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 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

A desk-based assessment of the site was carried out by CAT in 2017 (CAT Report 1155). There are no archaeological finds or sites within its vicinity. More broadly, the site lies in an area of moderate archaeological importance. It is situated to the south of a series of post-medieval cropmarks at West Barn Farm (MCC5595) and Rewsalls Farm (MCC8725). A decoy pond, constructed during the late 18th century, is located to the south of the site (MCC8931). Further south, along the coastline and within the foreshore, a number of findspots of artefacts originating from the Upper Paleolithic/Early Mesolithic periods to the post-medieval and modern periods (MCC4914-MCCMCC4917), as well as a WWII-era pillbox, are situated (MCC7253).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-9)

Twenty-two trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. All of the trenches were 30m long by 1.8m wide except trench T12, which was 20m long and 1.8m wide. A number of the trenches had to be excavated in multiple sections to avoid obstructions like services.

Each of the trenches cut through topsoil (L1, c 0.05-0.33m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.03-0.28m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.27-0.42m thick). Sondages were excavated in trenches T8 and T20 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

Trench 1

Ditch F13 passed through the western half of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. The feature was 0.99m wide and 0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. It produced a worked flint of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, as well as a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.

A further ditch, F17, was uncovered in eastern half of the trench. The ditch was oriented N-S and was 1.1m wide and 0.17m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking west

Trench 2

Three pits – F20, F30 and F31 – were uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. F20 and F30 extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) and so their full dimensions could not be ascertained, but their exposed extents were 1.43m by 2.19m and 0.54m deep, and 1.38m by 1.17m and 0.38m deep, respectively. F20 had an irregular profile, while F30 had a U-shaped profile with a depression at its base. Pit F31 was 1.06m by 0.96m and

0.28m deep with an irregular profile. F20 and F31 did not produce any dating evidence but F30 yielded two sherds of prehistoric pottery and a fragment of baked clay.

Two postholes, F16 and F18, lay just adjacent to one another in the western half of the trench, and were 0.66m by 0.48m and 0.14m deep, and 0.39m by 0.33m and 0.14m deep, respectively. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from F16, while F18 produced a fragment of post-medieval or modern brick.

Trench 3

Pit F21 lay at the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.8m by 1.48m and 0.32m deep and it had an irregular profile. It contained a post-medieval or modern clinker or coal fragment.

Treethrow F22 was excavated.

Trench 4

Natural feature F27 was excavated.

Trench 5

Post-medieval/modern ditch F28 was uncovered at the western end of the trench. The feature was aligned NW-SE but its dimensions were not recorded. It yielded two fragments of post-medieval or modern brick, as well as a fragment of medieval or post-medieval peg-tile.

Two undatable pits – F29, just east of F28, and F38, at the eastern end of the trench – were also excavated. They both extended beyond LOE; their exposed dimensions were 1.17m by 1.66m and 0.15m deep; those of the latter were 1.94m by 2.03m and 0.17m deep. Both features had shallow U-shaped profiles.

Trench 6

Ditch F32 lay at the northern end of the trench. It was oriented N-S, was 1.32m wide and 0.18m deep, and had a shallow U-shaped profile. One sherd of prehistoric pottery, two fragments of baked clay and a heat-altered stone were recovered from this feature.

Undatable pit/treethrow F33 lay to the southeast of F32. It extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.38m by 0.51m and 0.32m deep. It had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Treethrow F34 was excavated.

Trench 7

Undatable ditch terminus/natural feature F1 was uncovered at the northern end of the trench. The feature had a U-shaped profile; it extended beyond the LOE and its exposed dimensions were 1.1m by 4.8m and 0.41m deep.

Treethrow/natural feature F2 was excavated.

Trench 9

Pit F45 lay at the northern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE but it was 1.74m by 1.8m and 0.3m deep, and it had a highly-irregular profile. It contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery and a further sherd of Roman pottery, as well as a fragment of baked clay.

Undatable ditch/gully F44 was situated just to the south of F45. It was c 0.44m wide and 0.16m deep with an irregular profile. To the south of F44, in turn, lay pit F46, which extended beyond the LOE, the exposed dimensions of which were 0.73m by 1.39m and 0.33m deep with a highly-irregular profile. This feature produced a heat-affected stone.

Ditch terminus F47 extended into the northern half of the trench on a N-S alignment, and was 1.04m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular profile. A single sherd of Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery was recovered from this feature.

A further ditch terminus, F48, extended into the southern half of the trench on a N-S alignment and was 1.14m wide and 0.17m deep with an irregular profile. The feature yielded a single fragment of medieval or post-medieval peg-tile.

?Mesolithic or Early Neolithic pit F49 was uncovered at the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.09m by 1.8m and 0.34m deep.



Photograph 2 T9b trench shot – looking east

Trench 10

Two pits, F50 and F51, were uncovered at the western end of the trench. Both extended beyond the LOE but their exposed dimensions were 2.55m by 1.8m and 0.24m deep, and 3m by 1.8m and 0.36m, respectively. Both had irregular profiles. No datable material was recovered from the former feature but the latter yielded a fragment of post-medieval or modern brick and five undatable fragments of CBM, as well as four sherds of prehistoric pottery and one sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 11

Treethrow F43 lay at the northern end of the trench. Three fragments of post-medieval or modern CBM were recovered from this feature.

Trench 12

Two undatable ditches – F23 and F24 – uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. They lay parallel to one another on a N-S alignment. The former feature was 0.58m wide and 0.17m deep with a roughly V-shaped profile; the latter was 0.97m wide and 0.16m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile.

Undatable pit/natural feature F25 was located at the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 3.3m by 1.8m and 0.27m deep. It had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 13

Undatable pit/natural feature F55 lay at the northern end of the trench. It extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 2.77m by 1.8m and 0.46m deep. The feature had an irregular profile. Undatable ditch F56 was located to the south of this feature. It was oriented NE-SW and was 1.66m wide and 0.15m deep. Modern pit F57, in turn, was situated to the south of F56. It too extended beyond the LOE but was determined to be 1.2m by 2.94m and 0.43m deep. It had an irregular profile.

Undatable pits F58 and F59 were uncovered in the southern half of the trench. Both extended beyond the LOE; their exposed extents were 1.39m by 3.49m and 0.42m deep and 1.04m by 3.14m and 0.21m deep, respectively. Both features had irregular profiles.

Pit F61 lay at the southern end of the trench. It also extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.27m by 1.89m and 0.27m deep with an irregular profile. It contained four sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 14

Two undatable pits, F34a and F35, were situated at the eastern half of the trench. Both extended beyond the LOE; their exposed extents were 0.93m by 1.61m and 0.29m deep and 0.84m by 1.58m and 0.17m deep, respectively, and both had shallow U-shaped profiles.

Undatable ditches F36 and F37 were uncovered within the western half of the trench. F36 lay on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.79m wide and 0.13m deep while F37 was oriented N-S and was 0.8m wide and 0.13m deep. Both features had shallow U-shaped profiles.

Trench 15

Pit F4 was uncovered in the northern half of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.99m by 2.66m and 0.13m deep with an irregular profile. It contained four sherds of prehistoric pottery. ?Roman pit or treethrow F6 was situated to the south of F4. It too extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.79m by 2.84m and 0.34m deep, with an irregular profile.

A cluster of three pits lay in the southern half of the trench. Pit F5 extended beyond LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.57m by 0.75m and 0.21m deep with a U-shaped profile. This feature yielded a substantial assemblage of fifty-seven prehistoric pottery sherds. Most of this pottery was not closely datable, but four possibly dated to the Early Bronze Age. A heat-altered stone was also recovered.

Pit F8 was situated directly to the south of F5. It too extended beyond the LOE, and its exposed extent was 0.64m by 1.48m and 0.17m deep with a roughly U-shaped profile. Nine sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from this feature, seven of which likely dated to the Iron Age.

A further pit, F9, lay to the east of F5 and F8. Extending beyond the LOE, its exposed dimensions were 0.5m by 1.58m and 0.27m deep with a U-shaped profile. This feature produced six sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Pit or treethrow F7 lay at the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.9m by 1.86m and 0.23m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile. A single pottery sherd dating from the Late Iron Age to the 3rd century was recovered from this feature.

Natural feature/treethrow F3 was excavated.



Photograph 3 T15 trench shot – looking north

Trench 16

Pit F12 lay at the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 0.73m by 1.71m and 0.15m deep with an irregular profile. It produced a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Undatable pit F19 was located at the centre of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 4.5m by 1.8m and 0.23m deep. It had an irregular profile.

Undatable ditch F15 passed through the northern half of the trench on a N-S alignment. It was 1.72m wide and 0.43m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 17

Natural feature F60 was excavated.

Trench 18

Two pits – F41 and F42 – were uncovered within the eastern half of the trench. Both extended beyond the LOE; their exposed extents were 1.2m by 2.4m and 0.33m deep and 0.79m by 2m and 0.3m deep, respectively. Both features had irregular profiles. No datable material was recovered from F41 but F42 contained three sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Undatable ditch F40 lay directly to the west of F41 and F42. It was aligned N-S, had a roughly V-shaped profile, and was 1.67m wide and 0.43m deep.

Undatable pit F39 was located at the western end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 0.58m by 2.1m and 0.17m deep. It had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 19

Undatable ditch terminus F52 extended into the northern section of the trench on a N-S alignment. It was 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep and had an irregular profile.

Pit F53 was uncovered towards the central part of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.28m by 1.77m and 0.32m deep and it had a U-shaped profile. It produced three sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Undatable ditch F54 passed through the southern end of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment, and was 1.79m wide and 0.28m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 20

Undatable ditch F14 was located at the southern end of the trench, and lay on a NE-SW alignment. The feature extended beyond LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.16m by 1.8m and 0.25m deep, and it had a shallow U-shaped profile.

Trench 21

Undatable ditch F10 passed through the eastern end of the trench on a N-S alignment. It had a slightly irregular U-shaped profile and was 1.34m wide and 0.29m deep.

Undatable pit F11 was uncovered in the central section of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE; its exposed dimensions were 1.2m by 2.41m and 0.36m deep.

Trench 22

Post-medieval/modern ?ditch F26 was uncovered in the eastern half of the trench. The feature was 3m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.32m whereupon excavations ceased due to the presence of a land drain. It had an irregular profile.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 206 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 1kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is very low at 5g and the assemblage is heavily fragmented. The pottery assemblage also contained very little in the way of diagnostic material and the EVE is only 0.03 (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	107	468	4	0.03
CBM	99	602	6	-
All	206	1,070	5	0.03

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM

Sherds of pottery and CBM were recovered from 37 features and most contained very small assemblages with nine or fewer sherds (Table 2). The largest assemblages were from pit F5 (57 sherds at 286g) and pit F61 (15 sherds at only 28g).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F4	Pit	5	3	1
F5	Pit	57	286	5
F6	?Pit/tree-throw	1	6	6
F7	?Pit/tree-throw	2	67	34
F8	Pit	9	17	2
F9	Pit	6	9	2
F12	Pit	1	5	5
F13	Ditch	2	3	2
F15	Ditch	6	28	5
F16	Posthole	1	6	6
F17	Ditch	2	1	1
F18	Posthole	1	2	2

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F19	Pit	1	7	7
F20	Pit	5	14	3
F21	Pit	3	6	2
F26	?Ditch	2	119	60
F27	Natural feature	4	55	14
F28	Ditch	3	19	6
F29	Pit	2	1	1
F30	Pit	3	5	2
F32	Ditch	3	4	1
F33	Pit/treethrow	3	14	5
F40	Ditch	4	42	11
F41	Pit	3	80	27
F42	Pit	4	20	5
F43	Treethrow	3	53	18
F45	Pit	7	22	3
F47	Ditch	4	15	4
F48	Ditch	1	5	5
F49	Pit	2	3	2
F50	Pit	4	7	2
F51	Pit	13	28	2
F53	Pit	5	26	5
F56	Ditch	4	9	2
F57	Pit	7	36	5
F58	Pit	8	19	2
F61	Pit	15	28	2
Total		206	1,070	5

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features

Prehistoric pottery

There was a small assemblage of handmade prehistoric pottery at 99 sherds weighing 379g with an EVE of 0.03 (Table 3). This material was recovered from 15 contexts although the only assemblage of note came from pit F5 (57 sherds at 286g), followed by pit F9 (nine sherds at 17g). Most of the prehistoric pottery was tempered with varying quantities of flint (HMF) (Table 4) and is possibly of Bronze Age date, although the rarity of diagnostic sherds and vessel forms makes dating this material with any precision extremely difficult. There was, however, a small quantity of thinner-walled grog-tempered handmade (HMG) pottery with smooth surfaces in an oxidised brown-coloured fabric from pit F5 (3 sherds at 8g) possibly from Early Bronze Age beaker pottery. The only diagnostic sherd is a small rim fragment (EVE: 0.03) in a thin-walled flint-tempered fabric (HMF) from an unidentified vessel form also from pit F5. Finally, there was a small quantity of flint- and sand-tempered (HMFS) and sand-tempered (HMS) pottery of which some, notably the sherds from pit F8, could date to the later prehistoric period and the Iron Age.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F4	Pit	4	2	1	0.00
F5	Pit	57	286	5	0.03
F8	Pit	9	17	2	0.00
F9	Pit	6	9	2	0.00
F13	Ditch	1	2	2	0.00
F16	Posthole	1	6	6	0.00

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F17	Ditch	2	1	1	0.00
F30	Pit	2	2	1	0.00
F32	Ditch	1	1	1	0.00
F42	Pit	3	16	5	0.00
F49	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F51	Pit	3	6	2	0.00
F53	Pit	3	10	3	0.00
F57	Pit	2	12	6	0.00
F61	Pit	4	7	2	0.00
Total		99	379	4	0.03

Table 3 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from specific features

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	76	296	4	0.03
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand tempered	12	47	4	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	3	11	4	0.00
HMG	Handmade grog-tempered	6	24	4	0.00
HM CR	Handmade crumbs	2	1	1	0.00
Total		99	379	4	0.03

Table 4 Details on the prehistoric pottery

Late Iron Age to Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in CAR 10 (1999), supplemented with fabric groups from the Stanway burials for the Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery fabrics (Benfield 2007). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR 10 1999, 468-487). 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 calculated by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There was a very small assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery with just seven sherds weighing 85g (Table 6). This material was recovered from six features (Table 7) and dates from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period to the 2nd/3rd century AD.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	AD 100/110-275/300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
RCW	Romanising coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman

Table 5 Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	1	5	5	0.00

GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	2	8	4	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered	1	13	13	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	54	54	0.00
RCW	Romanising coarse ware	1	3	3	0.00
Total		7	85	12	0.00

Table 6 Details on the Roman pottery

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F6	?Pit/treethrow	1	6	6	0.00
F7	?Pit/treethrow	1	54	54	0.00
F12	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F45	Pit	2	15	8	0.00
F47	Ditch	1	3	3	0.00
F51	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
Total		7	85	12	0.00

Table 7 Roman pottery from specific features

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 13). There was just one sherd of Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) dating to the 19th-20th which came from pit F57.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 99 sherds of CBM with a weight of 602g and a mean sherd weight of just 6g (Table 8). CBM was recovered from 30 features, although most only contained very small assemblages of nine or fewer sherds (Table 9). The largest assemblage of CBM is from pit F61 (11 sherds at 21g).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Post-Roman</i>				
PT	Peg-tile	4	139	35
BR	Brick	10	87	21
<i>Undated</i>				
Unidentified CBM		5	2	1
Baked clay		76	290	4
Daub		4	84	21
Total		99	602	6

Table 8 Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F4	Pit	1	1	1
F7	?Pit/treethrow	1	13	13
F13	Ditch	1	1	1
F15	Ditch	6	28	5
F18	Posthole	1	2	2
F19	Pit	1	7	7
F20	Pit	5	14	3
F21	Pit	3	6	2
F26	?Ditch	2	119	60

F27	Natural feature	4	55	14
F28	Ditch	3	19	6
F29	Pit	2	1	1
F30	Pit	1	3	3
F32	Ditch	2	3	2
F33	Pit/treethrow	3	14	5
F40	Ditch	4	42	11
F41	Pit	3	80	27
F42	Pit	1	4	4
F43	Treethrow	3	53	18
F45	Pit	5	7	1
F47	Ditch	3	12	4
F48	Ditch	1	5	5
F49	Pit	1	1	1
F50	Pit	4	7	2
F51	Pit	9	20	2
F53	Pit	2	16	8
F56	Pit/natural feature	4	9	2
F57	Pit	4	20	5
F58	Pit	8	19	2
F61	Pit	11	21	2
Total		99	602	6

Table 9 Quantities of CBM from specific features

Conclusion

Table 10 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which produced dateable pottery and ceramics. Most of the features are difficult to date given the small quantities of ceramics and CBM recovered from them, and the rarity of dateable diagnostic material. Moreover, much of this material is worn and abraded and could be residual being redeposited in later features. That being said, many features appear to date to the prehistoric period (F4, F5, F8, F9, F13, F16, F17, F30, F32, F42, F49, F53, F61) with the possibility that pit F5 dates to the Early Bronze Age and pit F8 to the Iron Age. A small number of features (F6, F7, F12, F45, F47) date to the Late Iron Age to early Roman and Roman periods while there are also a number of post-Roman features (F18, F26, F28, F43, F48, F51, F57).

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA/Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F4	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F5	HMF, HMFS, HMG	-	-	-	?Early Bronze Age
F6	-	GX	-	-	?Roman
F7	-	HZ OX	-	-	?Roman
F8	HMFS, HMS	-	-	-	?Iron Age
F9	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F12	-	DJ	-	-	?Roman
F13	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F16	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F17	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F18	-	-	-	BR	Post-medieval/modern
F26	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F28	-	-	-	PT	Post-medieval/modern

Context	Prehistoric pottery	LIA/Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
				BR	
F30	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F32	HMF				Prehistoric
F42	HMG	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F43	-	-	-	BR	Post-medieval/modern
F45	-	GX, HZ	-	-	?Roman
F47	-	RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F48	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F49	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F51	HMF	CZ	-	BR	Post-medieval/modern
F53	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F57	HMF, HMFS	-	F48D	BR	19th-20th century
F61	HMF	-	-	-	Prehistoric

Table 10 Approximate dates for the individual features

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Single pieces of heat-altered (burnt) flint came from pits F5 and F46, and ditch F32, but do not represent any meaningful activity on the site. Three small fragments of oyster shell were recovered from ditch F28, with one fragment of clinker/coal from pit F21.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Heat-altered (burnt) flint		
F5	1	One piece, cracked, crazed and burnt various shades of grey and red, 2.6g
F32	22	One piece, cracked, crazed and burnt various shades of grey and red, 9.1g
F46	29	One piece, cracked, crazed and burnt various shades of grey and red, 34.5g
Shell		
F28	15	Three small fragments of oyster shell, 2.6g.
Clinker/coke		
F21	19	One fragment, 27.8g, post-medieval/modern

Table 11 Miscellaneous finds by context

6.3 Worked flint

by Adam Wightman

There were two worked flints from the evaluation both of later prehistoric date.

Ditch F13 (finds no. 8): Secondary flake, dark grey flint. Large and relatively thick flake retaining c 15% cortex on dorsal face. Hard-hammer struck. Possible use-wear or edge-damage on the right lateral edge. Later prehistoric (Mesolithic – Bronze Age).

Pit F49 (finds no. 32): Secondary flake or blade fragment. Small and thin, retaining c 20% cortex on dorsal face. Broken at the proximal end. Most likely a broken Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade.

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

A single sample was presented for assessment from ?Early Bronze Age pit F5 (sample no. 1).

Sample	Context	Feature type	% sampled	Sample Volume (L.)
1	F5	?Early Bronze Age pit	50	30

Table 12 Samples presented for assessment

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. Once with the author, this flot was scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 45x. The whole flot was examined. The abundance, diversity, and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in the sample was recorded.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (2010). Latin names are given once, and the common names used thereafter. Quantities were estimated using the DAFOR scale (see below):

- D – Dominant, >200 (items)
- A – Abundant, 51-200 (items)
- F – Frequent, 16-50 (items)
- O – Occasional, 6-15 (items)
- R – Rare, 5 or fewer (items)

The quantity of identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted separately from the quantity of charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (no results table due to low diversity)

Modern rootlets dominated the flot. Charcoal flecks and earthworm cocoons were present at rare quantities. Fourteen fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were present.

Most of the plant remains were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). The soil type is Soilscape 8 'slightly acid loamy clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield University 2020). This type of soil can provide preservation conditions suitable for the survival of charred and mineralised plant remains, bones, mollusca, ostracods, foraminifera, parasite eggs and phytoliths (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 5-6).

Potential, significance and recommendations

No significant remains were present within the sample, but the charcoal fragments could be identified if selection for radiocarbon dating is required. If archaeological work is to proceed at this site, further bulk samples should be taken for charred and possible mineralised plant macro-remains.

8 Conclusion

Sixty-two features were uncovered during evaluation at this site: twenty-eight pits, eighteen ditches, two postholes, one ditch or gully, three pits or treethrows, two pits or natural features, one ditch terminus or natural feature, three treethrows, two natural features, and one treethrow or natural feature. Some of the features produced artefactual evidence but 34 were undatable. These remains were fairly evenly distributed across the site, but tended to cluster at its centre and within its eastern section. The investigation identified three phases of activity at the site: the first during the prehistoric period, primarily the Bronze Age, the second during the Roman period, and the third during the post-medieval and modern periods.

The primary phase of activity at the site occurred during the prehistoric era, which was represented by features uncovered in the north, centre and east of the site. A worked flint of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date was recovered from ditch F13, while pit F49 produced another flint of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. These flints were likely residual in later contexts but they evidence limited activity here during these periods. The main phase of activity, however, appears to have occurred during the Bronze Age. Pit F5 in trench T15, which lay in the midst of several prehistoric features, contained a number of possible Early Bronze Age beaker pottery sherds. Prehistoric pottery was also retrieved from numerous other features which, while not closely-datable, was also possibly Bronze Age in date. A single posthole of prehistoric date, F16 in trench T2, in the north of the site, indicates the presence of at least one posted structure here during this period. Seven sherds of pottery which was likely Iron Age in date were also recovered from pit F8 in trench T15, showing that there was limited activity at the site during this later period too.

The second phase of activity here took place during the Roman period, although it appears to have been quite limited in scope. Roman pottery was recovered from six features, all located within the southern half of the site, although all contained only a single sherds apart from a single feature which produced two sherds. One of these sherds was residual in a post-medieval or modern feature and it is possible that all or some of the remaining material was residual too.

The remainder of the seven datable features dated to the post-medieval or modern period apart from one, which had its origins in the medieval or post-medieval period. It is likely, however, that this feature was also post-medieval in date. Historical cartography indicates that the site lay within a field attached to Waldegraves Farm during this period and it is likely that these remains are the product of agricultural activity.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks John Pearce of Brooks Leney and Waldegraves Holiday Park for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with E Hicks, Z Eksen, M Seehra, M Perou, A Smith, O Windridge and W Bateson. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

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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

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile

CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature or layer
EHER	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
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
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
wsj	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box (pottery, flint)

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1754)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1754)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

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 Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4633 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list:

John Pearce, Brooks Leney

Waldegraves Holiday Park

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

Essex, CO2 7GZ

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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 22.02.2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Trench number	Finds Number ¹	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clayey-loam with 1% stones	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown loamy-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet medium yellow/grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
F1	7	-	Ditch terminus / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with frequent stones	Undatable
F2	7	-	Tree-throw / natural feature	Firm, moist green/grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones	Undatable
F3	15	-	Natural feature / tree-throw	Firm, moist medium green/brown clay with occasional stones	Undatable
F4	15	4	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and frequent stones	Prehistoric
F5	15	1, <1>	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub flecks and occasional stones	?Early Bronze Age
F6	15	2	Pit / tree-throw	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 10%	?Roman
F7	15	3	Pit / tree-throw	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	?Roman
F8	15	5	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay with frequent stones	?Iron Age
F9	15	6	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Prehistoric
F10	21	7	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay with frequent stones	Undatable
F11	21	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F12	16	9	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones	?Roman
F13	1	8	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and frequent stones	Mesolithic-Bronze Age
F14	20	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F15	16	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F16	2	20	Posthole	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F17	1	11	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and frequent stones	Prehistoric
F18	2	17	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F19	16	16	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones	Undatable
F20	2	18	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with very frequent stones	Undatable
F21	3	19	Pit	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay with charcoal	Post-medieval /

¹ Finds no. 10 was not assigned to a context. Some pottery was recovered from F10 and some baked clay from F59, but these finds were lost.

				flecks and very frequent stones	modern
F22	3	-	Tree-throw	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay with frequent stones	Undatable
F23	12	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F24	12	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F25	12	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F26	22	12	?Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with very frequent stones	Post-medieval / modern
F27	4	13	Natural feature	Firm/hard, moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and occasional gravel	Undatable
F28	5	15	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal and oyster shell flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F29	5	14	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones	Undatable
F30	2	21	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones	Prehistoric
F31	2	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F32	6	22	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F33	6	23	Pit / tree-throw	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones	Undatable
F34	6	-	Tree-throw	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F34a	14	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F35	14	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F36	14	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F37	14	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F38	5	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F39	18	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F40	18	24	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Undatable
F41	18	25	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F42	18	26	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F43	11	27	Tree-throw	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	Post-medieval / modern
F44	9	-	Ditch / gully	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F45	9	28	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	?Roman
F46	9	29	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F47	9	30	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Late Iron Age / early Roman
F48	9	31	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F49	9	32	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Mesolithic / early Neolithic
F50	10	33	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F51	10	34	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Post-medieval / modern
F52	19	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F53	19	35	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric
F54	19	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F55	13	-	Pit / natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable

F56	13	36	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F57	13	37, 38	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F58	13	39	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F59	13	40	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F60	17	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Post-glacial
F61	13	41	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Prehistoric

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Abraded	Fabric	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F4	PIT	4		4	2	1					HMF				DARK BR, BLACK, COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT	1		1	53	53					HMF				OR COMMON VC FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT	1		2	8	4					HMF				BLACK, COMMON F & C FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT	1		4	21	5					HMF S				BR SURF, BLACK CORE, COMMON F FL & S, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT	1		1	10	10					HMS				BR BLACK CORE, AB F S	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT	1		1	8	8					HMF				BR GREY CORE, COMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT	1		2	3	2					HMF				OR/BR, COMMON F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT	1		1	2	2					HMF				OR, SPARSE F FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT		1	3	8	3					HMG				SMOOTH, THIN-W, FINEWARE, BR,BELL-BK?	EBA?
F5	PIT		1	1	2	2					HMF				OR, THIN-W, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT		1	1	1	1	1	0	0		HMF	?	0.03	?	BR, THIN-W, SPARSE C FL, SMOOTH	EBA?
F5	PIT		1	27	98	4	0	0	4		HMF				BR-BL, BADLY SORTED FL, SMOOTHED SURFACE	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT		1	4	24	6					HMF				OR, DARK INT, COMMON C FL & RARE F FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT		1	3	9	3					HMF				OR, BLACK INT, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT		1	5	25	5					HMF				OR, BR INT, COMMON F-M FL, LINES OF F-TIP IMP	PREHISTORIC
F5	PIT		1	1	14	14	0	0	1		HMF				BR, OR INT, ABUNDANT FINE FL	PREHISTORIC
F6	?PIT/TREE THROW	2		1	6	6					GX					ROMAN
F7	?PIT/TREE THROW	3		1	54	54	0	0	1	X	HZ OX				? BUFF/BROWN, COARSE INCS	LIA-AD 200/300
F8	PIT	5		7	16	2					HMF S				BLACK COMMON F-M FL, FINE S, THINNER-W	IRON AGE
F8	PIT	5		2	1	1					HMS				BR, BLACK CORE, SPARSE S	PREHISTORIC
F9	PIT	6		2	1	1					HM CR					PREHISTORIC
F9	PIT	6		1	2	2					HMF				BR ABUNDANT M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F9	PIT	6		1	2	2					HMF				DARK BR COMMON F FL, SMOOTH SUR	PREHISTORIC
F9	PIT	6		1	3	3					HMF				OR, BLACK CORE, COMMON F FL	PREHISTORIC

CAT Report 1754: Archaeological evaluation at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex – November 2021

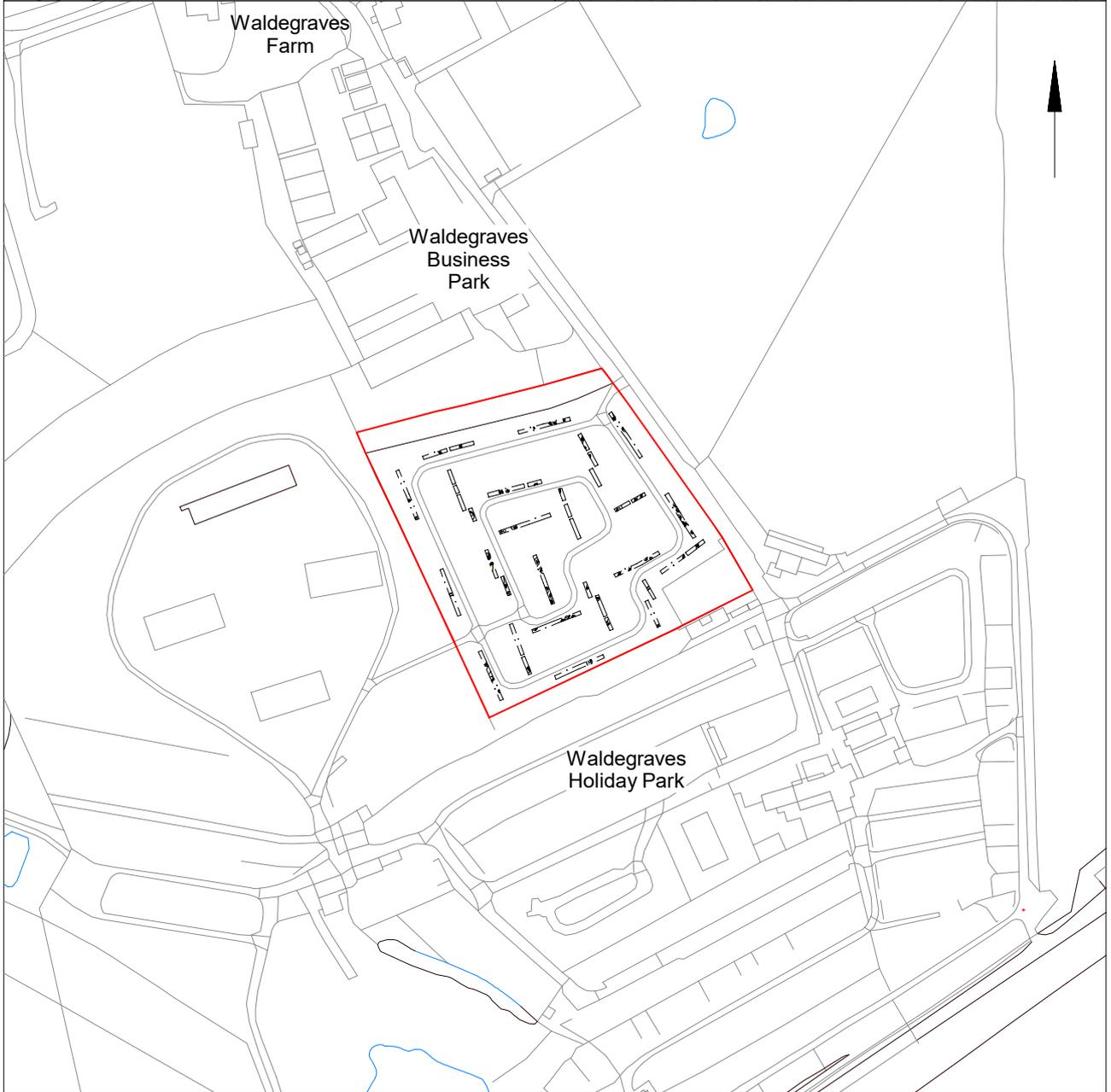
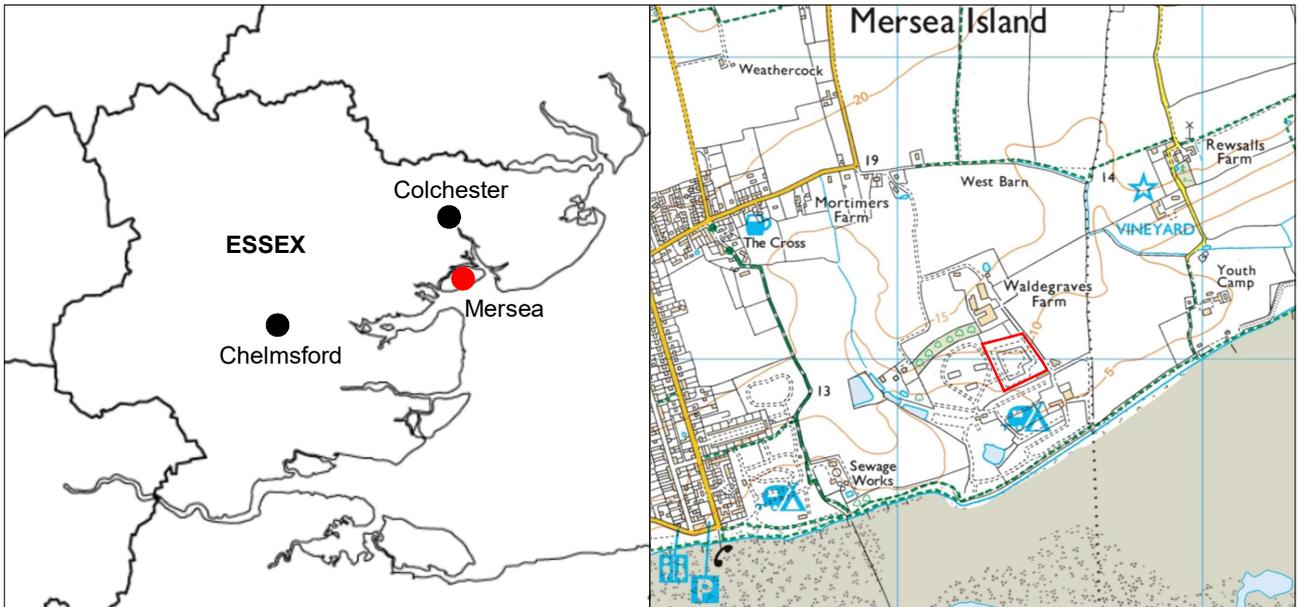
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Abraded	Fabric	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F9	PIT	6		1	1	1					HMF				DARK BR, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F12	PIT	9		1	5	5					DJ				?BUFF SANDY	ROMAN
F13	LINEAR	8		1	2	2					HMF				BR-DARK BR, COMMON M & C FL	PREHISTORIC
F16	POST HOLE	20		1	6	6					HMF				BROWN, BLACK CORE, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F17	LINEAR	11		2	1	1					HMF				BLACK M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F30	PIT	21		2	2	1					HMF				BROWN, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F32	DITCH	22		1	1	1					HMF				BR BLACK CORE, C F & M FL	PREHISTORIC
F42	PIT	26		3	16	5					HMG				BR/OR SURFACES, BLACK CORE	PREHISTORIC
F45	PIT	28		1	13	13					HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F45	PIT	28		1	2	2					GX					ROMAN
F47	DITCH	30		1	3	3				X	RCW					LIA-ER
F49	DITCH	32		1	2	2					HMF				BR TO DARK GREY, AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F51	PIT	34		1	2	2				X	CZ					AD 100/110-275/300
F51	PIT	34		1	3	3					HMF				BROWN ABUNDANT FINE FL	PREHISTORIC
F51	PIT	34		2	3	2					HMF				BROWN SURF, BLACK, AB F&C FL	PREHISTORIC
F53	PIT	35		1	3	3					HMF				BR, COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC
F53	PIT	35		2	7	4					HMF				BR, BLACK CORE, AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F57	PIT	37		1	4	4					F48D					19TH-20TH
F57	PIT	37		1	10	10	0	0	1	X	HMFS				BLACK DARK BR, COMMON F&S	PREHISTORIC
F57	PIT	38		1	2	2					HMF				BR, COMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F61	PIT	41		2	5	3					HMF				DARK BR, BLACK COMMON C FL	PREHISTORIC
F61	PIT	41		2	2	1					HMF				BR COMMON FL	PREHISTORIC

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NO.	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	MNI	Burnt	Comments	Date
F4	PIT	4	1	1	1		Baked clay	0			?
F7	?PIT/TREE THROW	3	1	13	13		Baked clay	0			?
F13	LINEAR	8	1	1	1		Baked clay	0			?
F15	LINEAR	10	6	28	5		Baked clay	0			?
F18	POST HOLE	17	1	2	2	X	BR	0			POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F19	PIT	16	1	7	7		Baked clay	0			?
F20	PIT	18	5	14	3	X	Baked clay	0			?
F21	PIT	19	2	4	2		Baked clay	0			?
F21	PIT	19	1	2	2		Baked clay	0	X		?
F26	?DITCH	12	2	119	60	X	PT	0			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F27	NATURAL FEATURE	13	4	55	14		Baked clay	0			?
F28	DITCH	15	1	15	15	X	PT	0			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F28	DITCH	15	2	4	2	X	BR	0			POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F29	PIT	14	2	1	1	X	Baked clay	0			?
F30	PIT	21	1	3	3	X	Baked clay	0			?
F32	DITCH	22	2	3	2		Baked clay	0			?
F33	PIT/TREE THROW	23	2	8	4	X	Baked clay	0			?
F33	PIT/TREE THROW	23	1	6	6	X	Baked clay	0			?
F40	DITCH	24	4	42	11		Baked clay	0			?
F41	PIT	25	3	80	27		Daub	0			?
F42	PIT	26	1	4	4		Daub	0			?
F43	TREE THROW	27	3	53	18	X	BR	0			POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F45	PIT	28	5	7	1.4		Baked clay	0			?
F47	DITCH	30	3	12	4	X	Baked clay	0			?
F48	DITCH	31	1	5	5	X	PT	0			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL

CAT Report 1754: Archaeological evaluation at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex – November 2021

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NO.	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	MNI	Burnt	Comments	Date
F49	PIT	32	1	1	1	X	Baked clay	0		?	?
F50	PIT	33	1	1	1	X	Baked clay	0	X		?
F50	PIT	33	3	6	2	X	Baked clay	0			?
F51	PIT	34	5	2	0.4	X	Unid CBM	0		CRUMBS	?
F51	PIT	34	1	9	9	X	BR	0			POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F51	PIT	34	3	9	3	X	Baked clay	0			?
F53	PIT	35	2	16	8	X	Baked clay	0			?
F56	DITCH	36	4	9	2	X	Baked clay	0			?
F57	PIT	37	1	6	6	X	BR	0			POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F57	PIT	37	2	13	7	X	BR	0			POST MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F57	PIT	38	1	1	1	X	Baked clay	0			?
F58	PIT	39	7	14	2		Baked clay	0		DAUB?	?
F58	PIT	39	1	5	5		Baked clay	0	X	DAUB?, WHITE SUR	?
F61	PIT	40	1	1	1	X	Baked clay	0			?
F61	PIT	41	10	20	2		Baked clay	0			?



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Fig 1 Site location.





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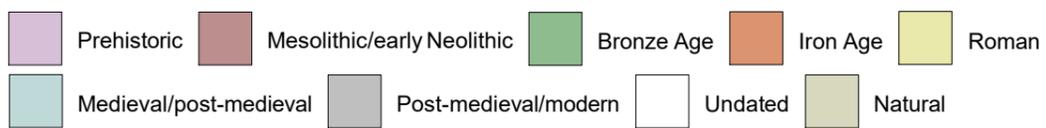


Fig 2 Trenching results.

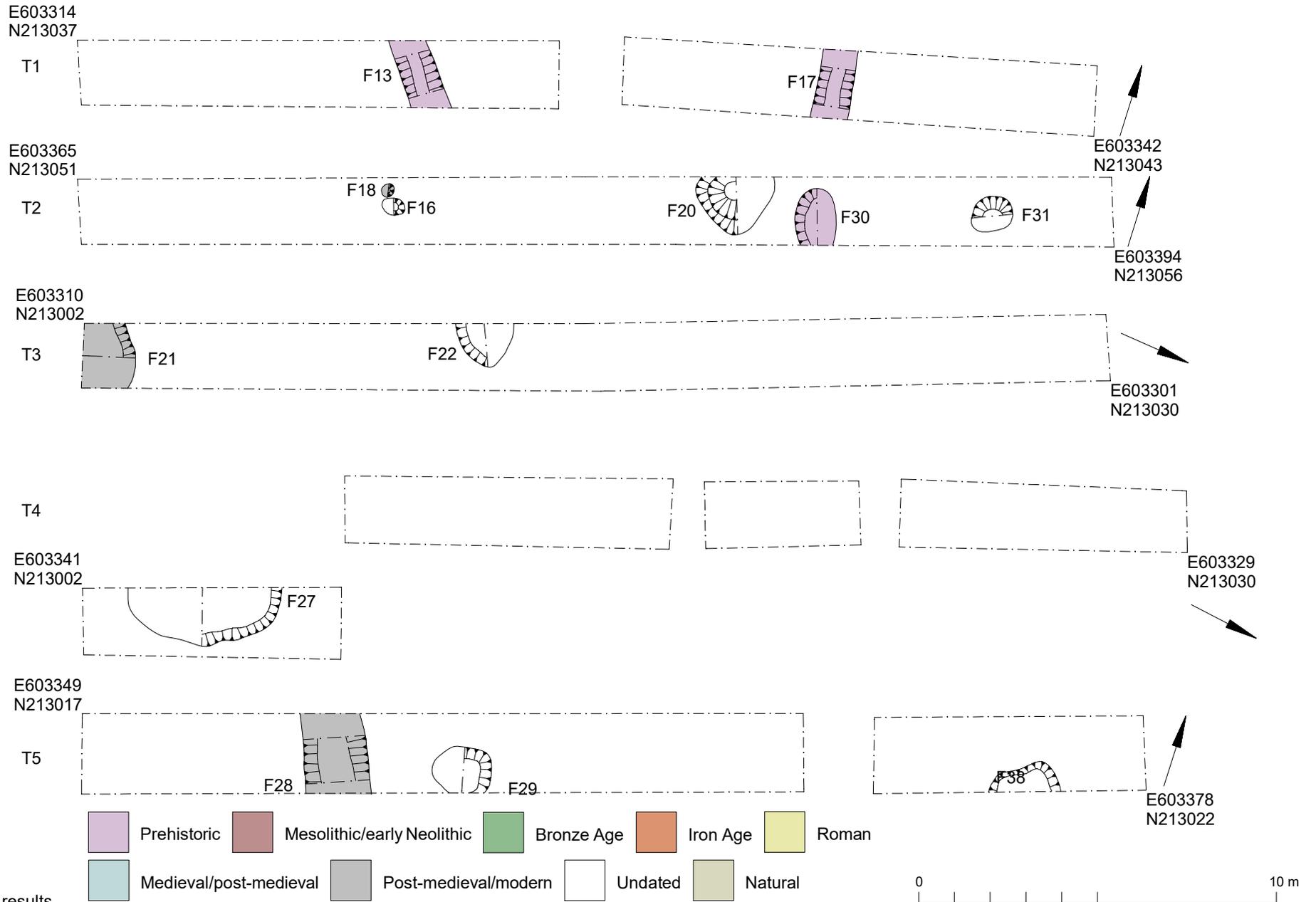


Fig 3 Trench results.

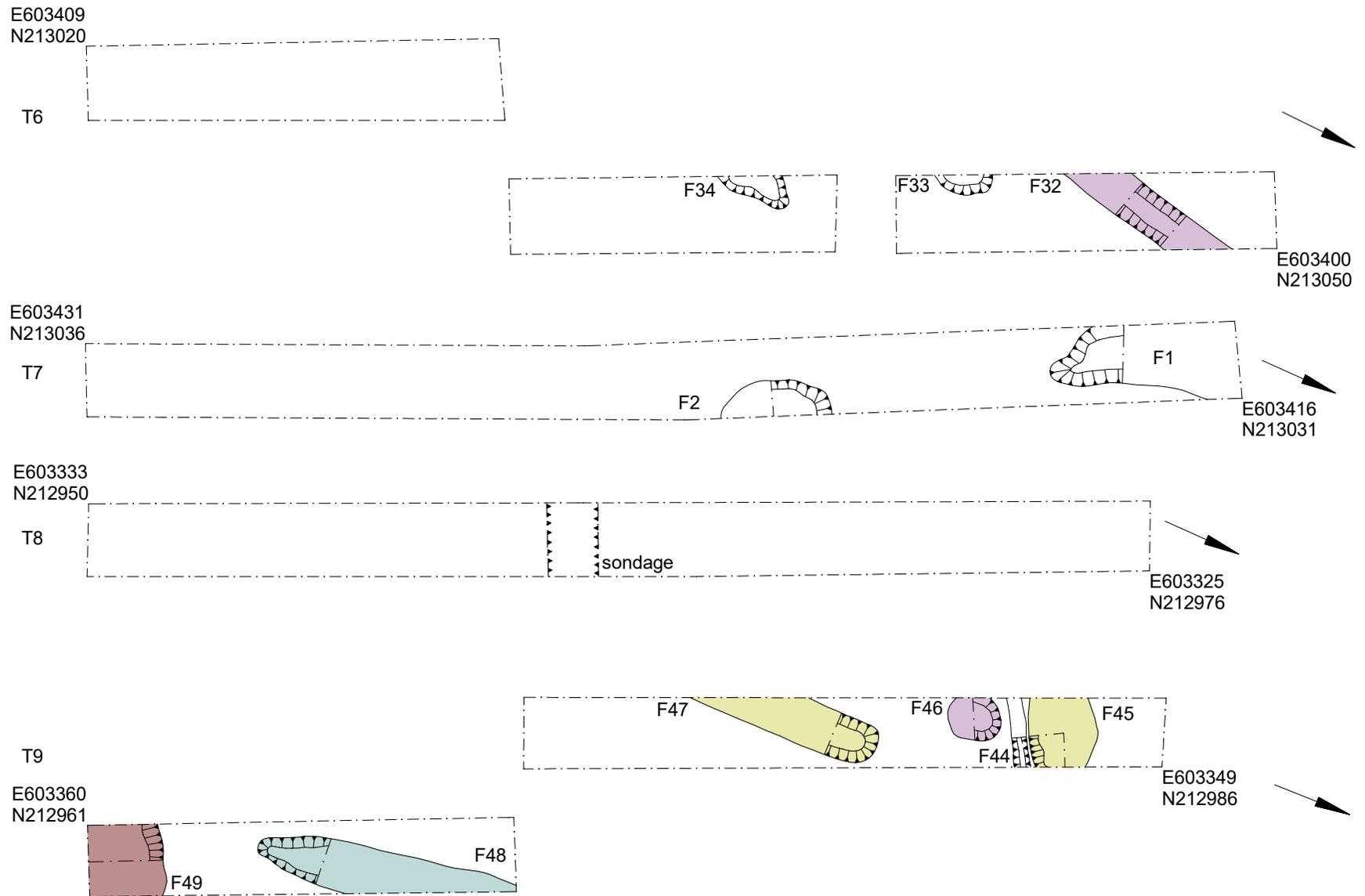


Fig 4 Trench results.

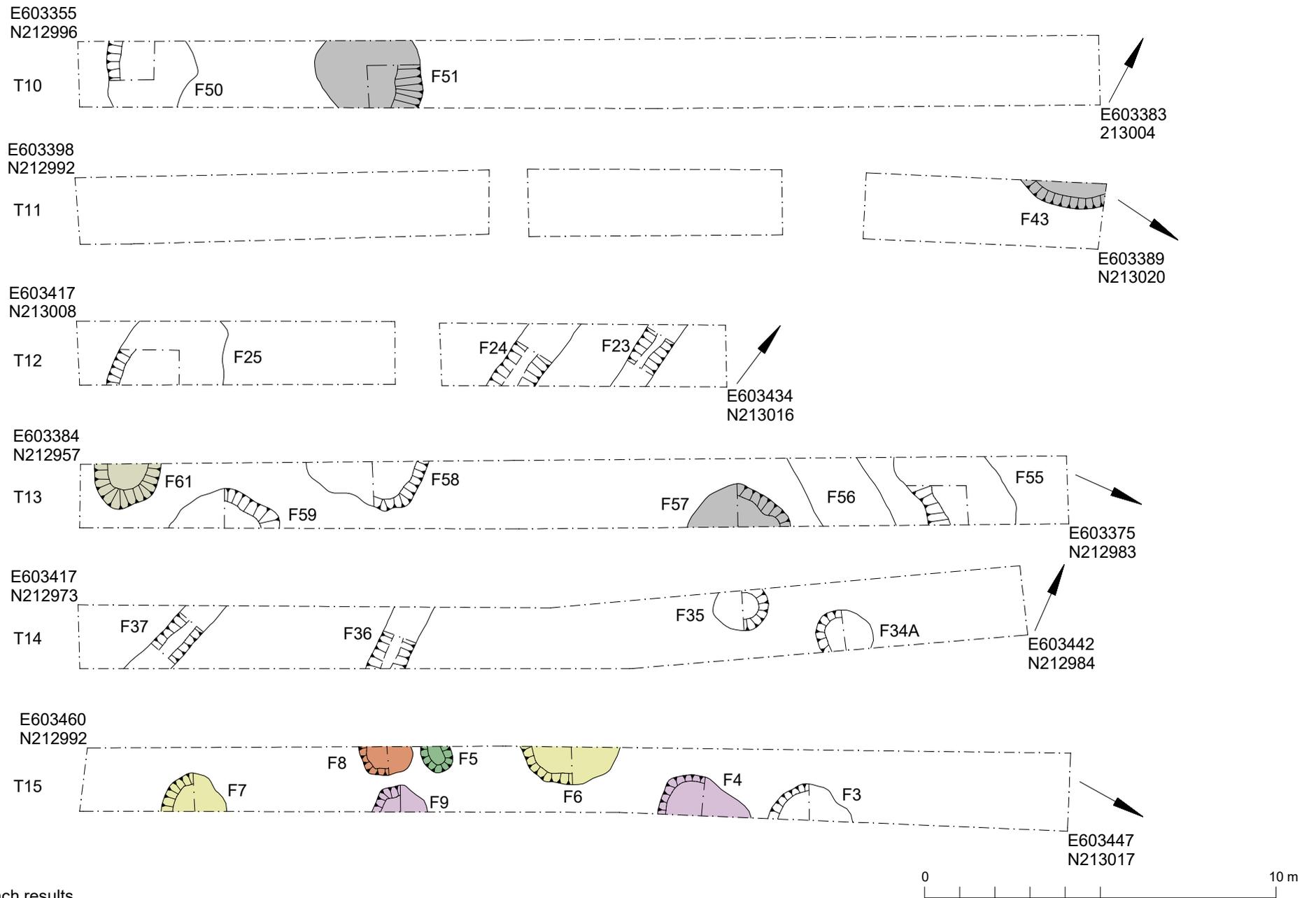


Fig 5 Trench results.

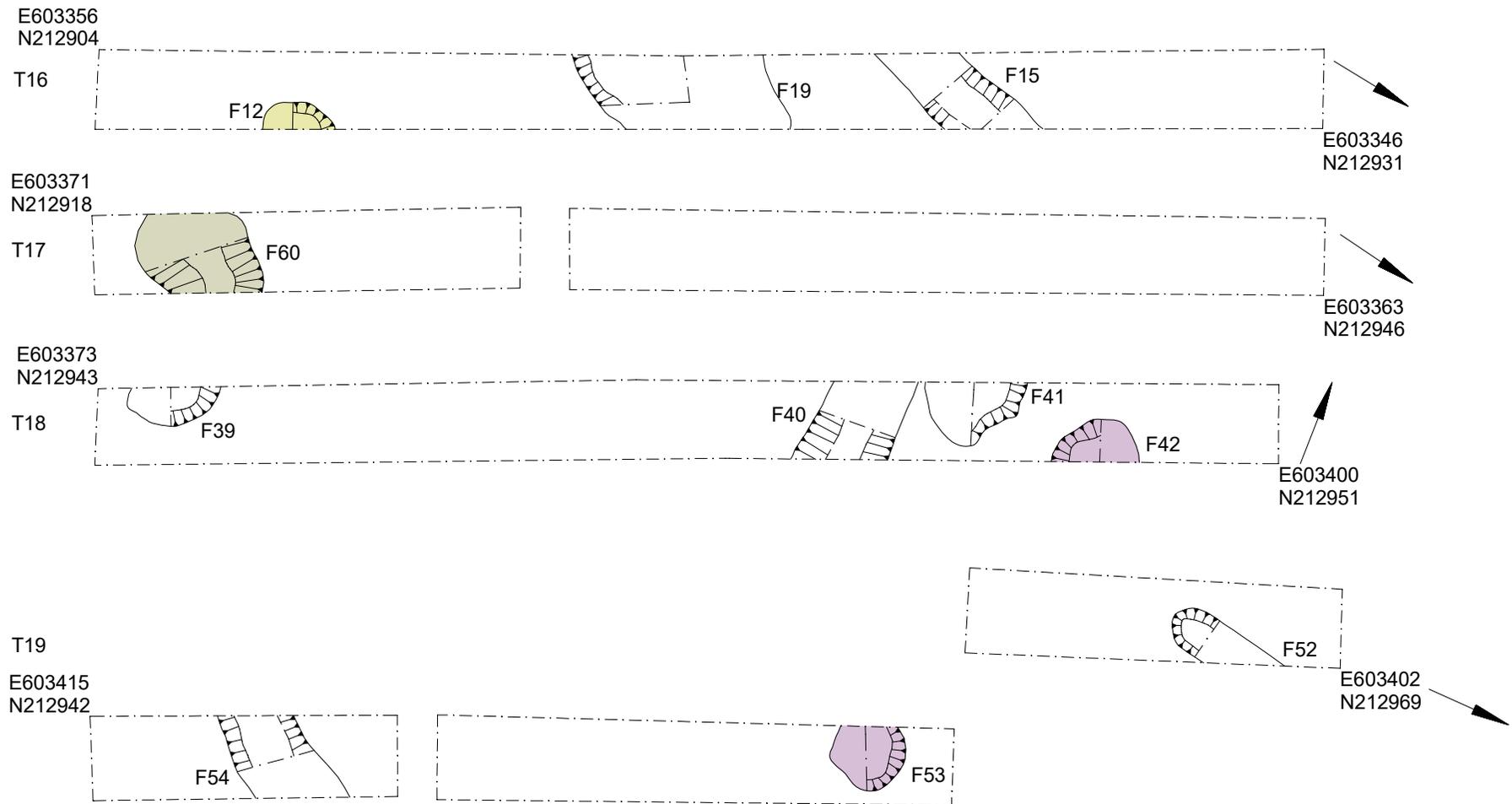


Fig 6 Trench results.

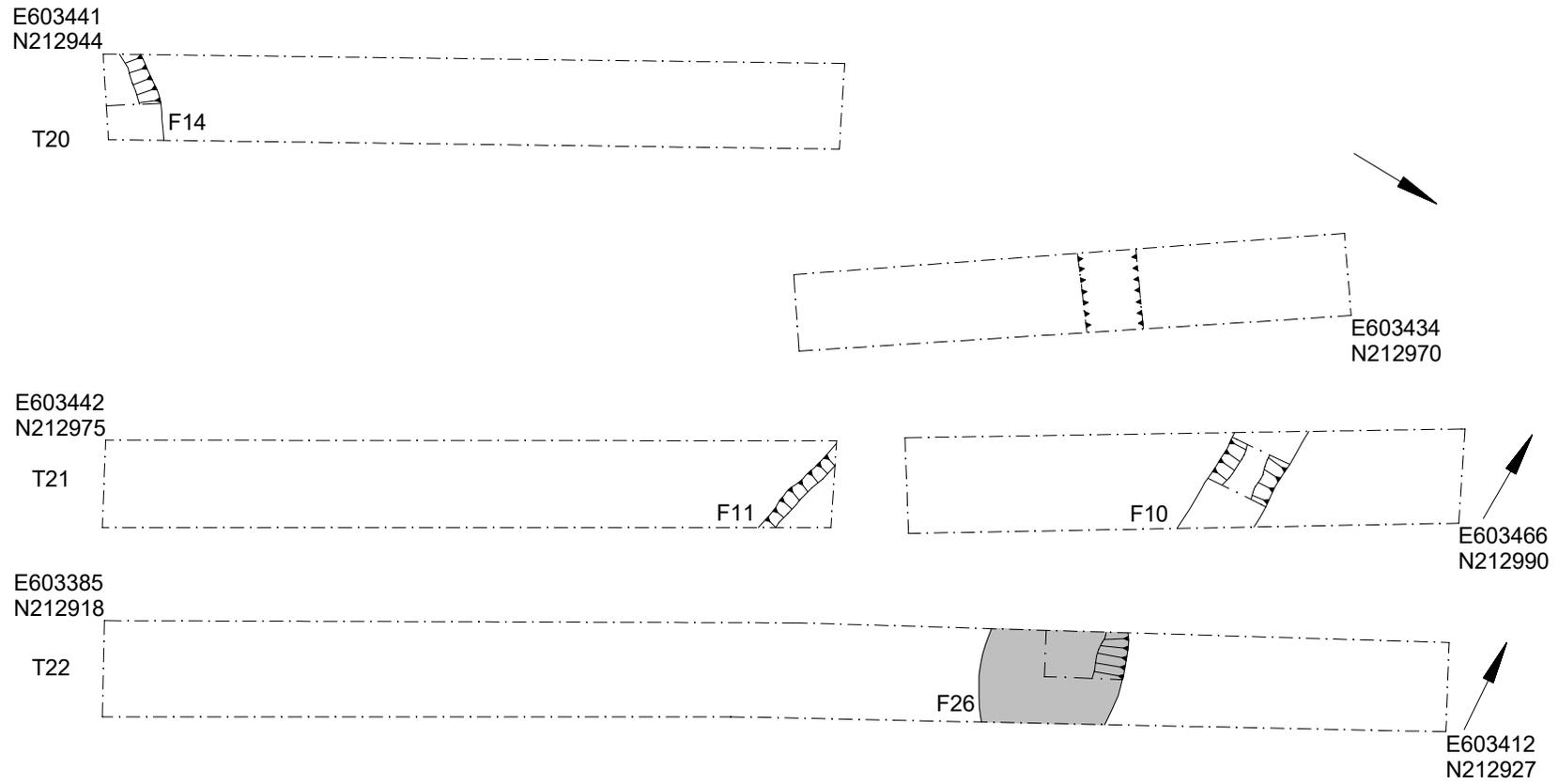


Fig 7 Trench results.



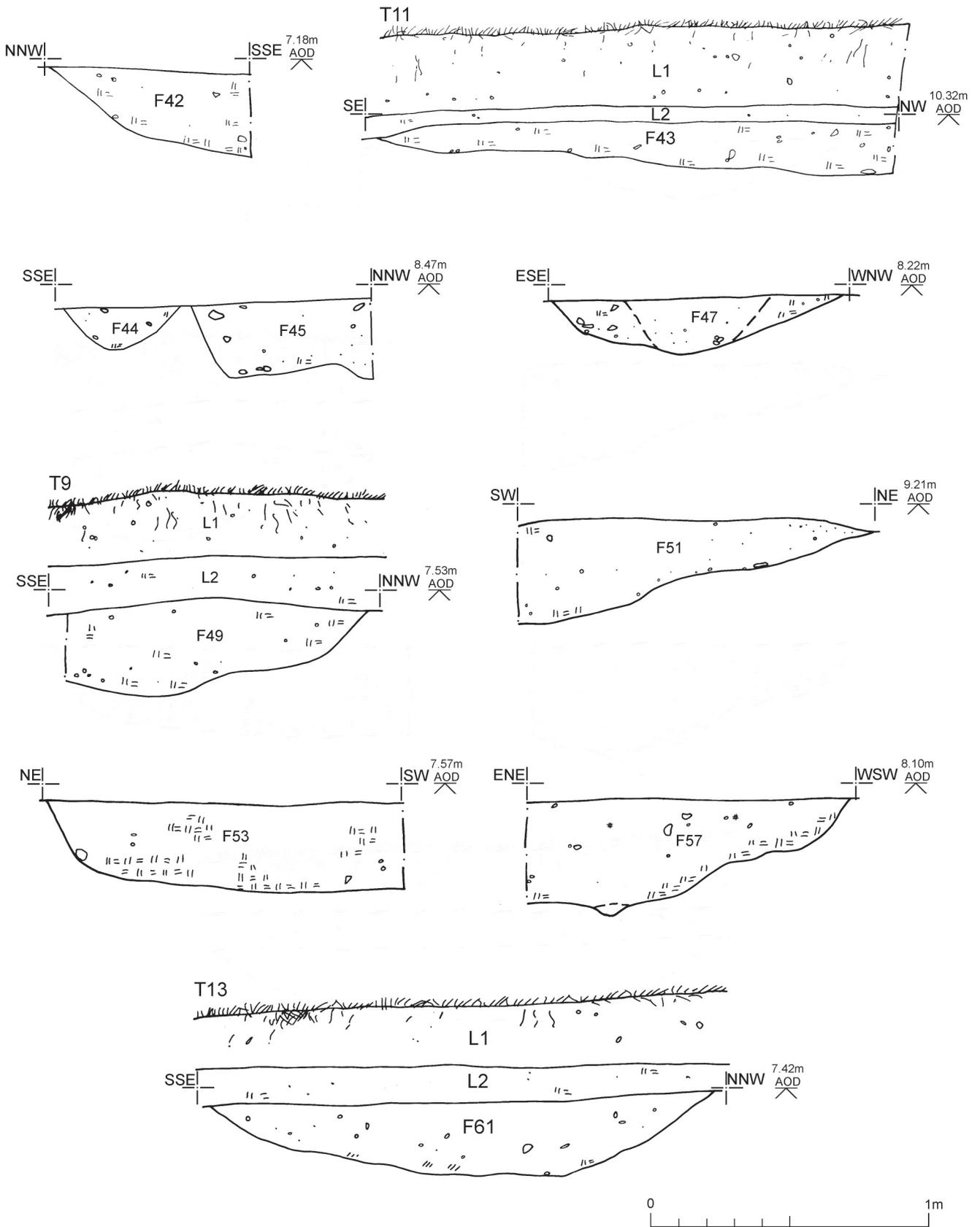


Fig 9 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8SE	
Parish: West Mersea	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 03510 12979 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 21/05d CHER ref: ECC4633 OASIS ref: colchest3-423382
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 8th-15th November 2021	Size of area investigated: 2.32ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4914, MCC4915, MCC4916, MCC4917, MCC5595, MCC7253, MCC8263, MCC8820, MCC8821, MCC8873, MCC8931
Final report: CAT Report 1754	
Periods represented: Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (twenty-two trial-trenches) was carried out at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex in advance of the conversion of an area from caravan pitches to static caravans. There are few known archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site, although a series of post-medieval cropmarks lie to the north, and artefacts ranging from Paleolithic to post-medieval in date have been recovered from the coastline and the foreshore nearby. Excavations at this site revealed parts of a prehistoric settlement likely dating to the Bronze Age, along with evidence of more limited activity during the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, the Iron Age, the Roman period and the post-medieval or modern periods.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1155	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: February 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8SE.

NGR: TM 03510 12979 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: West Mersea

Planning references: 201048

Commissioned by: John Pearce (Brooks Leney)

On behalf of: Waldegraves Holiday Park

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/05d

OASIS project number: colchest3-423382

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 09/06/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site comprises a large field, with an area of trees to the north, hedgerows to the west, south and east, and a further row of trees to the east. The site is located on the eastern edge of West Mersea at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 03510 12979.

Proposed work

The development comprises the conversion of an area of the holiday park from caravan pitches to static caravans and associated access, groundworks and landscaping.

Archaeological background (see Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

Iron Age-Roman

South of Seaview Avenue is the location of a salt-making Red Hill (MCC8873) and a Late Iron Age burial recorded on Fairhaven Avenue (MCC8263). Find spots south of the site include an Iron Age coin (MCC8821) and Roman coin (MCC8820).

Medieval-Post-medieval

To the immediate north of the holiday park are a series of cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. These have been interpreted as historic field boundaries as they appear on 1st edition OS mapping (MCC5595 and MCC5595).

On the southern edge of the holiday park is a rare example of a duck decoy that was originally designed as a five-piped pochard pond. Documentary sources make it evident that this was a very successful pochard decoy. An account of Essex decoy written in 1868 described it as the best known pond of its kind and documents the large number of birds taken. Its success is reflected in its long period use: constructed in the second half of the 18th century (it appears on a Chapman and Andre map of 1777) it was worked until the third quarter of the 19th century (MCC8931).

Modern

To the southwest of the site is a WWII double-ended concrete pillbox built on two levels into the sea wall (MCC7253).

Find spots

Along the coastline and within the foreshore, a number findspots of artefacts originating from the Upper Paleolithic/Early Mesolithic Periods to the post-medieval. This includes the remains of an undated boat (MCC4914) alongside Roman pottery (MCC4917), Saxon pottery (MCC4916) and animal bone (MCC4915) found to the immediate south of the holiday park.

For more information on the background of the area see desk-based assessment CAT Report 1155.

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2020 (application No. 201048) to change the *use of the site for the stationing of 57 No. static caravans in lieu of 117 caravan pitches and associated landscaping and access works.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 2)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) was for an archaeological evaluation.

Specifically, the brief proposed a series of linear trenches within the footprints of the new buildings covering a 5% sample of the site. CAT proposes 21 trenches 30m long and 1 trench 20m long, all 1.8m wide. This equates to 650m of trenching covering an area of 1170m².

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Include a contingency for soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits. In addition, particular attention should be given to the collection of micro-remains preserved within and/or directly over floors.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b, c, d)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus five archaeologist for five days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Mark Baister

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left in situ. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left in situ at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, contexts and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of the evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left in situ at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in situ (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

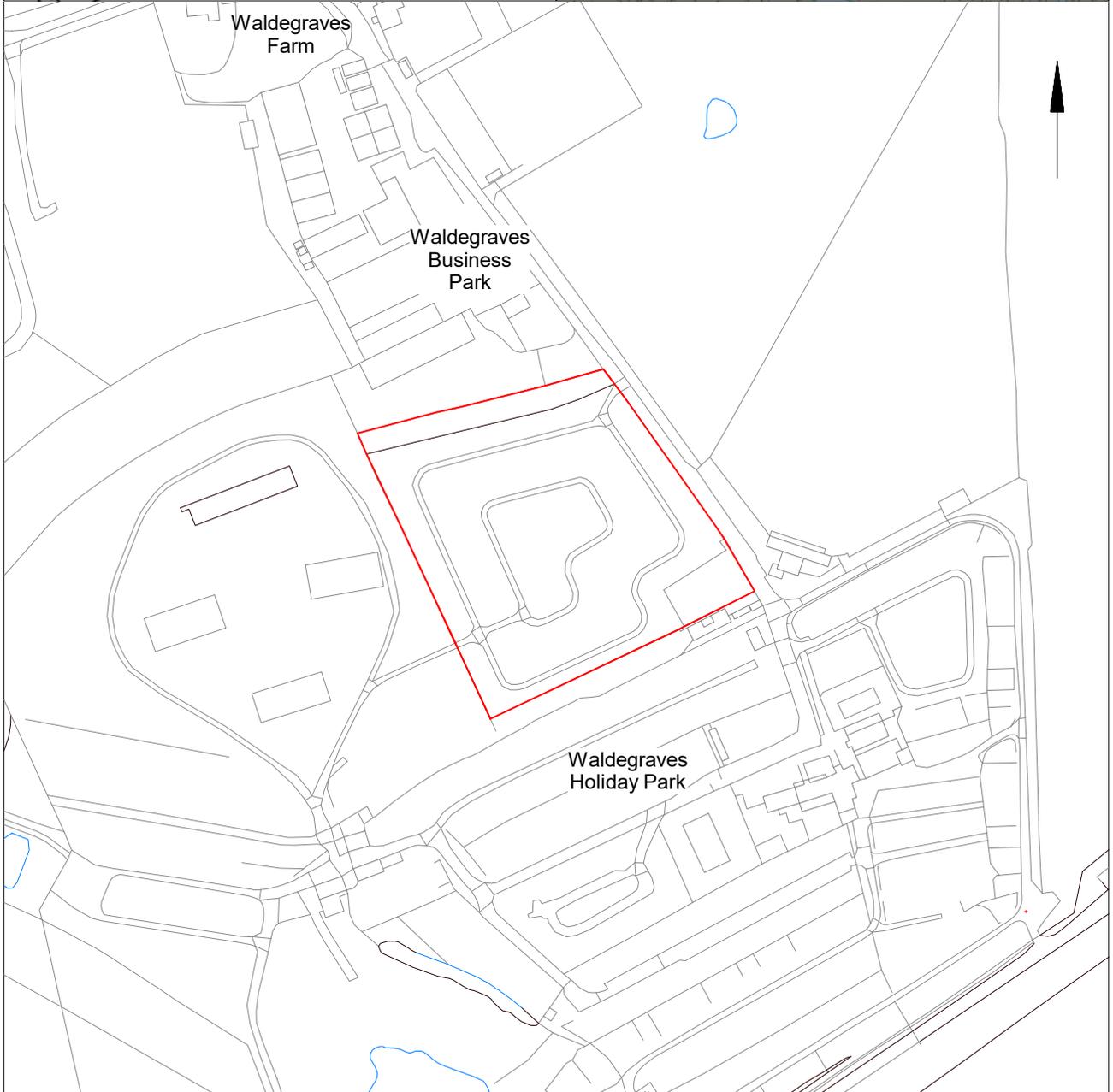
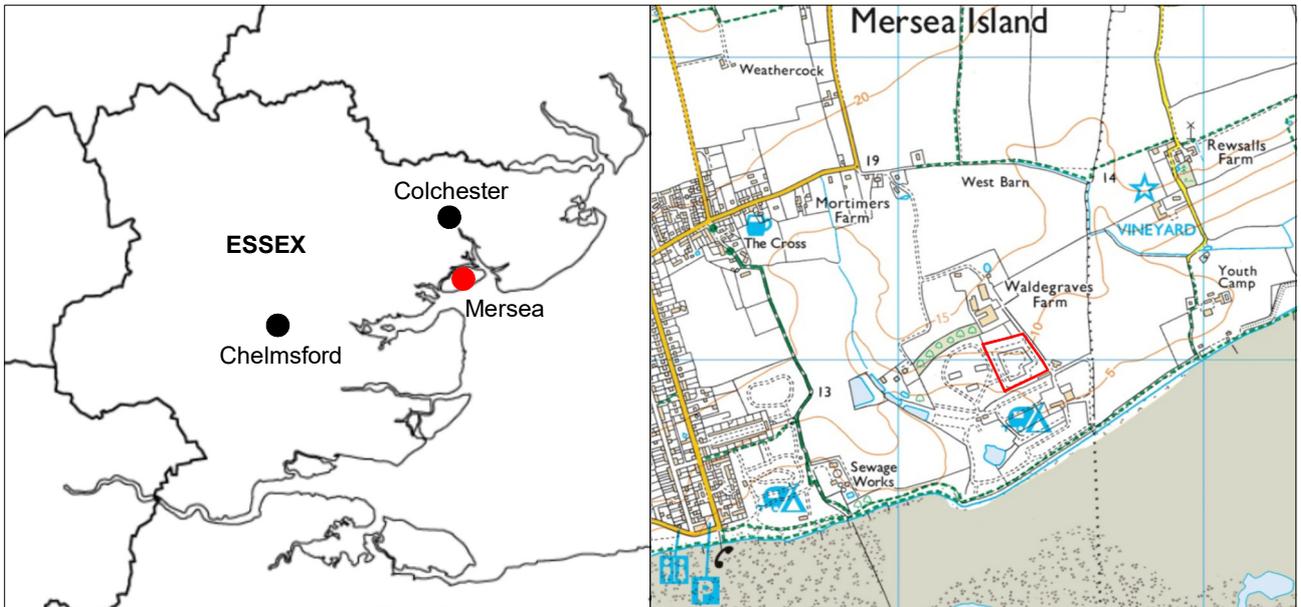
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> 2nd Edition |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1155 | 2017 | <i>An archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Waldegraves Holiday Park, West Mersea, Essex: August 2017.</i> By E Hicks |
| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Mersea Caravan Centre, Waldegraves Farm Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, CO5 8SE</i> By R Hoggett |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013 | Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| 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. |

E Holloway



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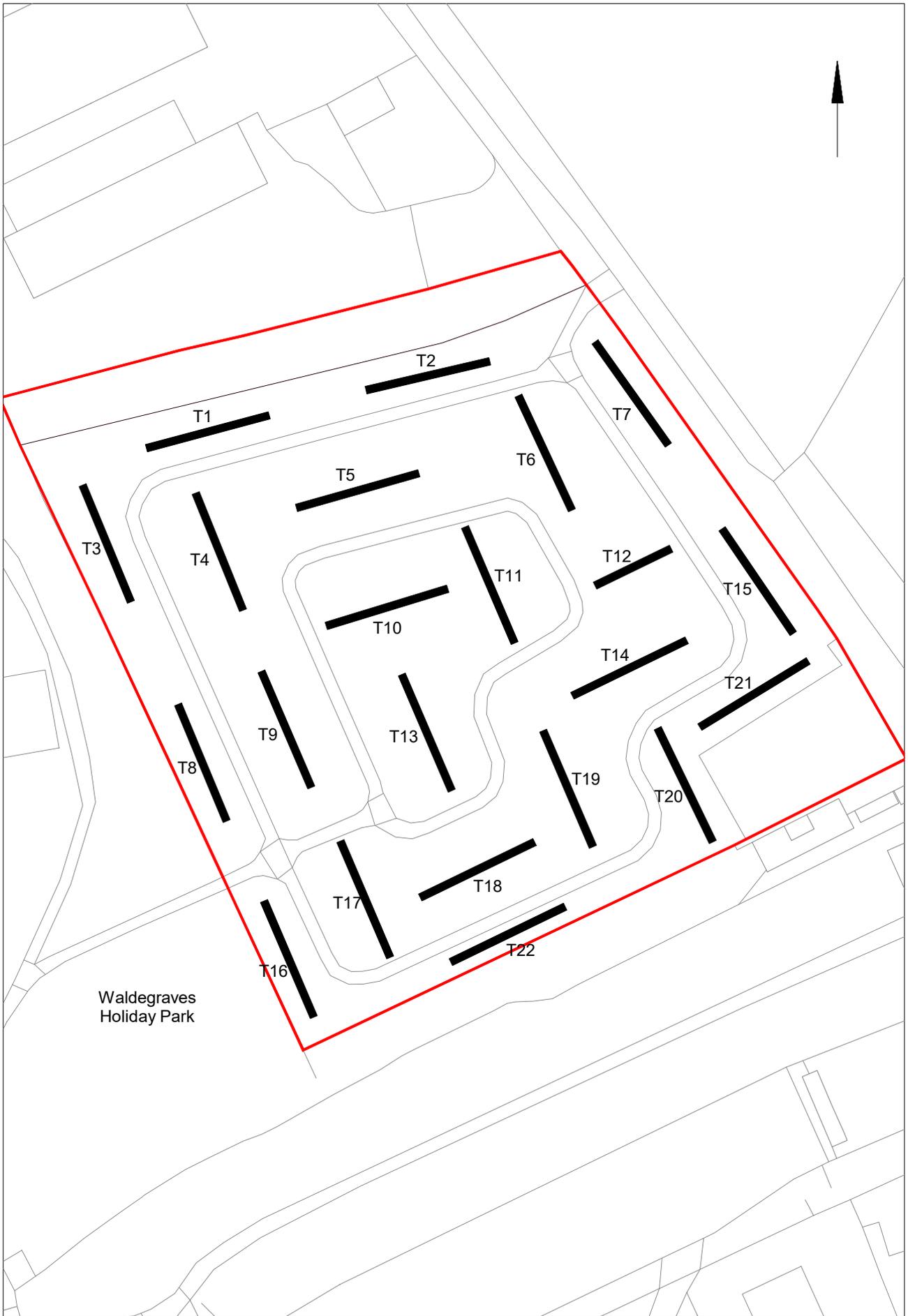
tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.





Waldegraves
Holiday Park

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Fig 2 Trench proposal.



Summary for colchest3-423382

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-423382
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8SE.
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	201048, 2021/05d
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	08-Nov-2021 - 15-Nov-2021
Location	Waldegraves Holiday Park, Waldegraves Lane, West Mersea, Essex NGR : TM 03510 12979 LL : 51.7784605388008, 0.94870953930617 12 Fig : 603510,212979
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : West Mersea
Project Methodology	Twenty-two trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. The trenches were 20m-30m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 1,170m ²), providing a 5% sample of the site. There was sufficient excavation to give evidence for the period, depth and nature of all archaeological deposits. For linear features 1m wide sections were excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, were 50% excavated. There were no complex archaeological structures.
Project Results	This was not collected in OASIS IV when this record was originally created

Keywords

Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Natural Feature - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Tree Throw - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - EARLY BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Tree Throw - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - MESOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - NEOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Post Hole - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument
Types
Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Post Hole - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Post Hole - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Tree Throw - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Tree Throw - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Gully - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Sherd - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects
Thesaurus
Sherd - EARLY BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects
Thesaurus
Sherd - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Sherd - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Sherd - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Sherd - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Tile - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Tile - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Brick - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Brick - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Ceramic - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Daub - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Pot Boiler - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Oyster Shell - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Clinker - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

	<p>Clinker - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - MESOLITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - NEOLITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p>
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4633
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)