

Archaeological evaluation on land at the former Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7AB

June 2018



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**commissioned by Simon Bartholomew
on behalf of Bartsons Development**

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation of two trial-trenches was carried out on land at the former Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development of two dwellings. The development site is located in the historic core of the town of Elmstead Market, and directly south of the site of a Roman road. The landscape around the town contains substantial archaeological evidence in the form of cropmarks, recorded by aerial photography.

The evaluation revealed a large number of features and building remains dating from the late 17th to the early 20th century. This included brick foundations and floors, a possible gravel surface and several pits and ditches. These remains suggest occupation on this site from the late post-medieval period onwards.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at the former Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, which was carried out in June 2018. The work was commissioned by Simon Bartholomew of Bartsons Development in advance of the construction of a residential development of two new dwellings with associated car parking, driveway, landscaping and external works. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological trial trenching*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2018).

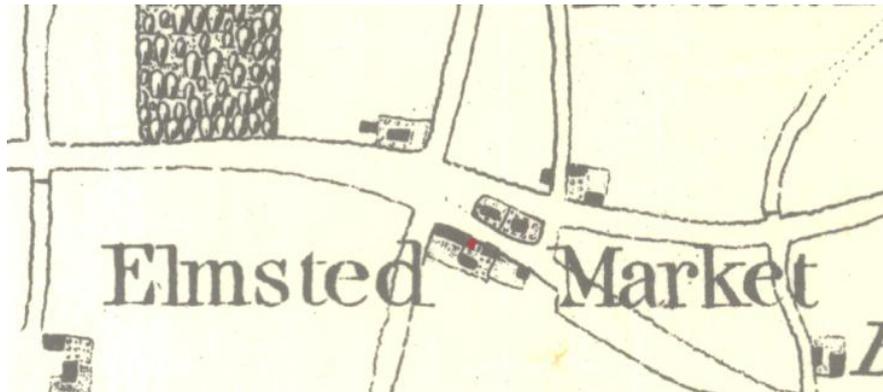
In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices 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 utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The proposed development site lies within the historic settlement of Elmstead Market which centred around a small green. Surviving buildings, many of which are listed, reveal there was a settlement here from at least the 15th century with the village expanding along Colchester Road and Clacton Road in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Elmstead Delivery Office was a listed building that was demolished in 2015 following fire damage. Its listing entry described it as 17th/18th century. It is possible it replaced an earlier building on the site.



Map 1 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex. A row of buildings is visible in the location of the delivery office (highlighted in red).

The 1777 Chapman and André map shows buildings in the location of the delivery office, but the scale is too small to identify any specific structures (Map 1).



Map 2 1844 tithe map of Elmstead Market (ERO D/CT 129B). Location of delivery office highlighted in red.

The 1844 tithe map is more detailed and shows a building in the location of the delivery office (Map 2). The tithe award lists this plot as a house and garden belonging to a Thurston Bready.



Map 3 The 1874 1st edition 6-inch OS map, with the recently demolished delivery office highlighted. Curiously, the 1874 1st edition 25-inch OS map fails to show the building, presumably due to an omission.

The 1874 first edition 6-inch OS map (Map 1) clearly shows the recently-demolished delivery office. Interestingly it labels both it and the still-standing adjacent listed building to the west ('The Old House' List no. 1111471) as 'Post Office'. Subsequent maps label just the recently-demolished building as a 'Post Office', so this may be an error. Also visible on this map is a small outbuilding to the south of the delivery office.

There appears to have been a structure present on the site during its entire cartographic history. However, whether the structure visible on the 1777 map (Map 1) is the same one that was demolished after fire damage in 2015 is uncertain.

A historic building survey carried out on the structure dated it to the mid 19th century (Hillman-Crouch 2015), although the building was heavily fire-damaged when the survey was undertaken.

The EHER also shows that the development site lies within an area which has substantial archaeological evidence in the form of cropmarks, recorded by aerial photography. These include settlement enclosures of probable prehistoric date, a Bronze Age barrow cemetery, isolated ring-ditches, multi-period trackways and field-systems, and possible Roman farmsteads.

Colchester Road, to the north of the site, was a Roman road leading directly to the Roman town of Colchester to the west.

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

5 Results (Figs 2-5)

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

Trench 1 (T1): 7m long by 1.8m wide



Photograph 1 Long shot of T1, photograph taken facing east.

T1 was excavated along the street frontage at the north of the site. It was originally intended to be 8m long but had to be shortened to avoid potentially impacting the foundations of the adjacent listed building to the west. It was excavated through modern concrete and sub-base (L5, c 380mm thick), before encountering L6, an 180mm thick subsoil/occupation layer containing large amounts of CBM and probably equivalent to L2 and L4 in T2 (see below). Below L6 was L3, compact natural chalky clay.

Twelve features were uncovered in T1.

F3 was a late 17th-18th century oval pit partially within T1, and partially beneath the north-western bulk (Fig 3). Its overall size in plan failed to be ascertained, but it was 350mm deep.

F5 was a late 17th-18th century ?gravel surface, which, apart from two areas of natural clay (L3), was present throughout the trench. The fill of F5 was compact and gravel-rich with a clear edge against the natural clay. The full width of F5 failed to be ascertained, but it was shallow, at only 140mm deep. At the eastern end of T1 F5 appeared to take up the entire extent of the trench. No edges were ascertained, although its fill contained less gravel.

F6 to F11 were a series of postholes beneath ?gravel surface F5. The postholes vary in size (Fig 3), although none are smaller than 130mm wide and none bigger than 310mm. All of the postholes had extremely soft and loose fill. Two of these postholes, F10 and F11, were visible in plan, despite being sealed by F5, as the fill of F5 had sunk

into them. No finds were recovered from any postholes, but given their stratigraphic relationship with F5 they cannot be later than 18th century in date.

F4, F17 and F18 are all red brick foundations. F4 was aligned north-south in the centre of the trench (Photograph 1). F17 was also aligned north-south and was at the very eastern end of the trench. F19 was aligned east-west and was in the southern bulk of the trench (Photograph 2).



Photograph 2 South-eastern corner of T1, showing brick foundations F17 and F18, as well as heavily rotted timber F19. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 3 Pavior brick floor observed to the south of T1. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Both F4 and F17 are constructed of unfroged bricks with dimensions 210mm x 100mm x 50mm. This size and type of brick typically dates from the 17th-18th century. However, both of these walls are bonded together with grey cement-based mortar, meaning the bricks must be re-used and these walls date from the 19th or early 20th

century. F18 is constructed of slightly larger unfrogged red bricks, with a size of 230mm x 110mm x 68mm. Unlike the other walls, however, the bricks are bound together with lime mortar, suggesting a date of late 18th-early 19th century. At the corner of F17 and F18 was the heavily degraded remains of a timber post (F19).

Finally, 4.5m to the south-west of T1, exposed directly beneath the removed concrete, was an area of pavior brick floor, dating from the 19th century (Photograph 3).

Trench 2 (T2): 20m long by 1.8m wide



Photograph 4 Long shot of the north-south stretch of T2. Multiple features visible. Photograph taken facing north.

T2 was an 'L'-shaped trench located within the footprint of the proposed new dwellings (Fig 2). It was excavated mostly through topsoil (L1, c 380mm thick), although the northern end of the trench was covered by modern concrete and sub-base (as in T1 above). Beneath this was L2/L4, an occupation layer/subsoil which contained large amounts of CBM and pottery, and varied in thickness between 350mm (to the east of the trench) and 400mm (to the west). In the east of the trench, two features (F1 and F12) were cut into L2/L4, and machining was stopped at the top of this layer. One feature was also observed cut into this layer at the very north of the trench. The remainder of the trench was machined further, exposing the natural chalky clay (L3).

In the northern part of the trench was a substantial concrete foundation, associated with an extension to the rear of the recently demolished delivery office (Fig 4 and 5).

Eighteen features were observed in T2, 7 were excavated and the remainder were surface planned.

F1 was a brick floor/foundation pad in the east end of the trench, cut into L2/L4. It measured 2.6m wide, but its northern extent continued outside the trench (Photograph 5). A slot was excavated adjacent to F1 to ascertain its depth, which, including a mortar base for the brickwork, was established as 260mm. F1 was primarily constructed of red

brick with dimensions 230 mm x 115 mm x 70 mm, bonded with lime mortar, suggesting a late 18th-19th century date.



Photograph 5 Brick floor/foundation pad F1 in T1. Photograph taken facing north-west.

F2 was a late 17th-18th century linear, aligned east-west. It was only observed in the east of the trench, in the slot dug to ascertain F1's depth (Fig 6).

F12 was a very shallow late 19th-early 20th century linear aligned north-south immediately to the west of F1. It was cut into L2/L4, and was 600mm wide and 100mm deep.

F13 was a late 18th-19th century small sub-square pit in the centre of T2. It measured 380mm in width and was 180mm deep. Directly adjacent to it was another sub-square pit, F14, which measured 440mm in width and was 130mm deep. It contained finds dating from the late 17th-18th century.



Photograph 6 Detailed shot of centre of T2, showing ceramic drain F15 along with surface planned features. Photograph taken facing east.

F15 was a segmented red ceramic drain (Photograph 6), aligned north-east to south-west, terminating in the middle of the trench. Five segments were present in the trench but the feature continues beyond the trench to the north-east (Fig 4). Each segment measured 320mm in length and in total the drain measured 1.65m. This feature is an early example of a ceramic drain and probably dates from the late 18th-19th century (MERL catalogue).

F16 was a late 18th-19th century sub-square pit, 1.1m wide and 0.17m deep. The two excavated corners appeared to have shallow postholes in them, perhaps suggesting that this feature formed part of a structure (Photograph 7).

The remaining features in the trench had their extents recorded and were surface planned (Fig 4). They are presumably of a similar date, i.e. late 17th to early 20th century.



Photograph 7 F16 after excavation. Two possible postholes visible in north corners. Photograph taken facing south.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Finds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from contexts in two evaluation trenches (T1 & T2). All of the finds are listed and briefly described by finds number for each context and a spot date is provided (Table 1). The pottery fabrics recorded in the table below refer to the Colchester post-Roman pottery fabric series (CAR 7). The brick dating broadly follows that compiled by Ryan (1996) for brick in Essex.

Evaluation Trench	Context	Context type	Find no	Description	Finds spot date
T2	F1	brick floor /foundation pad	4	CBM: red brick (sample), regular, not frogged, 230 mm x 115 mm x 70 mm, lime based mortar (dated c late 18th-19th century).	modern (late 18th-19th century)
T2	F1/L2	brick floor /foundation pad or subsoil	3	Pottery: (Fabric 40) sherd of Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware (c 17th-18th century); complete, brown stoneware disc lid from a small, round jar (19th-early 20th century). Glass: Complete clear glass bottle, similar to HP sauce/Camp coffee bottle form, screw-top (late 19th-early 20th century). CBM: red brick piece, not frogged, some lime based mortar on surface, 110 mm x 68 mm (18th-19th/early 20th century).	modern (late 19th-early 20th century) (residual post-medieval)
T1	F3	pit	5	Pottery: (Fabric 40) sherd of Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware (c 17th-18th century). Clay tobacco pipe: small stem piece, bore c 1.5 mm-2 mm/2 mm	post-medieval (late 17th-18th century)
T1	F4	brick foundation	14	CBM: brick (sample) Red, regular, not frogged, 210 mm x 100 mm x 50 mm, white & grey cement based mortar (dated c late 17th-early 18th century – reused).	Brick c 17th-18th century – mortar 19th/late 19th-early 20th century
T1	F5 sx1	possible gravel surface?	6	CBM: small piece of peg-tile; small piece of tile/brick	post-medieval/modern
T1	F5 sx2	possible gravel surface?	7	Pottery: (Fabric 50) Staffordshire-type slipware dish, yellow with dark feathering (late 17th-18th century). Clay tobacco pipe: small stem piece, bore c 1.5 mm-2 mm CBM: piece of soft red bric 120 mm x 55 mm (c 16th-early 18th century) Shell: very small quantity of oyster shell pieces/fragments	post-medieval (late 17th-18th century)
T2	F12	linear	8	Pottery: (Fabric 50) slipware dish, rectangular, red fabric cream slip with red feathering (late 17th-18th century); (Fabric 45) complete brown stoneware small ink bottle (19th-early 20th century). CBM: Small brick (presumed floor brick), complete, yellow-buff, irregular, 150 mm x 65 mm x 30 mm; piece from plain (cream) earthenware tile; small piece of red brick, piece probably from a chimney pot; quantity of peg-tile pieces with lime mortar on some.	modern (19th-early 20th century) (residual late 17th-18th)
T2	F13	pit	10	Glass: piece of medium green coloured bottle glass (post-medieval/modern) CBM: piece from a cream voussoir(?) tile, top v 15 mm-20 mm thick, lower edge c 14 mm-18 mm thick.	late post-medieval/modern

Evaluation Trench	Context	Context type	Find no	Description	Finds spot date
T2	F14	pit	11	Pottery: (Fabric 40) small sherd of Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware	C17th-18th century
T2	F16	pit	13	Pottery: (Fabric 40) sherd of Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware (c 17th-18th century). CBM: 3 pieces from cream earthenware tiles one 25 mm thick, two 16 mm thickness; very small quantity of peg-tile pieces.	late post-medieval/modern
T1	F17	brick foundation	19	CBM: brick (sample) Red, regular, not frogged, 210 mm x 110 mm x 50 mm, pale grey cement based mortar (dated c late 17th-early 18th century – reused).	Brick c 17th-18th century – mortar 19th/late 19th-early 20th century
T1	F18	brick foundation	16	CBM: red brick (sample), regular, not frogged, 230 mm x 110 mm x 68 mm, lime based mortar (dated c late 18th-19th century).	post-medieval/modern (late 18th-19th century)
T1	F19	heavily degraded timber	15	Nails: iron nail length 55 mm (corroded). Iron object: object with sub-round profile (distorted?) with close-set bar-pieces around central portion, one round and one oval shaped terminal pieces – probably a machine part (corroded) (late post-medieval/modern)	late post-medieval/modern
south-west of T1	F20	brick floor	18	CBM: cream-yellow floor brick 245 mm x 120 mm 40 mm (c 19th century)	modern (c 19th century)
T2	L1	topsoil	12	Pottery: (Fabric 50) Slipware dish, rectangular, red fabric yellow slip with red feathering (late 17th-18th century)	post-medieval (late 17th-18th century)
T2	L2/L4	subsoil/occupation	9	Pottery: (Fabric 40A) sherds from a metropolitan slipware dish (17th-18th century); (Fabric 45) Most of a collared, cream, stoneware bottle, faint stamp for Doulton Lambeth (19th-early 20th century); (Fabric 51A) sherd of Late slipped kitchen ware; (Fabric 48D) 4 sherds of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (c L18th/19th-early 20th century); (Fabric 48D) single sherd with cream fabric & bright, glossy blue glaze (19th-early 20th century). CBM: two small, irregular bricks (presumed floor bricks), yellow/grey-buff in colour, one complete 150 mm x 75 mm x 30 mm other (120 mm+) x 60 mm x 35 mm, both with one smooth long edge (used in flooring on edge?); piece from a red brick; small quantity of peg-tile pieces.	modern (19th/late 19th-early 20th century) (residual late 17th-18th)

Table 1 Finds by context

7 Discussion

Although this evaluation uncovered a large number of archaeological remains, everything was late post-medieval or early modern in origin. No features or finds were uncovered that dated from earlier than the late 17th century. This means that no evidence was found pertaining either to the known cropmarks in the vicinity of Elmstead Market, or the Roman road to the north of the site.

However, several discoveries were made that relate to the former delivery office. The two north-south brick foundations in T1 are undoubtedly associated with the internal walls of the building and would have been plinths supporting the timber-frame. Their 19th- to 20th-century date is in accordance with the mid 19th-century date assigned to the building during the historic building recording (Hillman-Crouch 2015).

However, the two brick foundations in the eastern end of T1 (F17 and F18) both seem to be related to, and respect, the same (presumably structural) heavily degraded timber (F19). This is despite their disparate dates. This suggests that the delivery office was renovated and partially rebuilt at some point, with some wall divisions retained and their foundations rebuilt, and other walls removed entirely and their foundations buried. Also corroborating this is the 19th century pavioir brick floor sealed directly under concrete; clearly the structure underwent significant alteration, probably in the early 20th century.

This raises the possibility that some phases of the building may have been earlier in date than identified in the historic building recording, and that some elements of the structure may indeed have originated in the 17th or 18th centuries. Given that the historic building recording was carried out when the structure was already largely burnt down, it is unsurprising that some structural dating evidence was not observed.

The possible gravel surface in T1 (F5), with its associated postholes, may be the remains of a yard surface related to an earlier phase of building on the site.

The rectangular building visible to the south of the delivery office on the 1st edition OS map (Map 1) may be related to the 18th- or 19th-century brick foundation in T2 (F1).

This evaluation has successfully characterised the archaeological remains on the site. The multitude of features in the trenches shows there has been significant activity in this location from the 17th to the 20th centuries, all of which is likely associated with the buildings that stood on the site during this time. Whether these buildings were distinct from the recently demolished delivery office, or an earlier phase of the same structure, is ultimately uncertain.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Simon Bartholomew of Bartsons Development for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with S Carter and E Hicks. Figures are by M Baister and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor.

9 References

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

Brown and Glazenbrook	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 – Research Agenda and Strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology
CAR 7	2000	<i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report 7, by John Cotter
CAT	2017	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation by on land at Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7AB</i>
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>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
ECCPS	2017	<i>Brief for archaeological trial trenching on land at Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead, Colchester</i> by Teresa O'Connor
Hillman-Crouch, B.	2015	<i>Description and analysis of burnt down Post Office</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
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)
MERL (Museum of English Rural Life) Catalogue	-	<i>Field Drainage Tiles and Pipes</i>
Ryan, P.	1999	<i>Brick in Essex, From the Roman conquest to the Reformation</i>

10 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
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1285)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM:2018.45.

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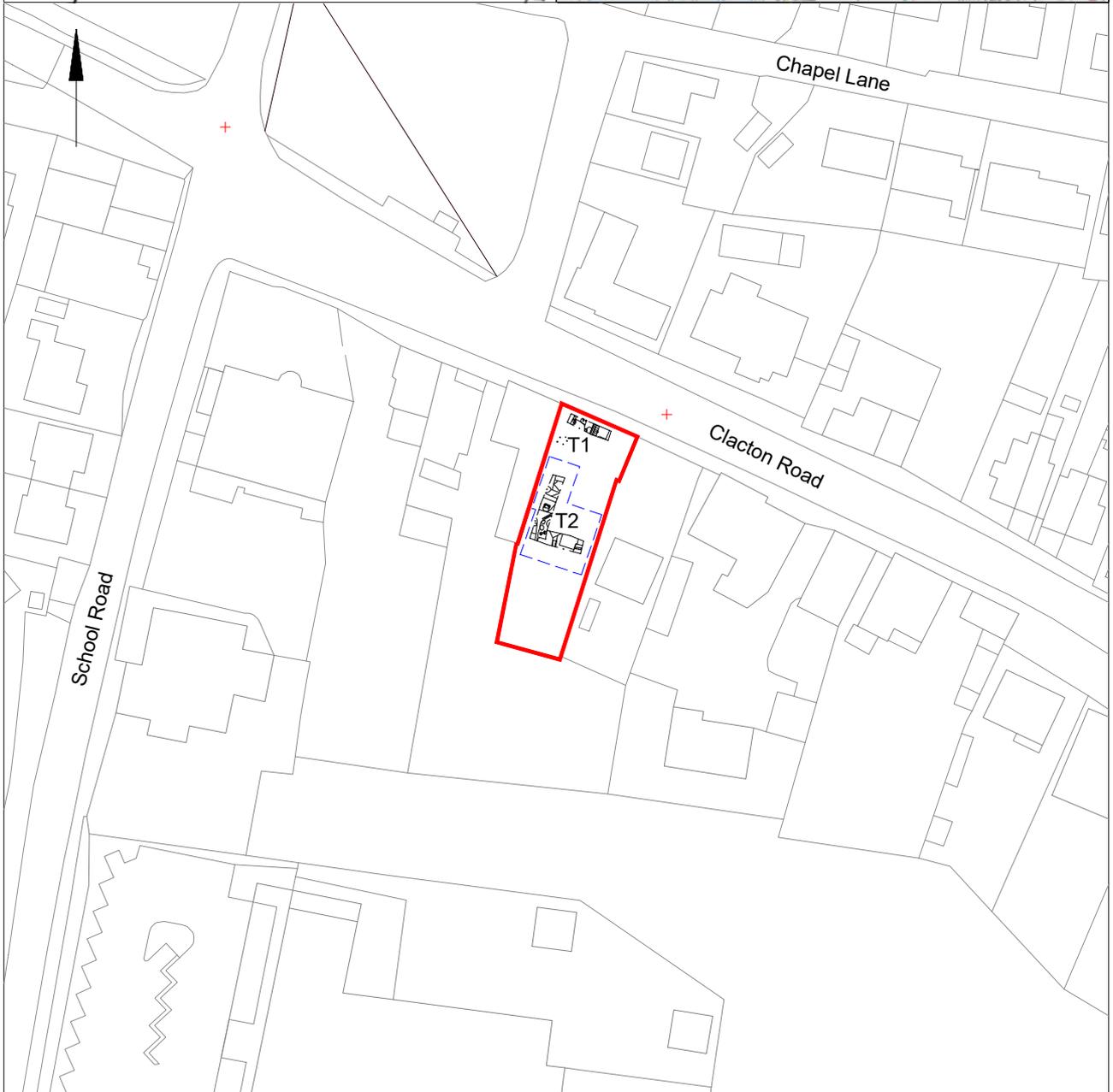
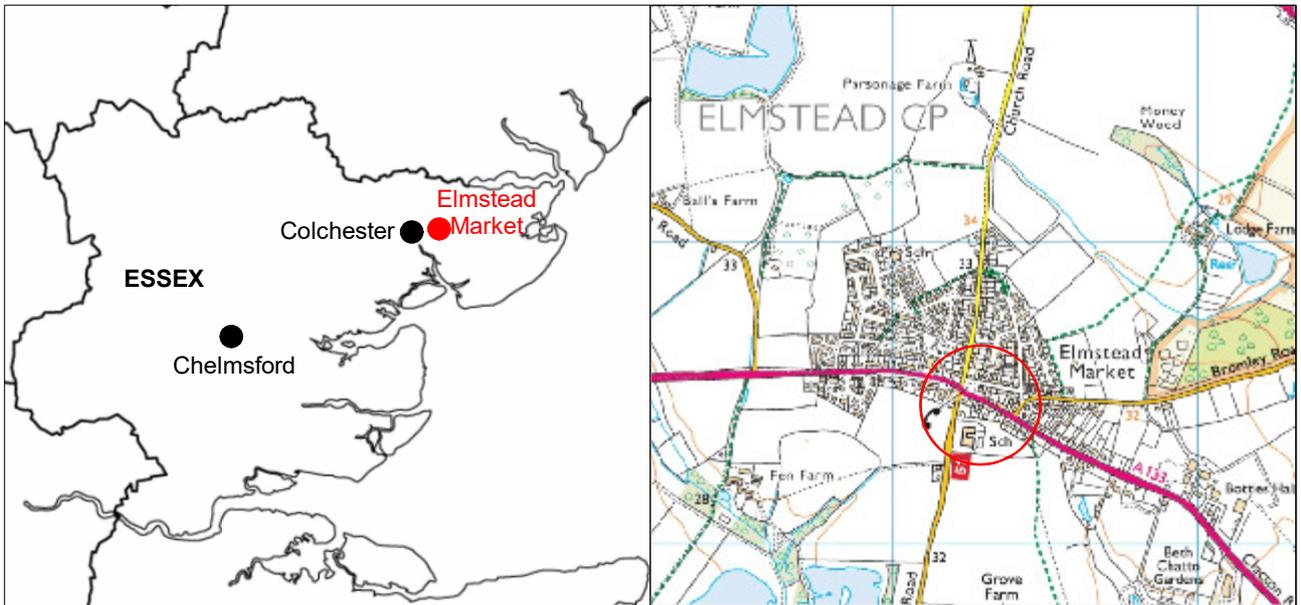
Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 20.06.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	3, 4	brick floor /foundation pad	red unfrogged brick floor/foundation pad, bonded in lime mortar and supported on mortar base	late 18th-19th century
F2	2	ditch	firm, moist, dark grey/brown/black loamy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F3	5	ditch	soft, dry/moist, medium grey/brown loamy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F4	14	brick foundation	red unfrogged brick wall, bonded in cement	late 19th-20th century
F5	6, 7	?surface	firm, dry, medium/dark grey loamy-silt with very common gravel inclusions	late 17th-18th century
F6	-	posthole	very loose, moist, dark grey/black sandy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F7	-	posthole	very loose, moist, dark grey/black sandy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F8	-	posthole	very loose, moist, dark grey/black sandy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F9	-	posthole	very loose, moist, dark grey/black sandy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F10	-	posthole	very loose, moist, dark grey/black sandy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F11	-	posthole	very loose, moist, dark grey/black sandy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F12	8	linear	firm, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster, brick and tile	late 19th-20th century
F13	10	small pit	soft, dry, dark brown/black loamy-silt with some rooting	late 18th-19th century
F14	11	small pit	soft, dry, dark brown/black loamy-silt	late 17th-18th century
F15	-	ceramic drain	red ceramic drain run with five sections in trench	late 18th-19th century
F16	13	pit	soft, moist, medium grey/brown loamy-silt with flecks of charcoal and brick	late 18th-19th century
F17	19	brick foundation	red unfrogged brick foundation bonded in cement	late 19th-20th century
F18	16	brick foundation	red unfrogged brick foundation bonded in lime mortar	late 18th-19th century
F19	15	rotted timber (corner-post?)	heavily degraded base of a timber with nail and metal object retrieved from wood	late 18th-19th century
F20	18	brick floor	stock unfrogged pavior bricks	19th century
L1	12	topsoil	friable, dry dark black/grey sandy-loam	modern
L2	-	subsoil / occupation layer	firm, moist dark grey/brown/black silty-loam with brick flecks	19th/late 19th-early 20th century
L3	-	natural	firm, moist, medium yellow/orange/brown clay	post-glacial

L4	9	subsoil / occupation layer	same as L2 in east of T2, but with significantly more brick and tile, as well as pottery	19th/late 19th-early 20th century
L5	-	concrete and sub-base	covering footprint of recently demolished building. sub-base contains large amounts of reused CBM	modern
L6	-	subsoil / occupation layer	similar again to L2 and L4 in T2, but thinner and more truncated by concrete and sub-base above	19th/late 19th-early 20th century



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Fig 1 Site location and trenches in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue line).



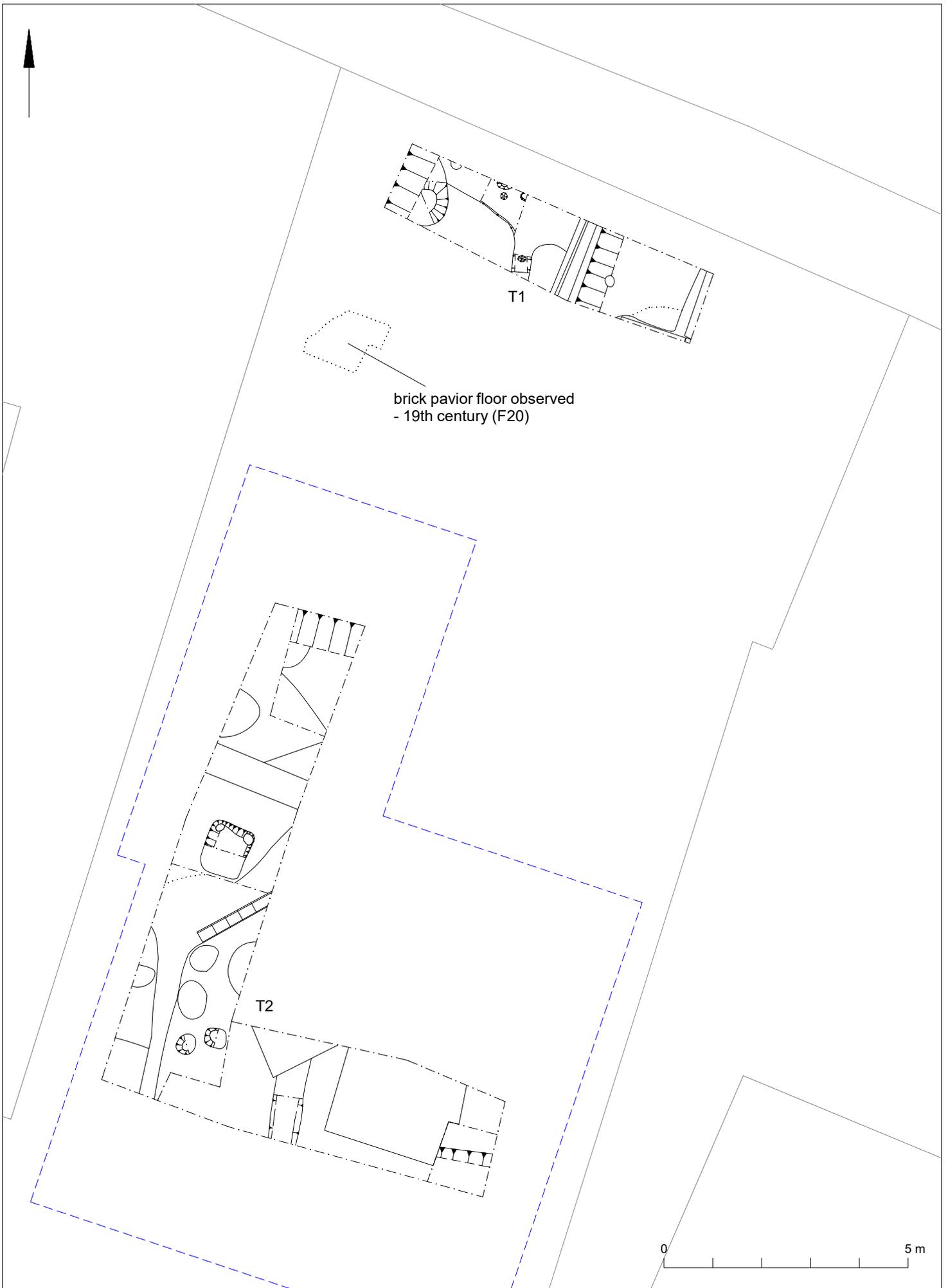


Fig 2 Detailed plan of site. Proposed development shown in blue.

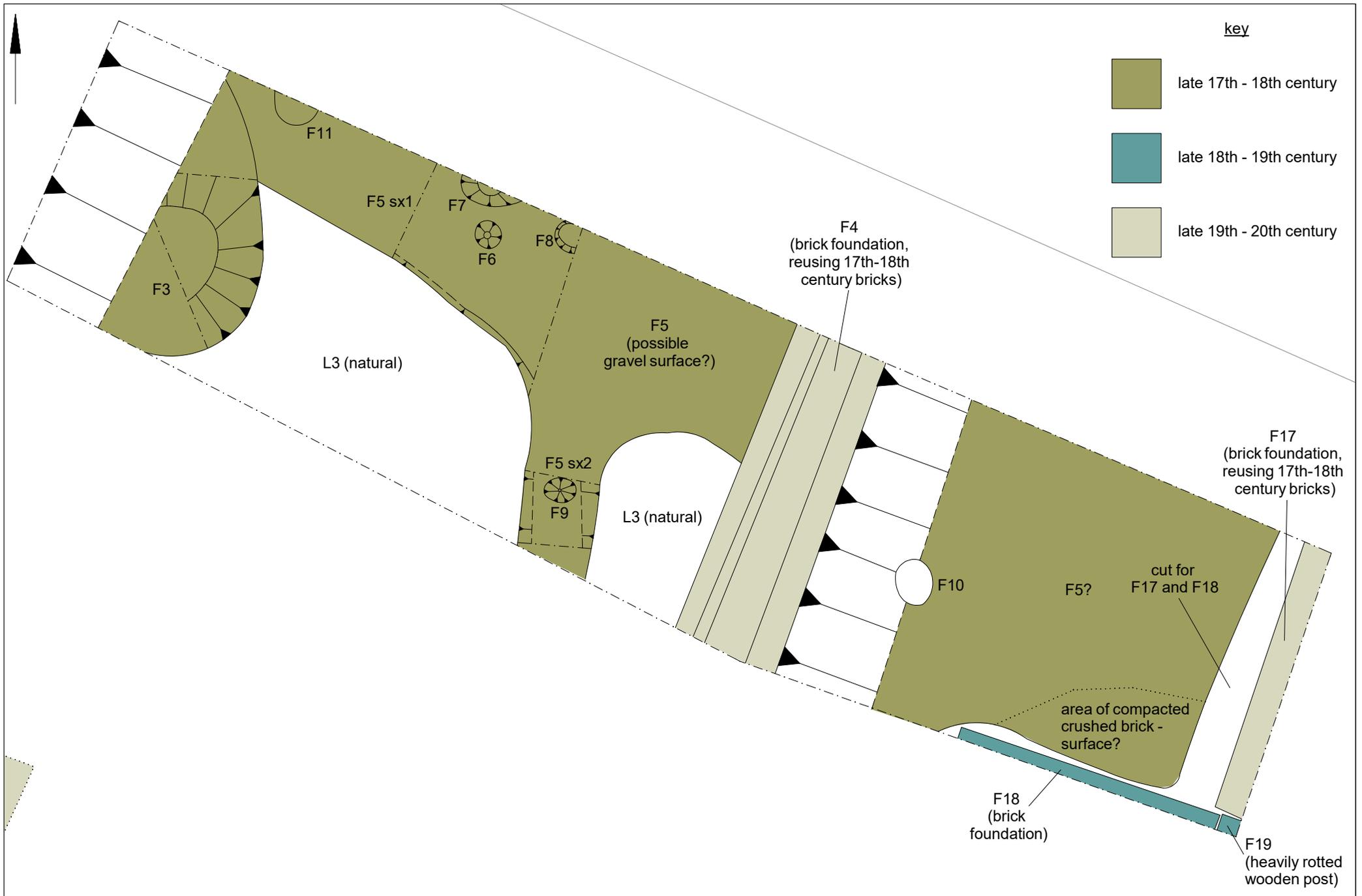


Fig 3 Detailed plan of T1, with feature numbers and phasing.

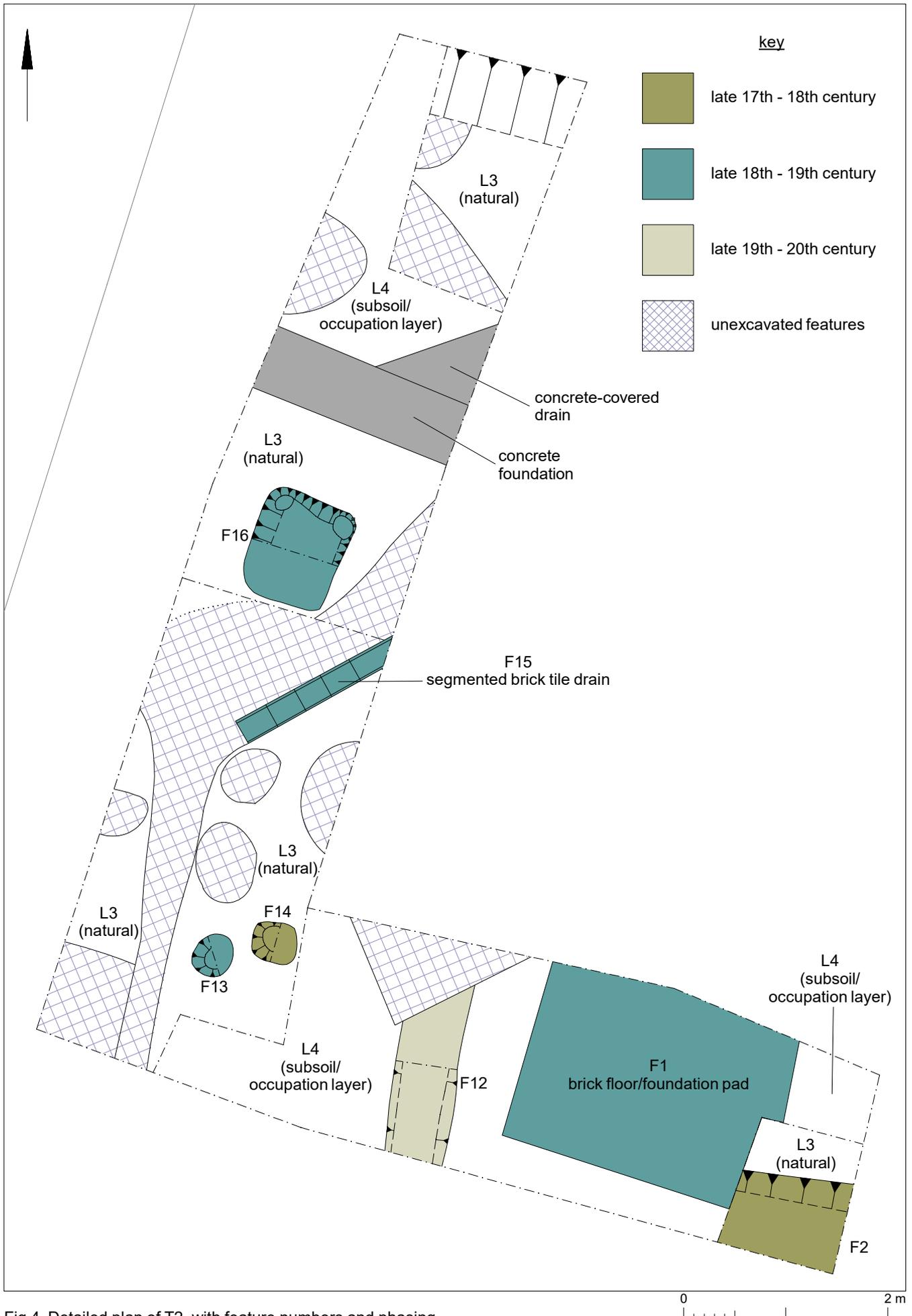


Fig 4 Detailed plan of T2, with feature numbers and phasing.



Fig 5 Detailed plan of site showing location of demolished delivery office.

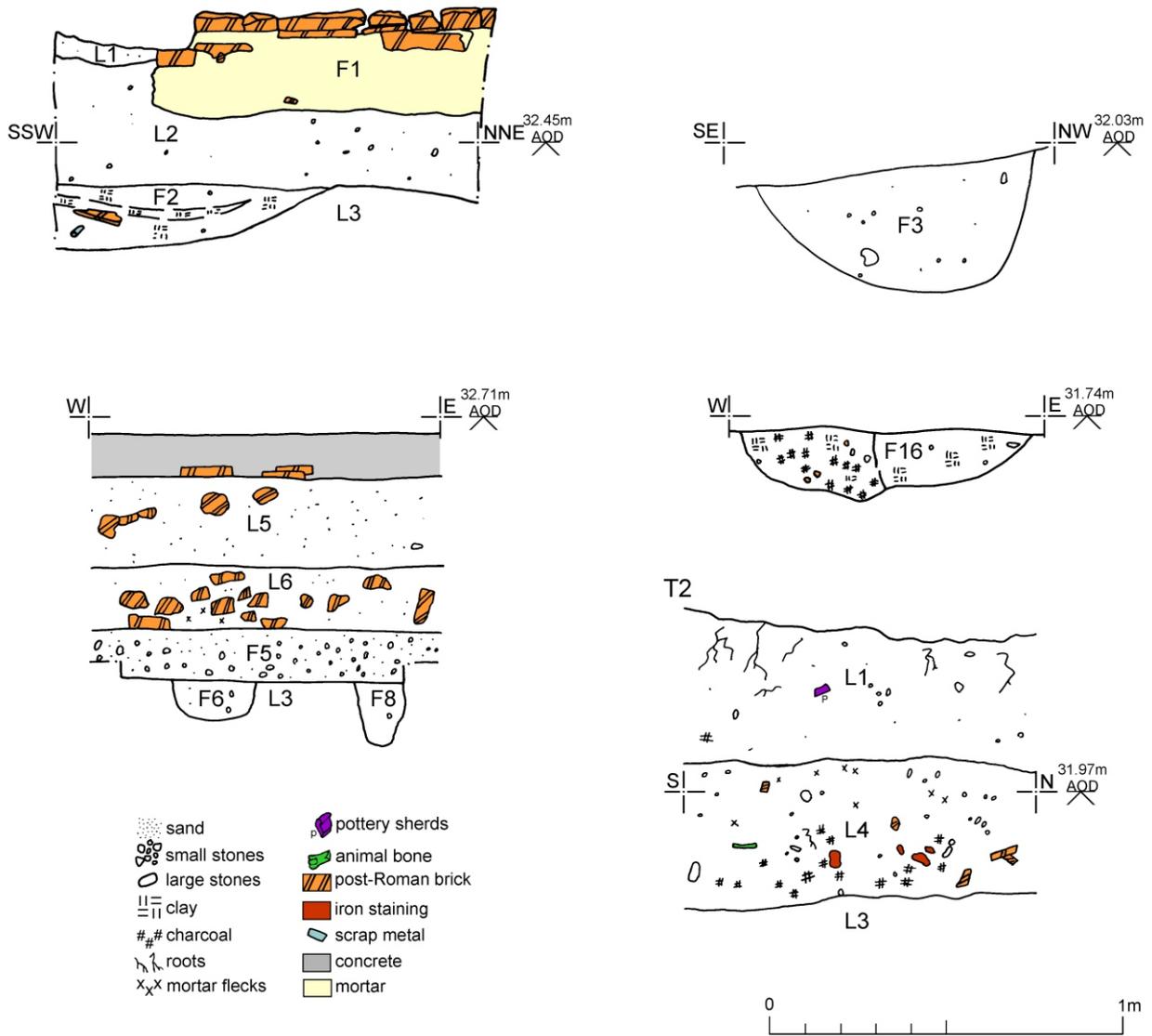


Fig 6 Feature and representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-316781

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at the former Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7AB
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation of two trial-trenches was carried out on land at the former Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development of two dwellings. The development site is located in the historic core of the town of Elmstead Market, and directly south of the site of a Roman road. The landscape around the town contains substantial archaeological evidence in the form of cropmarks, recorded by aerial photography. The evaluation revealed a large number of features and building remains dating from the late 17th to the early 20th century. This included brick foundations and floors, a possible gravel surface and several pits and ditches. These remains suggest occupation on this site from the late post-medieval period onwards.
Project dates	Start: 07-06-2018 End: 22-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/05d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/01484/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESCR18 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX TENDRING ELMSTEAD former Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road

Postcode CO7 7AB

Study area 46 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 06280 24473 51.880065356696 0.997402141241 51 52 48 N 000 59 50 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 31.61m Max: 31.97m

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 Mark Baister

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID 2018.45

Digital Contents "Survey","other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID 2018.45

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Archaeological evaluation on land at the former Elmstead Delivery Office, Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Essex, CO7 7AB
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1285
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