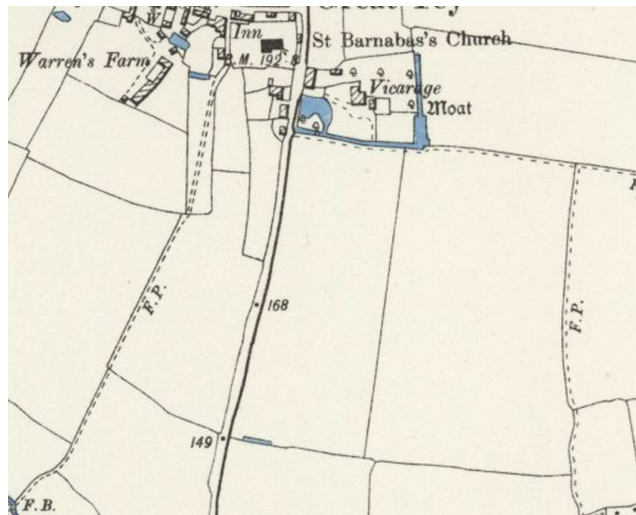


Archaeological evaluation on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JG

January 2020



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Mark Baister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Robin Mathieson, Elliott Hicks, Bronagh Quinn and Sarah Carter

commissioned by Sophie Gittins (Granville Developments)

NGR: TL 89245 25604 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192249

CHER project: ECC4418

CAT project ref.: 19/12f

OASIS ref.: colchest3-378487



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CAT Report 1508

January 2020

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Cover: extract from Essex XXVI.NE, rev. 1896, pub. 1898

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was undertaken on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex in advance of the construction of fifteen dwellings with associated garages, landscaping, services, access road and associated groundworks. Twenty-three features – nine pits, nine ditches, a gully, a pit/ditch terminus, two tree throws and a natural feature – were uncovered. Due to the scarcity of finds across the site only one feature could be dated definitely. It is highly likely, however, that the majority – if not all – of the deposits date to the Bronze Age.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, which was carried out on 14th and 21st January 2020. The work was commissioned by Sophie Gittins, of Granville Developments, in advance of the construction of fifteen dwellings, including four affordable homes, with associated garages, landscaping, services, access road and associated groundworks, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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). 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 trial trench evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), 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* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Records (ECC and MCC numbers) accessible via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

As part of the initial pre-planning application, CAT completed a Heritage Impact Assessment on the proposed site (CAT Report 1429). A number of archaeologically significant site lie nearby.

Southwest of the site on land 450m south of Warren Farm is the site of Roman villa (Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 1013516). In 1953, deep ploughing between the farmhouse and Roman River tore up mortar, painted wall plaster and tiles, mostly hollow flue tiles (ECC3437/MCC7023). A small Constantinian coin and Roman pottery were also found. The site was partly excavated in the mid 1950s by Campen, who claimed it was a winged corridor villa, of which he had excavated a corridor paved with red tesserae (ECC3431). Campen's thesis was confirmed by excavations undertaken by Bassett in 1971. Finds included window glass, 4th-century coins, a samian stamp and polychrome painted wall plaster. According to OS record part of a masonry building was uncovered, dating from the later 2nd to the mid/late 4th century. Further

investigation distinguished at least four phases of occupation evidenced by: (a) an east-west ditch containing pottery of mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century date; (b) a stone foundation parallel to this ditch, and presumably contemporary with it, cut by a small drainage channel running into the ditch, (c) a north-south aligned corridor on the western side of the late 2nd-century house which overlay the ditch and had subsided into it; (d) an east-west aligned corridor on the northern side of the house belonging to a later structural period. There was also evidence for timber buildings, as yet undated.

Both resistivity and magnetometry geophysical surveys were conducted to locate the Roman villa, which was excavated by an amateur group in the 1960s. The resistivity survey, made on a very dry soil just after harvest, showed only ridge and furrow patterns. The magnetometry survey showed a number of ditches, some parallel to each other. No conclusive evidence of the presence of a building was found.

Immediately to the north of the site is the location of Great Tey Vicarage (noted on historical mapping as The Rectory). The Vicarage is located within a large, sub-rectangular homestead moat dating to the medieval period, complete apart from the northwest angle and part of the western arm (MCC7008).

The Church of St Barnabas lies to the northwest (MCC4249). Parts of the church tower are thought to pre-date the Norman Conquest; however, the church is dated to the 12th century with later alterations by RCHM (MCC7019). The church includes a large quantity of Roman brick and tile, especially within the tower, which is thought to have come from the villa near Warren Farm (MCC7018).

Around the junction of The Street and Brook Road there are some historic buildings ranging in date from the 15th to 19th centuries. These include Rectory Cottage, a Grade II listed 16th-century timber-framed house to the immediate northwest of the site (MCC42033), and 1-6 Brook Road, a row of late 19th-century workers' cottages built by Hunts Atlas Works, which are located opposite the site (MCC5452).

Only limited archaeological work has been carried out in this area. During October and November 1992, however, CAT monitored the installation of a water pipe by Anglia Water (CAT Report 1000, 92/10b and 92/11b). Part of the pipe trench runs north-south following the eastern boundary of the adjacent moated enclosure and continues to the south c 98m east of the current site boundary. Finds recovered included isolated fragments of slag and pottery.

Excavations were carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Group at Teybrook Farm, Great Tey, Essex during 2003-5. The earliest evidence of human activity recorded was a large number of pieces of residual and unstratified worked flint, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. A single Neolithic pit/scoop was also excavated. The most significant discovery was a ring-ditch (barrow) within which were fourteen cremation burials. Eleven of the burials were in urns of the Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh-style, a regional variant of the broad Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition found in northeast Essex and southeast Suffolk. The cremated remains of eight individuals survived. Both males and females were represented, ranging in age from 30-40 years to a neonate/infant 0-1 years old. An Anglo-Saxon ditch, possibly an estate boundary, had later been cut through the ring-ditch. Most of the pottery recovered from this ditch was of 6th- to early 8th-century date and indicated the likely presence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity. A pit and two or three postholes were of similar date (Pooley & Brooks, forthcoming).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Six trial-trenches, each 30m long by 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The trenches were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.2-0.38m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones) and subsoil (L2, 0.06-0.17m thick, friable moist medium/dark brown clayey-silt) onto natural (L3, firm, moist medium yellow/brown clay with frequent chalk pieces, encountered at a depth of 0.35-0.44m below current ground level).

Trench 1 (T1): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F2 extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) and so its full dimensions could not be determined but its exposed extent was 0.98m wide and 0.61m deep.

Natural feature F1 was also excavated.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking north

Trench 2 (T2): 30m long by 1.8m wide

?Bronze Age pit F4 extended beyond the LOE: its exposed extent was 0.31m wide and 0.19m deep.

Undatable ditch F7 extended northwards through the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment before turning to the west northwest. It was 1.89m wide and 1.04m deep. The feature apparently continued on to the south southwest to T3, where it was recorded as F5. A single sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery was found on the surface of the feature, suggesting it may date to this period.



Photograph 2 T2 trench shot – looking east

Trench 3 (T3): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F12 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 0.63m wide and 0.09 deep. Undatable ditch F13 lay directly adjacent to F12. It was oriented NNE-SSW and was 0.56m wide and 0.3m deep. The two ditches appeared to merge to form a single ditch running south; the relationship between the two features could not be determined, however.

A further undatable ditch F5 lay on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 2.36m wide and 0.8m deep. The feature continued on to T2, to the north northeast, where it was recorded as F7.

Undatable ditch F8 was oriented NW-SE and was 1.04m wide and 0.36m deep. It cut undatable pit F9, which was 0.31m wide and 0.22m deep.

Undatable gully F14 was aligned N-S and was 0.22m wide and 0.08m deep.

Undatable pits F3, F6 and F15 were excavated and were 0.3-0.41m wide and 0.13-0.27m deep.

Tree throw F10 was also excavated.

Trench 4 (T4): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F11 was aligned NNE-SSW and, while it extended beyond the LOE, its exposed extent was 1.28m wide and 0.68m deep. The feature continues on to T5, to the south southwest, where it was recorded as F18.

Undatable ditch F21 was aligned NNE-SSW. It was 1m deep and, while it was not possible to ascertain its full dimensions, it was excavated to a width of 1.12m. The feature continues on to T5, to the south southwest, where it was recorded as F19. Undatable ditch F23 lay directly next to F21, but, although the two features interacted, their relationship could not be determined. F23 was 0.2m deep and was excavated to a width of 0.86m.

Undatable pit F22 also lay adjacent to F21. Similarly, their relationship could not be determined. Again, the width of the feature could not be determined but it was 0.14m deep.

Undatable pit or ditch terminus F17 was 0.54m wide and 0.13m deep.

Tree throw F16 was also excavated.

Trench 5 (T5): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F18 lay on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 1.19m wide and 0.54m deep. The feature represented a continuation of F11 in T4, to the north northeast.

Undatable ditch F19 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.91m wide and 0.39m deep. It was a continuation of F21 in T4, to the north northeast.

Undatable pit F20 was 0.24m wide and 0.19m deep.

Trench 6 (T6): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Excavation of trench T6 revealed a number of features including two pits and three ditches, one of which extended north northeast before shifting alignment and turning west northwest. However, due to heavy waterlogging in the trench, and following consultation with the CBC monitor, it was decided not to excavate any of the features at this stage.

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced two sherds of handmade prehistoric pottery with a weight of 11g. This material came from:

Pit F4 (1): one small sherd (1g) of handmade flint and sand-tempered pottery in an oxidised orange coloured fabric. This sherd possibly dates to the Bronze Age.

Ditch F7 (3): one sherd of hand-made pottery (10g) from a barrel urn (?) (EVE: 0.02) with incised decoration. This sherd is in a fine sand tempered black coloured fabric with slightly burnished surfaces. This is possibly from the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition and can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age (c 1500-1000 BC).

7 Environmental assessment

Samples were taken from F8 and F19 but neither produced environmental remains.

8 Conclusion

Twenty-three features were recorded during archaeological evaluation at this site: nine pits, nine ditches, a pit/ditch terminus, a gully, two treethrows and a natural feature.

Although a considerable number of features were revealed by the trenching, there was a general paucity of finds across the site. Two sherds of Bronze Age pottery were found, only one of which was recovered from a feature. Excavations undertaken during 2003-5 by Colchester Archaeological Group at Teybrook Farm, some 500m south of the present site, uncovered extensive remains dating from the Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age, the most notable of which was a ring-ditch containing fourteen cremation burials. It is highly likely that the features excavated at the present site similarly date to the prehistoric era, and perhaps represent an extension of activity recorded to the south. Ditch F7 and the unexcavated ditch in T6, particularly, both of which turn sharply

at a right-angle, may represent the remains of two enclosures. More extensive investigations will be required to confirm this theory, however.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Sophie Gittins and Granville Developments for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with R Mathieson, E Hicks, S Carter and B Quinn. Figures are by C Lister, M Baister and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|
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| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1000 | forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1429 | 2019 | <i>Heritage Impact Assessment on Land to the east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Colchester CO6 1JG</i> , by C Lister |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Brook Road, Great Tey, Colchester</i> , by J Tipper |
| 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> |
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| Historic England (HE) | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoPHE)</i> |
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| Historic England (HE) | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
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| Pooley, L & Brooks, H | forthcoming | <i>Middle Bronze Age burials and an Anglo-Saxon ditch: Excavations by the Colchester Archaeological Group in 2003-5 at Teybrook Farm, Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JF</i> |

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be

feature (F)	any feature, layer or find.
Iron Age	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
medieval	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
Mesolithic	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
natural	period from c AD 1800 to the present
Neolithic	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
OASIS	National Grid Reference
prehistoric	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	pre-Roman
section	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
ws	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: two pottery sherds

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1508)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet, sections)

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1508)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Survey data

13 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 CHER project no. ECC4418.

Distribution list:

Sophie Gittins

Granville Developments

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 28.01.2020

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Trench Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Friable, moist medium/dark brown clayey-silt	Undatable
L3	All	-	Build-up layer	Firm, moist medium yellow/brown clay	Post-glacial
F1	T1	-	Natural feature	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Post-glacial
F2	T1	-	Pit	Firm, dry medium grey clayey-silt	Undatable
F3	T3	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F4	T2	1	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	?Bronze Age
F5	T3	-	Pit	Firm, dry/moist light/medium brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F6	T3	-	Pit	Firm, dry/moist light brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F7	T2	2, 3	Ditch	Firm, moist light orange/grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F8	T3	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F9	T3	-	Pit	Soft/friable, moist medium brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F10	T3	-	Treethrow	Friable, dry/moist light/medium brown clayey-silt	Undatable
F11	T4	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F12	T3	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F13	T3	-	Ditch	Firm moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F14	T3	-	Gully	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F15	T3	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F16	T4	-	?Treethrow	Firm, moist light orange/grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F17	T4	-	Pit / ditch terminus	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with daub flecks and 1% stones	Undatable
F18	T5	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with daub flecks	Undatable
F19	T5	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium brown clayey-silt	Undatable

F20	T5	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with daub flecks	Undatable
F21	T4	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 2% stones	Undatable
F22	T4	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones	Undatable
F23	T4	-	Ditch	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Undatable

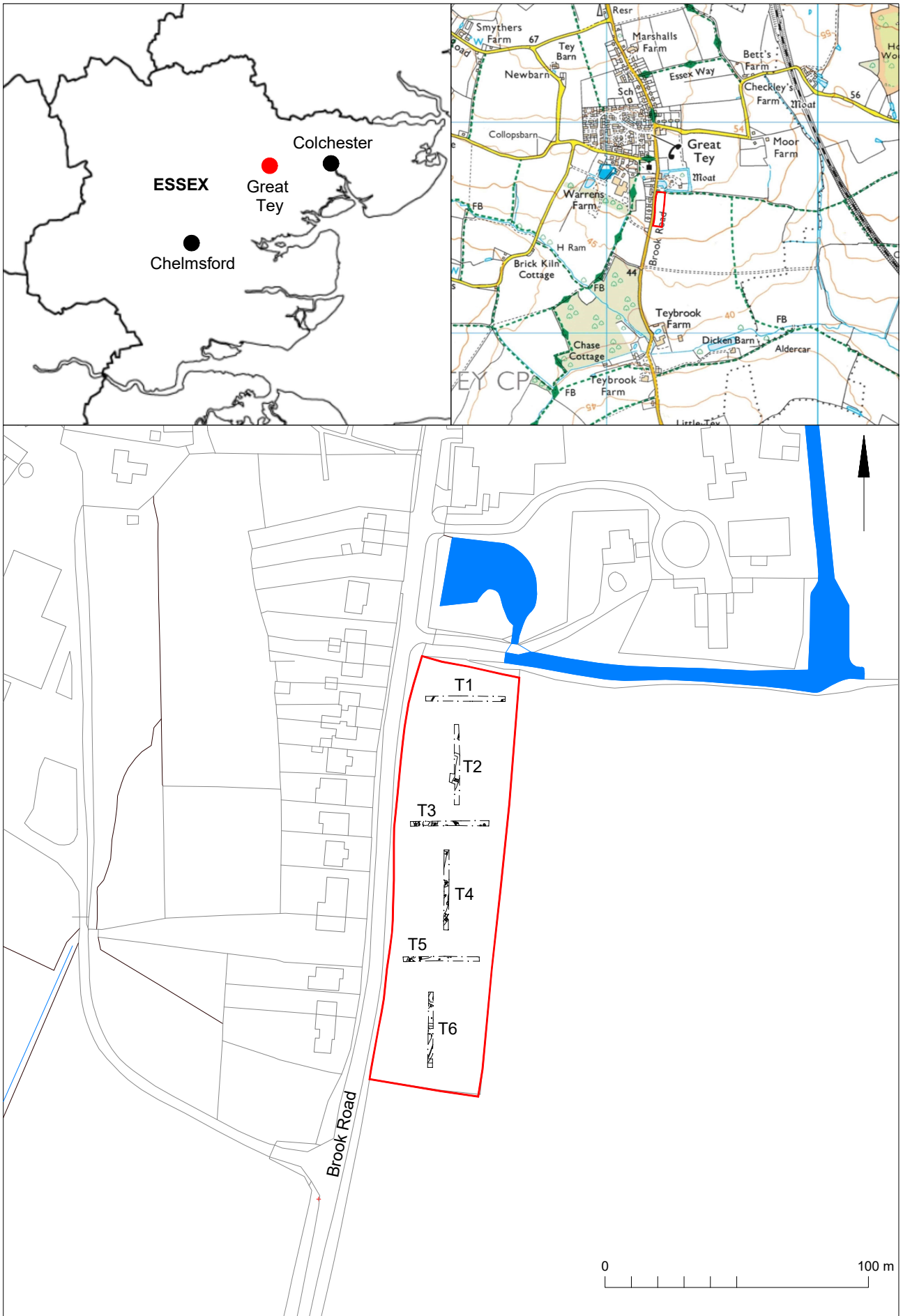


Fig 1 Site location.

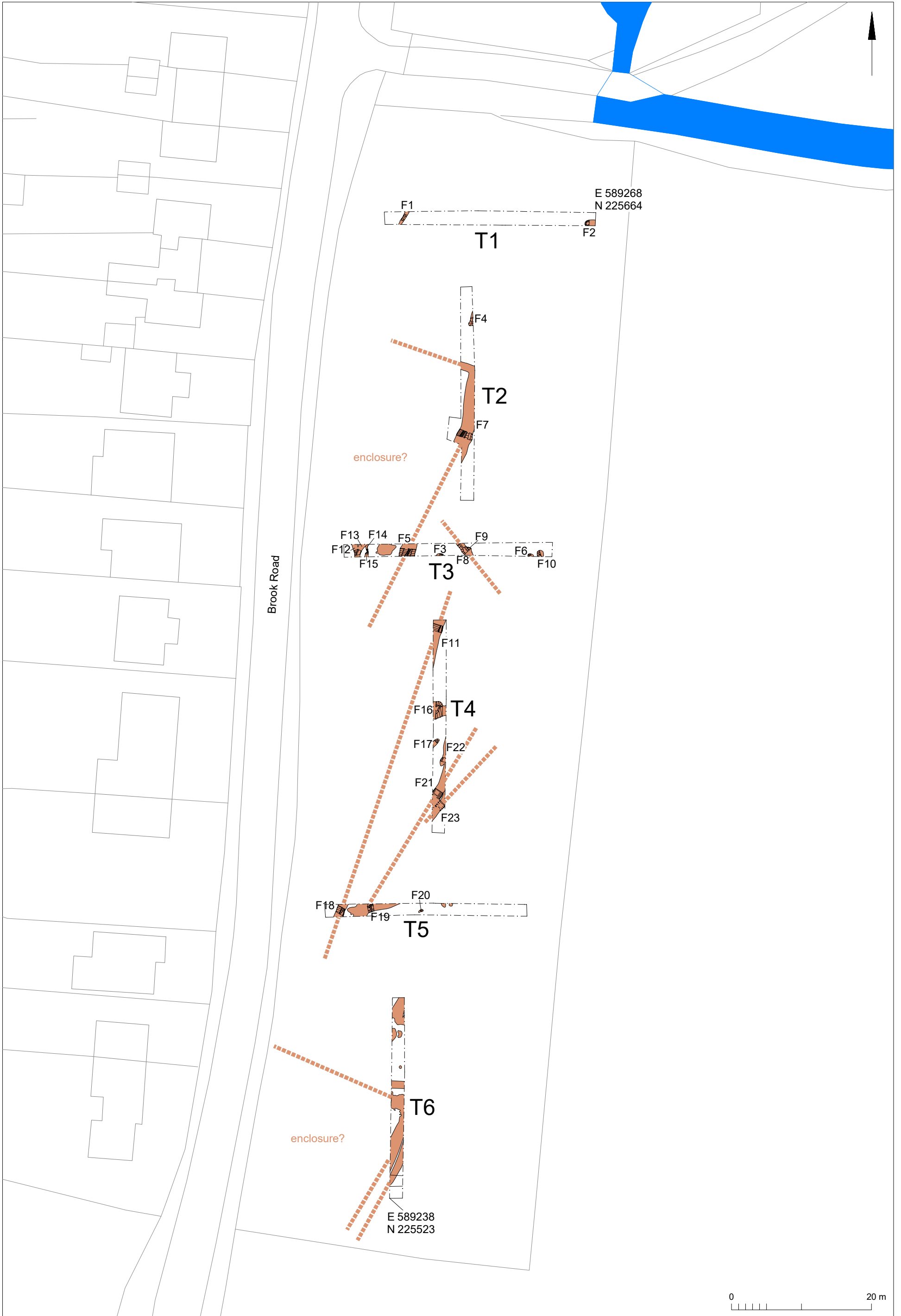


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

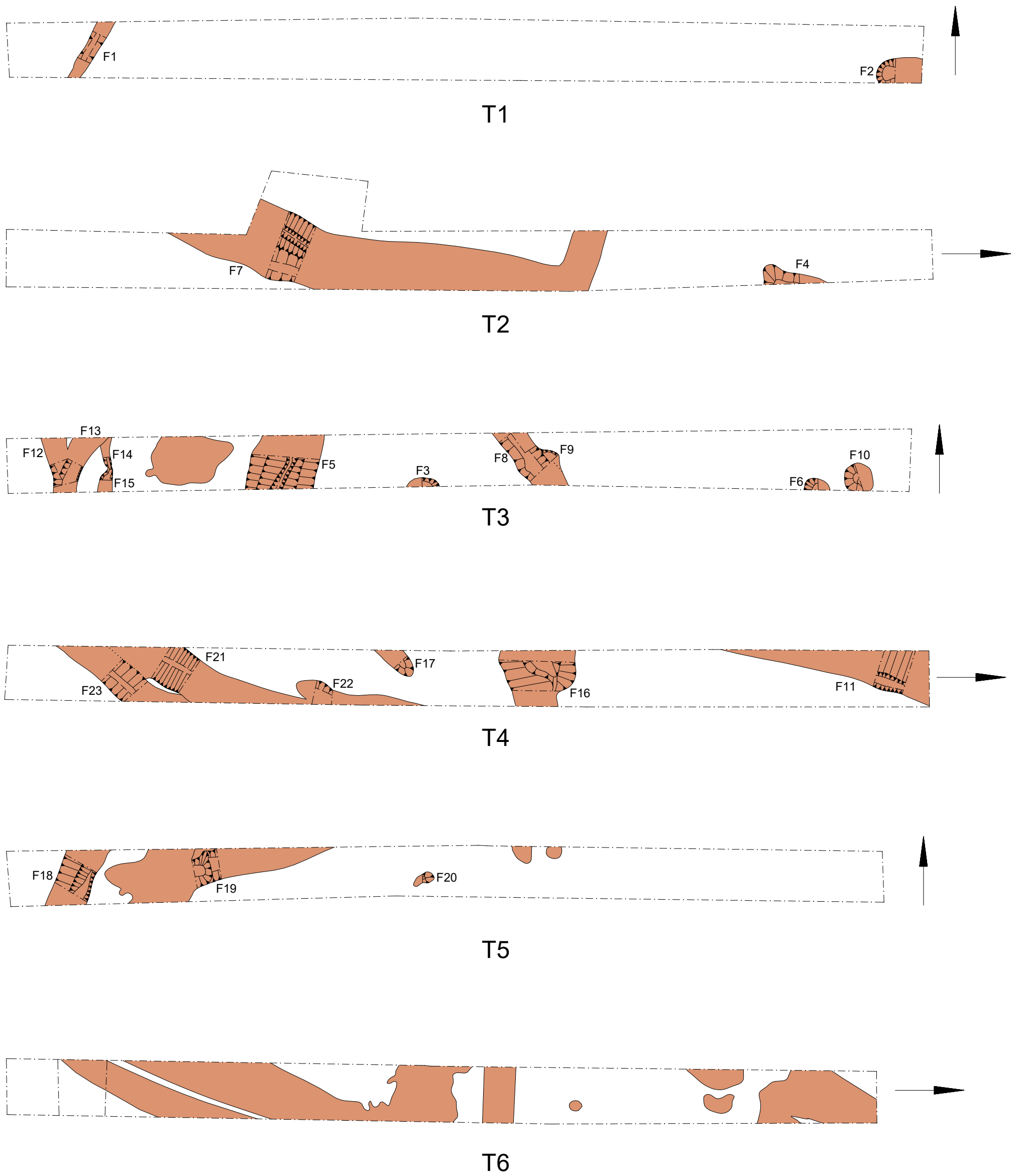


Fig 3 Detailed trench results. Excavated features numbered.

0 10 m

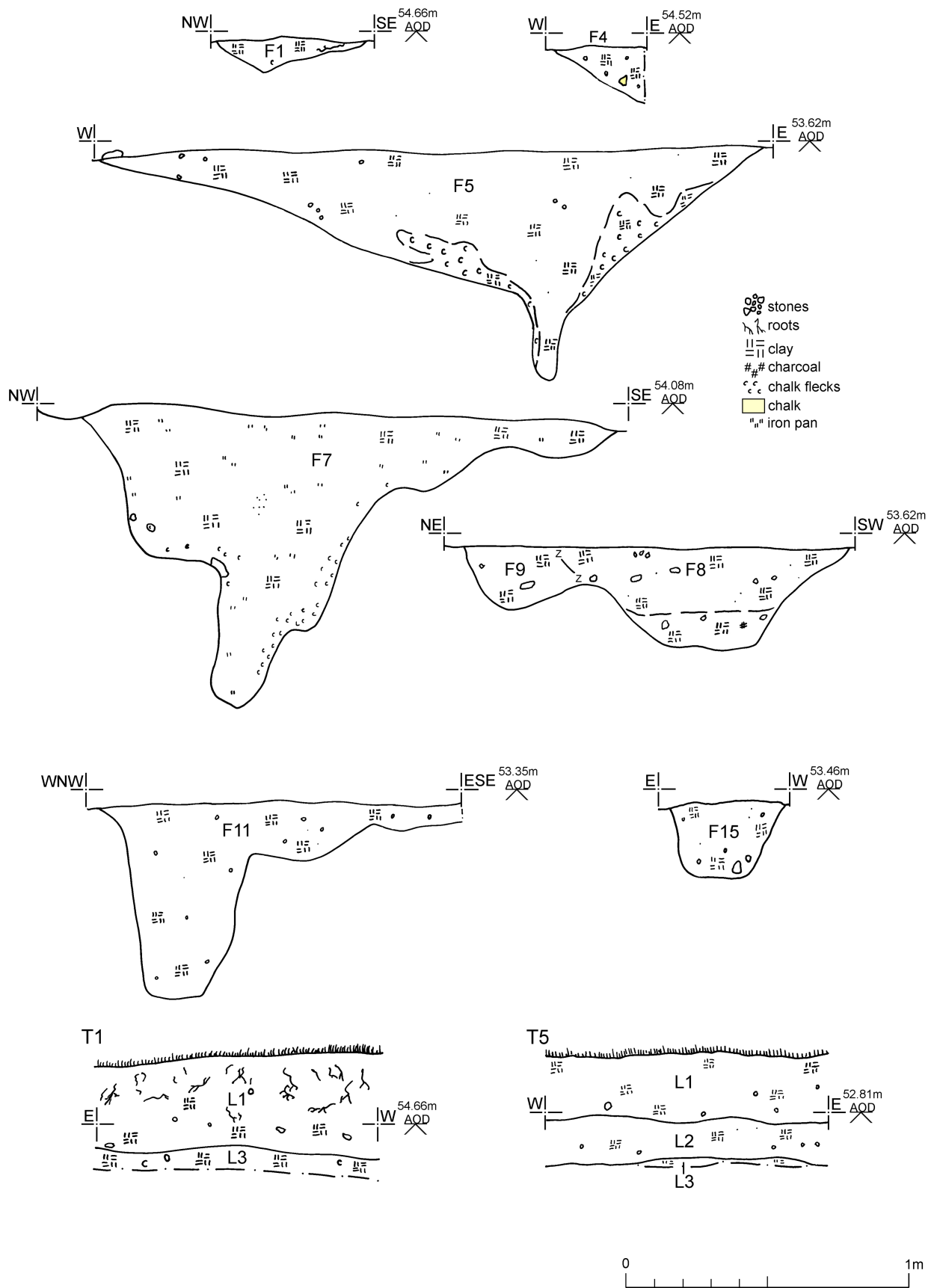


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JG	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 89245 25604 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/12f CHER ref: ECC4418 OASIS ref: colchest3-378487
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14th to 21st January 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.6ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4249, MCC5452, MCC7008, MCC7018, MCC7019, MCC7023, MCC42033; ECC3431, ECC3437
Final report: CAT Report 1508	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was undertaken on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex in advance of the construction of fifteen dwellings with associated garages, landscaping, services, access road and associated groundworks. Twenty-three features – nine pits, nine ditches, a gully, a pit/ditch terminus, two threethrows and a natural feature – were uncovered. Due to the scarcity of finds across the site only one feature could be dated definitively. It is highly likely, however, that the majority – if not all – of the deposits date to the Bronze Age.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: January 2020

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JG.

NGR: TL 89245 25604 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning reference: 192249

Commissioned by: Sophie Gittins (Granville Developments)
On behalf of: Granville Developments

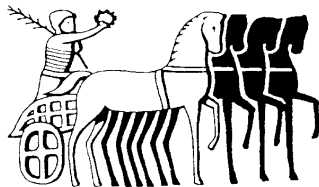
Curating museum: Colchester
CHER project code: ECC4418

CAT project code: 2019/12f
Oasis project ID: colchest3-378487

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 18/12/2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Essex, CO2 7GZ

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email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on a plot of land to the East of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JG (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 89245 25604. The site is situated on the south-eastern edge of the village on land currently used as agricultural farmland.

Proposed work

The development comprises erection of 15 dwellings, including four affordable homes, with associated garages, landscaping, services, access road and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Records (ECC and MCC numbers) accessible via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

As part of the initial pre-planning application CAT completed a Heritage Impact Assessment on the proposed site, see CAT Report 1429 for a full archaeological background. Some key nearby sites include:

Southwest of the site on land 450m south of Warren Farm is the site of Roman villa (Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 1013516). In 1953 deep ploughing between the farmhouse and Roman River tore up mortar, painted wall plaster and tiles, mostly hollow flue-tiles (ECC3437/MCC7023). A small Constantinian coin and Roman pottery were also found. The site was part excavated by Campen in the mid 1950s who claimed it was a winged corridor villa, of which he had excavated the corridor paved with red tesserae (ECC3431). The site was confirmed by Bassett in 1971. Finds included window glass, 4th-century coins, a samian stamp and polychrome painted wall plaster. According to OS record part of a masonry building was uncovered, dating from the later 2nd- to mid/late-4th century. Further investigation distinguished at least four phases of occupation: (a) an east-west ditch containing pottery of mid 1st to mid 2nd century; (b) a stone foundation parallel to this, and presumably contemporary, cut by a small drainage channel running into the ditch, (c) a north-south corridor on the western side of the late 2nd century house overlay the ditch and had subsided into it; (d) an east-west corridor on the northern side of the house belonging to a later structural period. There is also evidence for timber buildings, as yet undated.

Both resistivity and magnetometry geophysical surveys were used in order to locate the Roman villa which was excavated in one season in the 1960s by an amateur group. The resistivity survey, made on a very dry soil just after harvest, showed only ridge and furrow patterns. The magnetometry survey was more promising, showing a number of ditches, some parallel to each other. No conclusive evidence of the presence of a building was found.

Immediately to the north of the site is the location of Great Tey Vicarage (noted on historical mapping as The Rectory). The Vicarage has a large, sub-rectangular homestead moat dating to the medieval period, complete apart from the northwest angle and part of the western arm (MCC7008).

To the northwest is the Church of St Barnabas (MCC4249). Parts of the tower are thought to date to pre-Norman Conquest, however the church is dated by RCHM as 12th-century with later alterations (MCC7019). The fabric of the church includes a large quantity of Roman brick and tile, especially within the tower, thought to have possibly come from the villa to near Warren Farm (MCC7018).

Around the junction of The Street and Brook Road there are a number of historic buildings ranging in date from the 15th to 19th centuries. These include Rectory Cottage, a Grade II listed 16th-century timber-framed house to the immediate northwest of the site (MCC42033), and 1-6 Brook Road, a row of late 19th-century workers cottages built by Hunts Atlas Works located opposite the site (MCC5452).

Archaeological work in the area is limited, although CAT carried out an Anglian Water pipework project in October and November 1992 connecting between the eastern side of the village (CAT Report 1000, 92/10b) and the western side of the village (CAT Report 1000, 92/11b). The western pipe trench runs north-south following the eastern boundary of the adjacent moated enclosure and continues to the south c 98m east of the current site boundary. Finds recovered during the watching brief included isolated fragments of slag and pottery until.

Excavations at Teybrook Farm, Great Tey, Essex were carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Group in 2003-5. The earliest evidence of human activity recorded was a large number of pieces of residual and unstratified worked flint, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. A single Neolithic pit/scoop was also excavated. The most significant discovery was a ring-ditch (barrow) within which were 14 cremation burials. Eleven of the burials were in urns of the Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh-style, a regional variant of the broad Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, found in northeast Essex and southeast Suffolk. The cremated remains of 8 individuals had survived. Both males and females were represented, ranging in age from 30-40 years to a neonate/infant 0-1 years old. An Anglo-Saxon ditch, possibly an estate boundary, had later been cut through the ring-ditch. Dated from the 6th to the early 8th century, most of the pottery recovered from this ditch was domestic in nature and likely indicates the presence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity. A pit and two/three postholes were also of similar date (Pooley & Brooks, forthcoming).

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2019 (application No. 192249) for *15 No. dwellings, associated garages and formation of a new access to Brook Road, Great Tey*. The archaeological evaluation condition was in place as part of the pre-application assessment of the development site.

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 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological trial-trenched evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically, six linear trench (T1), 30m long and 1.8m wide to be located in a grid across the proposed development site to give a 5% sample coverage (see Fig 1). Trenches may need to be widened in localised areas to facilitate the excavation of deep archaeological features (if encountered)

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. 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 of environmental evidence
- 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 evaluation 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)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

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 three archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner/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.

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 evaluation trench 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 excavation areas 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 micromorphical 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.

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 (see finds section).

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: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

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 / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / 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. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment (PXA) will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA. Post-excavation assessments and updated project designs will be prepared in accordance with Historic England principals of MoRPHE (HE 2006) and East Anglian Archaeology notes (2015). PXAs will include an assessment of the archaeological value of the results, and include a statement of significance for retention of artefacts, based on specialist advice, for retention or discard agreed with the depositing museum.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

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 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site 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 inventory of the archive and any statement of retention and discard strategy based on specialist advice. CAT has a non-site specific finds retention strategy approved by Colchester Museum (CAT 2016).

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

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>
CAT	2016	<i>Colchester Archaeological Trust Finds Retention Policy</i> . By S Benfield
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> . By H Brooks
CAT Report 1429	2019	<i>Heritage Impact Assessment on Land to the east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Colchester CO6 1JG</i> . By C Lister
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Brook Road, great Tey, Colchester</i> . By J Tipper
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>

East Anglian Archaeology Gurney, D	2015	<i>Advice note for Post Excavation Assessment</i>
	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England (HE)	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice. By S Cole & P Backhouse</i>
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. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>
Pooley, L & Brooks, H	forthcoming	<i>Middle Bronze Age burials and an Anglo-Saxon ditch: Excavations by the Colchester Archaeological Group in 2003-5 at Teybrook Farm, Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JF</i>

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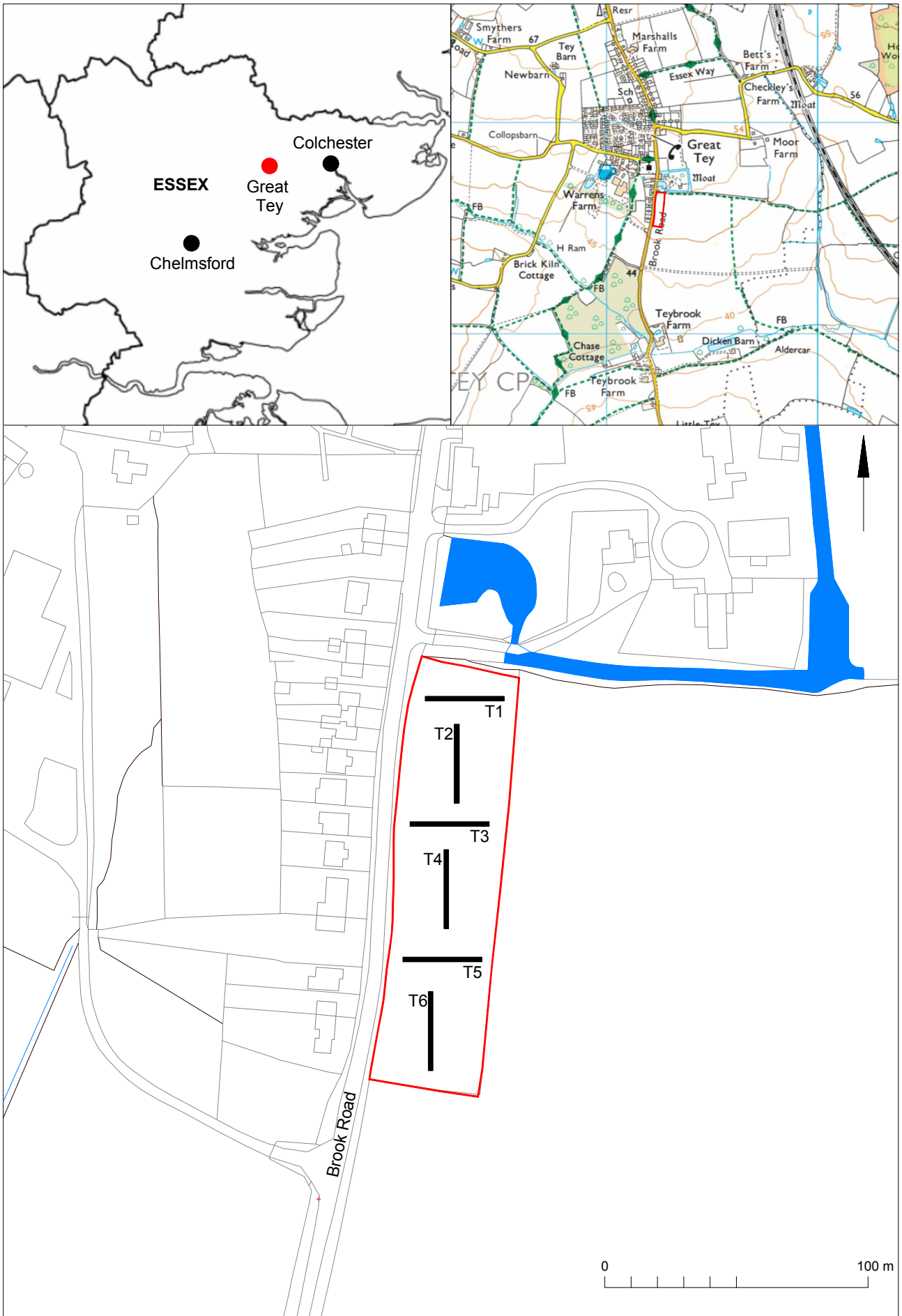


Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-378487

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JG.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was undertaken on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex in advance of the construction of fifteen dwellings with associated garages, landscaping, services, access road and associated groundworks. Twenty-three features - nine pits, nine ditches, a gully, a pit/ditch terminus, two tree throws and a natural feature - were uncovered. Due to the scarcity of finds across the site only one feature could be dated definitely. It is highly likely, however, that the majority - if not all - of the deposits date to the Bronze Age.
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2020 End: 21-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/12f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4418 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	192249 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-378487 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	TREETHROW Uncertain
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS Uncertain

Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER GREAT TEY land east of Brook Road, Great Tey
Postcode	CO6 1JG
Study area	0.66 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 89245 25604 51.896293805932 0.750812941721 51 53 46 N 000 45 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.63m Max: 54.63m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Granville Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	ECC4418
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4418
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4418

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation on land east of Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JG: January 2020

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.

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