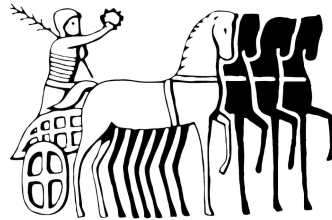


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1935
issued May 2023**

**Archaeological evaluation at St Dominic's
Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon,
Essex, CO5 9AP: March 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/01p
ECC code: KLSD23**

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Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon,
Essex, CO5 9AP: March 2023**

NGR: TL 85806 18329 (centre)

Planning ref.: 21/02241/FUL

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	5
7	Conclusion	9
8	Acknowledgements	9
9	References	9
10	Abbreviations and glossary	10
11	Contents of archive	10
12	Archive deposition	10
	Appendix 1 Context list	11
	Appendix 2 Pottery list	12
	Appendix 3 CBM list	13
	Figures	after p13
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: working site shot

Photograph 1	Trench 2, facing south-east.	3
Photograph 2	Ditch F14, facing south-west.	4
Photograph 3	Ditch F10, facing west.	4
Photograph 4	Ditch F12, facing north-east.	5
Table 1	Summary of the pottery and ceramic building material.	5
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features.	5
Table 3	Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	6
Table 4	Summary of the post-Roman pottery by fabric group.	6
Table 5	Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features.	6
Table 6	Summary of the CBM by period and type.	7
Table 7	Quantities of CBM from specific features.	7
Table 8	Approximate dates for the individual features.	7
Table 9	Finds of glass, stone, slate, shell, copper-alloy and iron listed by context.	8
Table 10	Summary of the animal bone listed by context.	8
Fig 1	Site location and trench layout in relation to be proposed development (dashed blue lines).	
Fig 2	Evaluation results, GI test pit locations shown green.	
Fig 3	Trench results.	
Fig 4	Trench results.	
Fig 5	Feature sections.	
Fig 6	Representative sections.	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land at St Dominic's Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon, Essex in advance of the construction of new residential care facilities. The site is located within an archaeologically sensitive area, with previous investigations close by providing evidence of activity from the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, through the development of the medieval settlement, and into the modern town. The evaluation revealed modern ditches forming old landscape boundaries and horticultural features, modern rubbish pits and tree-throws.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) from 20th-23rd March 2023 at St Dominic's Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon, Essex. The work was commissioned by Stuart Banning on behalf of Kingsland Property Co Ltd, and took place in advance of the construction of a 21 bed care home and 72 bed close care bungalows with associated parking and landscaping.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of the planning application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological and geoarchaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

All work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at St Dominic's Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon* written by Teresa O'Conner detailing the required archaeological and geoarchaeological work (ECCPS 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2023). The geoarchaeological report has been prepared separately, see CAT Report 1942.

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

The proposed development lies at the edge of the main historic settlement at Kelvedon. Kelvedon is a village in the southeastern corner of Braintree District, at the point where the Roman road between Colchester and Chelmsford crosses the River Blackwater. The site lies just beyond the southwestern end of the High Street and is immediately adjacent to the boundary of the conservation area.

The site is located near to the Kelvedon Conservation Area boundary, at its southwestern edge. Excavations at The Chase, north-east of Abbeyfield House, revealed evidence of a Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age settlement as well as a small Roman town (EHER 8287-8290). Excavations by Rodwell in the 1980's identified a military style ditch associated with military equipment dating to the mid-1st century AD. These remains were interpreted as the site of a possible Roman fort, probably built after the aftermath of the Boudican revolt and in use for less than a decade (EHER 18762). To the west of the site is an area of Roman burials, thought to be centred around the area of the present church (EHER 8149).

The medieval town of Kelvedon partly overlies the Roman predecessor, the location of both being dictated by the Roman road and the river-crossing. The original focus of the settlement is thought to be around the church at the western end of the town. Rodwell has suggested that the church of St Mary the Virgin (Grade I listed, NHLE 1337631, EHER 8147) is a probable 10th-century foundation by Westminster Abbey, or possibly the Bishop of London who held the church in the early medieval period. The western wall of the nave of the parish church is 12th century in date, however the majority of the structure is 13th and 14th century in date and is of Transitional style (Rodwell 1988).

It is considered that the Saxon and medieval village centre lay between the church, Church Hall Farm and the present High Street. M R Eddy dug trenches in Church Street in 1978 to test this theory (EHER 8143). Saxon features were recorded, though disturbed by early 17th-century occupation. The trenches also showed that the area was intensively occupied from the 14th century onwards (Eddy 1978). Just to the north of the care home is the possible original location for the town's market-place. No documents exist for the granting of the market but it is presumed the medieval town would have had one. The site of the Common Well is a logical location (EHER 18771). An evaluation at the nearby Gardens Bungalow revealed medieval remains including a large pit or well and a ditch (EHER 17545).

South-west of the site is Church Hall Farm, a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1171035). The farmhouse is part of a historic farm complex, within which there are three other associated and individually listed buildings, including a barn and cottage. Surviving barns on the farm date from the 14th century (EHER 25398).

For more information on the background of Kelvedon see the *Kelvedon Historic Town Assessment Report* (Medlycott 1999).

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 ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

Specific project aims

- Look for evidence relating to early medieval and later activity within the historic core of the settlement.
- Look for evidence for Roman activity associated with the Roman cemetery and settlement.
- Look for evidence for potential earlier alignments of the Roman road.
- Look for evidence of prehistoric activity.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Five trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T1 was 10m long, T2 40m 'T' shaped and T3-T5 30m. All trenches were 1.8m wide.

Trench T1 was cut through modern very humic deposit topsoil (L1, 0.15 thick), a layer of crushed brick (L2, 0.1m thick), the original buried topsoil (L3, 0.10 thick), sub-soil (L4, 0.4 thick) and onto natural geological deposits (L5, encountered at a depth of 0.55-0.60m below current ground level).

Trenches T2-T5 were excavated through L3-L5, with L3 thicker at 0.3-0.4m. An increased thickness of L3 was noted at the south end of T4, presumably a dump of material removed from the area around T1 when the crush (L2) was deposited.

Trench 1

Undated pit F1 was 0.58m by 0.45m and 0.15m deep. Pit F2 was >1.56m by >1.52m and 0.25m deep and contained a piece of modern glass. Geoarchaeological test-pit 1 (see CAT Report 1942) was located at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 2

Rooting around the edge and base of F9 (>1.19m by 1.04m, 0.15m deep) would suggest that this feature was probably a tree-throw. Pit F13 (0.6m by 0.4m, 0.1m deep) was undated and pit F15 (1.3m by >0.92m, 0.15m deep) contained pieces of post-medieval pottery and glass, as well as modern glass. Ditch F14 was aligned north-east to south-west. At 2.8m wide and 0.6m deep it also contained fragments of post-medieval and modern CBM, pottery and glass. Geoarchaeological test-pit 2 (see CAT Report 1942) was located at the north west end of the trench.

Trench 3

Ditches F7 (0.8m wide and 0.15m deep) and F10 (1.6m wide and 0.5m deep) were both aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, with F10 likely continuing to the south as F12 in Trench 4. Substantial amounts of post-medieval and modern pottery, CBM and glass were recovered from ditch F10 along with some metal objects, but there were no finds from F7. Pits F8 (2.9m by >0.9m and 0.2m deep) and F11 (0.37m diameter and 0.1m deep) both produced pottery. Geoarchaeological test-pit 3 (see CAT Report 1942) was located at the east end of trench 3.

Trench 4

Ditch F12 (1.8m wide and 0.35m deep) was aligned north-east to south-west and likely continued to the north as ditch F10 in Trench 3. Modern pottery, CBM and glass was recovered from the feature. No geoarchaeological investigations took place in this trench.

Trench 5

Parallel ditches F4, F5 and F6 were aligned north/south. Spaced 3.4m and 2.6m apart, were ranged from 1.1-1.4m wide and were shallow at 0.09-0.1m deep. Rooting around the edge and base of F3 (1.4m by 1.3m, 0.15m deep) would suggest that this feature was a tree-throw. Geoarchaeological test-pit 5 (see CAT Report 1942) was located in the east end of the trench.



Photograph 1 Trench 2, facing south-east.



Photograph 2 Ditch F14, facing south-west.



Photograph 3 Ditch F10, facing west.



Photograph 4 Ditch F12, facing north-east.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 130 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 4,871g and EVE of 1.87 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 37g. This material came from seven contexts, although ditch F10 contained a sizeable proportion of the assemblage (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	109	1,583	15	1.87
CBM	21	3,288	157	-
All	130	4,871	37	1.87

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and ceramic building material.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F5	Ditch	1	116	116
F8	Pit	1	5	5
F10	Ditch	108	2,048	19
F11	Pit	1	9	9
F12	Ditch	6	600	100
F14	Ditch	12	2,077	173

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F15	Pit	1	16	16
Total		130	4,871	37

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features.

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (Cotter 2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 3). There was a modest sized assemblage at 109 sherds with a weight of just over 1.5kg and EVE of 1.87 (Table 4) which was recovered from six contexts (Table 5). The majority of this material is modern consisting of sherds of modern English stoneware (fabric F45M), Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D), and Yellow ware (fabric F48E) (Table 4). Ditch F10 produced a large assemblage of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) transfer printed pottery with forms including plates, cups, bowls, as well as a teapot and a teapot lid (combined EVE:1.46). There was also a Yellow ware (fabric F48E) mixing basin (EVE:0.14) dating from the late 18th to the 20th century. Pit F15 produced a Staffordshire-type slipware press-moulded dish (fabric F50) with piecrust rim and combed decoration (EVE:0.05) dating to 1650-1800. A post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40) large bowl or pancheon (EVE:0.06) came from ditch F14. Finally, there was one sherd of medieval (c 1140-1325/1350) Hedingham ware (fabric F22) pottery from pit F8.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F22	Hedingham ware	c 1140-1325/1350
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F48E	Yellow ware	Late 18th-20th century
F50	Staffordshire-type slipware	1650-1800

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F22	Hedingham ware	1	5	5	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1	35	35	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	2	110	55	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	101	1,298	13	1.62
F48E	Yellow ware	3	119	40	0.14
F50	Staffordshire-type slipware	1	16	16	0.05
Total		109	1,583	15	1.87

Table 4 Summary of the post-Roman pottery by fabric group.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F8	Pit	1	5	5	0.00
F10	Ditch	103	1,431	14	1.60
F11	Pit	1	9	9	0.00
F12	Ditch	2	87	44	0.16
F14	Ditch	1	35	35	0.06
F15	Pit	1	16	16	0.05
Total		109	1,583	15	1.87

Table 5 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a small assemblage of CBM at 21 fragments with a weight of 3,288g, and a mean sherd weight of 157g (Table 6). This material was recovered from four contexts although most came from ditch F14 (Table 7). Most of the CBM consists of pieces (14 at 1,135g) of medieval/

post-medieval peg-tile, which came from ditches F5, F10, F12 and F14. There was a small quantity of post-medieval/modern brick, with an example of a Suffolk white brick dating to the late 18th-19th century, from ditch F10, and unfroged 19th-century bricks from ditches F12 and F14. Ditch F12 also produced a brick with a shallow-frog dating from c 1850 onwards. Finally, a fragment of Roman roof tile (imbrex) and Roman mortar came from ditch F10.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RI	Imbrex	1	54	54
	Mortar	1	249	249
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	14	1,135	81
BR	Brick	4	1,840	460
	Cement	1	10	10
Total		21	3,288	157

Table 6 Summary of the CBM by period and type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F5	Ditch	1	116	116
F10	Ditch	5	617	123
F12	Ditch	4	513	128
F14	Ditch	11	2,042	186
Total		21	3,288	157

Table 7 Quantities of CBM from specific features.

Conclusion

Table 8 summarizes the dating evidence for features which contained dateable pottery and CBM. Pit F8 could be medieval albeit derived from only one small pottery sherd, ditch F5 produced medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, but all the remaining features are modern.

Context	Description	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F5	Ditch	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F8	Pit	F22	-	Medieval
F10	Ditch	F45M, F48D (plate, cup, bowl, teapot, teapot lid), F48E (mixing bowl)	RI, Roman mortar, PT, cement, BR (Suffolk white)	Modern
F11	Pit	F48D	-	Modern
F12	Ditch	F48D (dish)	PT, BR (froged)	Modern
F14	Ditch	F40 (Large bowl/pancheon)	PT, BR (un-froged)	19th century
F15	Pit	F50 (Press-moulded dish)		Post-medieval, 1650-1800

Table 8 Approximate dates for the individual features.

6.2 Glass, metalwork, stone and shell

by Laura Pooley

Fragments of olive green glass wine bottle were recovered from F10, F12 and F14 and F15, this included four bottle necks with 'string-ring' rims and two push-up bases, one from a cylindrical straight-sided wine bottle and one from an octagonal bottle. All of these date from the mid 17th-century onwards. Fragments of 19th-20th century glass were also recovered from F2, F10, F12 and F15. Pit F15 produced two possible fragments of white alabaster veneer, with fragments of roof slate from both F10 and F12. Pieces of iron, including an incomplete knife, and a modern copper-alloy fitting were also recovered from F10, along with a fragment of oyster shell. All of these finds have been recorded in the table below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F2	1	Glass: Six-sided clear glass rod, possibly either a handle or decorative fitting, 133g, 19th-20th century.
F10	5	Glass: Seven fragments of post-medieval olive green wine bottle, 88g; seven fragments of pale green or blue/green bottle glass including part of one thick square base, 143g, post-medieval/modern; one fragment of clear bottle glass, 11g, probably modern. Copper-alloy: Complete copper-alloy fitting consisting of a rectangular sheet folded along each long end (ribbed internally) with a rivet hole at each short end, machine-made, 130mm long, 16mm wide, 2mm thick, 37g. 19th-20th century. Iron: 1) Incomplete iron knife with end of blade missing and scale handle missing, straight-backed, 43g. Possibly a table knife, 14.2mm long, 2.5mm wide (across blade), 1.6mm wide (across tang). 2) Rectangular iron strip, 190mm long, 3.5mm wide, bent at one end, 132g. 3) Large solid piece of iron, 153mm long, 71mm wide, 40mm thick, not identifiable, 575g. 4) Four unidentifiable fragments, 138g. Slate: Fifteen fragments of roof slate, 315g. Shell: One fragment of oyster shell, 4g.
F12	4	Slate: Two fragments of roof slate, 99g. Glass: One fragment of post-medieval/modern olive green wine bottle, 69g; one pale green cylindrical base fragment with push-up base and embossed letters (illegible), 86g, 19th-20th century; two fragments of pale green bottle glass including the neck and rim of a small bottle, 24g, 19th-20th century.
F14	7	Glass: Olive green wine bottle neck and 'string ring' rim, 108g, mid 17th century onwards.
F15	8	Stone: Two possible fragments of white alabaster veneer, very degraded, 16g. Glass: Mid 17th century onwards unless otherwise stated. 1) Olive green wine bottle, three bottle necks with 'string ring' rims, 309g. 2) Olive green wine bottle, fragment of cylindrical base from a straight-sided push-up wine bottle, 386g. 3) Olive green wine bottle, fragment of base from a push-up wine bottle, eight-sided, 313g. 4) Olive green wine bottle, nine body sherds, 53g. 5) Clear glass base, 2g, probably 19th/20th century.

Table 9 Finds of glass, stone, slate, shell, copper-alloy and iron listed by context.

6.3 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced six pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 452g. These were all recovered from either modern contexts, specifically ditches F10, F12 and F14. The small assemblage is likely to represent the disposal of general butchery waste. Four pieces were identifiable to species level including horse (two pieces), cattle (one) and sheep or goat (one). The bone was in fair condition with indications of slight dog gnawing on the fragments from ditches F12 and F14. This suggests the residual nature of material deposited in the fill of these features. Saw marks associated with butchery were noted on the sheep or goat tibia from ditch F10, where the shaft had been partially sawn through and broken. The use of a saw for dismembering or dividing the carcass is characteristic of post-medieval and later butchery practice. The remaining unidentified pieces from ditches F12 and F14 are also likely to be horse, cattle or sheep/goat based upon the general size and robustness of the fragments.

Context	Find no.	Total weight (g)	No.	Species	Comments
F10	5	26	1	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	(1) Distal tibia with fused epiphysis. Diaphysis has been part sawn through and broken.
F12	4	6	1	Medium-sized mammal (possibly sheep/goat or smaller deer species)	(1) Rib fragment that has been dog gnawed.
F14	7	420	2	Equus (horse)	(1) Complete 1st phalanx with slight

				damage (possibly chopped?). (1) Proximal metatarsal with broken diaphysis.
		1	Bos (cattle)	(1) Femur fragment. Proximal metaphysis not fused and possibly dog gnawed. Diaphysis broken.
		1	Large-sized mammal (horse, cattle or larger species of deer)	(1) Rib fragment. Possibly dog gnawed.

Table 10 Summary of the animal bone listed by context.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at St Dominic's Residential Home, Kelvedon revealed 15 features, nine of modern date and the rest undated but of probable modern date. This consisted of seven ditches (five dated as modern), six pits (four modern) and two tree-throws. Ditches F10 and F12 appear to be part of a modern boundary shown on old OS mapping of the site, and ditch F14 may also be part of an earlier field boundary. Shallow ditches F4, F5, F7 and F11 may represent the remains of growing beds from the former market garden belonging to the convent. The tree-throws too are likely to also be associated with the gardens, with rubbish (pottery, glass, animal bone and building waste) from the convent buried in pits across the site. Aside from a piece of Roman imbrex and mortar, and a piece of medieval pottery, no earlier archaeological remains were uncovered by the evaluation. Post-medieval finds included pottery sherds and fragments of glass wine bottle.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Stuart Banning and Kingsland Property Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with R Mathieson, Z Eksen and G Smith. Figures were compiled by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Conner.

9 References

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

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
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, e.g a Roman coin in a modern pit
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.

Digital record

CAT Report 1935
 ECCPS Brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
 Digital photographs
 Survey data
 Site data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list:

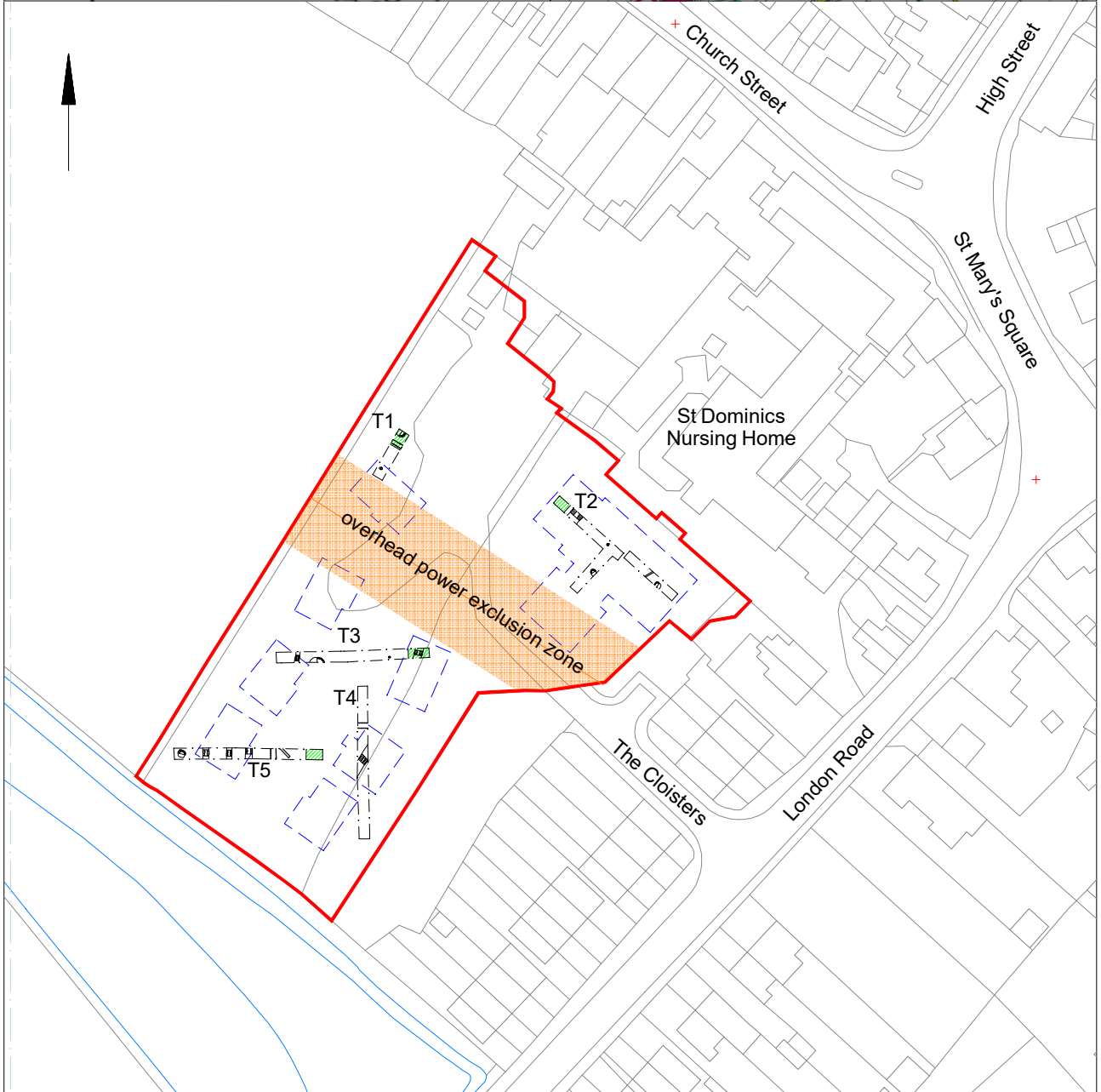
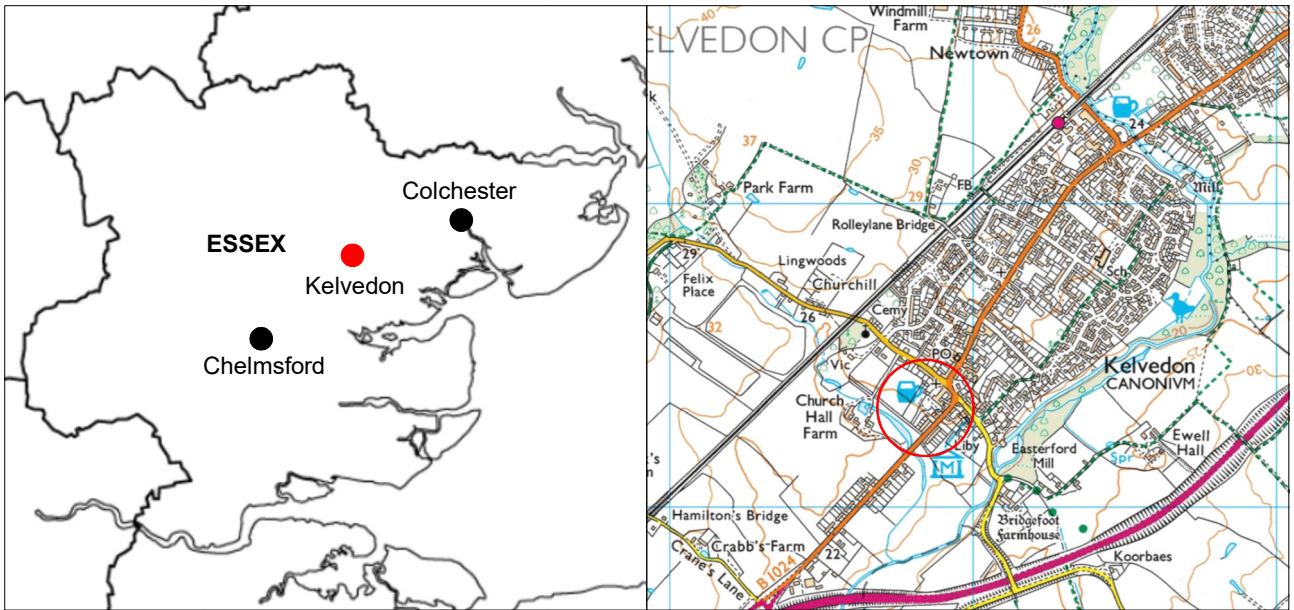
Stuart Banning, Kingsland Property Co Ltd
 Historic Environment Advisor, Essex County Council Planning Services
 Essex Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench no.	Finds no.	Identification	Description	Date
L1	T1	-	Imported topsoil	Loose moist humic dark grey/brown silt	Modern
L2	T1	-	Hardcore/ crush	Crushed brick	Modern
L3	All	-	Topsoil	firm moist dark grey/brown silt	Modern
L4	All	-	Subsoil	Firm medium grey brown sandy silt	Undated
L5	All	-	Natural	Firm light-mid orange sand occasional gravel and silt inclusions	Post glacial
F1	T1	-	Pit	Firm moist medium grey silt. 0.58m x 0.45m x 0.15m deep	Undated
F2	T1	1	Pit	Soft medium grey/brown sandy silt. >1.56m x >1.52m x 0.25m deep	Modern
F3	T5	-	Tree-throw	Firm medium grey/brown silty sand s 2.2m (L) x 1.4m x 1.3m x 0.15m deep	Undated
F4	T5	-	Ditch	Firm medium grey/brown silty sand 1.4m wide x 0.15m deep	Undated
F5	T5	2	Ditch	Firm light-medium grey/brown sandy silt 1.1m wide x 0.1m deep	Modern
F6	T5	-	Ditch	Firm medium grey/brown silty sand 1.1m x 0.09m deep	Modern
F7	T3	-	Ditch	Firm medium grey/brown sandy silt 0.8m wide x 0.15m deep	Undated
F8	T3	3	Pit	Firm medium grey/brown silty sand 2.9m x >0.9m x 0.2m deep	Modern
F9	T2	-	Tree-throw	Firm medium grey/brown sandy silt >1.19m x 1.04m x 0.15m deep	Undated
F10	T3	5	Ditch	Firm dark grey/brown sandy silt 1.6m wide x 0.5m deep	Modern
F11	T3	6	Pit	Firm medium grey/brown sandy silt 0.37m diameter x 0.1m deep	Modern
F12	T4	4	Ditch	Firm dark grey/brown sandy silt 1.8m wide x 0.35m deep	Modern
F13	T2	-	Pit	Firm medium grey/brown sandy silt 0.6m x 0.4m x 0.1m deep	Undated
F14	T2	7	Ditch	Firm medium grey/brown sandy silt 2.4m wide x 0.6m deep	Modern
F15	T2	8	Pit	Firm dark grey/brown sandy silt 1.3m x >0.92m x 0.15m deep	Modern

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	W/rd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charing (int.)	Charing location	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Blind hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F8	PIT	3	1	5	5	X																					F22					c.1140-1325/1350	
F10	DITCH	5	1	26	26	X	0	0	1																		F48D					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	1	24	24	X																					F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	1	9	9	X	0	0	1																		F48D				TRANSFER PRINT CLYDE POTTEREY CO (LTD)	19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	3	36	12	X	0	0	3																		F48D				TRANSFER PRINT JEDON	19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	1	2	2	X																					F48D				TRANSFER PRINT KEL	19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	91	1109	12	X	31	0	34																		F48D	CUP	0.10	80		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	PLATE	0.03	?		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	BOWL	0.08	190		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	CUP	0.08	85		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	TEAPOT LID	0.13	95		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	TEAPOT	0.19	200		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	PLATE	0.08	240		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	BOWL	0.10	140		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	?	0.02	?		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	?	0.03	?		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	PLATE	0.59	250		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5				X																					F48D	PLATE	0.03	?		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	1	20	20	X																					F48D					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	1	86	86	X																					F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F10	DITCH	5	3	119	40	X	3	0	0																		F48E	MIXING BASIN	0.14	300		LATE 18TH-20TH CENTURY	
F11	POST HOLE	6	1	9	9	X	0	0	1																		F48D					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F12	DITCH	4	2	87	44	X	1	0	1																		F48D	DISH	0.16	170		19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F14	DITCH	7	1	35	35	X	1	0	0																		F40	LARGE BOWL/PANCHEON	0.06	280	OR GLAZE INT	c.1500-19TH/20TH CENTURY	
F15	PIT	8	1	16	16	X	1	0	0																		F50	PRESS-MOULDED DISH	0.05	360	PIECRUST DEC RIM, COMBED DECORATION	1650-1800	



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



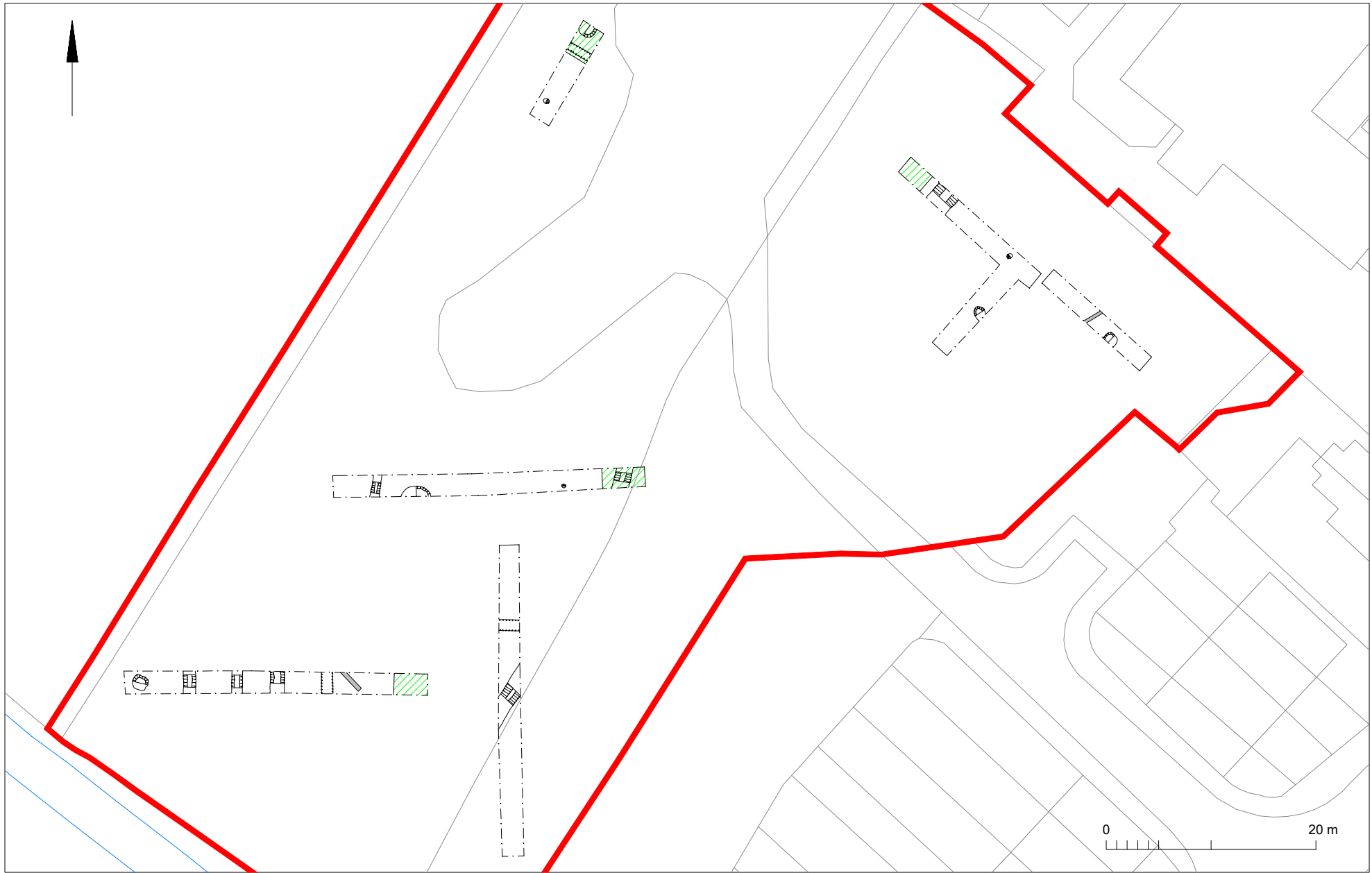


Fig 2 Evaluation results, GI test pit locations shown green.

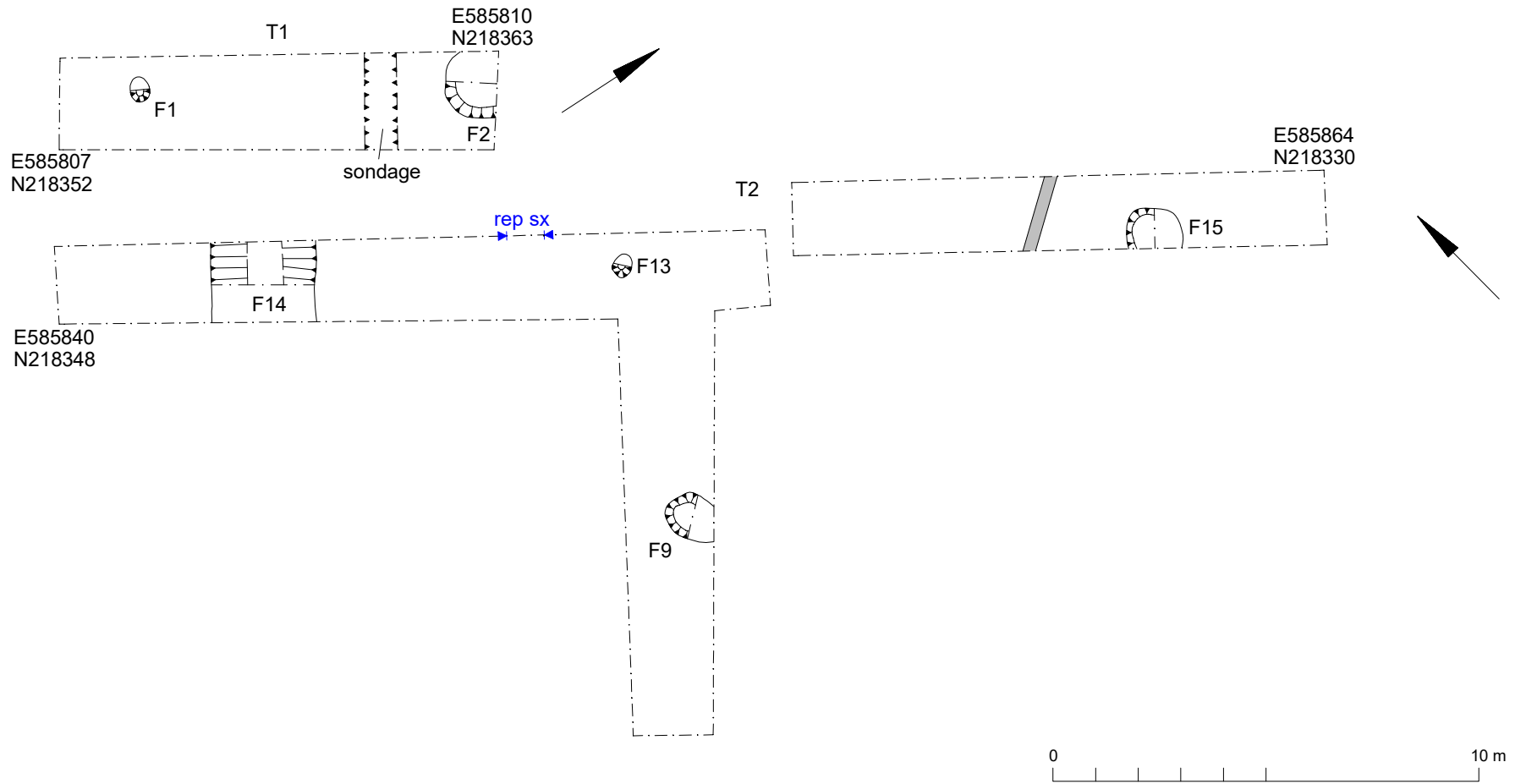


Fig 3 Trench results.

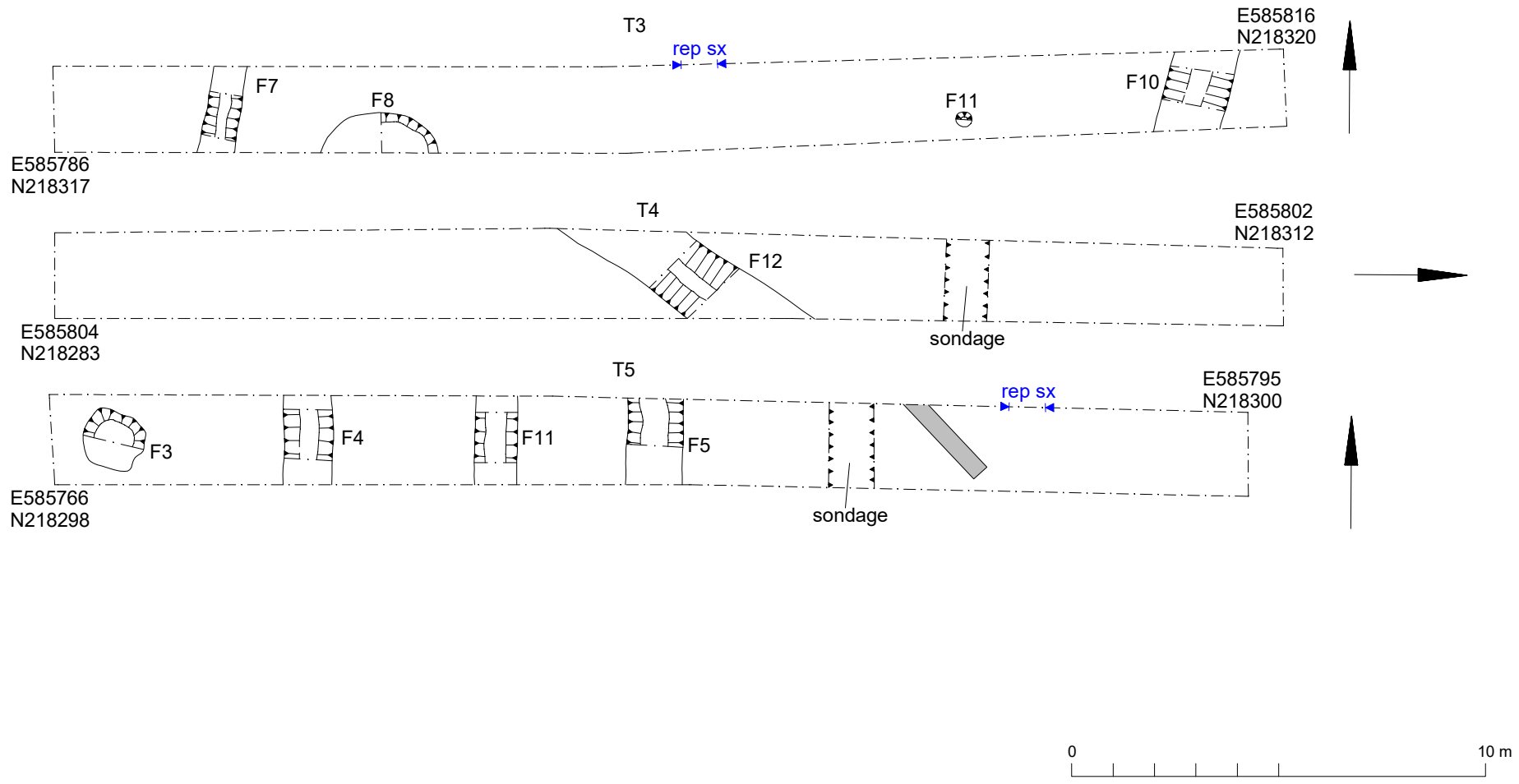


Fig 4 Trench results.

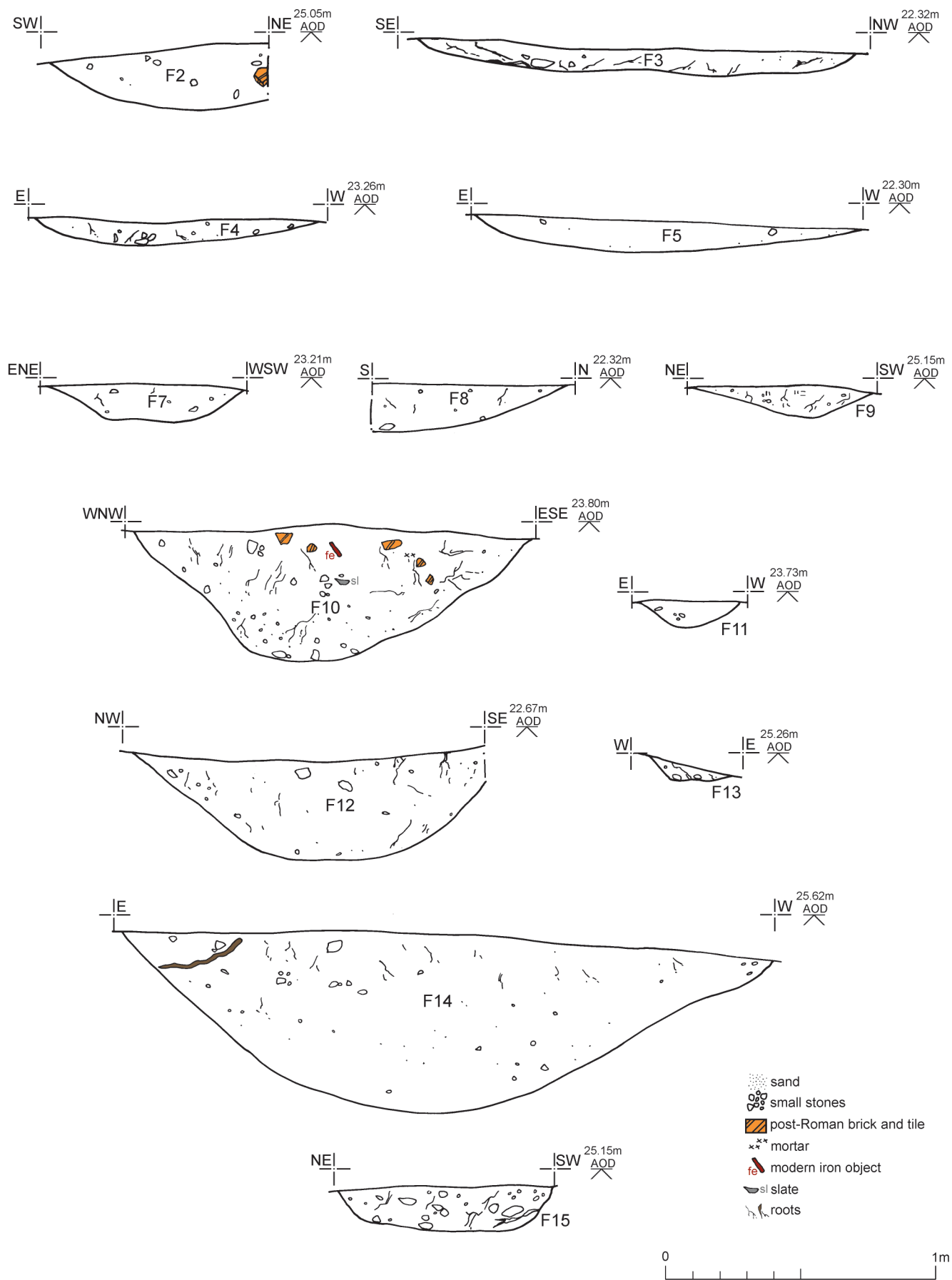


Fig 5 Feature sections.

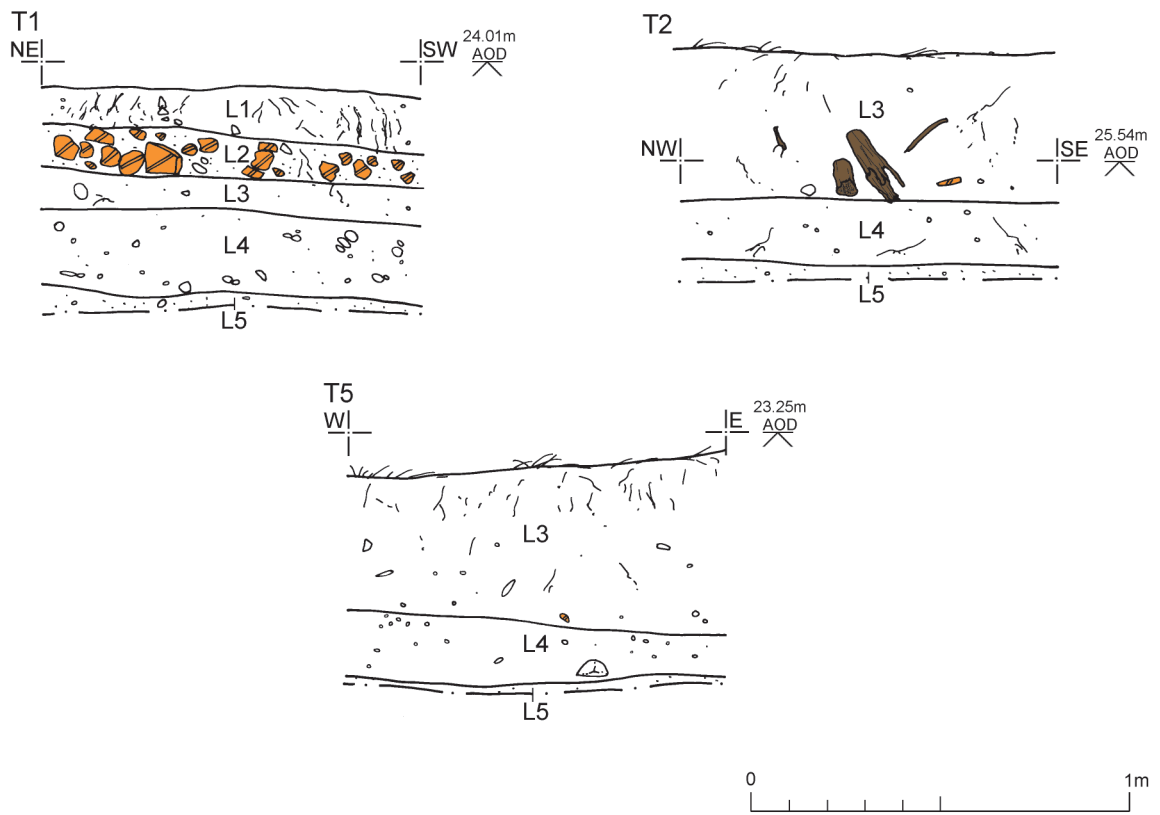


Fig 6 Representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-513206

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-513206
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at St Dominic's Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon, Essex, CO5 9AP
Sitename	St Dominic's Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon, Essex, CO5 9AP.
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2023/01p
Planning Id	21/02241/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	20-Mar-2023 - 23-Mar-2023
Location	St Dominic's Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon, Essex, CO5 9AP. NGR : TL 85806 18329 LL : 51.8326624137278, 0.695255872277263 12 Fig : 585806,218329
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Braintree Parish : Kelvedon
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land at St Dominic's Residential Home, London Road, Kelvedon, Essex in advance of the construction of new residential care facilities. The site is located within an archaeologically sensitive area, with previous investigations close by providing evidence of activity from the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, through the development of the medieval settlement, and into the modern town. The evaluation revealed modern ditches forming old landscape boundaries and horticultural features, modern rubbish pits and tree-throws likely associated with the former convent.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Ben, Holloway
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - KLSD23
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;