

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



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**Archaeological monitoring at 50 Moulsham Street,  
Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0HY: June-July 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/01f  
ECC code: CF103**

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**commissioned by Gary Taylor,  
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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex during groundworks associated with the conversion of the building to a hotel and bar. The oldest part of the building likely dates to the 17th century with later extensions. Archaeological investigations on the site in 1999 had also previously identified Roman, medieval and post-medieval features. Monitoring revealed six Roman pits of which two were late Roman, a post-medieval brick-lined well, and a 19th century pit.

## 2 Introduction

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex from the 28th June to the 10th July 2023. The work was commissioned by Gary Taylor on behalf of Ken Judge & Associates Ltd and took place during groundworks for a side extension, carried out as part of the conversion of the building from a bar and nightclub to a hotel and café.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Essex County Council Place Services Historic Environment Advisor. This recommendation was for a programme of archaeological monitoring and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Building Recording at Maisons Bar, 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford* (ECCPS 2023) and a *Written scheme of investigation (WSI)* prepared by CAT (2023).

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 excavation* (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 includes extracts of the ECC brief (ECCPS 2023) and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The historic building record compiled during these conversion works concluded that: *At its core, 50 Moulsham Street is a single-pile timber-framed building that evolved into a C-shaped complex. Whilst it is difficult to accurately date the street-fronting building, it is likely 17th century in origin, although much of the frame has been replaced or repaired. The street-facing elevation has been completely rebuilt, with the current façade having been added after c 1930. To the rear of 50 Moulsham Street is a series of extensions, the oldest of which is likely of 17th or 18th century in date. The oldest is constructed from hand-sawn timbers with a fairly basic roof construction. The remaining two historic extensions are probably early-mid Victorian in date, as they incorporate machine-cut timbers with Baltic timber marks and are also present on mapping dating to 1872. The rest of the extensions are 20th century in date* (CAT Report 1901).

A number of other historic buildings are also located in the vicinity of the site. These include Messrs Rayner, a 16th-century timber-framed building 15m south-west of the site (EHER 31533); 175 and 176 Moulsham Street, a timber-framed building located some 40m west south-west which has its origins in the 17th century or earlier (EHER 31543); and 44 Moulsham Street, another timber-framed building dating to the 16th century or earlier, which lies approximately 30m north-east (EHER 31532).



**Map 1** Extract of the 1881 OS Map. The approximate location of 50 Moulsham Street highlighted in green.

Archaeological monitoring on the development site in 1999 (Ennis 1999) revealed Roman, medieval and post-medieval features. Trench 3 of the monitoring was located within the current development site, with Trench 2 on the northwestern edge underneath the previous extension. Undated archaeological deposits were found in Trench 3. Trench 2 included a post-medieval (16th-century) pit, a medieval post-hole, Roman pit/posthole and an interrupted slot, probably part of a structure, which may also be of Roman date. An undated linear feature running parallel to Moulsham Street was also uncovered in Trench 4.

In 1968 a Roman linear feature, possibly a central gutter in the Colchester-to-London Roman road, and metallised surfaces likely dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods were uncovered in a sewer trench excavated immediately north-west of the site (EHER 5855-5857). That same year, further Roman remains were identified during the redevelopment of 179-180 Moulsham Street, 20m west of the site, where two excavations identified the remains of a late 1st-century timber-framed building, as well as 2nd-century pits and evidence of iron smithing (EHER 5852, EHER 5853).

In 1981, ground to the rear of 46 Moulsham Street was reduced by some 0.5m, revealing a number of large medieval pits and a brick well dating to the 18th or 19th centuries (EHER 5889, EHER 5890). Considerable archaeological remains were observed during monitoring carried out immediately to the north of the site in 1999. Groundworks revealed a 16th-century pit, a possible Roman beam-slot, two post-holes, an undated linear feature and a possible floor layer. Sherds of Roman pottery, a fragment of Roman roof tile, sherds of post-medieval pottery, fragments of animal bone and an early post-medieval dressmakers pin were recovered (EHER 18462-18465). In 2013, an evaluation followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out at the former site of Megazone, 35m north north-west, following the demolition of the building. Excavations revealed a number of pits and ditches dating to the 2nd century (EHER 5858).

## 4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

## 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The following groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist:

- a trench (13.5m long, 1.3-1.5m wide and 1.2m deep) to determine whether the drainage and sewage pipes associated with the property were linked to those of neighbouring buildings,
- foundation trenching (totalling 30.1m long, 1.1-1.95m wide and 0.8-1.2m deep) for the new extensions to the building,
- a test-pit (2m by 1.8m and 0.6m deep) to locate where the drainage pipe led out of the property, and
- a trench (5.4m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep) inside the building to accommodate vertical support beams.

The stratigraphy of the site was:

- modern tarmac and underlying concrete (L1, c 0.12-0.14m thick) sealing
- a layer of buried soil (L2, c 0.37-0.41m thick) sealing
- natural clay (L3, c 0.72-0.75m below current ground level).

Six Roman features and two post-medieval/modern features were uncovered by the groundworks. Soil description and dimensions for each feature can be found in Appendix 1.

Late Roman pit F1 had a deep, steep-sided profile and produced pottery sherds dating the feature to the late 4th century onwards (AD 360/370-400+). Other finds included fragments of Roman CBM and animal bone, along with two intrusive fragments of post-medieval/modern brick probably from the drainage pipe. Pit F3 appeared to have a stepped edge. It too produced late Roman pottery sherds (mid 3rd to late 4th century) along with Roman CBM, animal bone and some iron nails. Little of pit F4 could be excavated, but a fragment of Roman CBM was recovered from the fill. Pits F5 and F7 both produced a small quantity (two and three sherds respectively) of Roman pottery. Finally, pit F8 also had a deep, steep-sided profile, producing pottery sherds dating to the first half of the 2nd century along with Roman CBM, fragments of metal-working debris and an unidentified iron object.

Pit F2 produced post-medieval pottery sherds, peg-tile and fragments of 19th-century brick. Well F6 was constructed out of soft, red unfrosted bricks loosely set in a grey mortar and laid in an irregular bond, with the lead piping for the pump also still in place. Unfortunately a brick sample could not be taken from the well but, based on the brick design a date from the late 18th to early 19th century was suggested, with lead pumps generally used in the 18th century. A brick sample from the domed cap was also dated from the late 18th to the 19th century.



**Photograph 1** Pits F1 (background) and F2 (foreground), looking east.



**Photograph 2** Pits F5 (foreground) and F7 (background), looking south-east.



**Photograph 3** Pits F3 and F4 (in bottom right-corner of box-section), looking west.



**Photograph 4** Pit F8, looking west.





**Photograph 5** Working shot, looking south-east.



**Photograph 6** Test-pit at front of property, looking south-east.



**Photograph 7** Brick-lined well F6 with lead pump, looking north.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

Some 113 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 11kg and EVE of 2.68 (Table 1) was recovered during monitoring. The mean sherd weight is relatively high at 99g. This material was retrieved from eight features, although the majority of the assemblage came from grave or pit F1 and pit F3 (Table 2).

<b>Ceramic material</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>MSW (g)</b>	<b>EVE</b>
Pottery	78	3,478	45	2.68
CBM	35	7,698	220	-
<b>All</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2.68</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Pit	31	3,393	109
F2	Pit	17	554	33
F3	Pit	42	2,862	68
F4	Pit	1	111	111
F5	Pit	2	14	7
F6	Well	1	3,072	3,072
F7	Pit	3	15	5
F8	Pit	16	1,155	72
<b>Total</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>99</b>

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

### Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (1999) and the vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958, 1963; *CAR 10*, 468-487) and the Chelmsford type series (Going 1987). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There was a modest-sized assemblage of Roman pottery consisting of 69 sherds with a weight of 3,376g and EVE of 2.36 (Tables 4-5). This material was recovered from six features, although pits F1, F3 and F8 between them produced the majority of the Roman pottery (Table 6). This material ranges in date from the early Roman period to the late Roman period. The earliest material includes a variant of the Cam 218 bowl or Chelmsford G17 (EVE:0.36) in a Romanising coarse ware fabric (RCW) which dates from around the conquest (AD 43) until the early 2nd century AD (Table 5). Other early Roman material includes a Cam 108 beaker (EVE:0.18), dating to AD 43-130/140/200? from F3 and examples of the Cam 218 bowl in fabrics BSW3 and GX (BG) from F8. Pit F1 also produced one sherd of Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (fabric FJ) which dates to AD 43-160. Finally, F3 also contained a Cam 46/311 bowl (EVE:0.11) in fabric GP (Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) dating to AD 43-120/150.

Middle Roman pottery includes examples of the black burnished Cam 37A/38A bowl, dating from the early/mid-2nd century to c 180/220 AD, in fabrics GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) and KX (Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware) (Table 5). These vessels came from F8 and F1. There was also an east Gaulish samian Drag. 33 cup (EVE:0.05) dating to AD 150-200 which came from F1.

The latest dateable Roman pottery, all of which was recovered from F1, consists of a large portion of a Cam 316 bowl or C8 bowl (EVE:0.60) in Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP), which at Chelmsford dates to c AD 360/370-400+ (Going 1987, 3, 17) and a sherd of Rettendon ware (fabric RET). Rettendon ware at Chelmsford first appears around AD 280 and was produced in the Moulsham Street kilns up to AD 360/370 (Going 1987, 10).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	AD 150-260
BSW	Black-surface ware (general)	Roman
BSW 1	Black-surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	Roman
BSW 3	Black-surface ware (coarser, sand, mica & grog)	Roman
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	AD 43-160
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	AD 43-110

GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black and light coloured grog)	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	Late Iron Age-AD 200/300
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-300
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	AD 275-425
RCW	Romanising coarse ware	Late Iron Age-early Roman
RET	Rettendon ware	AD 280-425
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	AD 43-225

**Table 3** Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	1	4	4	0.05
BSW	Black-surface ware (general)	12	295	25	0.00
BSW 1	Black-surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	1	233	233	0.00
BSW 3	Black-surface ware (coarser, sand, mica & grog)	1	20	20	0.02
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	7	7	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	8	495	62	0.61
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	1	11	11	0.11
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	11	97	9	0.43
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black & light coloured grog)	1	18	18	0.08
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	17	1,598	94	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	1	13	13	0.10
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	2	290	145	0.60
RCW	Romanising coarse ware	10	108	11	0.36
RET	Rettendon ware	1	136	136	0.00
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	1	51	51	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.36</b>

**Table 4** Details on the Roman pottery.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
<b>BAEG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.05</b>
	DRAG 33	0.05
<b>BSW 3</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.02</b>
	CAM 218	0.02
<b>GB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.61</b>
	CAM 37A/38A	0.61
<b>GX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.43</b>
	?	0.25
	CAM 108	0.18
<b>KX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.10</b>
	CAM 37A/38A	0.10
<b>MP</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	CAM 316	0.60
<b>RCW</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.36</b>
	G17	0.36

<b>Total</b>	<b>2.36</b>
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**Table 5** Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Pit	19	1,854	98	0.75
F2	Pit	1	4	4	0.08
F3	Pit	29	523	18	0.72
F5	Pit	2	14	7	0.00
F7	Pit	3	15	5	0.10
F8	Pit	15	966	64	0.71
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.36</b>

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

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). The post-Roman pottery consists of nine sherds post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) dating c 1500-19th/20th century with a weight of 102g and EVE of 0.32. All of this material was recovered from pit F2. Vessels represented included a black glazed mug (EVE:0.08) dating to c 1650-1700, a jug (EVE:0.13), a medium-handled bowl (EVE:0.08) dating to c 1650-1800, and a smaller-storage jar (EVE:0.13). The absence of sherds of modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) and Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D), suggests that the post-Roman pottery assemblage from F2 predates 1800.

**Ceramic building material (CBM)**

There was a modest-sized CBM assemblage of 35 sherds with a weight of 7,698g and MSW of 220g (Table 7). There was a small quantity of Roman imbrex and tegulae including one example with a late lower cut away of type D15, dating to AD 240-380, which came from F3. Finally, there was also a small quantity of *opus signinum* (Table 7). Post-Roman CBM consists of occasional sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile from F2 and brick fragments, including one complete unfroged example with dimensions of 225 mm x 105 mm x 65 mm, dating to the late 18th-19th century, which came from the well F6.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RI	Roman imbrex	10	1,749	175
RT	Roman tegulae	10	2,076	208
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	4	162	41
Op. sig.	Opus signinum	2	83	42
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	3	59	20
BR	Brick	6	3,569	595
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>220</b>

**Table 7** CBM by period and type.**Conclusion**

Table 8 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which contained dateable pottery and CBM.

Context	Description	Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	Pit	BAEG (DRAG 33), FJ, GX, HZ, KX (CAM 37A/38A), MP (CAM 316), RET, TZ (COL.)	-	OP SIG., RI, RT, BR (intrusive?)	AD 360/370-400+

Context	Description	Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F2	Pit	GX	F40 (Jug, mug, medium-handled bowl, smaller storage jar)	RBT, BR, PT	19th century
F3	Pit	BSW, GP (CAM 46/311), GX, HZ, RCW (G17)	-	OP SIG., RI, RT (LCA D15)	AD 240-380
F4	Pit	-	-	RI	Roman
F5	Pit	GX	-	-	Roman
F6	Well	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Late 18th-19th century
F7	Pit	GX	-	-	Roman
F8	Pit	BSW 1, BSW 3 (CAM 218), GB (CAM 37A/38A), GX, GX (BG) (CAM 218), HZ	-	RT	AD 120-140

**Table 8** Approximate dates for the individual features.

## 6.2 Metal finds

by Laura Pooley

Two fragments of iron nail were recovered from F3, with a fragment of unidentified iron object and three pieces of metal-working debris from F8. A 19th-/20th-century cast iron foot from a piece of furniture was an unstratified find. All of the finds are recorded in Table 9.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F3	4	<b>Iron nails:</b> Two fragments of square-sectioned nail shank, 46.2g.
F8	9	<b>Iron object:</b> Fragment of unidentified iron object, flat, broken at both ends, 85.1mm long, 44.9mm wide at one end tapering to 19.2mm wide at the other, 11.5mm thick, 119.6g. <b>Metal-working debris:</b> Three fragments of metal-working debris, 310.0g.
U/S	10	<b>Iron object:</b> Cast iron foot from a piece of furniture (i.e. a bench, table or possibly even a bath), in the form of an animal paw, possibly a lion, 190mm long, 55mm wide (max), 50mm thick (max), based on the position of the flat base of the foot it would have stood 95mm high, 1,303g. 19th/20th century.

**Table 9** Metal finds listed by context.

## 6.3 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

Sixteen fragments of bone (244g) were recovered during the watching brief from four pits, three Roman (F1, F2 and F8) and one post-medieval (F2). Two species were positively identified, cattle (one piece) and sheep or goat (five pieces, with no distinction between the two species being possible due to a lack of diagnostic features). The remainder of the assemblage consisted of bone fragments from medium- and large-sized mammals that were otherwise undiagnostic and also likely to be either cattle or sheep/goat. The bone was generally in poor condition with much loss of surface detail and a dark discolouration. Fine cut marks from butchery were noted on several fragments as well as destructive dog gnawing. This is usually a good indication of the residuality of the finds as, prior to having been sealed in the fill of the feature, the bone would have been in an area where scavenging dogs would have easy access to it.

Context	Find no.	Species	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
F1 <i>Roman pit</i>	2	Cattle (Bos)	1	60g	(1) Femur diaphysis fragment, dog gnawed. Surface condition is very poor – small fine transverse cut mark on anterior?

		Large sized mammal (horse or cattle?)	1	10g	(1) Rib fragment with multiple small fine transverse cut marks (not clear due to poor surface condition of bone). Dog gnawed.
		Sheep or goat (ovis/capra)	1	24g	(1) Metacarpal with destructive dog gnawing of distal epiphysis.
F2 <i>Post-medieval pit</i>	3	Sheep or goat (ovis/capra)	3	36g	(1) Skull fragment. (1) Maxilla fragment (P2 absent, P3 to M3 present). (1) Mandible fragment.
		Large sized mammal (horse or cattle?)	2	18g	(1) Lumbar vertebrae fragment. (1) Calcinated diaphysis fragment.
F3 <i>Roman pit</i>	4	Sheep or goat (ovis/capra)	1	4g	(1) Single tooth M1/M2.
		Large sized mammal (horse or cattle?)	2	36g	(1) Humerus (?) diaphysis fragment. (1) Diaphysis fragment.
		Medium sized mammal (sheep/goat or smaller deer species)	2	16g	(1) Radius diaphysis fragment. Two possible small diagonal cut marks on medial edge. (1) Rib fragment.
F8 <i>Roman pit</i>	9	Large sized mammal (horse or cattle?)	2	38g	(1) Tibia diaphysis fragment. (1) Diaphysis fragment.
		Medium sized mammal (sheep/goat or smaller deer species)	1	2g	(1) Diaphysis fragment.
<b>Total</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>244</b>	

**Table 10** Animal bone listed by context.

#### 6.4 Flints

by Adam Wightman

The proximal end of a tertiary flint blade or long flake was recovered from Roman pit F5 (6). It is hard-hammer struck and exhibits no evidence of platform preparation. The blade is snapped/broken at the distal end and has a short length of semi-abrupt retouch on the right lateral edge (ventral face).

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford uncovered six Roman pits, two of which were dated to the late Roman period. Archaeological investigations in 1999 revealed what might have been the remains of a Roman structure to the north-west of the development site. No similar features were identified during this phase of monitoring. However pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone from the six Roman pits does indicate Roman occupation here. Also identified during monitoring was a post-medieval brick-lined well with lead pump, likely dating the 18th century, and a 19th-century pit, both located within the courtyard of the historic buildings.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Gary Taylor and Ken Judge & Associates Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by R Mathieson, Z Eksen and A Ronn. Figures are by C Lister, R Mathieson and S Veasey. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Mark Baister.

## 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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CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade
CAT	2022	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2023	<i>Written scheme of investigation for historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0HY</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological monitoring</i> . Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of conduct</i> . Revised October 2020
Cohen, A & Serjeantson, D	1996	<i>A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites</i> . Revised edition. London: Archetype Publications.
ECCPS	2022	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and building recording at Maisons Bar, 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , by M Baister
Ennis, T	1999	<i>Wig and Mirkin, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> . Essex County Council Planning, Field Archaeology Unit.
Going, CJ	1987	<i>The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i>
Gurney, D	2003	Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )
Hawkes, CFC & Hull MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum: First Report on the Excavation at Colchester, 1930-1939</i> . RRCSAL <b>14</b>
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification</i> . Abingdon: Routledge.
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> . RRCSAL <b>20</b>
Hull MR	1963	<i>The Roman Potters' Kilns of Colchester</i> . RRCSAL <b>21</b>
Medlycott, M	1999	<i>Chelmsford Historic Town Assessment Report</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Schmid, E.	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i> . Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
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'
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
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	period from AD 43 to 410.
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation



## **11 Contents of archive**

**Finds:** Part of a box

### **Digital record**

CAT Report 1961

ECCPS brief, CAT wsit

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey 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 Chelmsford Museum (finds) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital record).

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### **Distribution list:**

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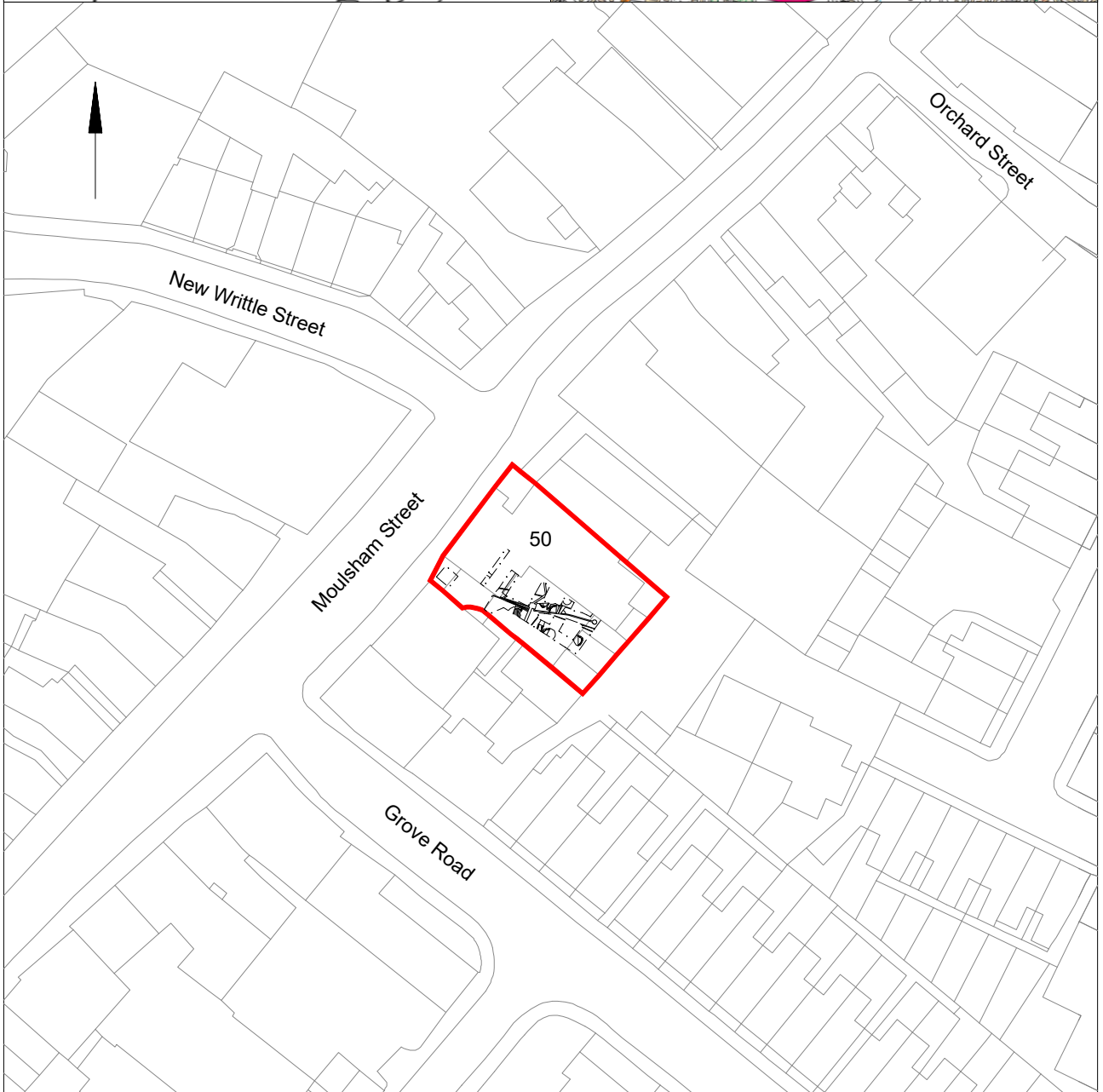
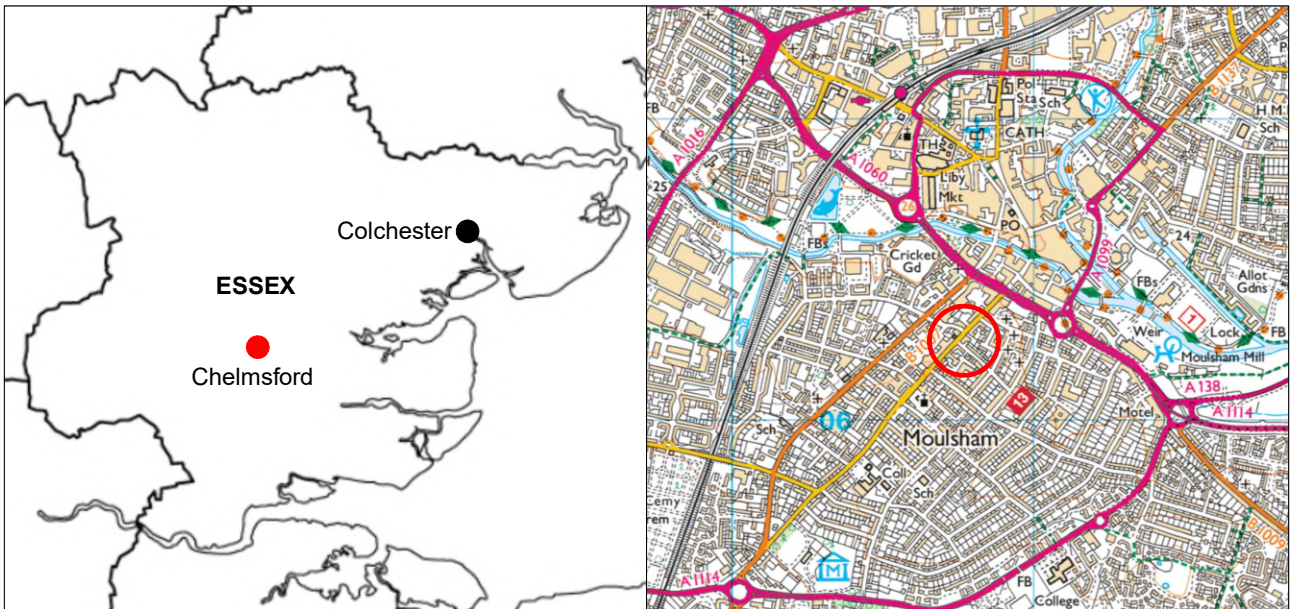
## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Interpretation	Soil description	Period
L1	-	Tarmac/ concrete	-	Modern
L2	-	Buried soil	Firm, moist, medium/dark grey silty-sand with CBM flecks and 20% stones	?Post-medieval/ modern
L3	-	Natural	Soft, dry medium yellow clay	Post-glacial
F1	1, 2	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark grey silty-clay with CBM flecks. >2.0m x >0.94m x 0.69m deep.	Roman, late 4th century+
F2	3	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey silty clay. >0.89 x >0.71 x >1.2m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern, 19th century
F3	4	Pit	Firm, dry/moist medium green/grey sandy-silt. >2.3m x >1.1m x >0.3m deep.	Roman, mid 3rd to late 4th century
F4	5	Pit	Firm, dry/moist medium green/grey sandy-silt. Edges, extent and depth not determined.	Roman
F5	6	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 1% stones. >1.21m x 0.64m x 0.2m deep	Roman
F6	7	Well	Constructed out of soft, red unfrogged bricks set in a grey mortar.	Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th to 19th century
F7	8	Pit	Firm, dry/moist medium grey/green/brown sandy-silt 1.65 x >0.97m x 0.09m deep.	Roman
F8	9	Pit	Soft, dry medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks. 1.26m x 1.15m x >0.43m deep	Roman, early to mid 2nd century

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charing (int.)	Charing location	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Abraison	Modif.	Trimmed/cut-down	Mark	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F1	Pit	1	3	212	71	0	0	1																		HZ						-100	200/300	
F1	Pit	1	1	136	136	0	0	1																		RET					FL & S	280	400	
F1	Pit	1	1	13	13	1	0	0																		KX	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.10	135		125/150	180/220	
F1	Pit	1	2	290	145	2	0	0							X											MP	CAM 316	BOWL	0.60	160	B EXT FL	360/370	400+	
F1	Pit	2	8	1122	140																					HZ						-100	200/300	
F1	Pit	2	1	19	19	0	0	1																		GX						43	425	
F1	Pit	2	1	7	7																					FJ						43	160	
F1	Pit	2	1	51	51	0	0	1											X							TZ (COL)						43	225	
F1	Pit	2	1	4	4	1	0	0																		BAEG	DRAG 33	CUP	0.05	130		150	200	
F2	Pit	3	1	4	4	1	0	0																		GX	?	JAR	0.08	120		43	425	
F2	Pit	3	8	96	12	3	0	0																		F40	SMALLER STORAGE JAR		0.03	?	F142.100	1500	1800/1900	
F2	Pit	3																								F40	MEDIUM HANDLED BOWL		0.08	170		1650	1800	
F2	Pit	3													X											F40	JUG		0.13	100		1500	1800/1900	
F2	Pit	3	1	6	6	1	0	0																		F40	MUG		0.08	80	BL GLAZE F146.150-153	1650	1700	
F3	Pit	4	12	295	25	0	0	2																		BSW						43	425	
F3	Pit	4	10	108	11	2	0	0																		RCW	G17	BOWL	0.36	180	SIMILAR C218	43	120	
F3	Pit	4	1	11	11	1	0	0																		GP	CAM 46/311	BOWL	0.11	160	MISSING EDGE OF FL	43	120/150	
F3	Pit	4	1	12	12	1	0	0																		GX	?		0.07	190		43	425	
F3	Pit	4	1	9	9	1	0	0																		GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.18	110		43	130/140/200	
F3	Pit	4	4	88	22																					HZ						-100	200/300	
F5	Pit	6	1	8	8																					GX						43	425	
F5	Pit	6	1	6	6																					GX						43	425	
F7	Pit	8	3	15	5	2	0	0																		GX	?	?	0.10	220		43	425	
F8	Pit	9	1	233	233	0	0	1																		BSW 1						43	425	
F8	Pit	9	5	110	22	3	0	0																		GB	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.12	260	BURN XXX	120	180/220	
F8	Pit	9	1	18	18	1	0	0																		GX (BG)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.08	180	GROG (BL & LIGHT)	43	120	
F8	Pit	9	1	3	3																					GX						43	425	
F8	Pit	9	1	21	21																					GX						43	425	





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Fig 1 Site location.



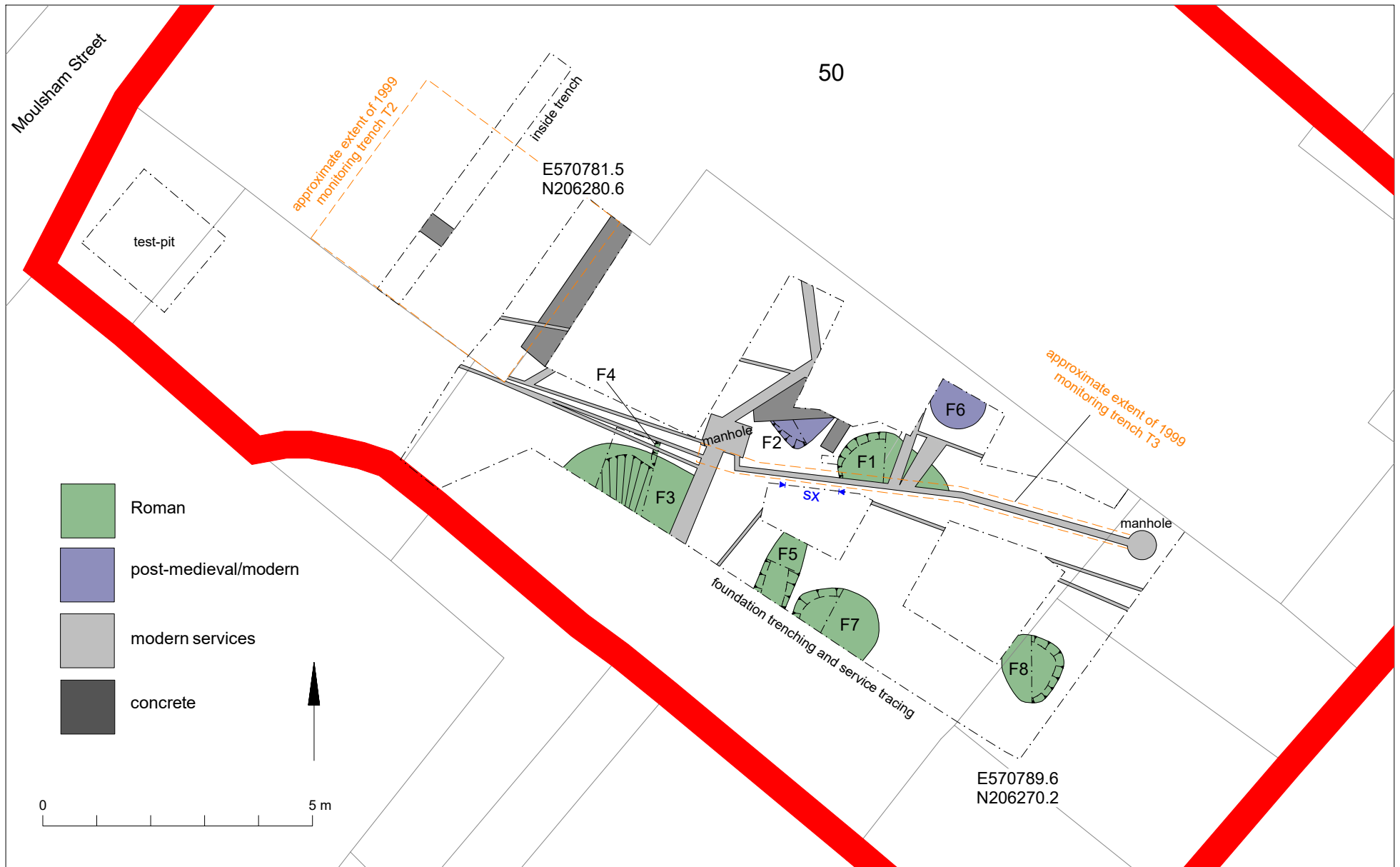


Fig 2 Results.

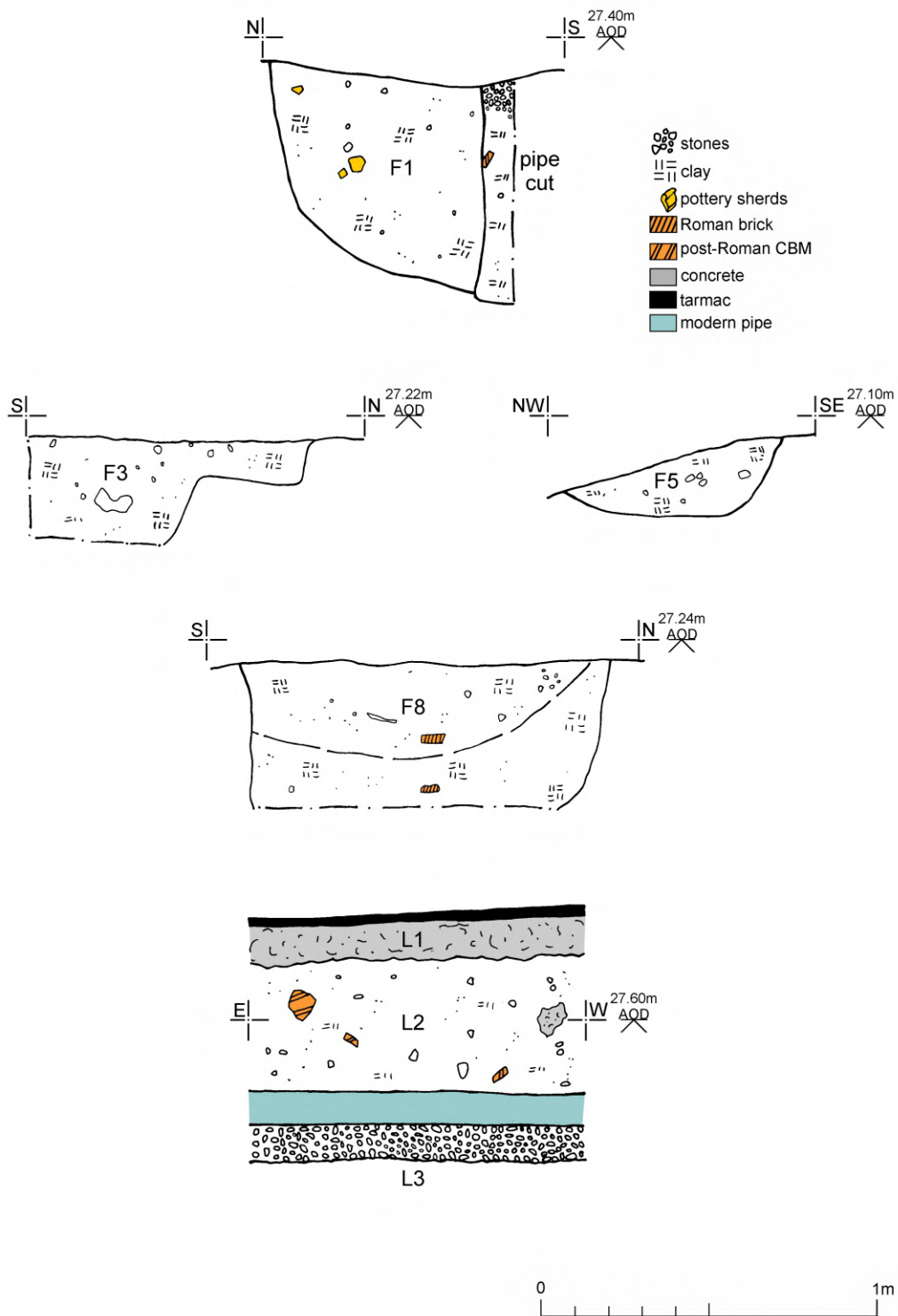


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-512351

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-512351
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0HY: June-July 2023
Sitename	50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex
Sitecode	CF103
Project Identifier(s)	2023/01f
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	22/01939/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	28-Jun-2023 - 10-Jul-2023
Location	50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex NGR : TL 70785 06283 LL : 51.7292486277488, 0.471558230985351 12 Fig : 570785,206283
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Chelmsford Parish : Chelmsford, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 50 Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex during groundworks associated with the conversion of the building to a hotel and bar. The oldest part of the building likely dates to the 17th century with later extensions. Archaeological investigations on the site in 1999 had also previously identified Roman, medieval and post-medieval features. Monitoring revealed six Roman pits, two of late Roman date, a post-medieval brick-lined well and a 19th century pit.
Keywords	Rubbish Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Well - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private individual
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Monument No - CF103
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Chelmsford Museum; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;