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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**PROPOSED GARAGES/ACCESS, ST OSYTH  
PRIORY, THE BURY, ST OSYTH, CLACTON ON SEA,  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Thomas Muir (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TM 12035 15760	Report No: 5154
District: Tendring	Site Code: ST01
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6658
Signed:	Date: 27 June 2016

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## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

- 1     *INTRODUCTION***
- 2     *DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3     *ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 4     *METHODOLOGY***
- 5     *DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 6     *CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 7     *DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 8     *DISCUSSION***
- 9     *DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

#### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

#### ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

#### ***WEB SITES***

#### ***APPENDICES***

- 1     *CONCORDANCE OF FINDS***
- 2     *SPECIALIST REPORT***

## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Proposed Garages and Access, St Osyth Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Clacton on Sea, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In June 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at St Osyth Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Essex (NGR TM 12035 15760). It is proposed to construct new garages, an access and a fence with associated works. The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Tendring Council Planning Ref. 12/01312/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA)</i></p> <p><i>Within the corridor of the access an undated ditch (F1004; Trench 1) and undated post hole (F1006; Trench 2) were recorded. Closer to the garages Brick Wall M1011 was revealed. Examination of the brick suggests a 17th or 18th century date and the wall is perhaps part of a surviving element associated with campaigns of work carried out to the gardens and shown on a map of 1762.</i></p> <p><i>Within the footprint of the garages numerous large pits (F1012 and F1015 (Trench 4), and F1019, F1022 and F1025 (Trench 5)) were present. Broadly contemporary with the wall the pits consistently contained post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) CBM.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>June 2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>6658</i>	Site code	<i>ST01</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Near to Scheduled Ancient Monument</i>		
Current land use	<i>Within parkland of St Osyth Priory</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditch, wall</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> C)</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Tendring</i>	<i>St Osyth</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.2ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 12035 15760</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Thomas Muir</i>		
Funded by	<i>City and Country Group</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Garages and Access, St Osyth Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Clacton on Sea, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Muir, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5154</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2016</i>		

# PROPOSED GARAGES/ACCESS, ST OSYTH PRIORY, THE BURY, ST OSYTH, CLACTON ON SEA, ESSEX

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### **SUMMARY**

*In June 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at St Osyth Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Essex (NGR TM 12035 15760). It is proposed to construct new garages, an access and a fence with associated works. The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Tendring Council Planning Ref. 12/01312/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA)*

*Within the corridor of the access an undated ditch (F1004; Trench 1) and undated post hole (F1006; Trench 2) were recorded. Closer to the garages Brick Wall M1011 was revealed. Examination of the brick suggests a 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date and the wall is perhaps part of a surviving element associated with campaigns of work carried out to the gardens and shown on a map of 1762.*

*Within the footprint of the garages numerous large pits (F1012 and F1015 (Trench 4), and F1019, F1022 and F1025 (Trench 5)) were present. Broadly contemporary with the wall the pits consistently contained post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) CBM.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In June 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at St Osyth Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Essex (NGR TM 12035 15760; Figs. 1 - 2). It is proposed to construct new garages, an access and a fence with associated works. The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Tendring Council Planning Ref. 12/01312/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA)

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to a brief prepared by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA; *Brief for Detailed Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation for New garages at St Osyth Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Clacton On Sea, Essex*, dated 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 30<sup>th</sup> March 2016), and approved by ECC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2014), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

## *Planning policy context*

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies within the parkland of St Osyth Priory, within an existing garden area near to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Priory ruins and garden. It is proposed to erect a new garage block and a new access drive to serve it.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential at St Osyth. The village became established around the site of the priory to the north west, with a further focus around the medieval quayside on St Osyth Creek. Evidence of earlier occupation has been shown by the discovery of archaeological finds which suggest that it may have been established in the middle Saxon period. These finds include 8-10<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and Ipswich ware pitcher of 8<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup> century date and a bone comb of Viking type. Middle Saxon pottery sherds have been found in the area of St Osyth Primary School (Essex Historic Environment Record No. 2902), and further burials have been recorded nearby (EHER No. 3298).

3.2 The development of the town and priory is detailed in the historic town assessment report prepared by ECC for St Osyth (Medlycott 1999). The priory

(EHER 4) was founded shortly before 1127 for the Austin Canons by the Bishop of London. The sub vault of the Dorter range dates from the early 12<sup>th</sup> century and survives, in addition to a number of surviving buildings of 13<sup>th</sup> century date. The Great Gatehouse was built in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century with its adjacent flanking ranges. The west range and Bishops Lodging were constructed in 1527 by Abbot Vintoner. The priory ruins and garden area is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (SM 24).

3.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age activity has also been excavated at Lodge Farm to the east of the village, and small-scale evidence of Romano-British activity is also known. Finds from within the priory precinct include prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery (EHER 2825-7) and a Roman pit (EHER 2822). Quantities of Roman brick are also incorporated into the standing medieval buildings. Parch marks recorded in the lawn to the north of the priory appear to show the lines of a further two rectangular buildings, aligned with the surviving structures (HER 17031). The priory was dissolved in 1539 and a large red brick house erected c.1600 on the northern part of the cloister. The eastern part of the buildings fell into ruin by the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century and the wing to the west of the early 16<sup>th</sup> century Bishops Lodging was built in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Bishops Lodging was rebuilt in 1866 and a wing added to the east.

3.4 A large archaeological evaluation of the West Field site by AS (McCall *et al* 2008) revealed c.100 features, most of which were ditches and pits. Finds were generally sparse throughout the site, although the principal features were securely dated providing a general occupation range from the high medieval to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Among the excavated features was a post-medieval waterlogged timber structure in the vicinity of the older creek bed, an early post-medieval up-draught kiln with two firing tunnels for the production of peg tiles, associated waster pits, a road with a metallised surface and lateral drainage ditches, a series of post-medieval garden features, and medieval backyard rubbish pits.

3.5 Evaluation of the Bury to the south front of the Priory by AS (Smith *et al* 2008) revealed two ditches, a pit, posthole and two metallised surfaces. There was an absence of any surfaces in Trenches 1 and 2 leading from the original gatehouse and the entrance leading to the abbey church and Mill Street. A demolition layer have accumulated during repairs or alterations to the priory wall. The evidence recovered from Trench 4 indicates that the modern access road leading from the (15<sup>th</sup> century) gatehouse to Mill Street was originally an earthen track before becoming a more established surface. No evidence to indicate medieval usage of the trackway was recorded. The two shallow ditches and the posthole may be related to temporary structures associated with the fair that is thought to have taken place on the Bury grassland.

3.6 The ruin in Nun's Wood (Nun's Hall) is a masonry structure which the RCHME volume suggests is of probable 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Detailed stylistic analysis undertaken in 2010 allowed a more coherent evolution to be suggested (Prosser *et al*, 2010). It appears that the fragmentary remains of a pre-existing building were used as a basis for constructing what is seen today and the reuse of architectural fragments such as elements of a sedilia or blind arcade led to the 14<sup>th</sup> century attribution of date. On the basis of the shaped gable and the brickwork, it is likely to be of largely late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century date with later repairs, and is a garden



folly or picturesque ruin. Nun’s Wood is reputedly the site of the Saxon nunnery chapel of St Osyth, though some sources dispute the presence of a nunnery. No other Saxon remains are known from the park.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The brief required a sample of the proposed development site to be investigated by trial trenching comprising the areas of the proposed new garages and access/landscaping where archaeological remains including historic landscape features may survive. Three trenches each 10m x 1.6m were excavated along the line of the new access, and two trenches each 15m x 1.6m were excavated within the footprint of the proposed garage block (Fig.3).

4.2 The topsoil was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

5.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 1A</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.20 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt
0.16 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.73 – 1.04m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional sub rounded stones.
1.04m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Pale yellow brown, friable, silty sand.

<i>Sample section 1B</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.35 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.35 – 0.55m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.55m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above

*Description: Trench 1 contained undated Ditch F1004.*

Ditch F1004 was linear (2.70+ x 0.82 x 0.17m), orientated east / west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded flints. It contained animal bone (36g) and shell (10g)



## Trench 2 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> <i>0.00 = 18.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.22 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.48 – 0.91m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.91m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 2B</i> <i>0.00 = 18.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.64 – 0.99m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.99m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

*Description: Trench 2 contained undated Post Hole F1006 and ?Ditch Terminal or Pit F1008.*

Post Hole F1006 was sub circular (0.54 x 0.36 x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional moderate sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1008 was linear (2.50+ x 0.94 x 0.14m), orientated SE / NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

## Trench 3 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 3A</i> <i>0.00 = 18.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.17 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.48m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.48m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 3B</i> <i>0.00 = 18.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.16 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38 – 0.71m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.71m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

*Description: Trench 3 contained brick Wall M1011, consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date.*

The longer stretch of brickwork of Wall M1011 was linear (9.00+ x 0.65m) and orientated north-south. It extended the length of the trench and continued to the

north beyond the limit of excavation, while the south end adjoined a further element of wall aligned north-west to south-east which all appear to be part of the same structural element. The southern stretch continued beyond the extent of the trench. No brick bonding pattern was visible during the investigation through much lime mortar with a high chalk content was present.

The alignments of the two sections are awkward and there is no readily apparent explanation. However, comparison with an historic map dated 1762 (Smith 2011, p. 34) locates this wall at the south end of a garden area comprising an elaborate arrangement of serpentine paths and trees and this wall may be a designed element relating to this.

#### **Trench 4** (Figs. 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 4A</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.21 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.41 – 0.71m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.71m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 4B</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.65 – 0.80m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.80m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

*Description: Trench 4 contained Pits F1012 and F1015. F1012 contained post-medieval (mid 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) pottery.*

Pit F1012 was sub circular (6.17 x 1.60+ x 0.63m). It had steep sides and its base was unseen. Its basal fill, L1013, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained post-medieval (mid 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) pottery (3; 87g) CBM (92g), clay pipe fragment (1; 2g) and glass (1; 3g). Its upper fill, L1014, was a firm, mid orange brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. Pit F1012 cut Pit F1015.

Pit F1015 was sub circular (3.74 x 1.60+ x 0.64m). It had steep sides and its base was unseen. Its basal fill, L1016, was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. Fill, L1017, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1018, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

## Trench 5 (Figs. 3 & 5)

Sample section 5A		
0.00 = 18.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.54m	L1028	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.54 – 0.66m	L1024	Fill of Pit F1022
0.66 – 1.06m	L1023	Fill of Pit F1022
1.06m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

*Description:* Trench 5 contained Pits F1019, F1022 and F1025. Pits F1022 and F1025 contained post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) CBM.

Pit F1019 was sub circular (3.66 x 1.60+ x 0.69m). It had moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen. Its basal fill, L1020, was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1021, was a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. Pit F1019 cut Pit F1022.

Pit F1022 was sub circular (4.68+ x 1.60+ x 0.58m). It had moderately sides and its base was unseen. Its basal fill, L1023, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) CBM (1644g), animal bone (508g), slate (1; 60g) and shell (57g). Its upper fill, L1024, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds. Pit F1022 was cut by Pits 1019 and F1025.

Pit F1025 was sub circular (5.44 x 1.60+ x 0.84m). It had gently sloping sides and its base was unseen. Its basal fill, L1026, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flints. It contained post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) CBM (3310g), animal bone (1360g), slate (4g), glass (29g) and shell (763g). Its upper fill, L1027, was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the area of the site examined, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt (0.16 – 0.20m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid grey brown, friable, sandy silt (0.13 – 0.57m thick). L1001 overlay Subsoil L1002, a mid grey brown, friable, silty sand (0.20 – 0.35m thick).

8.2 The basal deposit, the natural geology, L1003, comprised a friable, pale yellow brown, silty sand (0.55 -1.06m below the present day ground surface).

## 9 DISCUSSION

### 9.1 The recorded features are tabulated

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1004	Ditch	-
2	F1006	Post Hole	-
	F1008	?Ditch Terminal or Pit	-
3	M1011	Brick Wall	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C
4	F1012	Pit	Mid – 18 <sup>th</sup> C
	F1015	Pit	-
5	F1019	Pit	-
	F1022	Pit	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C
	F1025	Pit	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C

9.2 The site had the potential for multi-period remains, and the proposed development comprises new garages and an access. Within the corridor of the access an undated ditch (F1004; Trench 1) and undated post hole (F1006; Trench 2) were recorded. Closer to the garages Brick Wall M1011 of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date was revealed. Within the footprint of the garages numerous large pits (F1012 and F1015 (Trench 4), and F1019, F1022 and F1025 (Trench 5)) were present. Broadly contemporary with the wall the pits consistently contained post-medieval (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) CBM.

9.3 Brick Wall M1011 is thought to be 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century in date through analysis of the brick fabric. Though seemingly part of a single structural phase, the two sections are awkward at their junction and although there is no ready explanation, its position within a planned garden area shown on the 1762 map may suggest it as part of a designed element linked to this phase. The wall continues beyond the extents of the excavated trench.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Colchester & Ipswich Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**Concordance of Finds**

**ST01, P6658, Land at Osyth Priory, The Bury, St Osyth, Clacton**

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1004	1005		1	Fill of Ditch					36	Oyster Shell	1	10
	1011		3	Wall	17-18th C			2900				
1012	1013		4	Fill of Pit	M 17-18th C	3	87	92		Clay Pipe Glass	1 1	2 3
1022	1023		5	Fill of Pit	17-18th C			1644	508	Oyster Shell Slate	1	57 60
1025	1026		5	Fill of Pit	17-18th C			3310	1360	Slate Glass Oyster Shell	1 4	4 29 763

## APPENDIX 2      SPECIALIST REPORT

### **The Post-Medieval Pottery**

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

Pit F1012 contained three sherds (87g) of plain tin-glazed white/cream earthen ware pottery, including sherds from a large dish and small jar, probably produced in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

The evaluation produced a total of 33 fragments (7946g) of post-medieval CBM (Table 1) in a moderately to highly fragmented and abraded condition, but including a complete brick sampled from Wall S1011. The remaining CBM was contained in relatively low quantities in three pits, and was notable for occasional fragments of plain glazed floor tile. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and described below. Any extant dimensions or typological characteristics were also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the archive.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	28	2849
Floor tile	2	799
Brick	3	4298
<i>Total</i>	33	7946

Table 1: Quantification of CBM types

The CBM occurs in a single fabric with oxidised red surfaces and a core that may be similarly oxidised or fade to a reduced dark grey. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally larger) and sparse to occasional flint (1-8mm). The fabric is hard with an abrasive feel.

The peg tile is 12-14mm, with no other dimensions extant; and while generally flat has often become warped during firing. The peg tile in this assemblage has circular peg holes, a sanded base and often exhibits slight grooves on the top of each side where the clay was present into the tile mould, and where the peg hole were pressed through the leather-hard tile. The bulk of the peg tile was contained in Pit F1025, with further fragments also contained in Pits F1012 and F1022. In addition to the peg tile, two fragments (799g) of 30mm thick floor tile were also contained in Pit F1025, each with a dark green lead glaze on their upper surface. A single complete brick was sampled from Wall S1011, with further fragments of comparable brick also contained in Pit F1022. This type of brick has dimensions of 230x115x50mm, with a fairly smooth base and slightly irregular arrises and faces, consistent with stock bricks produced in the early post-medieval period (Ryan 1996, 95). This relatively small CBM assemblage appears to form a homogenous group, and based on the technological traits present appears to be derived from structures built between the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## *Bibliography*

Ryan, P. 1996 Brick in Essex: From the Roman Conquest to the Reformation. Privately Published, Colchester.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
Trench 1 looking south-west



2  
Ditch 1004 in Trench 1 looking west



3  
Trench 2 looking south



4  
Pit 1006 in Trench 2 looking north





5  
Ditch 1008 in Trench 2 looking north-west



6  
Trench 3 looking north showing Wall 1011



7  
Detail of north end of wall 1011 in Trench 3



8  
South end of wall 1011 in Trench 3

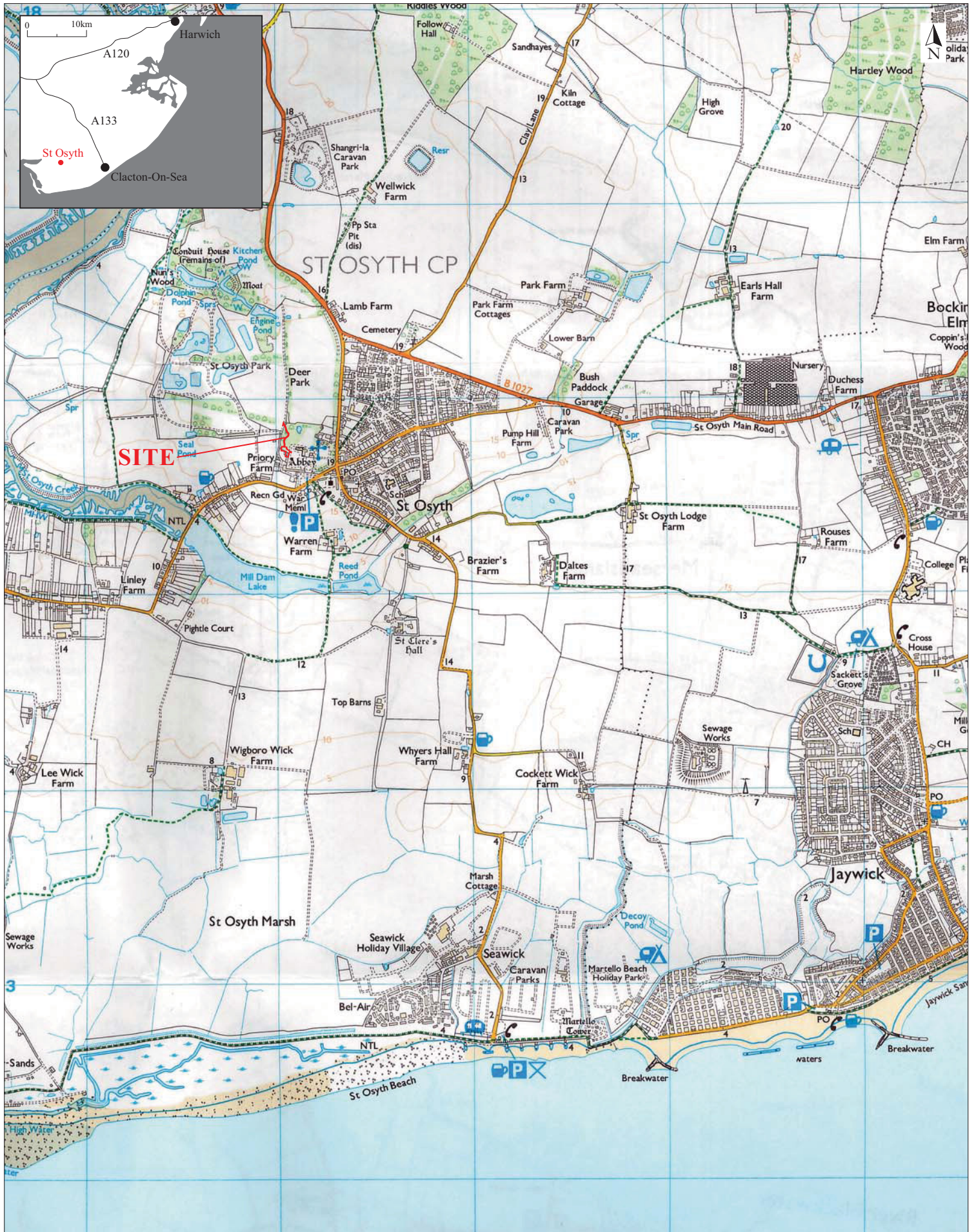


9  
Trench 4 looking east



10  
Trench 5 looking south





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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex (P6658)



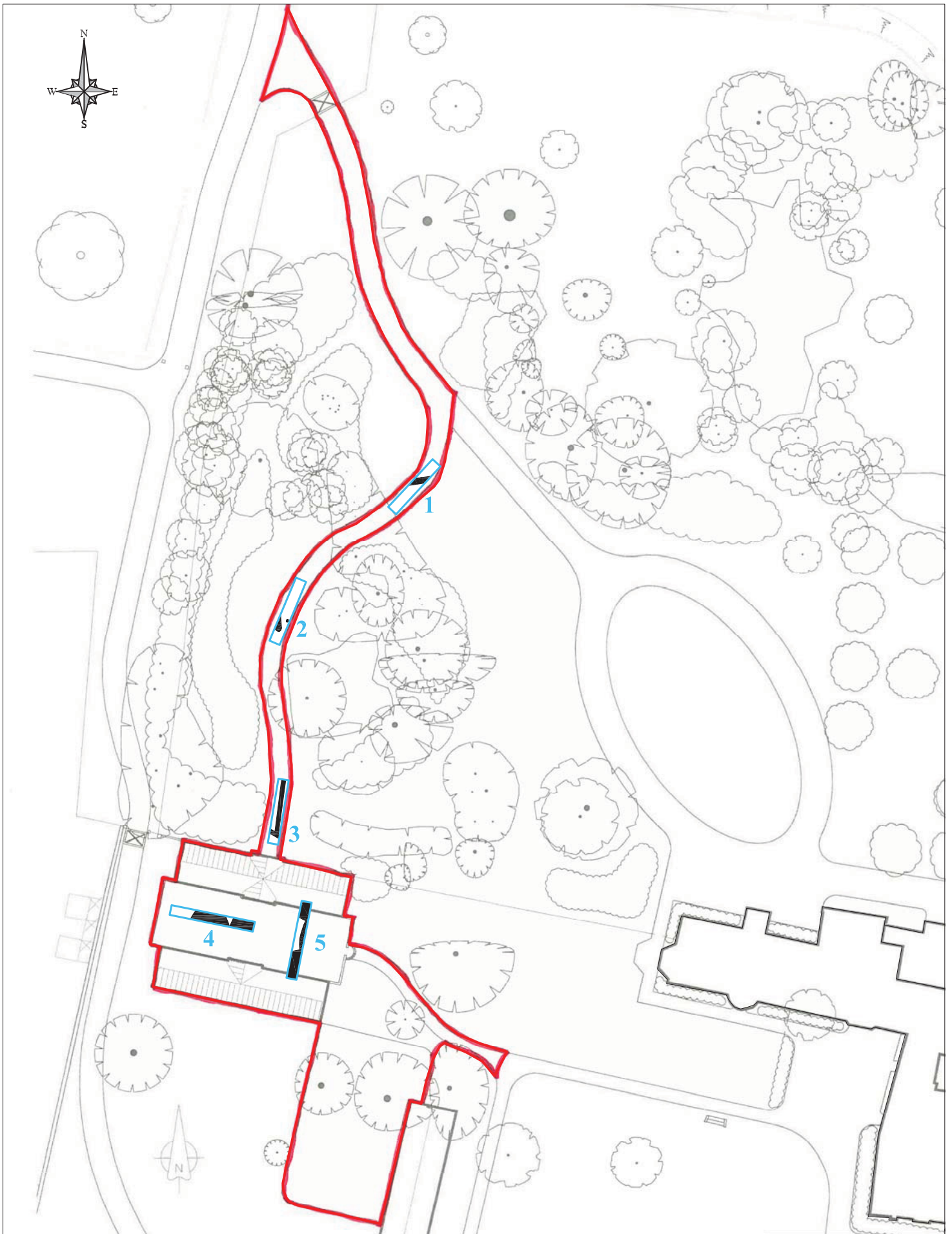


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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

Scale 1:2500 at A4

St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex (P6658)



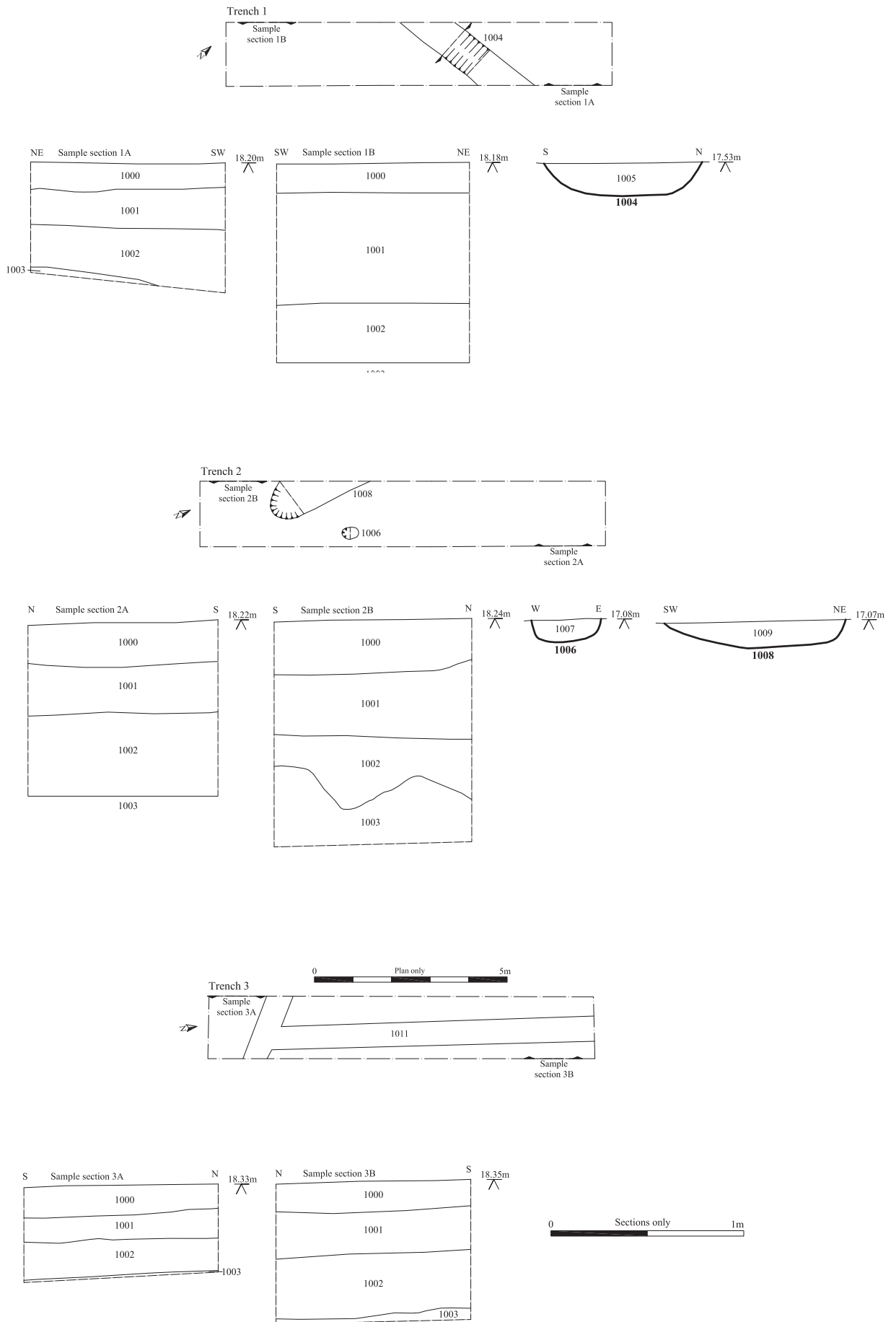
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### Fig. 3 Trench location plan

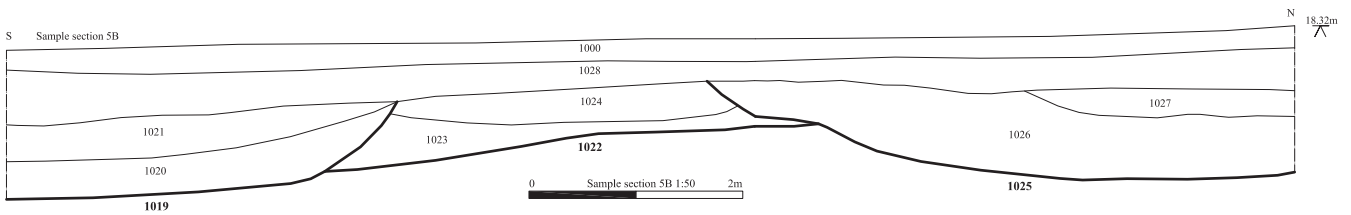
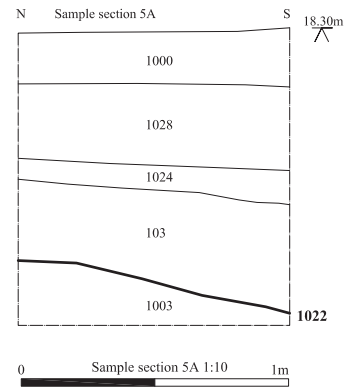
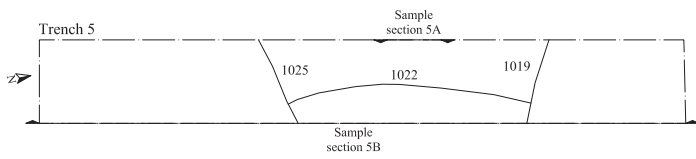
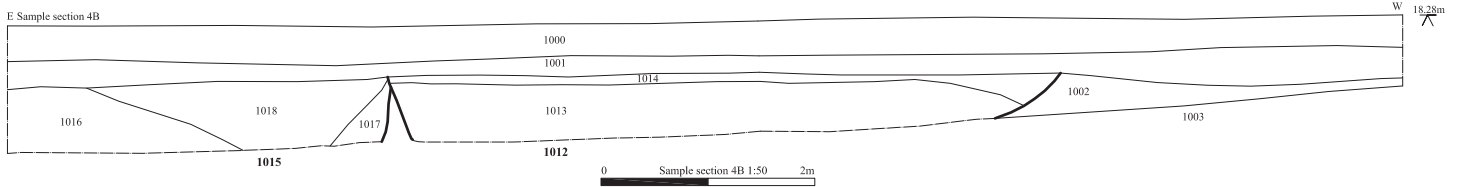
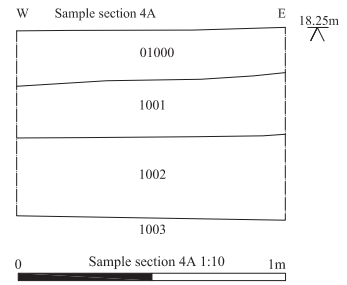
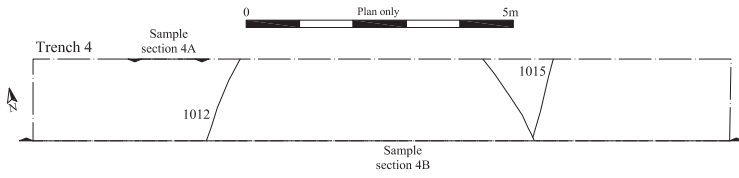
Scale 1:750 at A4

St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex (P6658)





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**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3  
 St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex (P6658)



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**Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100, 1:50 and 1:20 at A3  
 St Osyth's Priory, St Osyth, Essex (P6658)