



# Colchester Archaeological Group NEWSLETTER

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*Members intently listening during the visit to Sutton Hoo*

## Chairman's Report

Hello all, and welcome to 2023, I hope your Christmas and New Year were suitably festive and cheerful.

It was great to see some of you in the flesh at our first live lectures for two years, last October and November. Thanks to Tim Dennis and Geoff Lunn for juggling with the Internet and numerous cables to broadcast them, as well as for the Zoom only lectures.

Thanks again to Christine Piper for putting the program together, I have no doubt next season's will be equally varied and interesting.

We were also, for the first time in two years, able to have the CAG annual party and the digger's dinner in 2022. The former featured a "bring your own" style buffet, with a great variety of tasty treats; there was also a quiz by Francis with some interesting and challenging questions.

The digger's dinner was a more formal affair, though it soon descended into to silliness when the secret Santa game started!

2022 saw full scale work back at the Fordham dig, after opening up new areas for Phase Three, but the weather soon made progress challenging and a little slower than we hoped.



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It was dry and hot for ages, the freshly cleared ground baked hard in no time and we had to resort to pumping water out from the trickle that was left in the small spring beside the site, just to make digging possible.

Then it rained, and it rained, and it rained! It was definitely a year of contrasts.

Another consequence of the wet weather was not be able to get the Young Archaeologists' Club down at the dig for a day in October as planned. We'll try again, for a day in spring perhaps.

There was a welcome addition to the site in the last weeks of the year; we now have our very own, on-site Portaloo - it only took seven and a half years!.

The last few months of 2022 saw our new membership secretary, Bradley Rawlings, take the reins from Sam Rowley. Sam will remain on the committee as liaison for Circus House.

So, 2022 brought back a greater degree of normality, let's hope 2023 lives up to and exceeds it.

Mike Hamilton-Macy. (Chairman).

## Events

23 of us enjoyed a jolly trip to Sutton Hoo in October and I had hoped to arrange another trip before Christmas but... Meanwhile I have been doing some research for a few visits in 2023:

Those on the last trip are keen to visit the Woodbridge waterfront where the Sutton Hoo Ship's Company are reconstructing the eponymous ship. Due to limited space, they offer a series of 30-minute tours for 6 people, with 2 going on at once, "which allows the group to ask all of their questions. Those not in the longshed will either go to the Woodbridge Museum, The Tide Mill or one of the coffee shops that are in the same square." Sounds good for the spring and I'm aiming for a date in March.

A good winter trip might be to the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Cambridge, also nearby Fitzwilliam Museum which has works of art and artefacts from antiquity, significantly the Ancient Near East, Egypt, Cyprus and Greece and Rome. Plenty of pubs and cafés at hand of course. Let us know if you would be interested.

Lullingstone Roman Villa is not far away in Kent and is largely under cover, with good mosaics and an unusual "house-church". English Heritage staff told me they allow group tours during the winter during standard opening times which are Sat-Sun, 10am - 4pm. Again, let us know if you would be interested in a weekend trip here.

For longer days and warmer weather, the archaeological open-air museum Flag Fen Bronze and Iron Age Centre which includes Bronze Age boats excavated at Must Farm is 2 hours drive away. Staff tell me they are "able to do pre-booked tours all year round and can also cater for pre-booked lunches or tea and cake if required." What do you think about a trip a bit further away but still possible in a day?

A combined visit to Grimes Graves and the Anglo-Saxon village has been suggested. Any further suggestions gratefully received.

Lucy

## The visit to Mersea Barrow

After members showed an interest in the article about the history of the Mersea Barrow in the last Newsletter in September, a visit was arranged to the Barrow and to the Museum (first checking the tide timetables). On the day we were taken deep inside the Barrow to see where the funeral remains were found during the excavation in 1912. Our guides gave use a detailed account of the history of the site and we were also allowed to climb to the top and view the landscape. After a spot of lunch, we visited the Museum to see the funeral glass vessel and



*Inside the barrow, the light indicates the position of the remains*



*Outside the barrow with our guide*

cremated remains of what is thought to be an important “Roman worthy” also the lead box which held the glass vessel inside the barrow. There were also many items of interest inside the museum from the history of the Island to see. Many thanks to Mersea Museum for organising the visit.

## The Lecture programme from January 23

Please note there has been a change of dates

**Jan 16th** (was 30th) Oxburgh Hall - Raising the Roof: Medieval Rafters, Rats and Treasure; Anne Guyner National Trust Volunteer. **Zoom**

**Jan 23rd:** Strange Tales from the Dust: Finds Discovered Beneath the Choir Stalls in King's College Chapel. Alison Dickens Director of Granta Archaeology & St Edmundsbury Cathedral Archaeologist. **Zoom**

**Jan 30th:** (was 16th) New Thoughts on Roman Glass in Britain. John Shepard Archaeologist with Andante Travel. **Zoom**

**Feb 6th:** Gainsborough's House Sudbury; Emma Boyd Keeper of Art & Place

**Feb 13th:** The Fordham Casket; Stephen Greep Independent Researcher, Chairman of the Roman Finds Group. (See p.4)

**Feb 20th:** Coast of Essex a fully illustrated talk looking at many aspects of the coast with particular emphasis on National Trust properties; Dave Simmonds

**Feb 27th:** Essex County Hospital update / Queen Street; Adam Wightman CAT Archaeologist

**Mar 6th:** Fordham update; Jonathan Oldham

Zoom details will be sent out to members by email.

## Fordham Site Report

31 December 2022

No further work has been done on three of the four trenches along the north edge of the Phase 2 open area, apart from Trench 7, at the NW corner. There, more work has been done along the eastern edge, partly in order to find any continuation of the line of tiles eastward, with no indications as yet. The SE corner has proved more fruitful, finding a north-easterly continuation (F013) of the shallow 'ditch'/gully (F499) previously excavated in 2019 in the NW corner of the Phase 2 open area. A number of pot sherds have been found in the feature, and a lot of worked flint adjacent to it.

With the advent of rain, digging has recommenced in Trench T, at the north end of the linear feature in the NE corner of the site. The outline of the terminus has been defined, and it is probable the base of the feature has been reached at a depth of over 1.5m, after stepping down the ends of the feature (the sides of our trench), and digging whilst the bottom was not under water. The sides of the feature are not clearly defined, as there appear to have been several instances of slumping in the past, as the feature seems to have been a trench with vertical sides. The sides of the terminus have been coated with a thin charcoal rich layer, distinct from the main fill, which has yielded a rich variety of finds (pottery, glass, nails & bone). Bone and quite a lot of CBM has been recovered from the main fill.



*On Site December 2022*

Work continues in Trench 1, beside the east fence, where a fourth Exploratory Slot (ES) has been established, a narrow linear cut along the west edge of Area 1D from the NE corner of ES2 across to the main magnetometry anomaly of Trench 1. This should cross the defunct medieval field boundary ditch that was uncovered in Phase 2, Trench P. We are starting to find interesting pot sherds and nails in ES4.

ES3 has been extended both to the west and to the north in order to find the edges of the main feature, with few finds recovered. Two small adjacent features have been excavated, and found to be part of one larger feature, an elongated 'ditch' filled with almost pure sand. The alignment is SE-NW across the SW corner of ES3, and the ES needs to be extended west in that area in order to find the other side of the feature. The feature is relatively straight, and it is currently unclear if it is natural or no, though the lack of any artefacts indicates the former.

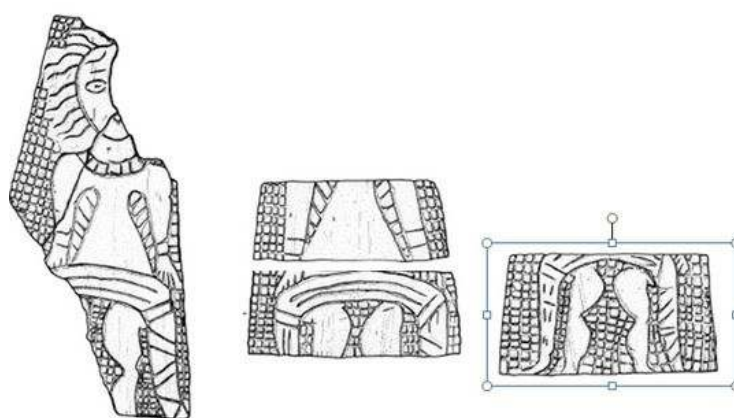
ES2 has begun to provide a few finds, though not much digging has been done, as the soil is rather wet and has been compacted by regular formations of 'paddling pools' in the plastic sheet covering it.



ES1 has been extended both to the west and to the north in order to find the edges of the main area where most finds have been recovered. This area has no distinct edges, and is characterised by containing noticeable amounts of charcoal and some iron nails, plus some pot sherds. The nails are being treated as Small finds, so that their locations can be mapped by TS recording, as they may be related to one or more features deeper in the ground. The first exciting discovery of 2023 has been finding the natural gravel in the extreme corner of ES1. Rain stopped play a number of times during November, otherwise digging has been almost continuous up to 15th December. There were several sessions of CBM recording during the wet weather in sheltered accommodation, courtesy of Penny Richards. The stoicism and fortitude of the diggers must be noted for turning out during the cold spell in early December, when the temperature was around freezing, if not below! I omitted to mention last time that we gained two new diggers in the summer, one for a short spell and the other still coming on Sundays. And this autumn we had an archaeology graduate for a couple of weeks, who may come again, a new mid-week regular local and a school student who hopes to come more frequently on Sundays. We had four other people who came for one day only.

Jonathan Oldham

## The Fordham “Casket”



Over thirty carved bone pieces have been found at Fordham in the excavation of the building from 2016 onwards. We believed these to be unique as we could not match them to anything we could find in records. The bone pieces were passed on to Dr. Stephen Geep for expert analytics, cataloguing and comment. He has now come back with some observations and possible answers which he will reveal in the CAG lecture on the 13th February. Not to be missed.

## The Landscape Archaeology Group

We were very sorry to hear of the death of one of our members, Colin Burwood, after a short illness. Colin had been investigating the landscape of Brightlingsea, where he lived.

The LAG is continuing to meet every 6 – 8 weeks and took the decision in July to start meeting in person at Roman Circus House and have continued to do this; those people who cannot attend are able to join via Zoom and while this is not ideal, we all agree that it is better than losing those people altogether.

There are currently thirty names on the mailing list with about half of that number attending regularly.

Activities over the last few months:

1. Jonathan Oldham outlined a project he is conducting for the History Society in his parish of Layham which is to record buildings built over the last 100 years.
2. Jem Harrison presented some work on placenames that he been working on for several decades with the aim of working out a chronology of settlement in a hundred
3. Guided visits to the Essex Record Office and the Local Studies Centre in Colchester Library.
4. Some members attended an online (free) course on ‘Studying Landscapes; Broadland and Beyond’, with Professor Tom Williamson of UEA as tutor.
5. Sally Bartrum gave a talk on ‘Footpaths, Tracks and Public Rights of Way’.

Ongoing LAG projects:

Investigating the 'lost' Mistley to Walton-on-the-Naze Railway (see article p.10)

Why are villages where they are?

How did 'Great' and 'Little' parishes come about?

Anna Moore

## Roman Roads Group Report Winter 2022

Geoff Lunn

The Roman Roads Group had a bit of a hiatus this summer, due mainly to yours truly being involved in far too many other interesting projects, but also that I felt we had reached a bit of an impasse with the group, a little unsure about where to go next with some of our projects. One of these is the ongoing investigation of the large earthwork in Highwoods, where as reported last time, we have done some geophysics and "wood walking" (ie fieldwalking in the woods), all of which is a bit difficult due to the large amount of vegetation everywhere. We did manage to get some of the gravel from the stream bank analysed by Ian Mercer of Essex Rock and Mineral Soc. Ian very kindly looked at a sample from the bank and concluded that the gravel is natural and unlikely to have ever been mortar, and probably not deposited there by humans. So, no Roman bridge foundations as yet. I am hoping to make more progress with this project in 2023, with the help of the group and some guidance from more experienced archaeologists in CAG and beyond.

As the summer faded, my wife Jude and I finally succumbed to the dreaded Covid, having successfully dodged it for nigh on two and a half years, and very unpleasant it was too! But they say that every cloud has a silver lining, well, the Covid cloud certainly seemed to have. It took both of us quite a while to recover from the virus, during which time boredom started to set in quite quickly, so I resolved to catch up with some desk based archaeology, and this included trawling through some aerial photos taken from Apple Maps some months earlier (Apple Maps is a similar app to Google Maps but available only on Apple devices, unless you know where to look!). I had discovered some time ago that Apple satellite images were available to PC users on [www.duckduckgo.com](http://www.duckduckgo.com) and also on [www.bing.com/maps](http://www.bing.com/maps), and the more I looked, the more I found. What I was finding was of course "cropmarks!". As most of you will know, when conditions are right, a Roman road will often show up in crops as a pair of parallel dark lines (known as tramlines), caused by moisture retention in the bottom of the long buried roadside ditches, preventing the crops above from ripening as early as the surrounding plants. Our friends at Apple seem to have picked a very opportune time to fly over our area as some of the cropmarks on their aerial images are quite extraordinary, and in many cases not seen before, or at least never seen quite so clearly before. Also one of the real worries about Apple Maps is that they can, and surely will, update their aerial images again when they feel the time is right, and at that point, our lovely cropmarks will disappear forever! (unless someone can persuade them to make historic imagery available in some way, as Google has done on Google Earth Pro). This all gives the avid cropmark chaser like myself, something of a sense of urgency about recording the interesting ones lest they should disappear overnight.

This renewed interest in cropmarks also coincided with me starting to experiment more with image enhancement, something that I have fiddled about with in the past, but never really sat down and thought about in a structured way. With my background in image processing, image manipulation to make cropmarks and other features more visible would seem like an obvious thing to do, and so I started using some of the techniques learned in my years as an electronic engineer, with some quite satisfying results. The net result of all of this is that I started to find new evidence for Roman roads (and other interesting features) in our area, which in some cases were known about but lost to time, and in other cases appear to be hitherto unknown. I was able to find three distinct sections of "lost" Roman road, including part of the suspected road between Braintree and Long Melford (which passes very close to Gestingthorpe Roman Villa), some new traces of the RR between Holton St. Mary and Long Melford as mentioned in previous editions of the CAG newsletter, and finally, evidence for the long suspected RR through Elmstead Market and Frating, heading towards the Roman settlement at Jaywick. There is not enough space here to give you a comprehensive description of these findings, but I will attempt to give you a brief overview of what has come to light, and some of the questions raised by these and associated finds.

Having pulled all of this together into some semblance of order, I called a new meeting of the Roman Roads Group in early December, and knowing that we have had quite a few new members joining CAG recently, I decided to have a bit of a recruiting drive for new Roman road enthusiasts, and was really please to get 14 new members in time for our meeting. The Roman Roads Group now has 41 members, but as always, we are open to new members any time, so if anyone reading this would like to join us, just let me know – you will be very welcome to join.

**The missing section of Margary 33A  
between Braintree and Long Melford just got shorter!  
evidence found between Long Melford and Gestingthorpe**

Ivan D Margary in his seminal book "Roman Roads in Britain", first published in 1955, notes that there is a gap of some 8 miles between the known course of his route 33A from Braintree to Gosfield and from Long Melford northwards through Bridge Street and on towards to Peddars Way in Norfolk, where no discernible traces are to be found.

I had noticed a very faint Lidar trace some time ago which crosses a field just south of Rodbridge Corner near Borley, and on checking this on Apple maps I discovered a very faint but clear tramline cropmark overlaying the line of the Lidar route. By enhancing the image of the cropmark, it became clear to see that this is indeed part of the long lost section of Margary 33A at the northern end. From there I was able to trace it using Lidar to the modern Bardfield Bridge which crosses the Belchamp Brook in exactly the same spot as the RR would have done. Very faint traces can then be seen on Lidar as the road heads south towards Gestingthorpe Roman Villa, whereupon it is lost again. CAG member Ashley Cooper who many of you will know, farms the fields around Gestingthorpe and it was his father who discovered the villa and excavated it back in the 1960's. Ashley has recently had a geophysical survey of that whole area done by Historic England and has kindly agreed to meet me in the New Year to discuss the new findings and the GP report, and have a good look around on the ground. I very much look forward to our meeting.



*Faint tramlines of Margary 33A near Borley (not enhanced)*

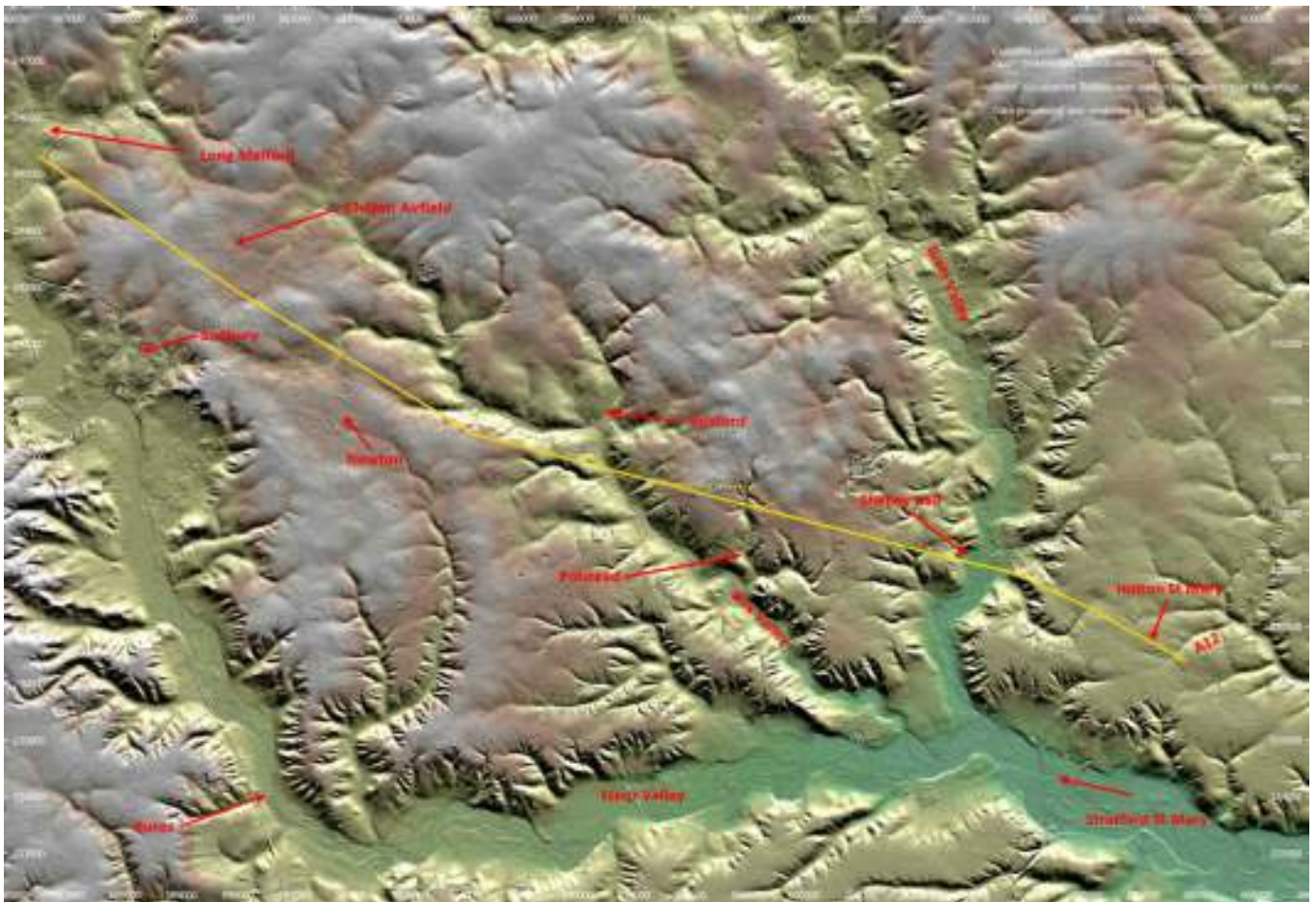
If you were to search the area around Gestingthorpe on Lidar, as many folks have done in the past, you would be forgiven if you thought you had located the missing road, which appears quite clearly as a series of light grey straight lines heading from Melford towards Braintree. Unfortunately, this is a high pressure gas pipeline laid some years ago and is often mistaken for the missing road! What is of interest however, is the faint but clear oval shaped enclosure near to the road and the villa, and the series of perpendicular ridges in the field just south of Borley which can be seen clearly on Lidar. No records exist on the HER as far as I know, so more investigation required there



## More compelling evidence for the suspected Roman road between Holton St. Mary and Long Melford

Regular readers of the Newsletter will no doubt remember seeing Jim Pullen's wonderful drone image of the cropmark beside the A12 near Holton St. Mary of "Margary 3C", also known as the "Pye Road", and the hitherto unknown spur heading off towards Holton and beyond, in the Winter 2020 edition (available on the CAG website [www.caguk.net](http://www.caguk.net)). Since then, I have spent rather a lot of time, on and off, trying to figure out just where that short spur might have been leading, and this became a focus again for my recent cropmark chasing exercise, with more rather satisfying results I'm happy to say.

The rather wonderful image below is a "Multi-angle Hill Shade Lidar" image of the Stour, Brett and Box valleys, courtesy of John Rainer of the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group, who has been enormously helpful in my recent quest to finally prove or otherwise that the road from Holton St. Mary does indeed go all the way to the Roman settlement at Long Melford. The yellow line on the Lidar image shows the route of that Roman road (and a small anomaly north of Polstead where I suspect the original route was modified sometime during the Roman period to avoid a rather deep stream cutting). The data used to create this image is exactly the same as that used by Tim Dennis to create his greyscale Lidar images, which will by now be familiar to many members, but it is presented in a slightly different way, thereby giving a different perspective on the topography of the ground, which can highlight different features. I should also emphasise that Tim's Lidar images have also been extremely useful as always.



*Multi-angle Hill Shade Lidar image showing the route of the Roman road from Holton St. Mary to Long Melford*

John's image gives a very graphical view of the topography of the Stour, Brett and Box valleys, and one can see quite clearly how the Stour forms an almost 90-degree dog-leg at Bures on its journey from Long Melford to Stratford St. Mary. The Roman Road could therefore be said to be following the Stour Valley, but via a more direct route, mostly following the high ground. Using John and Tim's Lidar images, plus the new cropmarks discovered on Apple Maps, and some judicious image enhancement, I have now been able to trace around 70% of the route of the road, and it is clear that these traces join up perfectly across the gaps where there is no trace at all. There is not enough space here to give you details of all these new discoveries, but if you are interested to see more, just let me know as I have made a video and Powerpoint presentation available on the RRG Dropbox folder which goes into more detail.

Some brief notes on one or two interesting discoveries along the route: The total length of the road is approximately 23km, or 15.5 Roman miles. At approximately 7.5 Roman miles from Holton St Mary (ie roughly halfway), in the vicinity of Boxford, there are some interesting cropmarks which exactly follow the alignment of the road, and might just be the remains of a deserted medieval village (the cropmarks remind me of a similar site in Yorkshire, and a scatter of medieval finds is noted here in the HER), or they could just be land drains of course! Whatever is causing the marks, they respect the line of the Roman road exactly. This caused me to wonder if there could have once been a Roman "mutation" (a mutatione was a changing station where the Roman officials of the "Cursus Publicus" could change horses, and is where our modern word "mutation" comes from) at that location, which eventually grew into a small settlement? Probably not, but Long Melford is a known Roman settlement, and at the other end of the road near Holton, there are also some very interesting cropmarks (first pointed out to me by Philip Cunningham some years ago), which could possibly be the site of Ad Ansam? Kenneth Dodd and the Long Melford archaeology group are also convinced that the settlement at Melford is the true site of Sito Magus. If you want to know more about Ad Ansam, Sito Magus, their appearance in the Antonine Itinerary and their importance in the world of Roman roads, please do a Google search! (<https://roadsfrombritain.org/iter9.html> is a good place to start).



*Enhanced cropmark of a possible settlement near Boxford*

The line of the road crosses the River Brett close to Shelley Hall (a delightful part of Suffolk well off the modern beaten track) and there are prominent cropmarks and a good Lidar alignment across the bottom of the valley. It is possible that the road survives under the modern ground surface at this point as it is very prone to flooding and would probably not have been ploughed at any time over the years. At the western end of this crossing the road climbs an ancient bank through a cutting which is reminiscent of the cutting in Highwoods, although somewhat smaller, and there is an earthwork beside the cutting which looks a lot like an old motte and bailey castle. This could perhaps be a good area for some ground investigation in the future?

As the road approaches Long Melford towards the north-western end, it crosses Valley Road just south of Gt. Waldingfield. This is an area where I had not found any traces until I checked on Apple Maps, and lo and behold, there are several faint but clear tramline cropmarks along the supposed line of the road, and faint Lidar traces can also be seen once one knows where to look. John Rainer and I spent quite some time poring over the various maps and charts until we were both totally convinced that this is indeed our Roman road, which finds its way directly towards the known Roman site in the vicinity of the soccer field down Liston Lane in Melford. Valley Road is very straight, running for several kilometers south towards the golf course at Newton Green, and is regarded historically as a section of the Roman road running north from Colchester through Gt Horkesley and



Nayland towards Bridge Street, north of Melford. Margary gave this route the number 322 but describes it as “conjectural” in his book, especially at the northern end where there is little evidence for it other than the straightness of the road. I now strongly suspect that back in the mists of time, our newly found road was known about (before it finally disappeared under the ploughed fields), but eventually became associated with the very straight Valley Road, because as we all know, all straight roads are highly likely to be Roman, right? (wrong I’m afraid, but not always...).

### **Evidence for a long suspected Roman road through Elmstead Market and Frating, heading for Jaywick?**

Towards the end of last year, I was lucky enough to be invited to do some voluntary work for the Colchester Archaeological Trust near Elmstead Market. As always, I sat down to do a bit of background research into the location where we were working, and immediately came across some very prominent Roman road shaped cropmarks, once again on Apple Maps. The cropmarks were again the unmistakable tramlines caused by the buried roadside ditches, this time running across the small paddocks in front of the Beth Chatto Garden Centre – probably never deep ploughed as I suspect these paddocks were once growing fields for the garden centre (historical research required here). In addition to these cropmarks, I noticed another spur leading off this road northwards towards the church (where there are some very well know circle cropmarks of a probable bronze age cemetery).



*Enhanced cropmarks at Elmstead Market with the northerly spur to the right*

As members of the Roman Roads Research Assoc., the RRG has access to some of the notes made by Ordnance Survey surveyors from the 1950’s when the first edition of the OS Map of Roman Britain was first made, and many of these notes relate to Roman roads in our area. I knew already that the OS surveyors had recorded roads in this area, based on anecdotal evidence from Miller Christy and others, and some aerial photos from the RAF. On checking the OS information, plus Margary and other publications, I realised that the actual route of the road through Elmstead appeared to have been lost to time, and was not recorded correctly

anywhere. So, I set about tracing this road using Apple Maps, Google Earth Pro, Lidar and aerial photos from the CAG database, with a little help from Sue Keen and new member Beth Chappell, and was able to find traces which join up well all the way from Elmstead via Frating (where there is a lovely long Lidar stretch still showing), past St. Osyth and on towards Jaywick, where I was reminded that there is a known Roman settlement near the golf course. No sign so far of a route to St. Osyth, another known Roman centre, but I did find a tramline cropmark near Sacketts Grove which Beth was able to determine was not recorded in the HER, and has subsequently been built over (although it is hoped without damaging the archaeology). I should cut a long story short here, so will end with another cropmark which has also been overlooked in the HER. I started this story with some discussion about my renewed interest in image enhancement, and the cropmark below is a good example of just such an enhanced image. The original cropmark is very faint and easily overlooked, but the enhanced result becomes much more visible and easily discerned. This is almost certainly part of a classic double ditched “playing card” shaped Roman fortlet or “marching camp”, which would have been hastily constructed by a vexillation of the Roman Army whilst they explored and built new roads in the area, probably quite early in the 1st century AD. It is only a few tens of metres from the line of our road, and lies between Jaywick and St. Osyth. Needless to say, I will be reporting this and other finds to the relevant HER archaeologists in the very near future.



*Part of a possible Roman marching camp near St. Osyth*

Membership of the Roman Roads Group is open to all members of CAG, and you are all very welcome to join us – just let myself or Sue Keen our Secretary know and I will make sure you are added to the list of members. In response to a number of requests, I am also planning to do a repeat seminar or two in the new year about using Google Earth Pro, Lidar and other desk based techniques, hopefully with the help of Tim Dennis, and will include some notes about enhancing images to make features a little more visible. These seminars will be open to all CAG members, so once again, please feel free to join us and hopefully learn a bit about how to use these very powerful and mostly free online resources.

All the best for 2023!

Geoff Lunn



# An Abandoned Railway Line: The Mistley, Thorpe & Walton Railway

The Ordnance Survey maps of 1898-1899 and 1921 show a long narrow feature marked "abandoned railway" running from Mistley and through Bradfield towards Tendring.

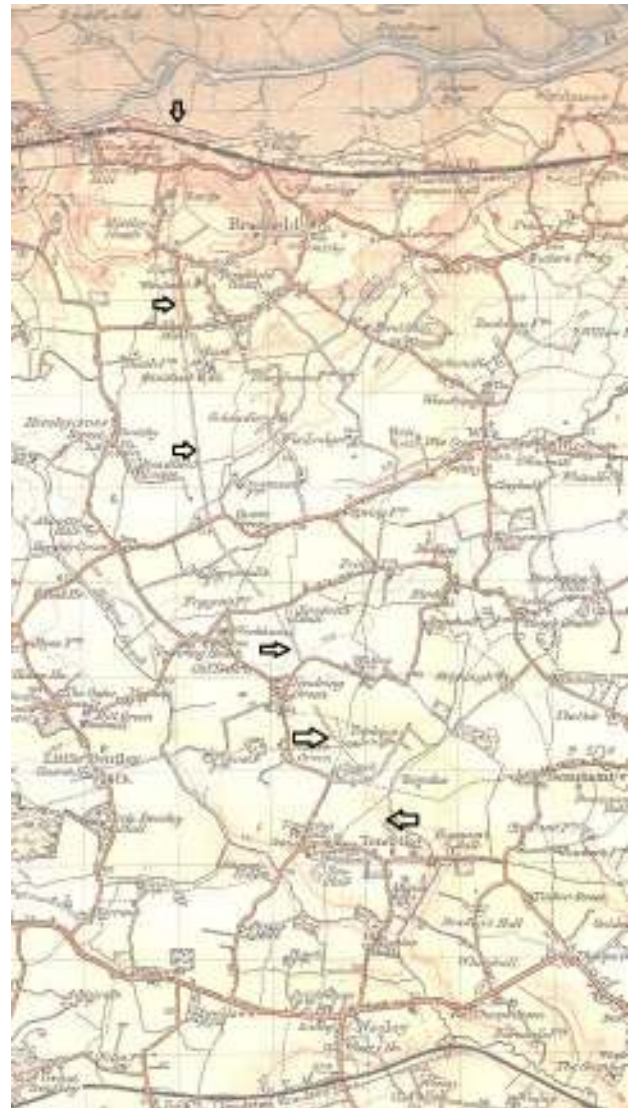
## It's History

From 1860 during the Victorian period Railway expansion gripped the country. There was money to be made both in trade and passenger services from building railways. How long would it have taken to get from Colchester to London by horse drawn coach or to move trade around the country by horse and cart? Local entrepreneurs joined together and planned new railways routes to advance their businesses. Many a man made his fortune then lost it. Many of these lines have since closed down leaving their scars on the landscape. This is an account of one which was never completed and generally forgotten - The Mistley Thorpe and Walton Railway.

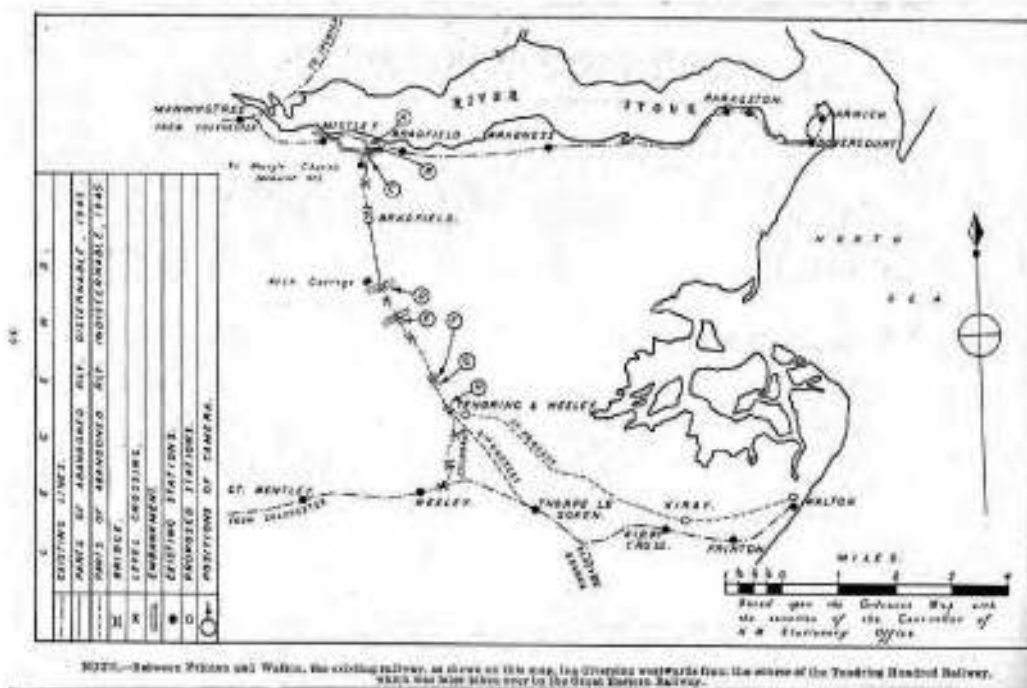
In 1863, one of these local entrepreneurs was Robert Free of Mistley Quay, a Maltster who with his associates decided to build a railway line from Mistley to Walton, to be known as the Mistley, Thorpe and Walton Line. Plans were drawn up and a bill was put before Parliament and passed later that year.

The original plan was to build from a spur near Mistley from the Manningtree to Harwich line which had had been completed in 1854 by the Great Eastern Railway Company. The proposed line would then go to Walton with stations at Bardfield, Tendring and Weeley and Kirby. This was then modified twice as it was easier and cheaper to join the Tendring Hundred Company's line already being built from Colchester to Walton which was about to be completed.

In April 1864, at the proposed site of the joining to the Harwich line, an extravagant ceremony took place and the first sod cut with Robert Free, Directors of the Company and the great and good of the area attending and many speeches were made. This was followed by a large banquet laid on in a local barn.



Above: Arrows point to the track of the abandoned line on a the Cassini map of 1898.



Left: Map reproduced from the 1946 account showing the possible routes to be taken by the line and position of bridges and cuttings also the position of photography taken by Thomas Peacock when he investigated the line



The Company appointed William Monro as contractor for the construction of the line and work started. He had already worked on the Colne Valley and the Brightlingsea lines. Cuttings were then dug and four bridges built along the northern section of the line towards Tendring. Problems arose between the Company and Monro as progress was slow, money was tight and Monro claimed he was unable to occupy land due to disputes with the land owners who chased his workers off their lands.

Notwithstanding, the company decided to reassign the contract to one Fredrick Furness to complete the scheme. Monro refused to except this and on 11th April 1865 Furness's agent along with about sixty long shoremen from Harwich came to occupy the site. They came to blows with Monro's agent and about fifty navvies who refused to hand over the site to them. After a running battle, Furness's men managed to chase off Monro's agent and his navvies who finally retreated in disarray and he was able to occupy the site. Work then started to complete the scheme under Furness's direction.

Towards the end of 1869, money and enthusiasm ran out as the Victorian railway bubble burst. Work on the line was finally abandoned and the company was wound-up. They had managed to complete 3.25 miles followed by 2 miles of partly completed line and had managed to get as far as Tendring, but no further. The remnants, track, ties and land were then sold off by auction. A number of attempts were made to reinstate the scheme but to no avail.

## **Today**

The Landscape group is in the process of investigating what remains of the lines construction by examining old maps, Google earth, lidar etc and when the weather is more clement to visit, photograph and record what remains. This will be presented in the next issue of the Newsletter.

Information for the article comes from a copy of The Mistley, Thorpe and Walton Railway by Thomas B. Peacock which he published in 1946. (PDF Downloaded from the Great Eastern Railway Society) This was an in-depth work of the MT&W lines history from its conception to 1946. It contains a number of photographs he took in 1946. We hope to record what has remained in the intervening years

Further Information also comes from Unfinished Lines: Rediscovering the Remains of Railways Never Completed by Mark Yonge. Chapter 16, published in 2021. Available from most good book shops.

Alan Chaplin

## **A Precis of Dr Kevin Hayward's report on the Fordham Hall Marble and other Roman Building Stone**

The discovery of cut stone fragments started soon after excavations commenced at Fordham and the number of pieces increased rapidly so that as at today's date there are over 70 pieces of cut and polished stone which would have formed decorative floor and wall coverings.

It was decided that this group of materials should be subject to detailed analysis and a small group of samples were originally taken to the Sedgwick Museum in Cambridge who then sent them on to Roman materials specialists in London. This resulted in the identification of Purbeck marble but another pink veined stone which formed a large part of the assemblage remained unidentified.

In early 2022 we contacted Dr Kevin Hayward, an acknowledged stone expert. Dr Hayward agreed to produce a report on the Fordham stone which was completed in August 2022 and the information set out below is directly derived from his report.

The definition of 'marble' in this note follows that in the report and is as follows: any rock that can be polished, including granites, porphyries, and shelly limestones, as well as the classic white Mediterranean marble.

The types of stone identified at Fordham were as follows:

### **A. Purbeck Marble.**

Purbeck marble could be polished, like true marble, and was able to take lettering. It was the most widely used native marble in southern Britain during the Roman period and was exploited from the mid first century A.D. onwards. It forms a significant component of the polychrome marble assemblage from the Kent Blaxhill site at Colchester.

Different layers or beds of Purbeck marble have varying characteristics. Four different types were found at Fordham; broken bed, blue bed, grey bed, and green bed.

(i) Broken Bed is distinguished from other types of Purbeck marble by its dark grey colour and broken up (comminuted) fragments of the freshwater gastropod *Paludina carinifera*, Inlays in the Purbeck marble Broken Bed are the thinnest from the assemblage (9-10mm).

(ii) Blue Bed is the most common type of Purbeck marble from the excavations, the Blue Bed variety is considered the most desirable sub-type on account of the consistency in size of the small and well-defined 5-10mm sized freshwater gastropods *Paludina carinifera*. When wetted this sub-type also has a distinctive pale

red hue on account of the iron staining of the shell, or more rarely a green hue due to reduction of the shell. Nearly all of the cut stone from worked in the Blue Beds variety has a thickness of around 20mm (16-21mm), clearly thicker than the inlays (9-10mm) made from Broken Beds. (iii) Grey Bed is a light-grey weathered, earthy, condensed limestone tightly packed with small to medium 5-10mm sized freshwater gastropods *Paludina carinifera*. It is poor quality material and only two samples were found. It is associated with reused 32mm thick inlay or pavers with traces of pink opus signinum on the broken surface.

(iv) Green Bed is a distinctive form of Purbeck marble and is characterized by large white *Unio* bivalves; this is a duller, poorer quality material that weathers easily. It is associated with thicker inlays or pavers, 40mm thick which have been reused in white and pink mortar on a broken surface. Again, based on rock type and thickness, a different origin is inferred. Examples of Green Bed were recently seen at the Kent Blaxhill site in Colchester.

## **B. Belgian Red Marble**

Twenty-four examples of cut stone from Fordham can be matched with pink-plum-violet "brecciated" limestones from the mid-Devonian (Givetian-Frasnian) of Belgium. Examples from Fordham have the distinctive white or yellow brecciated or stromatactoid texture, which are masses of large white branching calcite spar that define these red Belgian marbles at outcrop. Examples have recently been identified in very small quantity from the Kent Blaxhill site in Colchester. Widely used on the continent in paving in Gallia Belgica at civitates capitals, it would have made sense for these materials to have been shipped over the channel for use in Colchester and Fordham, especially as their outcrop lies much closer to Eastern England than the Purbeck marble does further south. As with the Purbeck marble, each variant of Belgian red marble relates to a particular thickness of inlay.

(i) Stromatactoid red-plum Belgian marbles, Red-plum Belgian marbles and finally Brecciated and Finely laminated shelly Deep Red-plum Belgian marbles. Seven examples of highly laminated, brecciated and stromatactoid rich red-Belgian marbles are associated with the thinnest inlays (15mm). Some have yellow inclusions, broken up these elements are smooth either side. One example though has a surviving 30mm long edge beveled edge. Consistency in material type and thickness suggest they all belong to the same group of wall inlays. Comparable examples were seen at the Kent Blaxhill site in Colchester. In addition, this sub-type with stromatactoids is comparable to examples from the much later medieval Becket's Shrine and pavement from Canterbury.

(ii) Twelve examples of Red-plum Belgian marbles. Lacking the stromatactoids of the thinner inlays, this slightly thicker group consists of twelve, 20mm thick fragments of inlay, has the same red-plum hue with occasional yellow inclusions. Smooth on either side, there is no visible attached mortar. Largely broken up, there are nevertheless some instances where the edge has survived where it is typically beveled with fine diagonal tooling.

(iii) Rouge Royal or related red Belgian marble, mid-Devonian (Givetian-Frasnian) South-Central Belgium 5 examples. The very thickest examples of paving/inlay (24-40mm) including the one from the feature in the eastern apsed room, have a deeper plum-red hue, with stylolites, are brecciated. often quite fossiliferous. The sample found in the feature has examples of coral and shell, typical of Devonian fauna on one face and also has evidence of pick tooling on the underside which suggests it was used as paving rather than inlay. Rock types with a similar hue have been identified from the Confessor Pavement at Canterbury.

## **C. Africano Marble**

Africano marble, also known as marmor luculleum is a tectonic limestone breccia with white, red-brown angular phenocrysts 5-15mm across, set in a black to dark green matrix. Despite its name the rock can be sourced to Cretaceous rocks from Teos, Izmir in Turkey. The example forms part of a very thin inlay perhaps as wall veneer. No surviving edges or mortar were identified. Africano marble has been identified in very large quantities from the Kent Blaxhill site in Colchester.

## **D. Thasos Marble**

Two examples of a very pale cream-grey granular white marble with large crystalline dolomite grains. This originates from Cape Vathy and Aliko, on the Isle of Thasos, Kavála, Greece. Thasos marble has been identified in some quantity in Britannia especially from Roman Southwark, with finds including a platter from the pre-Flavian mansio at Southwark Street and a string mould belonging to the putative bath house at Borough High Street. It is also widely present from the Kent Blaxhill site at Colchester. There is a thin (14mm) inlay and a thicker roughly reworked element.

## **E. Brownstone (Forest of Dean)**

The (originally) single piece of stone used in the large feature in the apsed eastern room, which we have calculated to weigh in excess of 200 kg, can be sourced to the fine hard Brownstone sandstones of the Forest of Dean, a stone type in wide circulation in pavers, roofing, whetstones, and tesserae in southern Britannia from AD200-400. This date is broadly comparable with the later Roman construction of this set of buildings. The stone base is also interesting as it has six slots cut into the surface aligning with the central point of each side.

## Summary

There were five different rock types making up the 70 examples of cut stone. Two additional fragments were in fact whetstones made of Sarsen and Norwegian ragstone. Purbeck marble made up 58% by number of fragments and Red Belgian marble 33%.

Elsewhere in Britannia, Red Belgian marbles have been identified in just a handful of examples from a recent re-evaluation of the Kent Blaxhill assemblage from Colchester, although they have also recently been identified in abundance as medieval Cosmati type stones from the late 12th century Becket Pavement at Canterbury Cathedral and mid-13th century Sanctuary pavement at Westminster Abbey. These highly decorative stones are abundant in villas and towns in Gallia Belgica most notably Tongeren and it would have been an easy process to transport small quantities of this across the English Channel, possibly from a port on the North French, Belgium, or Dutch Coast (Gallia Belgica; Germania Superior) for use in Colchester and then perhaps for reuse at Fordham.

There is a very small quantities of white Thasian marble (the most common white imperial marble in Britannia), an example of black brecciated Africano marble from Turkey and a type of Hassock greensand from North Kent making up this limited suite of materials. When wetted, however, this small group of materials display a range of hues including grey, violet, red, pink, plum, green-grey, green, and white, which would form a striking pavement.

There is considerable variety in the size and thickness of these different cut stone elements, from 50mm thick 4.5kg paving stone in Purbeck marble Blue Beds to extremely thin 8-10mm small inlays in Africano and Purbeck marble broken beds. Very few of the items of stone still have surviving edges and are largely in a broken-up state with different types of pink and white mortar reused on broken faces. This is a clear indication that the cut stone derives from many different sources, most if not all reused. Supporting this argument is the fact that particular beds of Purbeck marble and Red Belgian marble are associated with certain thickness of inlay. The Purbeck marble broken beds are associated with the finest 8-10mm wall inlays, whilst the most decorative items of Red Belgian marble with stromatactoids associated with the thinnest 15-16mm inlay elements. Purbeck marble blue beds with their more complete fossil gastropods are associated with 20mm thick elements whilst the poorer quality green and grey Purbeck marble beds relate to reused pavers or thick inlays. More brecciated, linear forms of Belgian marble are associated with the thickest (20-40mm elements) including the example found in association with the eastern room feature.

Given the fact there are so many different thicknesses of cut stone it is highly likely that most of the material had been recycled from Roman Colchester. To take one single example, the site at Kent Blaxhill has an estimated 40 shoe boxes of cut polychrome and white native and continental stone including Thasos marble, Purbeck marble, Africano marble and Red-Plum Belgian marble which are all present at Fordham.

There are of course many questions remaining including those relating to the dating of the use of the stone and which parts of the buildings at Fordham were furnished with the decorative stone.

Dr Kevin Hayward's full report is available upon request.

## New Roman Sites in Fordham

Mike Hamilton-Macy

Back in the July newsletter of this year I submitted a piece warning of the threat that the proposed 50m high electricity pylons posed to our current dig site and other archaeological sites in the parish of Fordham.

In that piece I mentioned that "Three additional, confirmed, unrecorded Roman building sites" were in the path of the pylon corridor,

These sites have been field walked, metal detected and scanned with geophysics, below are the findings.

### Site 1:

This was the subject of a fieldwalk in 2020 and the report was part of an item entitled "The search for another Roman site in Fordham", in the CAG Winter newsletter of January 2021.

The next stage was to go over the field with geophysics, this was done by Tim Dennis, aided by Andrew French, Geoff Lunn and myself, a block of seven and a half 30m x 30m squares were surveyed with magnetometry and one 30m x 30m square with resistivity.

The results were not spectacular but do show some likely archaeology.(see Fig 1.)

In the left image there appears to be a couple of possible building footprints, highlighted in red.

In the right image a resistance survey was done at 45 degrees, over that area, but it's hard to be sure which is geological and what might be archaeological.

With the "eye of faith" there are a couple of possible ring ditches on the site too.

The bright black/white, diagonal stripe is likely a modern, iron water pipe.



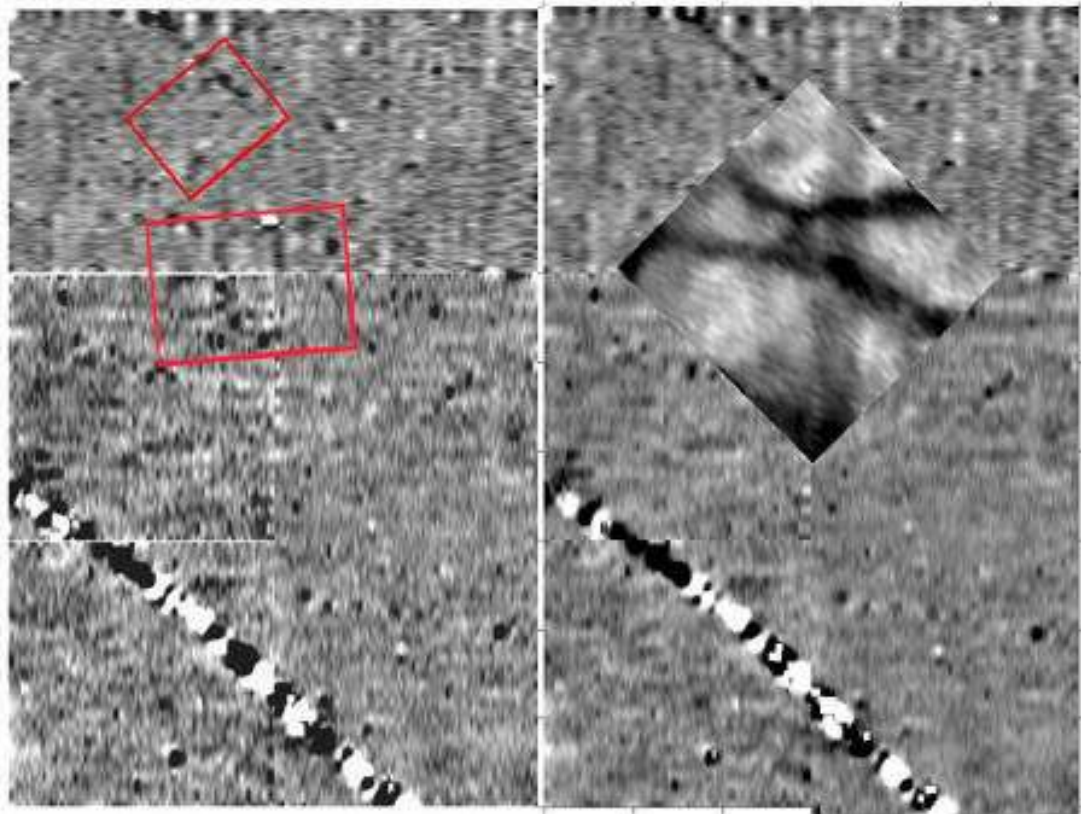


Fig. 1.

**Site 2:**

The site lies on the other side of Fossetts Lane to site 1, in a north westerly direction, about eighty metres away, centre to centre.

The field walk, metal detecting and first stage geophysics were also covered in the same CAG newsletter item. Again, the magnetometry results were not very revealing. For comparison, on the left side of the image is the Fossetts Lane site 2 result and on the right is the magnetometry result for the area of our current dig site "villa", think, considering what we have found on our current site, the former looks very promising! (See Fig 2.)

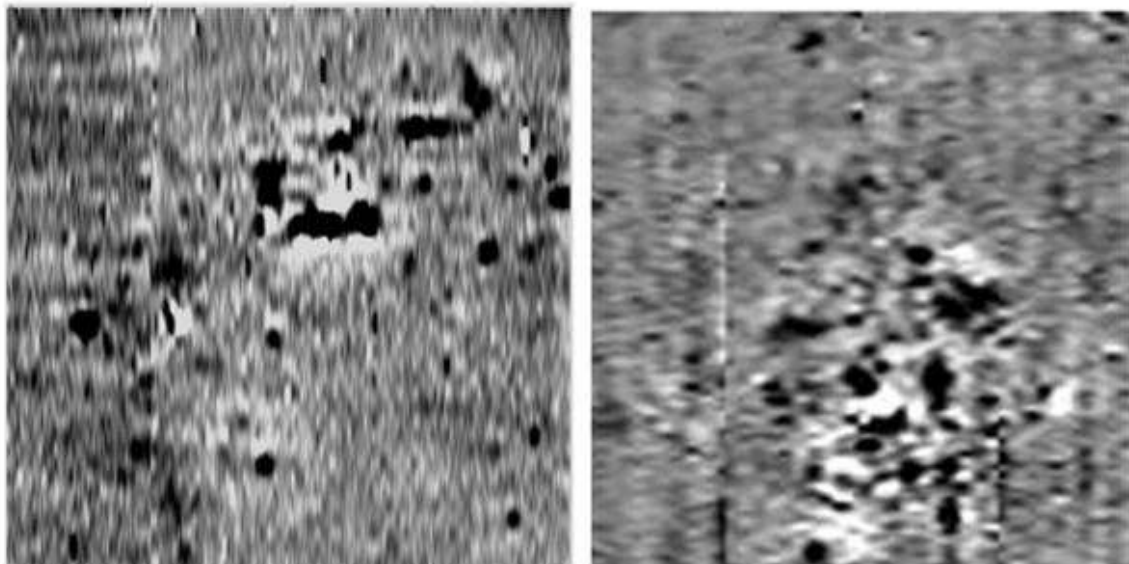


Fig. 2.

I have subsequently spent a lot of time going over a large part of the field with a magnetometer, covering a further seventeen 30m x 30m squares, plus two smaller rectangles.

The results over this most recently surveyed area, again, don't get the pulse racing but there appears to be a lot of complicated, overlapping archaeology in the field, with ditches, ring features and interesting looking blobs!

This field has also produced a very high number of worked flint and debitage finds.

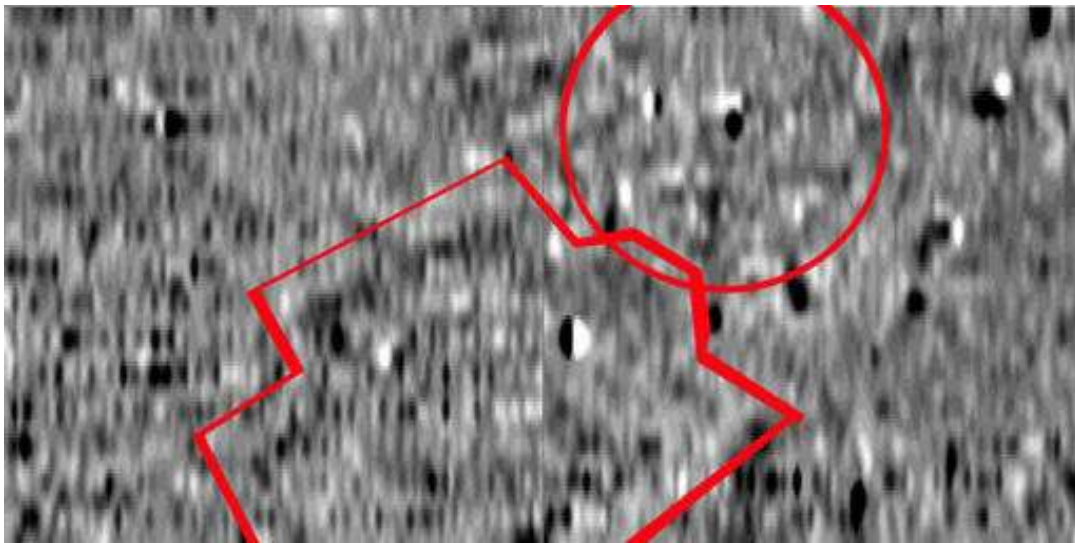
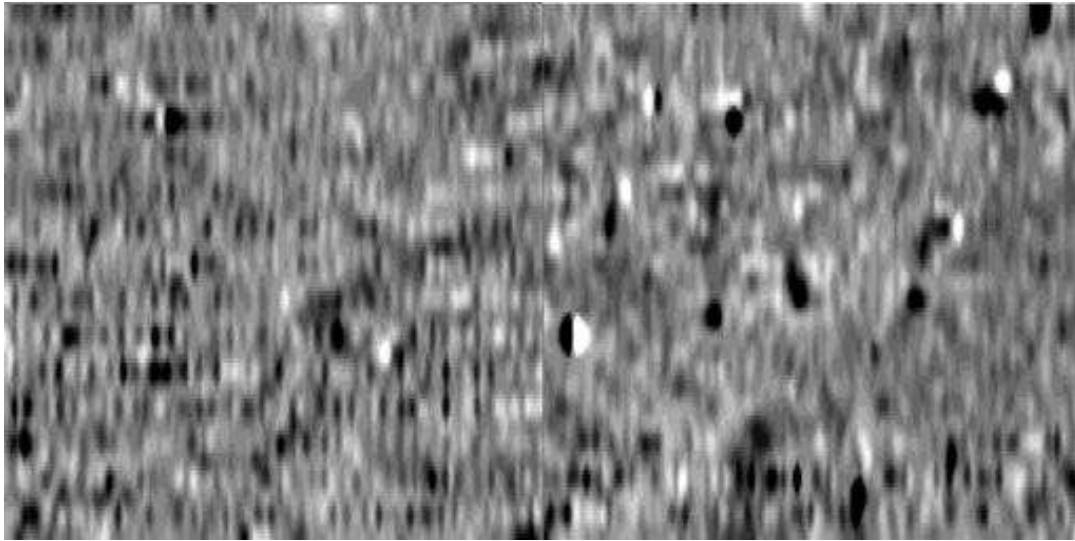


Fig. 3.

### Site 3:

This site is on the east side of Fossetts Lane, about 130m north of site 1, in the next field up and 130m east of site 2, centre to centre. There has been no report on this site until now.

Having already walked the two previous fields, I expanded my investigations outwards and was somewhat surprised to find another area with Roman CBM and pottery so close to the first two.

Again, there were tegulea, imbrex, box flue and pottery sherds in a fair concentration, but over a smaller area than the previous two sites.

Whilst metal detecting, I found a number of late Roman coins, I subsequently met two detectorists who were working on "my" site, they said they had been working these fields, on and off, for twenty years!

While they seemed like experienced and responsible detectorists, I doubt very much they bother to report a few low value coins or finds, they certainly wouldn't contact CAG or CAT, let alone Fordham History Society. So much of our heritage and history is lost; it just ends up in someone's draw or on eBay, all context and meaning lost. Hey ho.

Anyway, it was time to get the magnetometer out again, unfortunately I only managed to complete two 30m x 30m squares, but the results were more interesting, I intend to expand the survey further in 2023.

There are numerous blobs and patches that may prove to be Roman building debris but two features stand out, highlighted in red.

One is a ring feature, there are plenty of these in the area, but this one appears to have a much smaller ring in the middle and at the centre of that is a strong iron signal. There are, however, a few iron signals in the 30m x 60m box surveyed, so that one may just be coincidentally sited.

The second feature looks very much like a building footprint, if a little wonky, the apparent footprint length, running south west to north east, is around 23 metres.

With the eye of faith there may also be a circular room/feature in the middle, all very intriguing!

The south (lower) side of the surveyed area runs along a field boundary ditch, I have found a few pieces of CBM, pottery and a coin on the other side, so it would appear the medieval ditch has cut through the site. (See Fig 3.)

A few questions presented themselves when working on these three sites:

Are the three sites all part of one large complex?

Are they individual houses?

Could one be a temple site?

Is it not unusual to find three Roman buildings so close to each other if they aren't connected?

These buildings are all sited very close to where the Roman road from Iron Latch Lane passes through, site 2 by perhaps only a few metres, so could it be a small settlement?

They all have finds in common:

Late Roman coins.

CBM, including box flue.

A range of pottery including basic grey ware, mortaria and samian ware.

Does this suggest they were all used in the same way, for high status habitation?

As is often the case with archaeological investigations, there are more questions than answers.

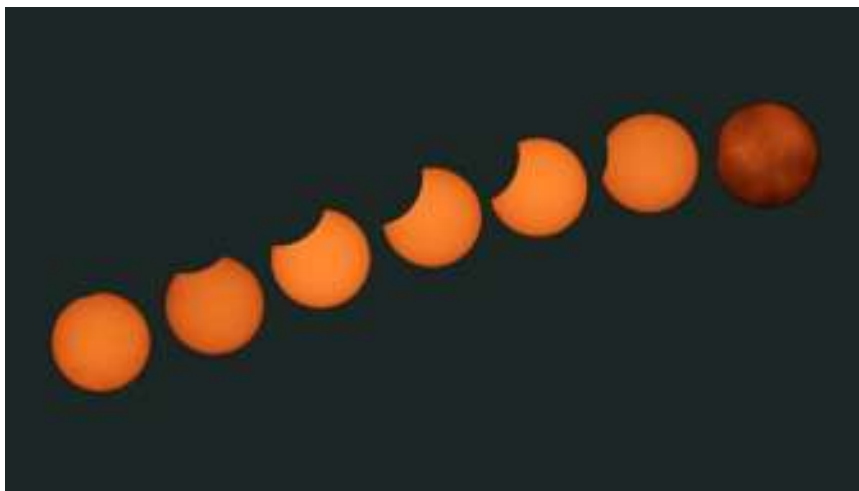
More work to do, methinks.

## The Partial Eclipse of the Sun – 25th Oct 2022

Neil Short

(The editor asks for your indulgent in straying from the usual subjects)

Every Tuesday, when possible, I take part in the CAG dig at Fordham and the excavation of a roman site there. On this Tuesday morning however, my wishes turned to the sky and not the ground in the hope of a clear day to observe the latest partial eclipse of the sun. With thanks to an appropriate deity, I was rewarded with a lovely blue-sky morning but with warnings of increasing cloud cover later.



Having gained "permission" to go somewhat AWOL from the archaeology for a couple of hours I set up my camera and just had time to catch the start of the eclipse (just before 10:00am.). Surprisingly none of the other team members present seemed to be even aware of the event but on a regular occasion throughout the eclipse cycle were delighted to look through a viewing filter I had brought with me.

As the maximum eclipse came and went my concern re cloud cover began to increase significantly. Dark clouds approached and arrived from the west just as I was to complete the photo-cycle (as the last image in my montage shows). Seconds after the image capture the filtered camera image went black. On using my phone camera, I caught a last shot of a full sun-disc as the dark cloud rolled in.

Well, I just about made it this time. Roll on the next partial (visible in Essex at least), 10:00am. on the 29th of March 2025...

Bye for now, Neil

For those interested in such things - Camera settings info: Camera 100D with 18-400mm lens, set at 400mm, f/6.3, 1/100sec exposure at ISO400.



# Colchester Young Archaeologists' Club

## *What a year the club has had!*



*Fossil hunting on the Essex coast*

It started with a memorable visit to Colchester Castle in January to colour pictures and to map out our “Caught in a Tudor Web Trail”. One member of the club brought an 18th century edition of “Foxes Book of Martyrs” into the castle for us to consult. We explored our new Colchester trail with maps on clipboards and red pens. We walked in the castle bailey and to the Balkerne Gate, where the awful events of our story took place. We also popped in the Town Hall to look at the martyrs’ memorial.



*In the field using magnetometer equipment*

More mapping took place in Roman Circus House, where the club identified all the places in the county where the protestant martyrs lived. They made a surprise discovery. There were more martyrs from Essex than any other county in England.

We had a visit to Colchester’s Natural History Museum in March with Wayne Dutnell, fossil expert from Colchester Museums. We met him again on the Essex Coast in April. There we discovered fossil shells from the red crag and sharks’ teeth among other intriguing finds.

In May we were hosted at Fordham by CAG chairman Mike Hamilton-Macy for magnetometry, find washing and identification, metal detecting and making pots from the local clay. A second visit to Fordham in September included ground penetrating radar, the equipment for this, was adapted by

CAG member Tim Dennis. He utilised a golf trolley to enable the young archaeologists to wheel the GPR over the site and watch the results on an attached computer screen. CAG Members, Geoff Nunn and Jan oversaw the metal detecting.

Our “Caught in a Tudor Web” project was awarded a “Highly Commended for Community Archaeology Project of the year”. CAG member and YAC volunteer Sam Rowley braved the searing summer heat to take a rail trip all the way to South Shields to collect it for us. We were able to show it on the CAG display board for the YAC stand on “Archaeology Day” at Roman Circus House in July.

As parents and guardians sometimes bring YAC members quite a distance, it had been invaluable to have the Roman Circus Café opened especially for our meetings at Roman Circus House. We are very grateful to Sue Potter for putting her free time aside to open it for us. YAC volunteers appreciate that too.

We have been looking at ancient writing, runes and hieroglyphs, this autumn. We have also embarked on a popular project to illustrate a palaeontology timeline.



*Being creative with Fordham clay*



*A Volunteer working with members*

CAG chairman, Mike undertook to have a couple of flint scraping tools, which the YACs had found, authenticated for them. These he returned to us at Fordham and the CAG Christmas Party.

Our year finished with crafts and the ever-popular Aquila overseen by Alex Jones. He devised this game of strategy from the Colchester Archaeological Trust excavation of the doctors/druids grave at Stanway, which has been beautifully reconstructed in Colchester Castle Museum.

After the crafts and games, celebrations were in order, not just for the season, but also for Roman Circus House providing a "home" for our club for ten years.

Barbara Butler



*The Certificate awarded to YAC*

## Obituaries

### Hazel Martingell (1933-2022)

Hazel's impish sense of fun often concealed the fact that she was pre-eminent in the field of lithic illustration. An art that reveals aspects of flint artefacts that the most advanced photography cannot supplant. She never tired of examining even quite marginal examples to unravel what was the intention of the prehistoric hand - blow by blow. She had an almost reverential sense when in the presence of worked flints and this obviously helped her plan how to draw them. Such an intense regard for her subjects remarkably never left her, even after over fifty years of handling countless examples. She often said that the varied purposes for which flints, especially the small ones, were used is not fully understood and this intrigued her. Preparatory contemplation was later followed by a chosen few being painstakingly drawn, often at double size to get the detail. The final inking-in was only after hours of painstaking work.

At her inspiring funeral at Braintree on 29th November among others I met David Buckley, who I had not seen since he introduced me to Hazel as her Essex County archaeology manager in 1983 at Globe House, Chelmsford. I was seeking advice on flints found fieldwalking and a regular contact started that remarkably continued right up to this year. We visited one another ostensibly to appraise the latest season's finds. But I also heard tales of her early life in India, boarding school misdemeanours, art training, Soho, theatrical and television design including for Captain Pugwash before archaeology with Charles McBurney, Roger Jacobi, Jill Cook, Alan Saville, Nick Barton and many others commissioned her. Beside them it is a measure of her that she kept such a link and longstanding friendship with an out-of- the-way in NE Essex, untrained field-walker like me.

David Bains

#### *Denise Hardy's personal thoughts.*

'Hazel taught me a great deal about the production and usage of flints and in turn was a great asset to CAG. We would meet in several different places to talk about so many different varieties and how very often pieces would end up as 'tools of convenience', however, sometimes we would go off in a tangent talking about our family lives, especially as she was very family orientated. Her artistic talent in drawing lithics was amazing and her free-lancing skills took her up to the British Museum and beyond. She loved to sketch around my flints, especially the more unusual ones and if she was going to London, she would take some to show 'the powers that be'.

Hazel had a wonderful personality, never ignoring my thoughts about a particular piece, but would discuss the merits of it.

I will always be grateful for her advice and wonderful company and will miss her dreadfully. However, I can never look at flints again without thinking of her.

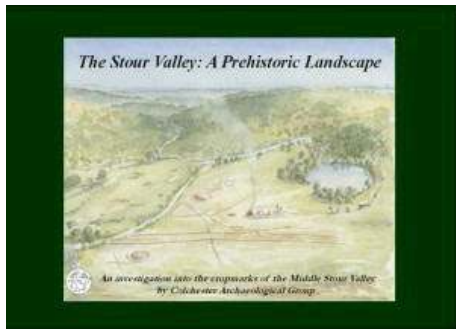
### Colin Burwood

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Colin Burwood in September. As well as being a member of CAG, Colin also belonged to the Landscape Archaeology Group, where he was active in investigating the landscape of his home parish of Brightlingsea. In February 2022, Colin gave the LAG a comprehensive presentation on the history and archaeology of Brightlingsea, which provoked much lively discussion. We will miss him and have sent our condolences to his partner and family.

Anna Moore

# CAG Publications

contact CAG Sales – [sales@caguk.net](mailto:sales@caguk.net) Also available at Monday night Lectures



## **The Stour Valley: A Prehistoric Landscape.**

A 40 page summary of investigations by CAG into the cropmarks of the Middle Stour Valley (Bures – Wormingford area). This covers evidence of a Neolithic Cursus, a Long Barrow and Bronze Age rings. Each section of the flood plain is covered in detail with maps, aerial images and explanations. £3.00 plus p&p.

## **The Lost Mansions of Marks Hall – From Demolition to Discovery.**

The story of the CAG Archaeological dig at Marks Hall. 26 colour pages. £5.00 plus p&p.

## **The Lost Tudor Hunting Lodge at Wormingford**

The story of the excavation of a Tudor Hunting Lodge on the Essex/Suffolk border. A4, 24 pages, fully illustrated throughout in colour. A4, 24 pages and fully illustrated throughout in colour. ISBN 978-0-9503905-2-9. £2.00. plus p&p. LIMITED STOCK

## **The Red Hills of Essex**

The Survey of Essex Salt making red hills by CAG published in 1990 is still a key reference book for anyone studying this subject. 100 pages, £5.00 plus p&p.

***The full set of four publications can be ordered for £10 plus p&p.***

***All publications are in stock. Sorry not available on Amazon***

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## **On-line publications found on our website**

**Survey of World War Two Defences in the Borough of Colchester by Fred Nash, CAG and Essex County Council, Project report 2007. On-line edition 2020**



The original Report is now divided into five downloadable pdf files from our website: [caguk.net/publications](http://caguk.net/publications)

- (1) Prelims and Contents
- (2) Introduction, History to Appendices Site Grading and Inventory and map of Defence sites,
- (3) Section A: Sites Records SMR 8913-10961
- (4) Section B: Site Records: SMR 10962-20511
- (5) Section C: Site Records SMR 20512-21159

**The report of the Middle Bronze Age burials and Anglo-Saxon ditch excavations by the Colchester Archaeological Group in 2003-5 at Teybrook Farm, Great Tey. by Laura Pooley and Howard Brooks.**

**Also found on our website the annual CAG Bulletins from 1958 to 2016**



## CAG COMMITTEE

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Please use the contact emails above and mark for the attention of specific committee member

### Notices

Membership fees. As agreed at the AGM the membership fees from the 1st October are: Single member £15.00. Student member £10.00. Joint members £25.00

A copy of the 2022/23 Membership renewal form can be found on the CAG website  
GDPR act. For a copy of our Data protection policy please contact the Membership secretary  
[membership@caguk.net](mailto:membership@caguk.net)



Sutton Hoo