

Archaeological monitoring and recording on a cycle path, Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, Essex July 2015



report by
Chris Lister

commissioned by **Adrian Gascoyne** of Essex County
Council Place Services on behalf of Ringway Jacobs

CAT project ref.: 15/07e
Colchester and Ipswich Museum accession code: COLEM 2015.71
UAD no.: EVT 4295
OASIS entry no.: colchest3-217545
NGR: TM 0375 2383 (NW) to TM 0408 2315 (SE)



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CAT Report 852
July 2015

Summary

The Colchester Archaeological Trust undertook archaeological monitoring and recording on the excavation of three permeation trial pits in advance of the proposed cycle path adjacent to Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, between Boundary Road and Vine Road.

No archaeological features were recorded during the scope of the monitoring.

Introduction

This is the archive report on the archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on behalf of Ringway Jacobs. The project was commissioned by Adrian Gascoyne of Essex County Council's Place Services. The location of the proposed cycle path lies adjacent to the Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, between Boundary Road and Vine Road (NGR TM 0375 2383 (NW) to TM 0408 2315 (SE), Fig 1). The road is bordered to the south by farmland and a number of residential properties (Nos. 8, 19, 11 Colchester Road) and to the north by farmland and properties along Elmstead Road Feedhams Close.

The proposed cycle path is located in an area of archaeological interest. Chapman and Andre's map of Essex from 1777, shows that the current line of Colchester Road defines the west side of Wivenhoe Heath. The Essex Historic Environment record (EHER) records two known archaeological sites near to the cycle path, situated on both sides of Colchester Road. These are EHER 2420 and EHER 16727, which have been recorded as archaeological cropmarks. Both sites include the buried ditches of former linear field boundaries. To the west lie a number of ditched enclosures and a possible double-ditched trackway.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in response to a brief written by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (Tipper 2015) and carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by ECC (Gascoyne 2015). The aim of the monitoring was to:

- identify and record evidence for activity pre-dating the formation of the heathland to the north-west of Colchester
- contribute to an understanding of the development and exploitation of the heathland that once encircled the town of Colchester
- identify and record evidence for rural settlement fronting onto the former heathland
- identify and record evidence for the post-medieval enclosure of the former heathland

All fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CIMS 2008a), *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums* (CIMS 2008b), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b). The guidance contained in English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 2006) and in the documents *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24) was also followed.

Results

The archaeological monitoring took place on the morning of 15th July 2015 and consisted of one site visit. Three trenches (labelled Trench A, B and C on Fig 1) were excavated under archaeological supervision by a wheeled digger using a toothless bucket. Each trench measured 1.5m by 0.45m wide and was dug to a depth of 3m.

In each trench a layer of modern plough soil, 0.35-0.4m thick (L1) overlay a pale orangey brown loamy sand (L2) which in turn overlaid natural sand and gravels (L3). No archaeological features were recorded during the monitoring. Peg-tile and coal fragments (none of which were retained) were observed in L1. These probably derive from manuring.



Plate 1 Representative section of Trench A, view north

References

Note: all CAT fieldwork reports are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIMS	2008a	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CIMS	2008b	<i>Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 , ed by D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the Eastern Counties. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 24 , ed by M Medlycott
Gascoyne, A	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording on Cycle Path, Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, Essex</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment</i> (English Heritage)
Tipper, J	2015	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on Cycle Path, Colchester Road, Wivenhoe</i>

Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Mr Adrian Gascoyne of ECC Place Services for commissioning and funding the project and Mr Phil Hope for his assistance on site. The site work was undertaken by Ben Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Jess Tipper(CBCAA).

Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Risk assessment
- 1.2 Copy of the brief issued by CBC
- 1.3 Copy of the WSI produced by ECC Place Services
- 1.4 1 x A3 site plan

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Attendance register
- 2.2 Site digital photographic record
- 2.3 Context sheets (L1-3)
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring report

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Distribution list:

Adrian Gascoyne, ECC
Dr Jess Tipper, Archaeological Advisor for Colchester Borough Council
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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checked by: HB
date: 17/07/2015

Following pages:

Appendix 1: WSI

Appendix 2: OASIS summary

Figures

EHER summary sheet



place
services

Title: Written Scheme of Investigation for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording on Cycle Path, Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, Essex

Planning Reference: Hedgerow Removal Application No.150700 re: works proposed under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997

NGR: TM 0375 2383 (NW) to TM 0408 2315 (SE)

Prepared for: Ringway Jacobs | Essex County Council

Date: 24 | 06 | 2015

Contact: Adrian Gascoyne | adrian.gascoyne@essex.gov.uk | 03330136844



Essex County Council

1 Introduction

The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Officer (Tippper 2015). The WSI provides for archaeological work in relation to a proposed cycle path creation scheme along Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, comprising continuous archaeological monitoring and recording.

The WSI is required by the local planning authority in order to detail the archaeological requirements required to mitigate the impacts of the cycle path creation scheme and is specifically designed to provide a sound basis for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording, and post field work practice, including treatment of finds, production of a report, and deposition of the associated archive to Colchester and Ipswich Museums.

2 Background

2.1 Site Description and Location

The location of the proposed cycle way lies adjacent to the Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, between Boundary Road and Vine Road - TM 0375 2383 (NW) to TM 0408 2315 (SE). The road is bordered to the south by farmland and a number of residential properties (Nos. 8, 19, 11 Colchester Road) and to the north by farmland and properties along Elmstead Road and Feedhams Close.

2.2 Reasons for Project

An application was submitted to Colchester Borough Council (CBC) on 9th April 2015 for the removal of the hedgerow(s) at land opposite the Flag Inn Public House to the Essex University entrance and land opposite no's 8, 10 & 11 Colchester Road. In response to this application Colchester Borough Council issued a Hedgerow Retention Notice (16th April 2015). Colchester Borough Council subsequently (18th June 2015) agreed to grant consent for the removal of the hedgerow(s) subject to a number of conditions including the following:

An potential damage to archaeological remains by the hedgerow removal is mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological assessment to be agreed with Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Officer.

The proposed cycle path is located in an area of archaeological interest. Chapman & Andre's map of Essex, dating from 1777, shows that the current line of Colchester Road defines the west side of Wivenhoe Heath. Wivenhoe Heath was a large (c.90 ha. in area) triangular-shaped heath (dry pasture for common grazing). The heath had been enclosed by 1800, as shown by the field boundaries on the 1st edition OS map. A patchwork of fields is marked on both sides of the roads so it can be concluded that both the hedges, on either side of the road, were present at least in 1800.

Hedges 1 to 4 are located within the area of two archaeological sites, recorded in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER nos. 2420 and 16727).

The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists, either fronting the heath or pre-dating the heath. Given the
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potential for below ground archaeological remains it is required that a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording be undertaken as mitigation for this damage.

2.3 Project Description

The following elements of the cycle path creation scheme will be the subjected to the archaeological work set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.

- Ground disturbance resulting from the removal of the hedgerow(s) - see figure 1
- Ground disturbance resulting from the construction of the new cycle path
- Ground disturbance associated with road realignment

2.4 Historical and Archaeological Background and Significance

The following archaeological and historical background is based on information in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The EHER records two known archaeological site within the close proximity of the cycle path, situated on both sides of Colchester Road. These are EHER 2420 and EHER 16727, which have been recorded as archaeological cropmarks. Both sites include the buried ditches of former linear field boundaries. To the west lies a number of ditched enclosures and a possible double-ditched trackway.

The heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development, comprising below ground archaeological deposits, are likely to be of local significance, but have the potential to be of regional significance through the contribution they could make to understanding the formation of heathland in the East of England.

3 Aims and objectives

3.1 Aims

The general aim of the archaeological work, comprising a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring during the vegetation removal and groundwork phases of the development, will be to record and/or excavate any surviving archaeological remains exposed by the removal of the hedgerow(s) and construction work connected with the creation of the new cycle path and realignment of the road.

3.2 Objectives

The archaeological work will be designed to meet the following objectives:

- Identify and record evidence for activity pre-dating the formation of the heathland to north west of Colchester
- Contribute to an understanding of the development and exploitation of the heathland that once encircled the town of Colchester
- Identify and record evidence for rural settlement fronting onto the former heathland
- Identify and record evidence for the post medieval enclosure of the former heathland

4 Methodology

4.1 General Methodology and Standards

At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator form.

The archaeological contractor will adhere to: the *IfA Standard and Guidance: for archaeological watching brief (2009)*; and *IfA Code of Conduct (IfA 2008, 2011 & 2012)* and the *ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Guerny 2003)*; and will be familiar with and follow the *Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (1999: Revised 2008)*, and the *Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums (1996. Revised 2008)*. throughout the project.

Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, will be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time will be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

The archaeological investigation will provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current hedgerow removal consent. Opportunity will be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.

The method and form of development will also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief (Tipper 2015) was based.

4.2 Archaeological Monitoring Methodology

All archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist. The removal of topsoil and any recent overburden will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Any areas from which soil is removed will be taken down in spits to the first significant archaeological horizon, formation levels or surface of the natural geology, whichever is encountered first.

Should archaeological features or deposits be encountered then all works will be halted, and the CBCAO will be informed, and given the opportunity of a site visit in order to assess the situation and review the approach to dealing with any remains. The ground works will either be relocated if possible, leaving the archaeology preserved in-situ, or the features/deposits will be excavated and recorded before removal.

All features threatened by the development will be excavated to ensure, where possible, a full understanding of the deposits. In the case of discreet features these will be half sectioned, for linear features a minimum length of 1m or 20% of the length shall be excavated. All terminals will be investigated. In the case of structural evidence a minimum of 50% of each feature will be excavated. Due regard will be paid to the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits during excavation and recording. If important archaeological deposits are identified during the monitoring, discussion with the CBCAO will take place before excavation commences, to ensure compliance with the brief (2015) and planning consent.

Excavation of any archaeological feature will be undertaken by hand to fulfil the basic objective of retrieval of archaeological data affected by the works. Each context will be excavated in sequence. Occasionally further use of the mechanical excavator may be required. Such techniques are only suitable for the removal of homogenous low-grade deposits that may give a 'window' into underlying levels. They will not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.

In the event that human remains are discovered, and their retrieval cannot be avoided, the archaeological contractor will obtain the necessary burial licence from the Ministry of Justice and remove the remains in accordance with best practice and with due care and respect. Wherever possible, human remains will be located, planned and left in situ. The CBCAO and applicant will be informed immediately of their discovery.

All features and deposits will be issued with context recording in accordance with the established practices of the archaeological contractor. All contexts, and any small finds and samples will be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Digital and black-and white negative photographs will be taken of all excavations and archaeological features.

Should extensive layered deposits, such as occupation spreads/palaeosoils be encountered, these deposits will be characterised and appropriately sampled in order to identify the type of activity and date the material. The results of this sampling strategy will determine whether the deposit requires full hand excavation. Where full hand excavation of a deposit is not required, and the appropriate hand excavated sample of the deposit has been completed; the remaining deposit may be stripped by machine in order to check for any potential underlying features.

A photographic record will be made, comprising digital images with monochrome prints of significant features/feature groups, or in situ artefacts only. The photographic record will aim to provide a representative sample of the areas where archaeological remains have been uncovered. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

Site plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and test pits will be drawn at a scale of 1:10.

Artefact assemblages will be recovered to assist in dating stratigraphic sequences and for obtaining ceramic assemblages for comparison with other sites. All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts unless they are of recent origin. In these cases sufficient material will be retained to date and establish the function of any features.

The sampling of eco-factual and palaeo-environmental remains will be developed and implemented with reference to English Heritage Guidelines on Environmental Archaeology (2011). Particular emphasis will be placed upon in-situ prehistoric deposits, in particular those that have potential to hold carbonised material or waterlogged domestic waste assemblages. Any deposits associated with industrial, agricultural or domestic features will be sampled in line with English Heritage recommendations and in accordance with the requirements of the brief and the project aims and objectives. Samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, and waterlogged or cess deposits. Advice may be sought from English Heritage's Regional Scientific Advisor (Zoe Outram) if significant archaeological/environmental remains are uncovered.

The sediments will be described to include information about depth, texture, composition, colour, clast orientation, structure (bedding, ped characteristics etc) and contacts between deposits. Note will also be made of any visible ecofactual, or artefactual inclusions e.g. pottery, daub or charcoal fragments.

Bulk soil samples (of 40 litres where possible or 50% of the context if smaller) will be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood, charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples may also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples) or large mammal bones and marine molluscs (in large samples of ~80-100 litres). When taken, large samples will be extracted wholesale from deposits to maximise the range of bone recovered. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be photographed and recorded in detail in their original location prior to being lifted or sampled for more detailed assessment in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2010). Other scientific dating and geo-archaeological techniques will be considered and employed where appropriate. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided. Environmental samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains.

The CBCAO will be kept informed as to the progress of the fieldwork; site visits for monitoring purposes will be arranged as required.

5 Reporting

The final product for this project will be documentation sufficient to the discharge the planning condition for the development. The level of this documentation will be dependent on the archaeological results of the project.

5.1 Client Report

Should the monitoring and recording prove largely negative, a short report may be sufficient to a level to be agreed with the CBCAO. If any significant archaeology is exposed and excavated, the report will include:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Contents list, explanation of the proposed development
- Aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work
- Archaeological and historical background
- Location plan of the site(s) and areas of interest
- Text report giving detailed results with a suitable conclusion and discussion
- Sufficient plans and illustrations to back up the text report
- Sections and drawings of all excavated features showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum and a scale
- All specialist reports
- Location of the archive and proposals for deposition
- Project timescales and staff structure
- Acknowledgements and references
- Tabulated list of contexts and finds
- A copy of the WSI as an appendix
- A copy of the completed OASIS form as an appendix
- A copy of completed EHER form as an appendix
- A plan of the development site in relation to known archaeological remains recorded in the EHER.

Where positive results are drawn from the project, the results will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and Essex Heritage & Environment Record (EHER).

A full digital copy of the final report will be supplied to the CBCAO for approval within 12 weeks of the completion of fieldwork, unless other arrangements are negotiated with the client and Colchester Borough Council in advance and as soon as such issues are identified e.g. it is possible that the timescale may vary according to the workload and commitments of, for instance, finds specialists and conservators.

Following approval, a digital copy of the final report will be presented to the client, to the EHER, and to the CBCAO for inclusion in the Colchester UAD.

A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

5.2 Publication

A summary report in the established format that is suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Essex' section of *Essex Archaeology and History* will be prepared and included within the final report, or submitted to the Essex HER by the end of the calendar year in which the assessment work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

The involvement of the local planning authority historic environment advisor will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

5.3 Archive

On completion of the fieldwork all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved and packaged in accordance with the requirements and guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007).

The full archive will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museums, subject to the landowner's consent, in a manner recommended by the Museum. Costs associated with the deposition of the archive will be met by the client.

6 Health and Safety

6.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

The archaeological monitoring and recording shall be carried out with proper regard to safety and in full compliance with all the relevant provisions contained within the Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and all other Acts, Statutory Instruments, Regulations and Codes of Practice relating to Health and Safety relative to this work.

The archaeological contractor will liaise with the client and/or their agent and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions that are given/agreed.

Prior to and during field work the site will be subject to an on-going assessment of risk to assess all real and potential hazards. Site-specific risk assessments will be kept under review and amended wherever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. A written copy of the risk assessment will be made available to view at any time by those affected by the work.

The archaeological contractor will provide any necessary protective footwear, high visibility jackets, and safety helmets.

Safety helmets will be worn by personnel at all times.

The archaeologist(s) will not enter any area under machine excavation without altering the machine driver to his/her intention.

The archaeologist(s) shall remain alert and take due care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/she shall stand well back from the turning circle of an excavator's bucket and cab.

7 Resources and Programming

7.1 Staffing and Equipment

The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists from an IfA Registered Organisation (tbc).

Specialists (tbc) will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary. Up-to-date CVs of all key staff will be made available, and an up-to-date list of specialists will be provided, prior to commencement of the project. Any changes in the staff list will be made known to the CBCAO for approval.

7.2 Timetable and Programme

The monitoring and recording will take place during the duration of the ground works associated with the removal of the hedgerow(s) and ground works associated with the constriction of the cycle path. This is currently understood to be a period of one month for vegetation removal and advance statutory undertaker's work, and three months construction phase. The CBCAO will be advised of the precise start date at least five working days in advance of commencement, and will be kept informed of changes to the overall programme.

The production of the report will take up to 12 weeks from the completion of the fieldwork. The client is aware of the methods and provision has been made to allow access to the land to undertake the monitoring and recording.

8 Finds

Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the research aims or are of intrinsic interest. All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to the UK Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No.2, the Council for British Archaeology's First Aid for Finds (Third Edition, 1998) and the Institute for Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work (1992). Iron finds may require X-rays prior to conservation and similarly residues on pottery may require study ahead of any conservation which may be appropriate.

All finds will be recorded, collected and labelled according to their individual stratigraphical context. Finds from each archaeological context will be allocated an individual finds tray and waterproof

labels will be used for each tray to identify unique individual contexts. Each label will be marked with the appropriate context number in waterproof ink and will be securely attached to each tray.

A policy for marking pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester and Ipswich Museums. Marking will include the site code and context number.

All lifting, conservation or other on-site treatment of delicate finds will be done by appropriately qualified and experienced conservation specialists. It is anticipated that robust items will be lifted by site staff.

The site archive will be presented to Colchester and Ipswich Museums in accordance with its requirements for conservation and storage.

Any other finds remain for the landowner to assess and dispose of. Any finds covered by the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to her coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (based at Colchester and Ipswich Museums). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

Under the Treasure Act 1996, all treasure finds must be reported to the Coroner in the relevant district within 14 days of discovery, or within 14 days of the day on which it is realised it might be treasure, for example after having it identified.

Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the ClfA published booklet Guidelines for Finds Work.

Agreement with the landowner will be sought for deposition of the finds and paper archive. Arrangements for the finds to be viewed by the landowner will be made if it wishes.

9 Monitoring

The CBCAO will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the CBCAO prior to these being carried out.

The CBCAO will be kept informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological/historic features are discovered.

The involvement of the CBCAO will be acknowledged in any report or publication by this project.

10 References

British Archaeology	1998	<i>First Aid for Finds</i>
Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and creation. Archaeological Archives Forum and IFA.</i>
Brown, N and Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8</i>
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014	<i>Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014	<i>Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief</i>
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014	<i>Standard and Guidance: for the creation, preparation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014	<i>Code of Conduct</i>
Colchester & Ipswich Museums	1999 (rev 2008)	<i>Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
Colchester & Ipswich Museums	1996 (rev 2008)	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2011	<i>Environmental Archaeology</i>
Guernsey, D	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, E Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14</i>
Medlycott, M (ed)	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i>
Murphy, P and Wiltshire, P	1994	<i>A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis</i>
Tipper, J	2015	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Cycle Path, Colchester Road, Wivenhoe</i>

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OASIS ID: colchest3-217545

Project details

Project name	Wivenhoe cycle path 15
Short description of the project	A continuous archaeological monitoring and recording for a proposed cycle way adjacent to Colchester Road, Wivenhoe between Boundary Road and Vine Road. The work involves the removal of hedgerows. Chapman and Andre's map dating to 1777 show the current line of Colchester Road defines the west side of Wivenhoe heath. Hedges 1-4 are located within the area of two archaeological sites.
Project dates	Start: 15-07-2015 End: 15-07-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	15/07e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	150700 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 6 - Land boundary
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WIVENHOE Colchester Road
Postcode	CO7 9
Study area	2.03 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 0375 2383 51.8752261658 0.960313057637 51 52 30 N 000 57 37 E Line
 Site coordinates TM 0408 2315 51.8689986517 0.964698835155 51 52 08 N 000 57 52 E Line
 Height OD / Depth Min: 0.85m Max: 0.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Adrian Gascoyne, HEM Team Officer, ECC
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body County Council
 Name of sponsor/funding body Essex County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID colem 2015.71
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID colem 2015.71
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Fig 1 Site location plan (not to scale).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, Essex	
Parish: Wivenhoe	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0375 2383 (NW) to TM 0408 2315 (SE)	Site codes: CAT Project – 15/07e Museum accession - COLEM 2015.71
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 15th July 2015	Size of area investigated: 2.025m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester & Ipswich Museums	Funding source: ECC
Further seasons anticipated? Yes	Related UAD/ EHER nos: EHER 2420, 16727
Final report: CAT Report 852	
Periods represented: mod	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>The Colchester Archaeological Trust undertook archaeological monitoring and recording on the excavation of three permeation trial pits in advance of the proposed cycle path adjacent to Colchester Road, Wivenhoe, between Boundary Road and Vine Road. No archaeological features were recorded during the scope of the monitoring.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Author of summary: Chris Lister	Date of summary: July 2015