

Archaeological monitoring at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8QY

November 2018



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Adam Tuffey

on behalf of **Judy and Brian Tyler**

NGR: TM 00318 22620

Planning reference: 171639

CAT project ref.: 18/11f

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.114

CHER ref: ECC4281

OASIS reference: colchest3-333293



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CAT Report 1351

December 2018

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	2
7	Conclusion	2
8	Acknowledgements	3
9	References	3
10	Abbreviations and glossary	3
11	Contents of archive	4
12	Archive deposition	4

Figures after p4

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1 Site shot, looking southeast 2

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Representative section

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of a two-storey side and a single-storey rear extension and associated groundworks. Although the site lies near a number of archaeologically-significant sites, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out during 26th-29th November 2018. The work was commissioned by Judy and Brian Tyler and took place during the erection of a two-storey side and a single-storey rear extension and associated groundworks. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

In 1925 an inverted Early Bronze Age beaker and part of a ?Middle Bronze Age bucket urn was found approximately 60m to the south of the site (CHER MCC7099). The inversion of vessels during the Bronze Age is a common characteristic of cremation burial traditions. For example, of the forty-eight cremation burials recorded during an excavation of a Middle Bronze Age cemetery at Brightlingsea Quarry conducted by the Essex Field Archaeology Unit during 1989-90, thirty-four were covered by an urn, sixteen were upright and sixteen were inverted (Clarke and Lavender 2008,10). CAT found a similar ratio during excavation work at Birch Quarry in 2003 where seven of the sixteen burials were inverted (CAT Report 289).

Middlewick Ranges, 325m to the east, is recorded by the Colchester Historic Environment Record as an area of archaeological potential. Cropmarks depicting linear features have been recorded through aerial photography (CHER MCC10055). These could suggest potential prehistoric features or evidence of old farming boundaries.

Approximately 360m west northwest of the site lies the site of the former Monkwick Farm, a moated grange (complete with fish ponds) of St John's Abbey, Colchester (CHER MCC7580-1). After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1547 it came into the possession of Sir Francis Jobson, who apparently rebuilt the house and enclosed a

park there. The property was badly damaged during the Civil War in 1648, and then restored. Becoming increasingly dilapidated, it continued in existence as a farmhouse until its demolition in 1963, in preparation for the construction of a school (Monkwick Primary School). The fish ponds were drained in 1920. CAT carried out watching briefs at Monkwick Infants School in April 1998 (CAT Report 1000) and in July 2000, but the only archaeology observed was one undated pit (CAT Report 91).

4 Aim

The aim was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Fig 2, Photograph 1)

Groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The following groundworks were carried out: a) foundation trenching totalling 20m in length, 0.6m wide and 1.1m deep; b) two soakaways measuring 1m by 1m and 1.5m deep; and c) drainage trenches totalling 11.5m long and c 0.25m wide. Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.13-0.18m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown silt) sat above subsoil (L2, c 0.33-0.36m thick, firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks) which in turn sealed natural (L3, firm, moist medium orange sand, encountered at a depth of 0.5-0.52m bcgl).

No significant archaeological remains were encountered.



Photograph 1 Site shot, looking southeast

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite the proximity of the site to a number of areas of archaeological interest, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Judy and Brian Tyler for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway and A Tuffey. Figures were prepared by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 282Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8QY</i>
CAT Report 91	2000	<i>Archaeological watching brief at Thomas Lord Audley School, Monkwick, Colchester: July 2000.</i> By H Brooks
CAT Report 289	2005	<i>An archaeological excavation at Birch Pit northern extension, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex June-August 2003.</i> By B Holloway and P Spencer
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000</i> (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997) by H Brooks
CBCPS	2017	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, CO2 8QY.</i> By J Tipper
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>
Clarke, C P and Lavender, N J	2008	<i>An Early Neolithic Ring-ditch and Middle Bronze Age Cemetery: excavation and survey ant Brightlingsea Essex.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Report no. 126
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain ‘contexts’
Layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410

wsi written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1351)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.114

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Distribution list

Judy and Brian Tyler

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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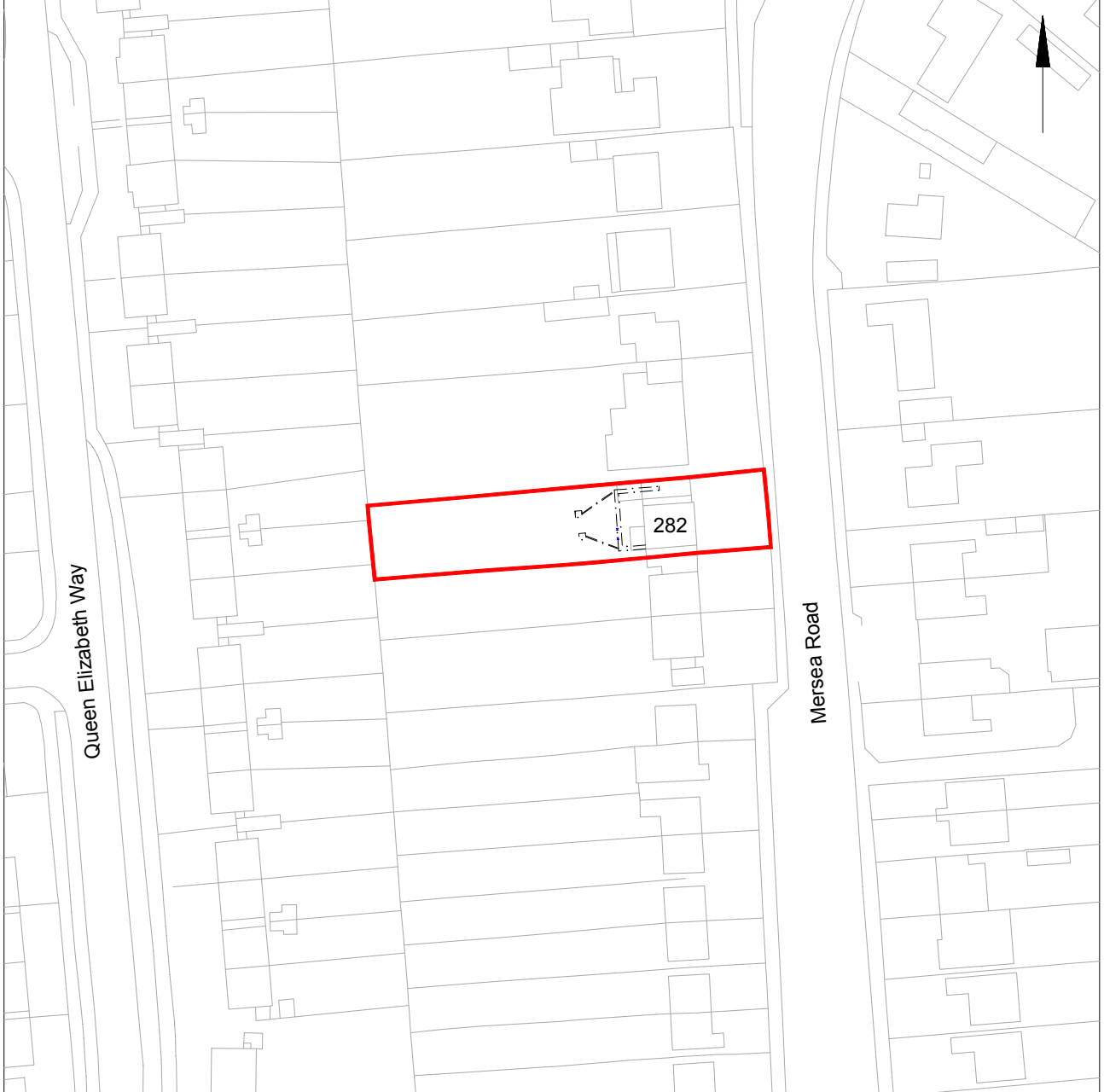
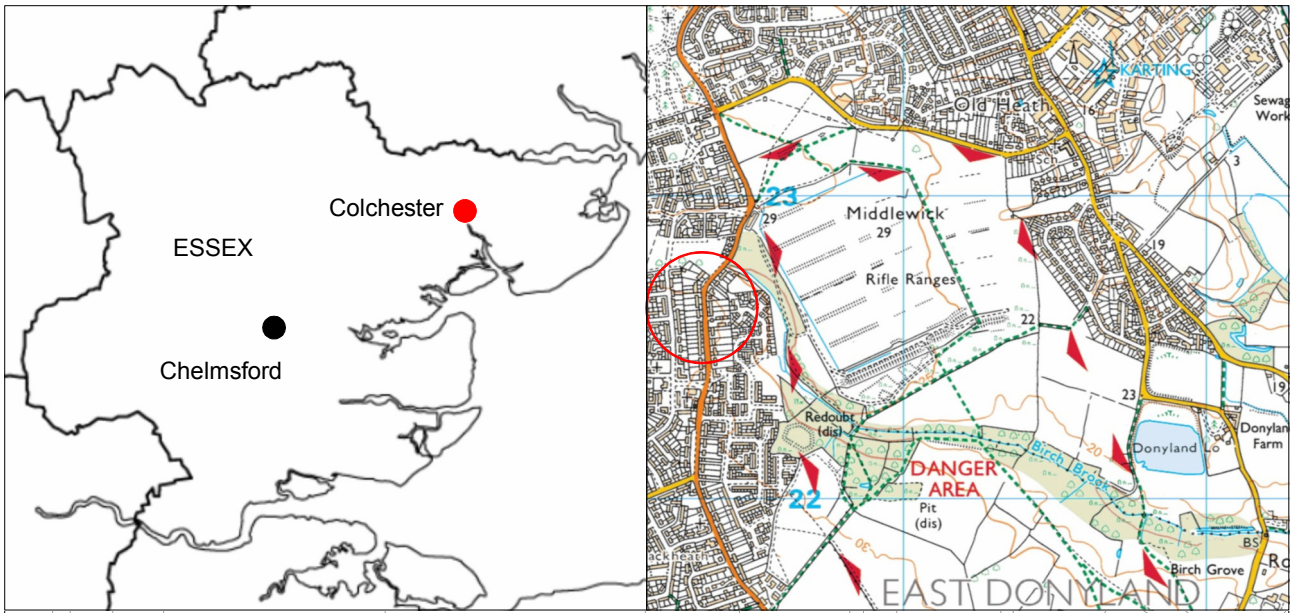


Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Monitoring results.

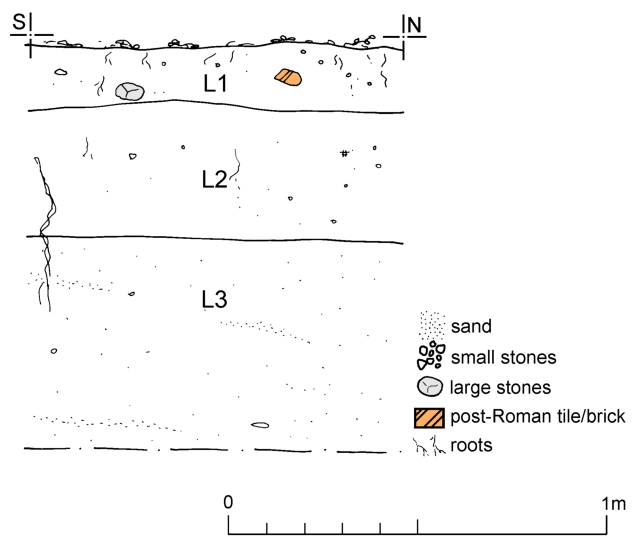


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8QY	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00318 22620 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/11f CHER ref: ECC4281 OASIS ref: colchest3-333293
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 26th-29th November 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.07ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2018.114	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC7099, MCC7580, MCC7581, MCC10055
Final report: CAT Report 1351	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of a two-storey side and a single-storey rear extension and associated groundworks. Although the site lies near a number of archaeologically-significant sites, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: December 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8QY.

NGR: TM 00318 22620 (centre)

Planning references: 171639

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Judy & Brian Tyler

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM:2018.114

CHER number: ECC4281

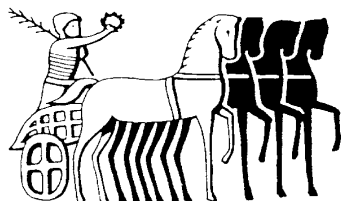
CAT project code: 2018/11f

OASIS project number: colchest3-333293

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 09/11/2018



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.6km south-southeast of main Colchester town centre at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8QY (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 00318 22620.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a new two-storey side and single-storey rear extension and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

In 1925 approximately 60m to the south of the site an inverted Early Bronze Age beaker and part of a ?Middle Bronze Age bucket urn was found (CHER MCC7099). The inversion of vessels during the Bronze Age is a common characteristic of cremation burial traditions. For example between 1989-1990 Essex Field Archaeology Unit excavated a Middle Bronze Age cemetery at Brightlingsea Quarry. There were forty-eight cremation burials recorded. Of the thirty-four covered by an urn, sixteen were upright and sixteen were inverted (Clarke and Lavender 2008,10). CAT found a similar ratio during excavation work at Birch Quarry in 2003 where seven of the sixteen burials were inverted (CAT Report 289).

Middlewick Ranges, 325m to the east is recorded by the Colchester Historic Environment Record as an area of archaeological potential. Cropmarks depicting linear features have been recorded through aerial photography (CHER MCC10055). These could suggest potential prehistoric features or evidence of old farming boundaries.

Approximately 360m to the west-northwest of the site lies the site of the former Monkwick Farm, a moated grange (complete with fish ponds) of St John's Abbey, Colchester (CHER MCC7580-1). After the Dissolution of 1547 it came into the possession of Sir Francis Jobson, who apparently rebuilt the house and enclosed a park there. The property was badly damaged during the Civil War in 1648, and then restored. Becoming increasingly dilapidated, it continued in existence as a farmhouse until its demolition in 1963, in preparation for the construction of a school (Monkwick Primary School). The fish ponds had been drained in 1920. CAT carried out watching briefs at Monkwick Infants School in April 1998 (CAT Report 1000) and in July 2000 but the only archaeology seen was one undated pit (CAT Report 91).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2017 (application No.171639) proposing a two-storey side and single-storey rear extensions.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Matthew Loughton (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 91 | 2000 | <i>Archaeological watching brief at Thomas Lord Audley School, Monkwick, Colchester: July 2000.</i> By H Brooks |
| CAT Report 289 | 2005 | <i>An archaeological excavation at Birch Pit northern extension, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex June-August 2003.</i> By B Holloway and P Spencer |
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| CBCAA | 2017 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, CO2 8QY.</i> By J Tipper |
| 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> |
| Clarke, C P and Lavender, N J | 2008 | <i>An Early Neolithic Ring-ditch and Middle Broze Age Cemetery: excavation and survey ant Brightlingsea Essex.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Report no. 126 |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

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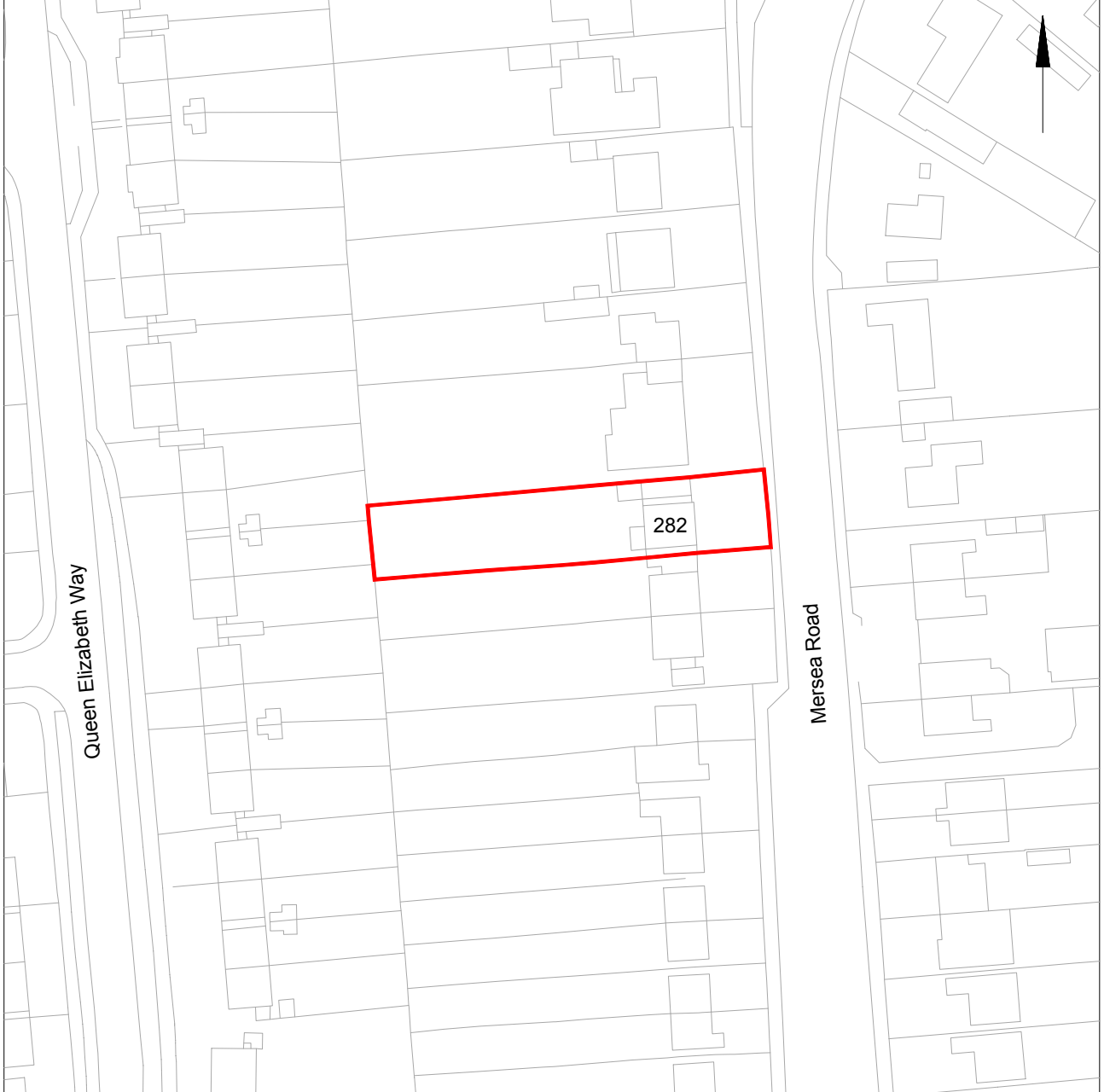
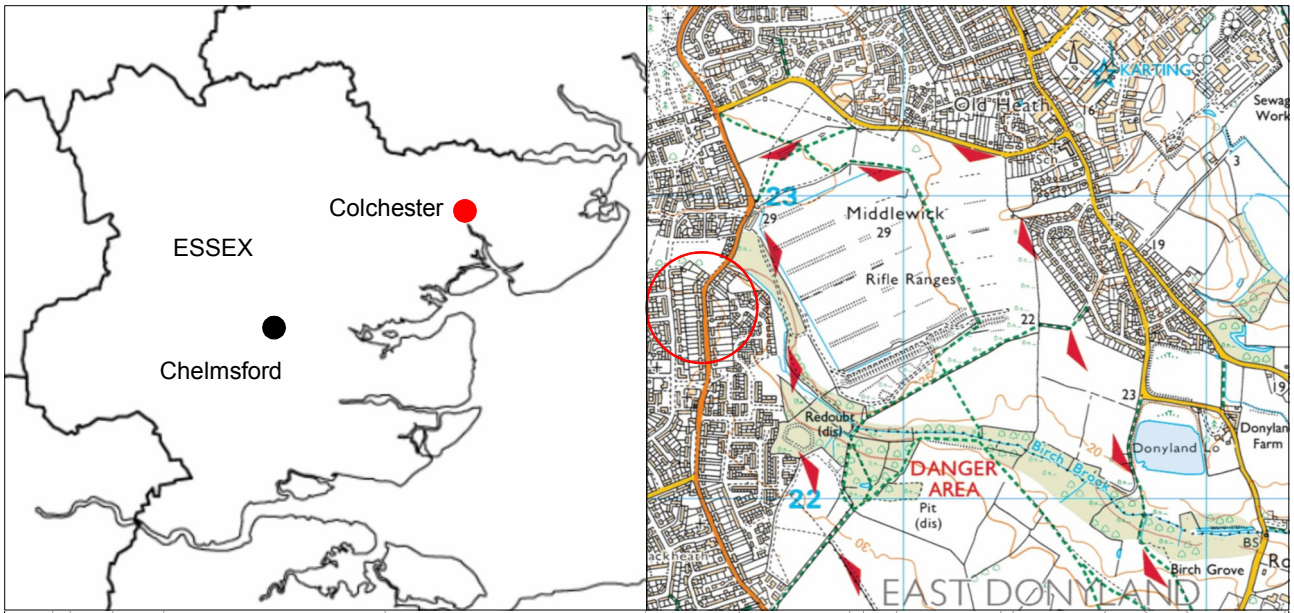


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-333293

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8QY: November 2018
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of a two-storey side and a single-storey rear extension and associated groundworks. Although the site lies near a number of archaeologically-significant sites, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 26-11-2018 End: 29-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2018/11f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171639 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.114 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4281 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 282 Mersea Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO2 8QY
Study area	0.07 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 00318 22620 51.865609374412 0.909817060091 51 51 56 N 000 54 35
E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator Emma Holloway
Project director/manager Chris Lister

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2018.114
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.114
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 2QY: November 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1351
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>
Entered by Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on 7 December 2018

OASIS:

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