

Archaeological excavation on land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4AH

March 2019



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway

on behalf of **Brad Davies, Mersea Homes**

NGR: TL 9732 3215 (centre)

Planning reference: 190045

CAT project ref.: 2019/03f

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2019.22

CHER ref: ECC4317

OASIS reference: colchest3-345479



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1407

May 2019

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1 Summary

An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out on land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex in advance of groundworks for the installation of a new electricity sub-station and Flogas tanks. Despite being located close to cropmarks and sites of medieval and post-medieval importance, there were no significant archaeological remains within the two small excavation areas (42 square metres and 0.88 square metres).

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and excavate on land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex which was carried out on 25th March 2019. The work was commissioned by Brad Davies of Mersea Homes in advance of groundworks for the installation of a new electricity sub-station and Flogas tanks, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Dr 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).

The archaeological work required was specified in a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation* written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2019) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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 excavation* (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 Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

Two archaeological desk-based assessments have recently been carried out on land to the immediate north of the development site in relation to the approved residential development. The first was *An archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Horkesley Park Heritage and Conservation Centre* (Orr, 2008) and the second *Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance* (Tindall, 2015). Both of these reports were then summarised by Howard Brooks (CAT Report 884) in *Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites*.

These reports, together with information recorded on the CHER, show that the development site lies within an area of archaeological significance. The site itself lies in the northern-most corner of a large field which contains the cropmarks of a ring-ditch and trackway (CHER MCC8663). To the north is All Saints Church (MCC3584) which dates from the 12th century and its associated churchyard (MCC10027). A possible deserted medieval (or earlier) village may be located underneath the cricket pitch (MCC7157), but there is no direct evidence for its existence. Post-medieval fishponds and an osier bed/pond are located nearby (MCC7209) and the area is surrounded by cropmarks of linear features and field boundaries to the west (MCC7231), a possible

rectilinear enclosure, linear features and pits to the east (MCC7127), a ring ditch and linear features to the north-north-west (MCC7228) and a possible former road, field boundaries and ring-ditches to the north-north-east (MCC4813 and MCC7225).

In 2018, CAT carried out an evaluation on the site of the approved residential development to the north of the current development site (CAT Report 1341). Two pits/tree-throws, four pits and twelve ditches were uncovered although none could be accurately dated as no finds were recovered. It is possible, however, that some of the ditches represented the remains of post-medieval field boundaries depicted on the tithe map of the area compiled during 1831-51.

4 Aim

The aim of this investigation was to excavate and record all archaeological horizons due to be destroyed during the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two small areas, 42 square metres (tanks) and 0.88 square metres (sub-station), were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision through modern ploughsoil (L1, c 0.45m thick) onto natural sand and gravels (L2).

A modern service trench, aligned northwest to southeast, crossed both excavation areas. There were no significant archaeological remains.



Photograph 1 Site shot of the excavation area for the Flogas tanks, looking west



Photograph 2 Site shot of the excavation area for electricity sub-station, looking southwest

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located close to cropmarks and sites of medieval and post-medieval importance, there were no significant archaeological remains within the two small excavation areas.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Brad Davies and Mersea Homes for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway. 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>

CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological</i>

		<i>excavation on land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, CO6 4AH</i>
CAT Report 884	2015	<i>Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites</i>
CAT Report 1341	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation at the former Horkesley Green Nursery, London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, Essex, CO6 4BD: August-November 2018</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Land off London Road, Great Horkesley</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
CifA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CifA	2014d	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Orr, K	2008	<i>An archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Horkesley Park Heritage and Conservation Centre</i>
Tindall, A	2015	<i>Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1407)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1407)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics files

Survey data

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: 2019.22.

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Distribution list

Brad Davies, Mersea Homes

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 7.5.2019

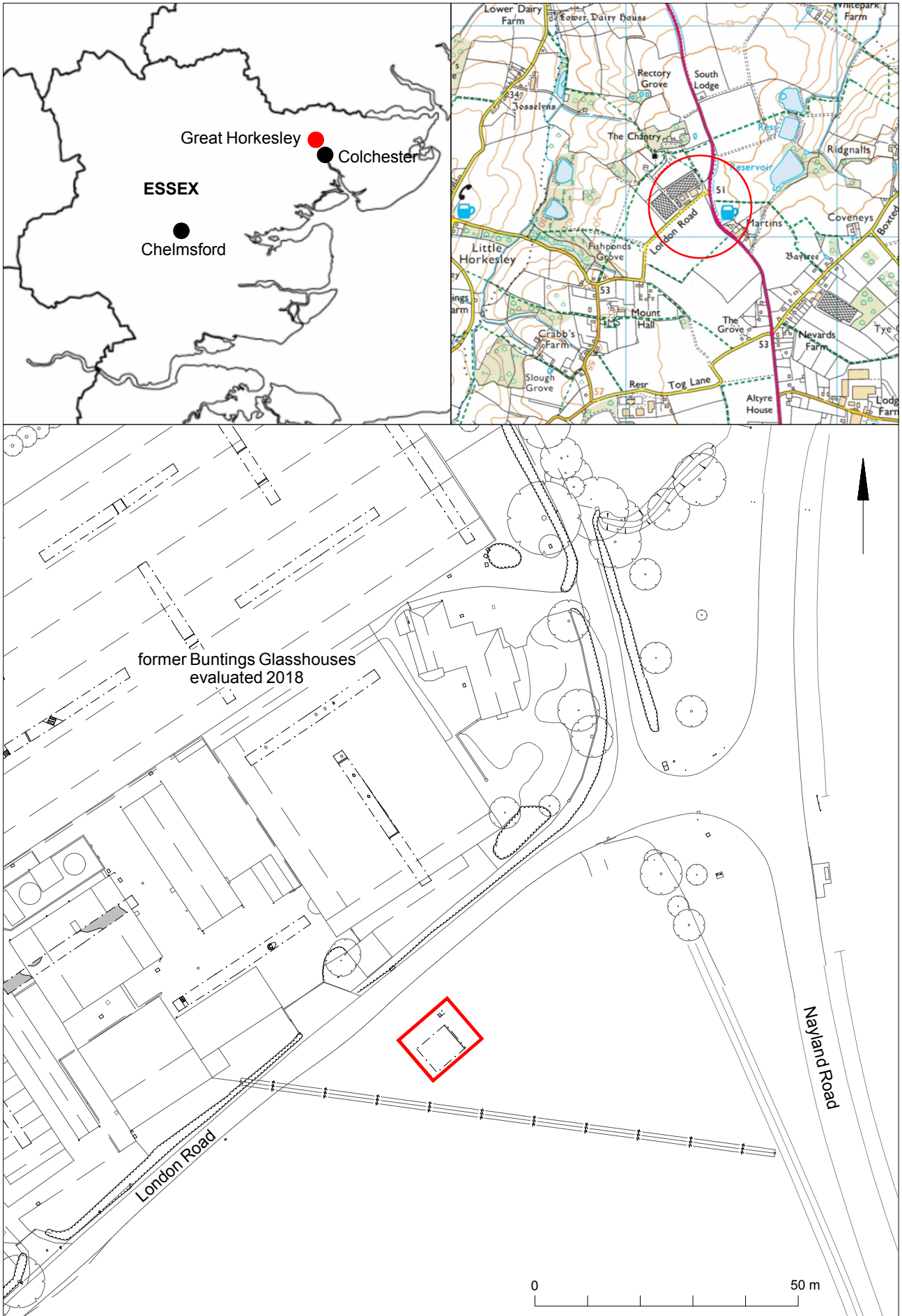


Fig 1 Site location

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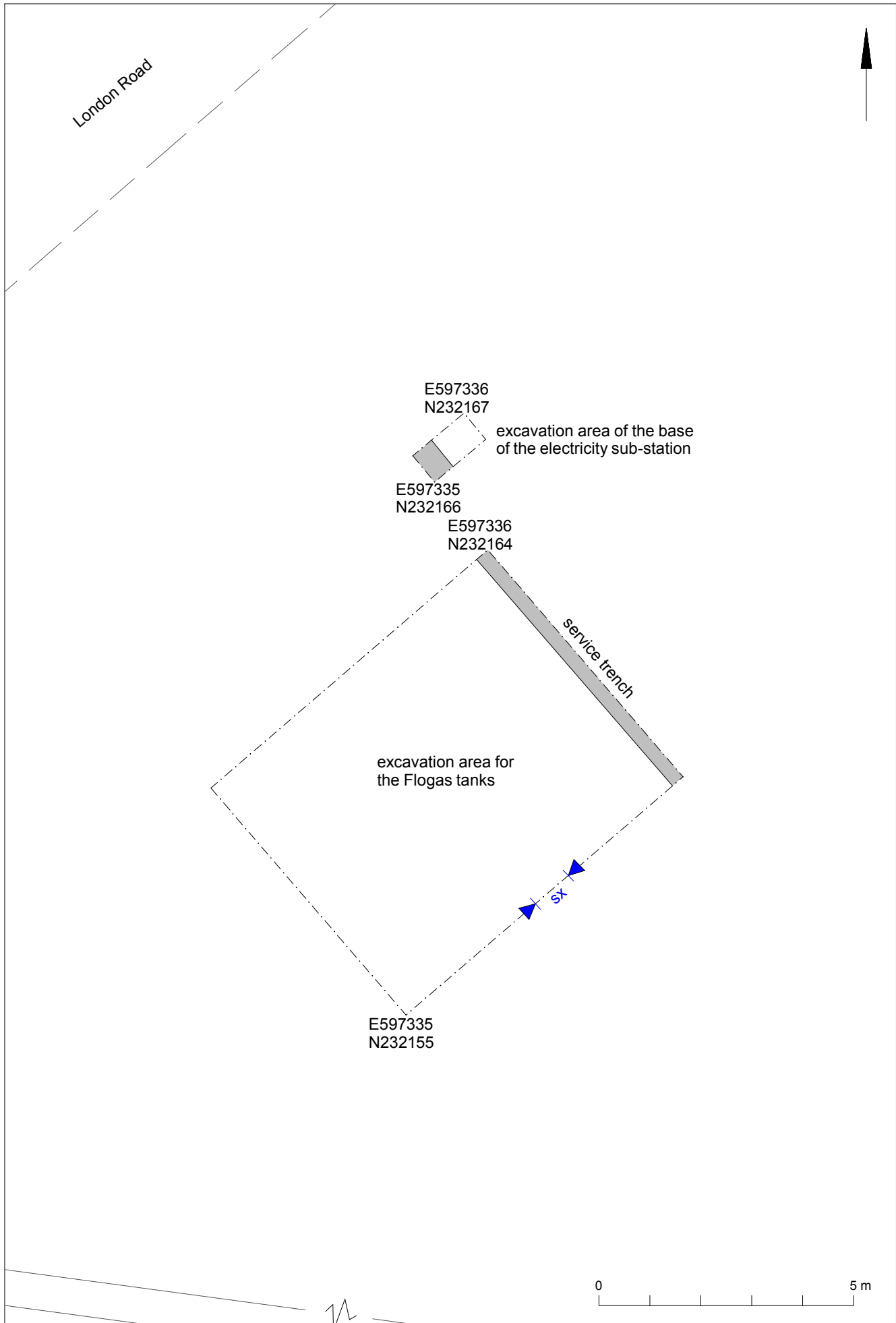


Fig 2 Results

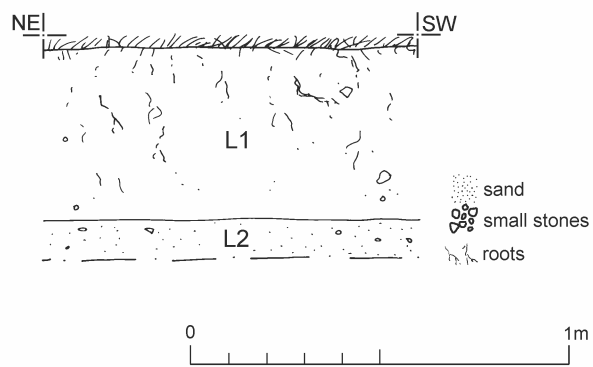


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4AH	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9732 3215 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2019/03f CHER ref: ECC4317 OASIS ref: colchest3-345479
Type of work: Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 25th March 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.012ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.22	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3584, MCC4813, MCC7127, MCC7157, MCC7209, MCC7225, MCC7228, MCC7231, MCC8663, MCC10027
Final report: CAT Report 1407	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out on land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex in advance of groundworks for the installation of a new electricity sub-station and Flogas tanks. Despite being located close to cropmarks and sites of medieval and post-medieval importance, there were no significant archaeological remains within the two small excavation areas (42 square metres and 0.88 square metres).	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: May 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation on land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, CO6 4AH

NGR: TL 9732 3215 (centre)

Planning reference: 190045

Client: Brad Davies, Mersea Homes

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER event number: [tbc](#)

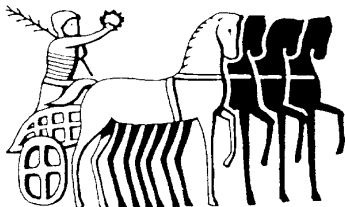
CAT project code: 2019/03f

OASIS project id: colchest3-345479

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 12.3.2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 6km NNW of Colchester on land off London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, CO6 4BD (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9732 3215.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises services related to the approved residential development (CBC Ref: 160906) and relocation of overhead cables to below ground.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Essex Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

Two archaeological desk-based assessments have recently been carried out on land to the immediate north of the development site in relation to the approved residential development. The first was *An archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Horkesley Park Heritage and Conservation Centre* (Orr, 2008) and the second *Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance* (Tindall, 2015). Both of these reports were then summarised by Howard Brooks (CAT Report 884) in *Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites*.

These reports, together with information recorded on the CHER, show that the development site lies within an area of archaeological significance. The site itself lies in the northern-most corner of a large field which contains the cropmarks of a ring-ditch and trackway (CHER MCC8663). To the north is All Saints Church (MCC3584) which dates from the 12th century and its associated churchyard (MCC10027). A possible deserted medieval (or earlier) village may be located underneath the cricket pitch (MCC7157), but there is no direct evidence for its existence. Post-medieval fishponds and an osier bed/pond are located nearby (MCC7209) and the area is surrounded by cropmarks of linear features and field boundaries to the west (MCC7231), a possible rectilinear enclosure, linear features and pits to the east (MCC7127), a ring ditch and linear features to the north-north-west (MCC7228) and a possible former road, field boundaries and ring-ditches to the north-north-east (MCC4813 and MCC7225).

In 2018, CAT carried out an evaluation on the site of the approved residential development to the north of the current development site (CAT Report 1341). Two pits/tree-throws, four pits and twelve ditches were uncovered although none could be accurately dated as no finds were recovered. It is possible, however, that some of the ditches represented the remains of post-medieval field boundaries depicted on the tithe map of the area compiled during 1831-51.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2019 (application No.190045) for proposed construction of services related to the approved residential development (CBC Ref: 160906) and relocation of overhead cables to below ground.

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

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for excavation to be carried out in advance of the new development. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (2019).

Specifically, a controlled strip, map and record excavation will be carried out in advance of the new development within the area of the new Flogas tanks and electricity substation, as well as continuous archaeological monitoring of all other groundworks relating to the planning consent.

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief, and this WSI, may be 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* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- 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 CBCAA (2019)

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 supervisor plus as many archaeologists as required.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

Excavation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. 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 will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

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. CAT staff will process samples (unless of a complex nature) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

Provision will be included (where necessary) for column or core samples to be taken, for the assessment and/or full analysis of those samples, and for absolute dating of the sequence.

Provision will also be made (where necessary) for the identification and absolute dating of suitable deposits of charred remains. Should VF/LG make a recommendation that suitable samples not datable by other means (ie associated finds) be submitted for absolute dating, then these samples will be sent to the SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Glasgow University for analysis.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ 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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for absolute dating of appropriate finds/deposits.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- 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.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum 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

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| CAT Report 884 | 2015 | <i>Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites</i> |
| CAT Report 1341 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at the former Horkesley Green Nursery, London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, Essex, CO6 4BD: August-November 2018</i> |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Land off London Road, Great Horkesley</i> |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
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| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| 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> |
| Orr, K | 2008 | <i>An archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Horkesley Park Heritage and Conservation Centre</i> |
| Tindall, A | 2015 | <i>Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance</i> |

L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

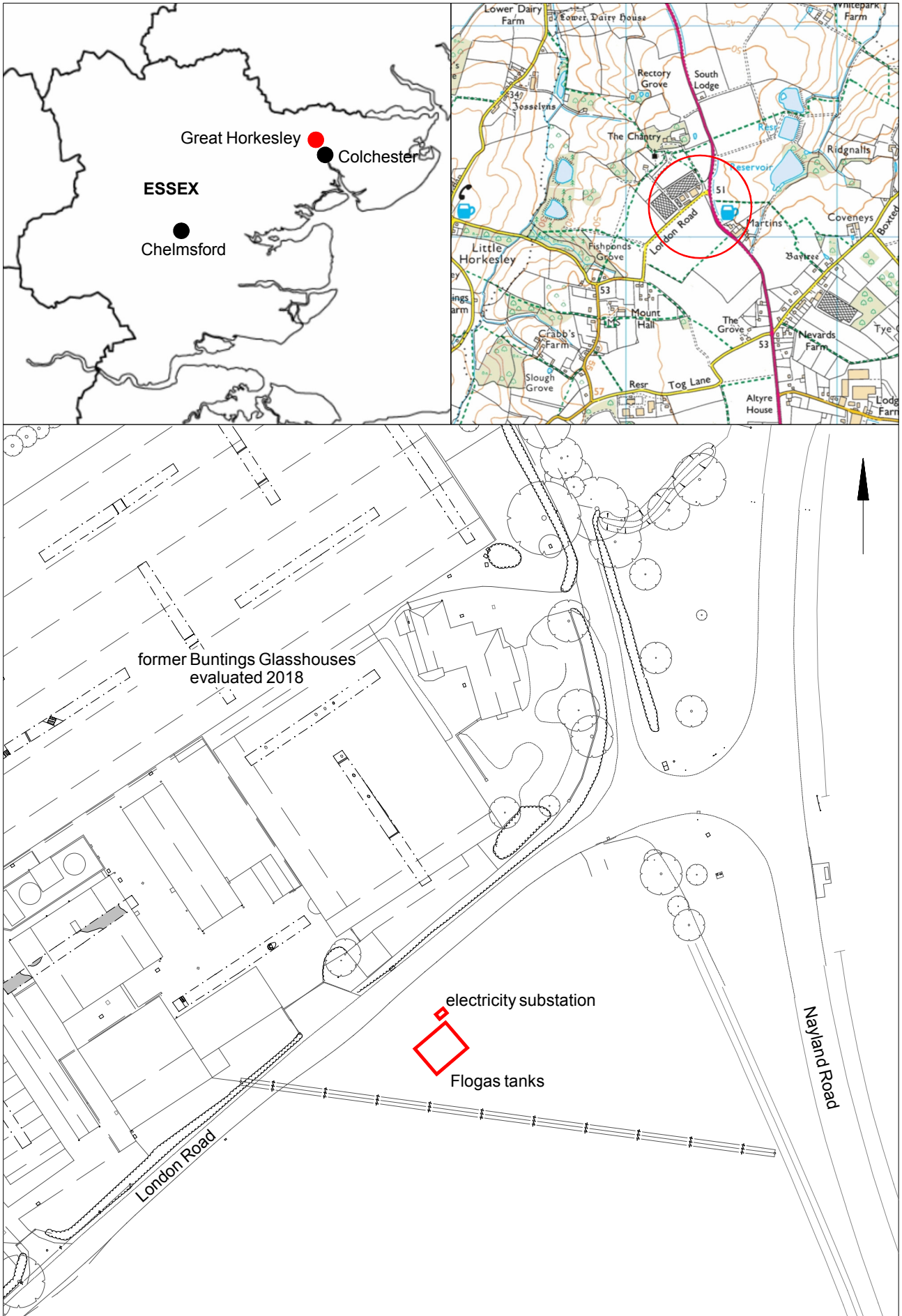


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-345479

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at land off London Road, Great Horkeley, Essex, CO6 4AH
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out on land off London Road, Great Horkeley, Essex in advance of groundworks for the installation of a new electricity sub-station and Flogas tanks. Despite being located close to cropmarks and sites of medieval and post-medieval importance, there were no significant archaeological remains within the two small excavation areas (42 square metres and 0.88 square metres).
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2019 End: 25-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/03f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	190045 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4317 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.22 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Part Excavation""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER GREAT HORKELEY land off London Road
Postcode	CO6 4AH
Study area	0.01 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9732 3215 51.952267139256 0.87178555311 51 57 08 N 000 52 18 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.22
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2019.22
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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