

Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8DX

September 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Chris Lister, Mark Baister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Sarah Carter

commissioned by Dean Cave (C&K Developments Ltd)

NGR: TM 01466 13169 (centre)

Planning ref.: 190538

CAT project ref.: 19/09j

ECC code: ECC4381

OASIS ref.: colchest3-367424



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1482

October 2019

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex in advance of the construction of three detached single-storey dwellings with a new access road, fencing and landscaping. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern pit and a natural feature or treethrow were uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex which was carried out on 25th September 2019. The work was commissioned by Dean Cave of C&K Developments Ltd in advance of the construction of three detached single-storey dwellings with a new access road, fencing and landscaping and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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 evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (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 field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, MCC numbers accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. Four Late Iron Age cremation urns were discovered 755m to the southeast at 42 Fairhaven Avenue (CHER MCC8263) with a red hill documented on the beach near the end of Seaview Avenue (CHER MCC8873). Findings to the southwest, around the High Street, include a Roman stone wall (CHER MCC8837), a possible Roman wall (CHER MCC8860) and a Roman ditch (CHER MCC10065), with isolated finds consisting of Roman pottery, a bone pin and an iron knife (CHER ECC3540, **VCH** vol 3 p161) and pottery ranging in date from the Middle Iron Age to the post-medieval period (CHER MCC5727, MCC5729). A Roman mausoleum (CHER MCC8355, Scheduled Monument no. 1002195) is located in the garden of 20 Yorick Road (CAT Reports 255 & 330).

Approximately 850m to the southwest is West Mersea parish church (Church of St Peter and St Paul). The church is constructed of re-used Roman Kentish ragstone, and Roman and post-Roman brick. The earliest part of the structure, the lower part of the tower, appears to be 11th-century in date (CHER MCC8909 & MCC4666). The area around the churchyard has had a number of sightings of finds. Cromwell Mortimer recorded seeing a mosaic and Roman remains in 1730 (**VCH** vol 3 p158-9). In 1896 Henry Laver observed a

Roman wall (CHER MCC8858). CAT excavated three trial pits in 1991 prior to extensions to the church, and some residual Roman finds were recorded (91/7b, CAT Report 1000).

A medieval priory is thought to lie to the west of the church. While its exact location is uncertain, it was recorded to have been established in AD 1046 (CHER MCC8835). Within this area Roman pavement and tesserae have been noted on more than one occasion (CHER MCC8838, CHER MCC8858 & MCC8909). On the southern side of Coast Road, a well is thought to relate to the priory (CHER MCC9356).

Finds in the immediate vicinity of 8 Uplands Road include a Roman coin (CHER MCC8262) and pottery sherds ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the medieval period (CHER MCC5732). There is 15th-century timber-framed house to the east (CHER MCC4659, Grade II listed no. 1266484), the roundhouse of a former post windmill to the north (CHER MCC5516) and an early 20th-century water tower to the west (CHER MCC4862).

4 Aim

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Three trial-trenches, all 10m long by 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The trenches were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, 0.1-0.13m thick, soft friable, dry, dark grey sandy-silt), and subsoil (L2, c 0.09-0.29m thick, friable/firm dry medium grey/black sandy-silt with 2% stones) onto natural (L3, hard dry light yellow/orange sand with 50% gravel).

There were no archaeological features in T1 or T2.

Trench 3 (T3): 10m long by 1.8m wide

Modern pit F1 was 0.61m wide and 0.26m deep.

Natural feature or treethrow F2 was excavated.



Photograph 1 T3 trench shot – looking north

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Pit F1 (3) produced three sherds (3 gr) of 19th/20th century Staffordshire-type white earthenware pottery decorated with a blue transfer-printed willow pattern design (fabric 48D).

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern pit and a natural feature were uncovered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Dean Cave and C&K Developments Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with S Carter. Figures are by C Lister, M Baister and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council 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 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 255 | 2004 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 20 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Essex: November 2003</i> , by B Holloway |
| CAT Report 330 | 2005 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 20 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Essex: July 2005</i> , by B Holloway |
| CAT Report 1000 | forth-coming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> , by H Brooks |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation at Land adjacent, 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, CO5 8DX</i> , by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> , by S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 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 | 2019 | <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
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1482)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1482)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic 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.

Distribution list:

Dean Cave (C&K Developments)
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

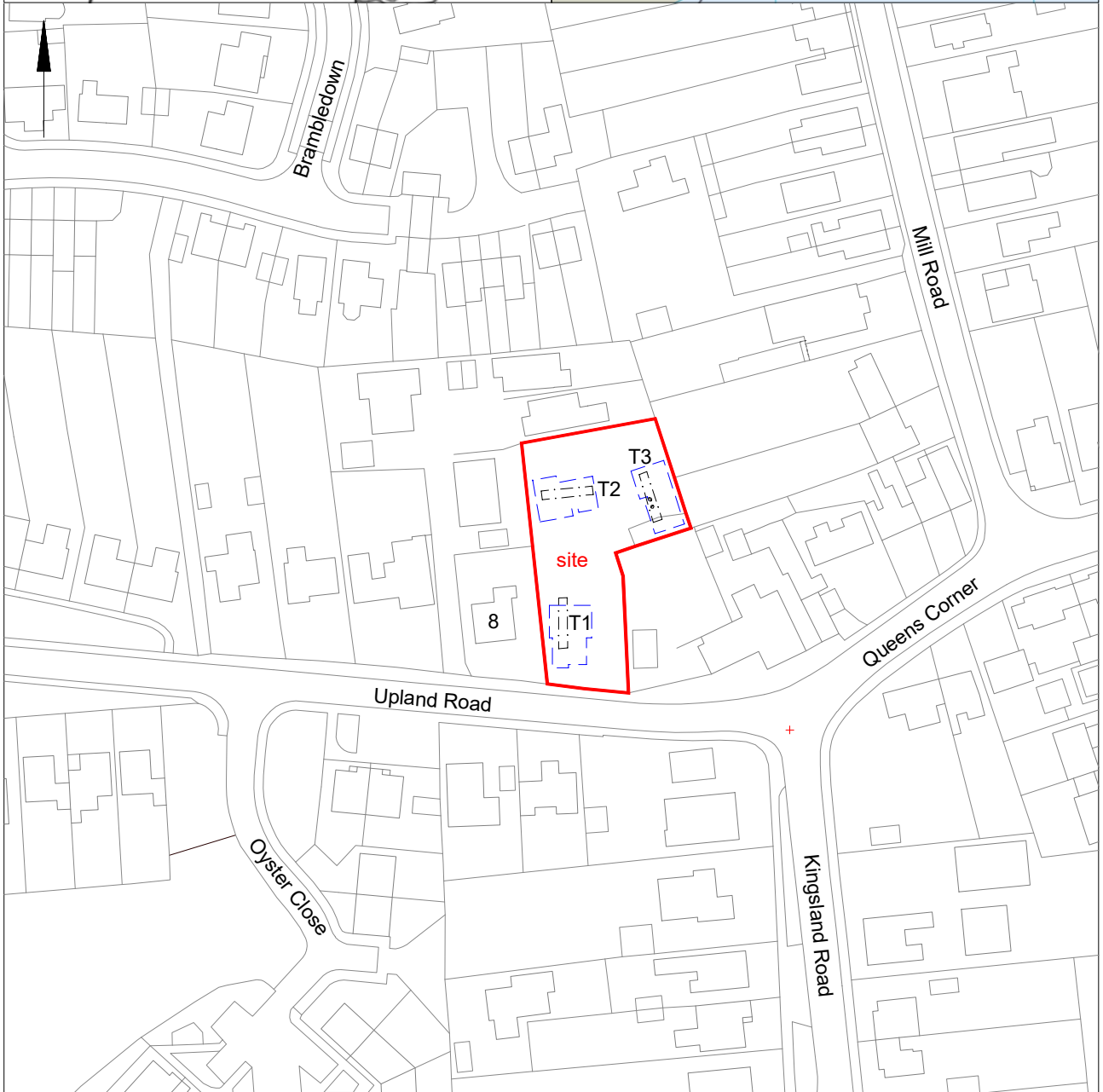
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 03.10.2019



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Fig 1 Site location and trench locations in relation to proposed development (indicated by the dashed blue lines).



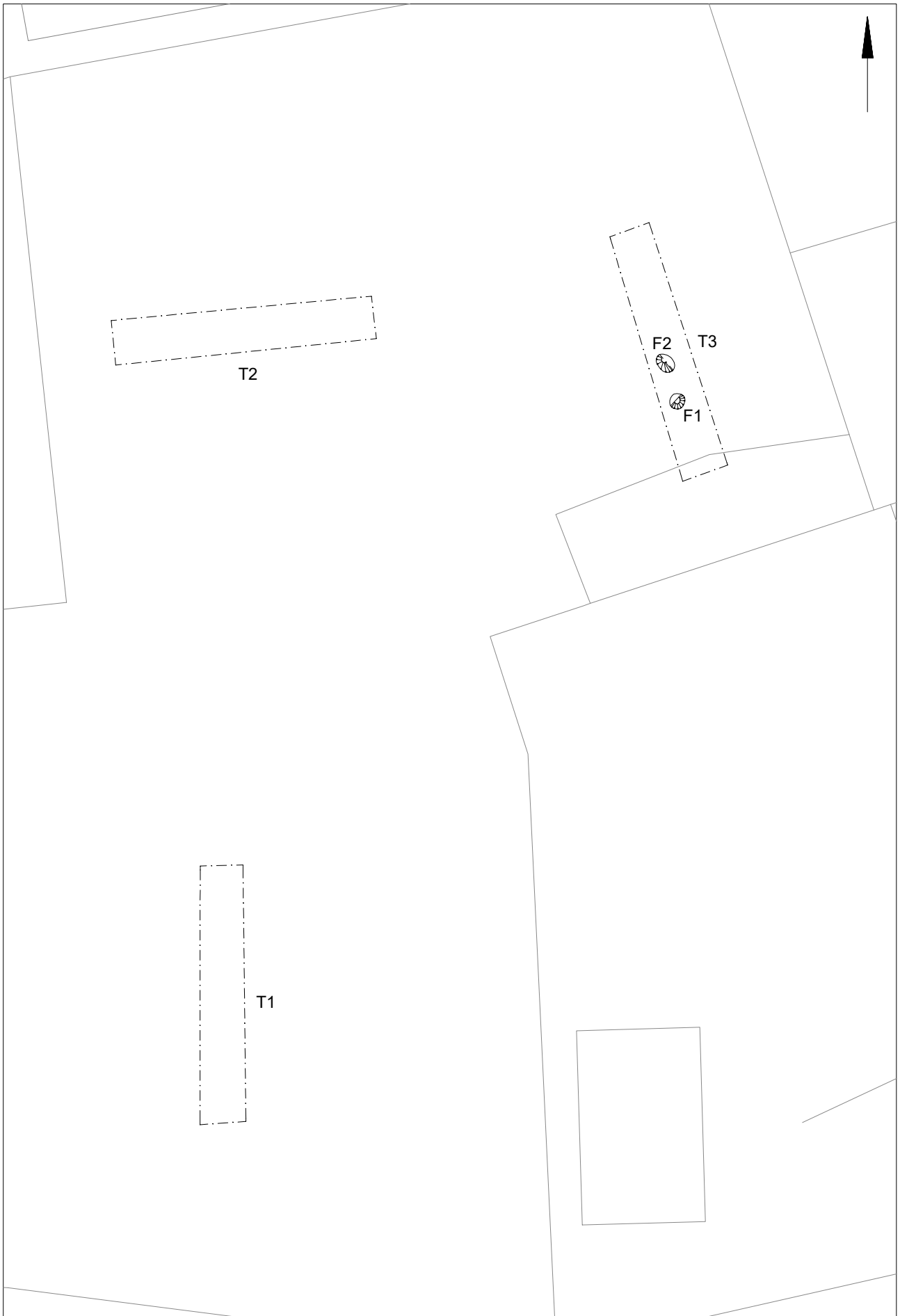


Fig 2 Detailed evaluation results.

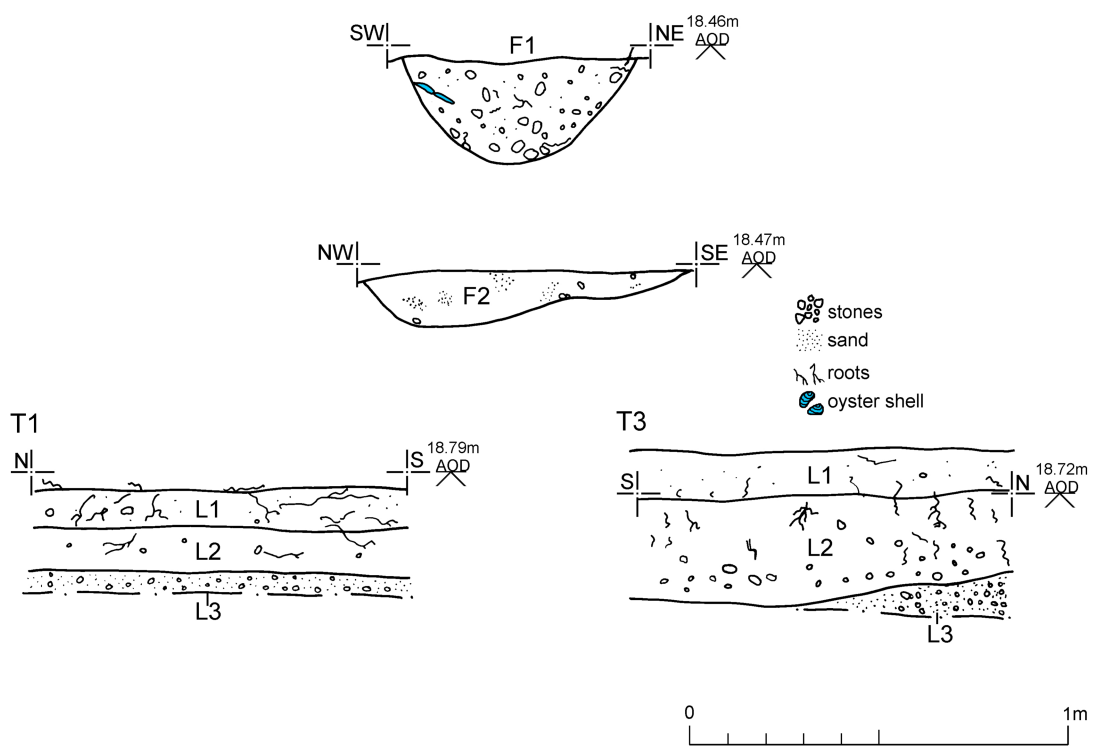


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8DX	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 01466 13169 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/09j CHER ref: ECC4381 OASIS ref: colchest3-367424
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 25th September 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.11ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER ECC3540; CHER MCC4659, MCC4666, MCC4862, MCC5516, MCC5727, MCC5732, MCC5729, MCC8262, MCC8263, MCC8355, MCC8835, MCC8837, MCC8838, MCC8858, MCC8860, MCC8873, MCC8909, MCC9356, MCC10065
Final report: CAT Report 1482	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex in advance of the construction of three detached single-storey dwellings with a new access road, fencing and landscaping. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern pit and a natural feature or treethrow were uncovered.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: October 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8DX

NGR: TM 01466 13169 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning reference: 190538

Commissioned by: Dean Cave, C&K Developments Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER project code: [tbc](#)

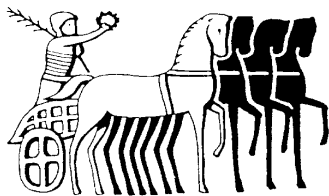
CAT project code: 2019/09j

Oasis project ID: colchest3-367424

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 18.9.2019



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 is located on land adjacent to 8 Upland Avenue, Wester Mersea, Essex, close to the junctions of Upland Road, Queens Corner and Kingsland Road (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 01466 13169.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of three detached single-storey dwellings with new access road, fencing and landscaping.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, MCC numbers accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. Four Late Iron Age cremation urns were discovered 755m to the southeast at 42 Fairhaven Avenue (CHER MCC8263) with a Red Hill documented on the beach near the end of Seaview Avenue (CHER MCC8873). Findings to the southwest, around the High Street, include a Roman stone wall set in *opus signinum* (CHER MCC8837), a possible Roman wall (CHER MCC8860) and a Roman ditch (CHER MCC10065), with isolated finds consisting of Roman pottery, a bone pin and an iron knife (CHER ECC3540, **VCH** vol 3 p161) and pottery ranging in date from the Middle Iron Age to the post-medieval period (CHER MCC5727, MCC5729). A Roman mausoleum (CHER MCC8355, Scheduled Monument no. 1002195) is located in the garden of 20 Yorick Road (CAT Reports 255 & 330).

Approximately 850m to the southwest is West Mersea parish church (Church of St Peter and St Paul). The church is constructed of re-used Roman Kentish ragstone walls with Roman, and later brick. The earliest evidence (the lower part of the tower) appears to be 11th-century in date (CHER MCC8909 & MCC4666). The area around the churchyard has had a number of sightings of finds. Cromwell Mortimer recorded seeing a mosaic and Roman remains in 1730 (**VCH** vol 3 p158-9). In 1896 Henry Laver observed a Roman wall (CHER MCC8858). CAT excavated three trial pits in 1991 prior to extensions to the church. Only some residual Roman finds were recorded (91/7b, CAT Report 1000).

West of the church is thought to be the location of a medieval priory. Although the exact location is uncertain, it was recorded to have been established in AD 1046 (CHER MCC8835). Within this area Roman pavement and tesserae have been noted on more than one occasion (CHER MCC8838, CHER MCC8858 & MCC8909). On the southern side of Coast Road a well is thought to relate to the priory (CHER MCC9356).

Finds in the immediate vicinity of 8 Uplands Road include a Roman coin (CHER MCC8262) and pottery sherds ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the medieval period (CHER MCC5732). There is 15th-century timber-framed house to the east (CHER MCC4659, Grade II listed no. 1266484), the roundhouse of a former post windmill to the north (CHER MCC5516) and an early 20th-century water tower to the west (CHER MCC4862).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2019 (application No. 190538) for the *construction of 2 no detached single storey dwellings with new access road, fencing, landscaping*.

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 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically three trial-trenches will be excavated, each located within the footprint of one of the new dwellings. Each trench will measure 10m long by 1.8m wide, although the trenches may need to be widened in localised areas to facilitate the excavation of deep archaeological features (if encountered)

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. To:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 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 CHER. 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. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Evaluation 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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. 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 will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible.

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

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 micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

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

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. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG 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

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

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. 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 the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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 scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon) if suitable deposits are identified. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

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* (HE 2015b).

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 groundworks. At least two corners of which 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.

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. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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

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| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 255 | 2004 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 20 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Essex: November 2003</i> . By B Holloway |

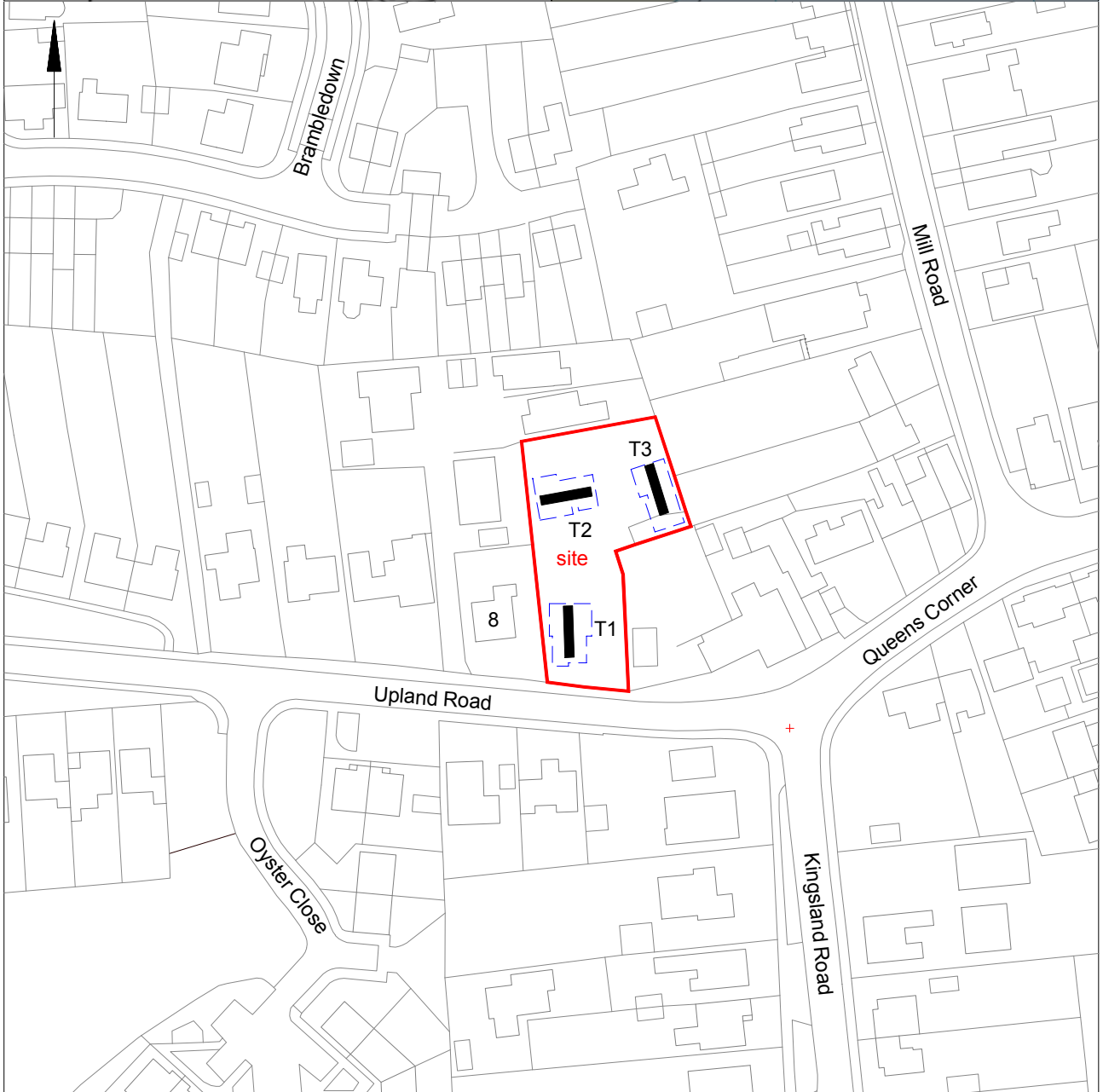
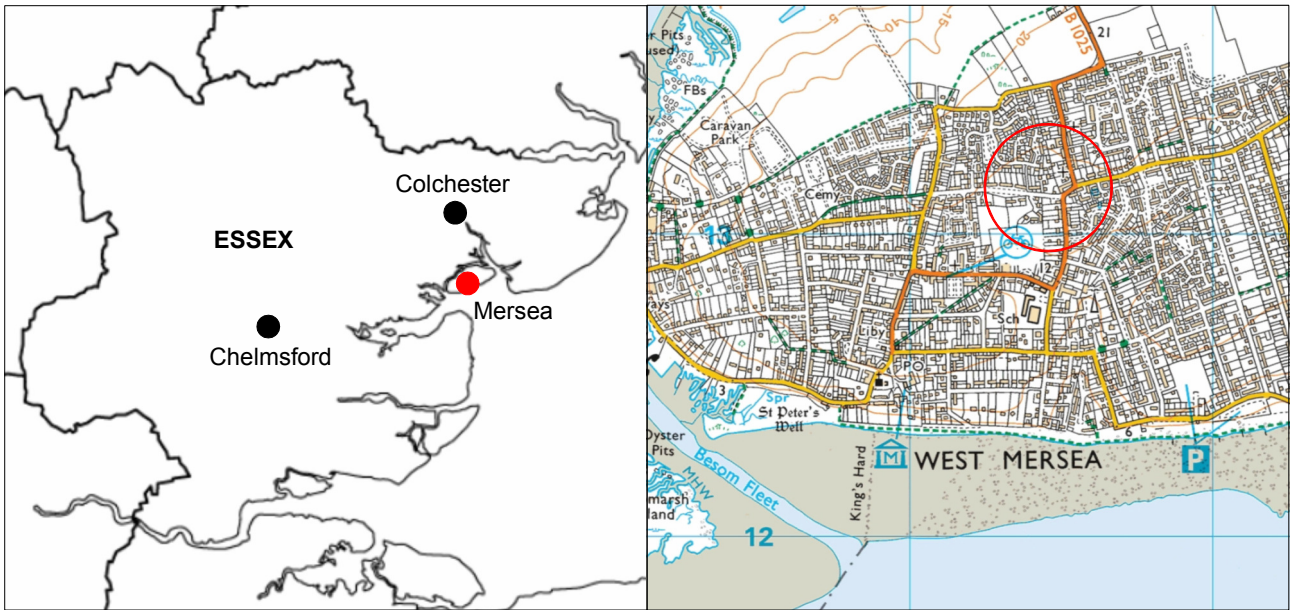
CAT Report 330	2005	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 20 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Essex: July 2005.</i> By B Holloway
CAT Report 1000	forth-coming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997).</i> By H Brooks
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation at Land adjacent, 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, CO5 8DX,</i> by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</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).
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MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

L Pooley



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

tel: 01206 501785
 email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (indicated by the dashed blue lines).



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OASIS ID: colchest3-367424

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 8 Uplands Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8DX
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex in advance of the construction of three detached single-storey dwellings with a new access road, fencing and landscaping. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern pit and a natural feature or treethrow were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 25-09-2019 End: 25-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/09j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	190538 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4381 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-367424 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE/TREETHROW None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WEST MERSEA land adjacent to 8 Uplands Road
Postcode	CO5 8DX
Study area	0.11 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 01466 13169 51.78032205069 0.920970650523 51 46 49 N 000 55 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.16m Max: 18.55m

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	ECC4381
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4381
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 8 Upland Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8DX: September 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1482
Date	2019

Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
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Entered on	4 October 2019

OASIS:

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