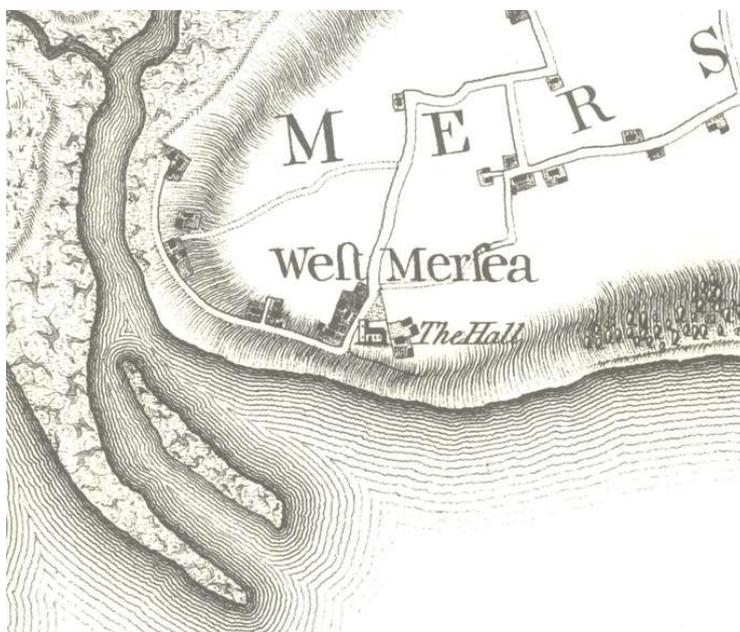


Archaeological monitoring at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ

April-May 2021



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Sarah Veasey and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

commissioned by Brett Lord

NGR: TM 0069 1262 (centre)

CAT project ref.: 20/03c

CHER ref: ECC4521

OASIS reference: colchest3-388075



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1663

June 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was due to be carried out at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex during groundworks for a new garage. The development site lies to the west of the medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul, near to the purported location of a now-demolished Benedictine priory and in an area of known Roman occupation. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, which was carried out during 27th April to 4th May 2021. The work was commissioned by Brett Lord, was due to occur during groundworks for a new garage, rear extension and new property boundary, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), 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 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 briefs* (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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The CHER shows that the development site lies to the west of the medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul (MCC8909; NHLE no. 1225167) built with ragstone walls containing Roman and later brick. It is thought that a small medieval Benedictine priory existed to the west of the church and within the area of this development (MCC8835), but little is known about it. Brick rubbish and burnt tile was seen by PG Laver in the area by 1906 (MCC8836) and Roman pavements, tesserae, walls and pottery have also been found around the church (MCC8839, MCC8858).

Groundworks near to the development site at 16 Church Road (Hallybone 2006), Yew Tree House (18th-century listed building, NHLE no. 1266512) (CAR 6; microfiche 6/1992/1030, site code 1/84C), the Blackwater Hotel (CAT Report 223; MCC5391), 20 St Peter's Road (CAT Report 1038; ECC3879) and 22 St Peter's Road (CAT Report 1266; ECC4087) did not reveal any significant archaeological horizons. However, a inhumation recorded on Church Road (MCC8089) may be associated with the priory.

The first phase of works undertaken at 24 St Peter's Road in 2017, comprising monitoring of foundations for a small extension, revealed nothing of archaeological significance (CAT Report 1100; ECC3957)

4 Aim

Archaeological intervention was undertaken to record the archaeological deposits exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

5.1 Garage

A CAT archaeologist supervised the excavation of foundation trenching for a replacement garage to the rear of the property. The trenching was 34.2m long, 0.65m wide and 0.9m deep. The eastern part of the foundation trenching was new, while to the west the foundations of the old garage were pulled out and re-excavated.

The eastern section of foundation trenching was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.22-0.23m thick, medium/dark grey/brown silty-sand with frequent stones and CBM pieces) and a modern landscaping layer (L2, c 0.13-0.14m thick, light grey/orange silty-sand with frequent stones) onto natural (L3, medium orange clayey-sand, encountered at depth of 0.36-0.37m below current ground level [bcgl]). The central and western parts of the foundation trenching were excavated through L1 (c 0.15-0.19m thick) and a layer of subsoil (L4, c 0.2-0.24m thick, medium orange/grey/brown silty-sand with rare stones) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.38-0.4m bcgl).

No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.



Photograph 1 Site shot showing foundation trenching for the new garage – looking west southwest

5.2 Rear extension

The foundation trenching for the rear extension was carried out without archaeological supervision. Foundation trenching totalling 11m in length, 0.65m in width and of an unknown depth were excavated. The ground within the footprint of the foundation trenching was then reduced by approximately 0.3m, seemingly through a layer of modern made ground.

The spoil was examined for finds but only modern building material was recovered.



Photograph 2 Rear extension – looking southwest

5.3 Replacement boundary

It had been intended that a new boundary wall would be constructed but it was subsequently decided to erect a fence instead and consequently this work was not monitored.

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains or material were encountered. This is in keeping with previous archaeological investigations at nos. 20, 22 and 24 St Peter's Road, which have also produced negative results.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Brett Lord for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed and carried out by C Lister. Figures were prepared by C Lister, S Veasey and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Dr Jess Tipper, Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2011 (2nd ed.)	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
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CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilberd School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 223	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at the Blackwater Hotel, Church Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex: March 2003</i>
CAT Report 1038	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 20 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ: November 2016</i>
CAT Report 1100	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ: April 2017</i>
CAT Report 1266	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 22 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ: November – December 2017</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 24 St. Peters Road, West Mersea, Colchester, CO5 8LJ</i> , by Dr J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</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 (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hallybone, C	2006	<i>Land to the rear of 16 Coast Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex: Archaeological monitoring and recording</i>
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

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
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 1663)

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1663)
Graphics
Site digital photos and log
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 the reference number ECC4445.

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Distribution list

Brett Lord

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



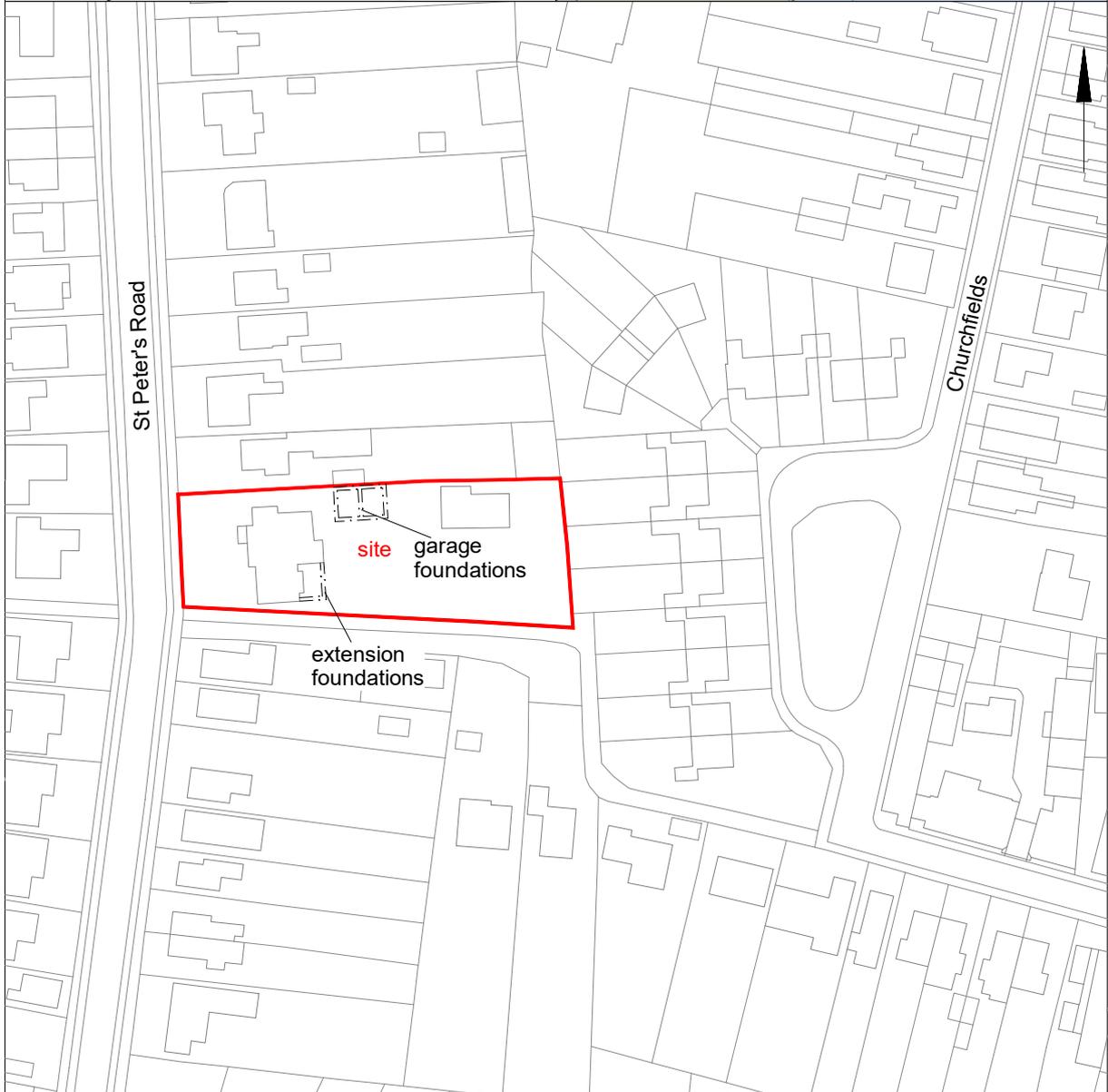
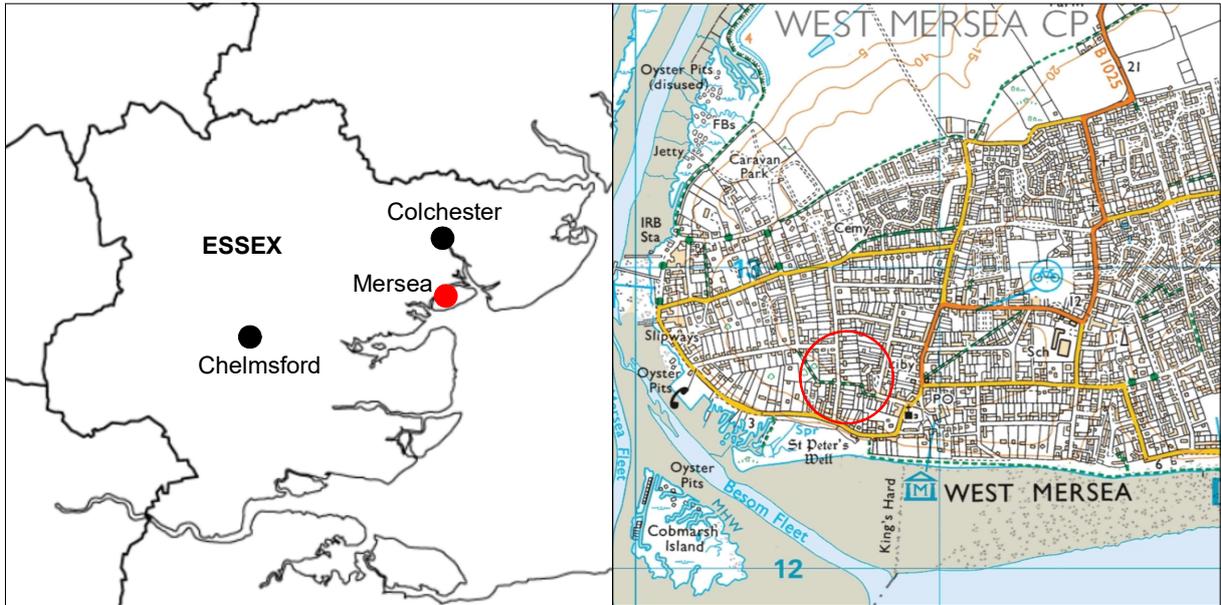
Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 14.06.2021



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Fig 1 Site location.



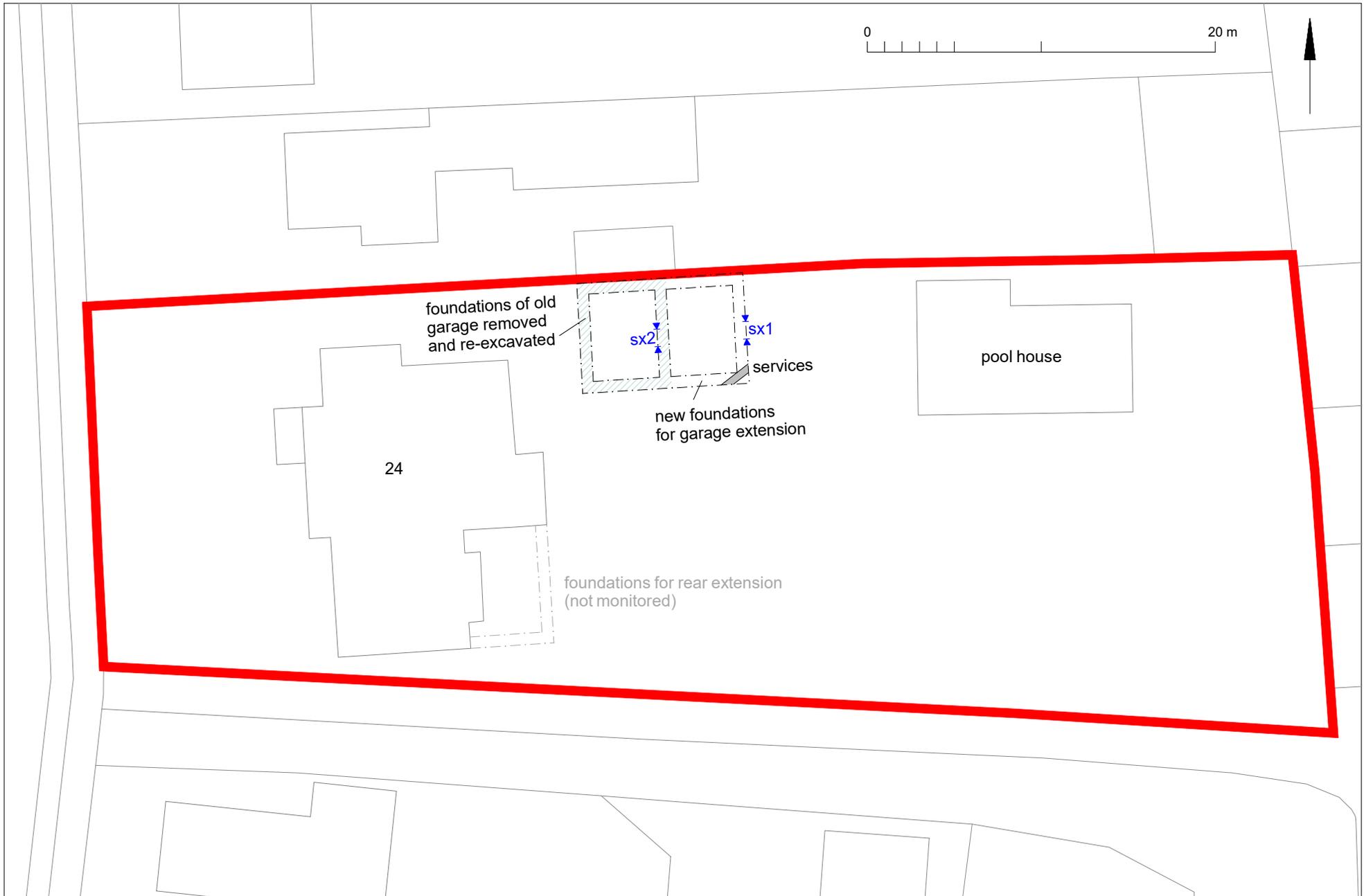


Fig 2 Results

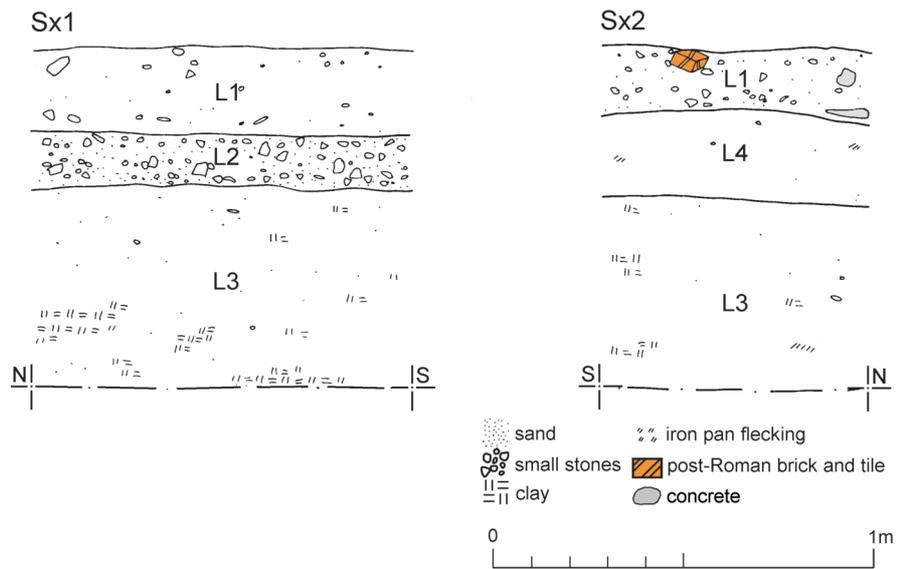


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Archaeological monitoring at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0069 1262 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 20/03c CHER ref: ECC4445 OASIS ref: colchest3-388075
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 27th April-4th May 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.16ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC5391, MCC8089, MCC8835, MCC8836, MCC8839, MCC8858, MCC8909; ECC3879, ECC3957, ECC4087
Final report: CAT Report 1663	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was due to be carried out at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex during groundworks for a new garage. The development site lies to the west of the medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul, near to the purported location of a now-demolished Benedictine priory and in an area of known Roman occupation. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: June 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex CO5 8LJ

NGR: TM 0069 1262 (centre)
Parish: Colchester

Planning reference: 192973 and 201588 (formerly 170589 and 192972)

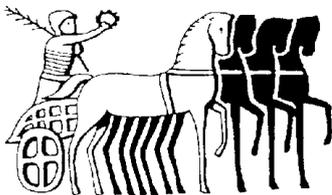
Commissioned by: Brett Lord
On behalf of: Brett Lord

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4445
CAT project code: 2020/03c
OASIS project number: colchest3-388075

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 09.03.2020
Revised on: 07.08.2020



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: cl@catuk.org

Site location and description

The development site is located at 24 St Peters Road, West Mersea, Colchester (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 0069 1262.

Proposed work

The proposed development is the second phase of archaeological investigation undertaken at the property arising from a planning condition imposed in 2017 (170589) for a rear extension (completed) and replacement garage (amended under planning application 192973). There is also a second application (201588) for a two storey rear extension and a new boundary wall.

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>)).

The CHER shows that the development site lies to the west of the medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul (MCC8909; NHLE no. 1225167) built with ragstone walls containing Roman and later brick. It is thought that a small medieval Benedictine priory existed to the west of the church and within the area of this development (MCC8835), but little is known about it. Brick rubbish and burnt tile was seen by PG Laver in the area by 1906 (MCC8836) and Roman pavements, tesserae, walls and pottery have also been found around the church (MCC8839, MCC8858).

Groundworks near to the development site at 16 Church Road (Hallybone 2006), Yew Tree House (18th century listed building, NHLE no. 1266512) (CAR 6; microfiche 6/1992/1030, site code 1/84C), the Blackwater Hotel (CAT Report 223, MCC5391), 20 St Peter's Road (CAT Report 1038, ECC3879) and 22 St Peter's Road (CAT Report 1266, ECC4087) did not reveal any significant archaeological horizons. However, a inhumation recorded on Church Road (MCC8089) may be associated with the priory.

The first phase of works undertaken at 24 St Peter's Road in 2017, comprising monitoring of foundations for a small extension, revealed nothing of archaeological significance (CAT Report 1100, ECC3957)

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2019 (application No. 192973, a revised version of application No. 170589 made in March 2107) proposing an extension and replacement roof with first floor to detached garage. A secondary application was made in July 2020 (application No. 201588, a resubmission of application No. 192972) proposing a two storey rear extension and a new front boundary wall.

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

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

The investigation 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.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

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 2016).

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. 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 CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Investigation 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. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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

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 the 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 do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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/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

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.

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

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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

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 the 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. 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:

animal and human bone: 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 if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). 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 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. 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.

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

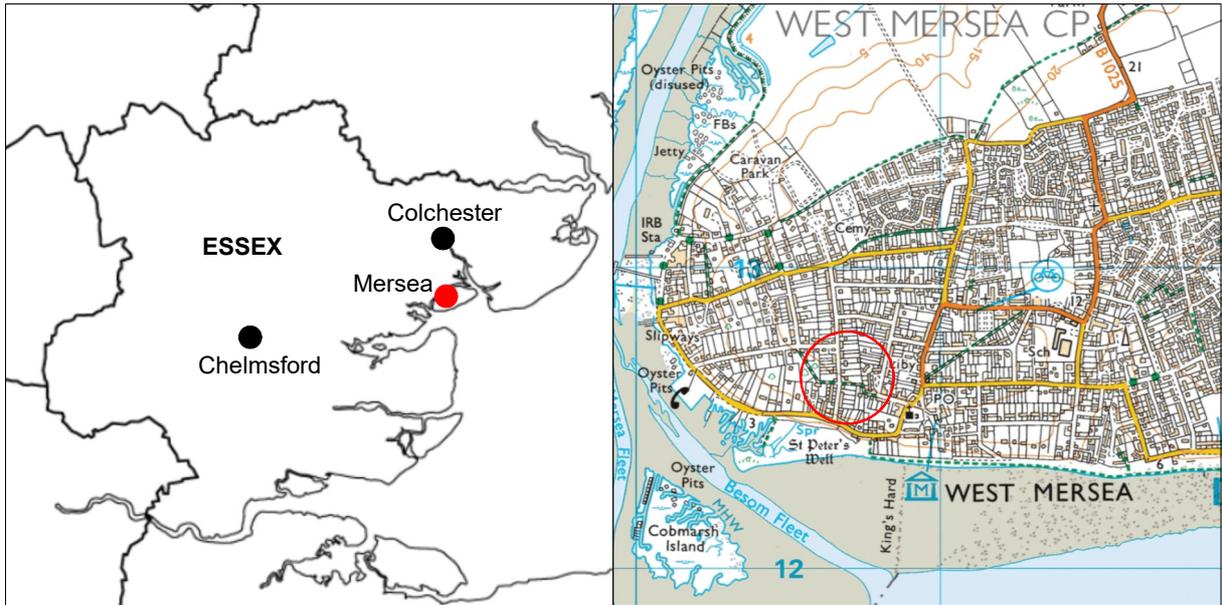
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 223 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at the Blackwater Hotel, Church Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex: March 2003</i> |
| CAT Report 1038 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 20 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ: November 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1100 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ: April 2017</i>
<i>Archaeological monitoring at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ: April 2017</i> |
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C Lister



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: cl@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-388075

Project details

Project name	Archaeological investigations (Phase 2) at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex CO5 8LJ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was due to be carried out at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex during groundworks for a new garage. The development site lies to the west of the medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul, near to the purported location of a now-demolished Benedictine priory and in an area of known Roman occupation. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 27-04-2021 End: 04-05-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	20/03c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4445 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-388075 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WEST MERSEA 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea
Postcode	CO5 8LJ
Study area	0.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0069 1262 51.775671978233 0.909418046452 51 46 32 N 000 54 33 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Megan Seehra
Type of	Developer

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4445
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4445
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 24 St Peter's Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8LJ: April-May 2021
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