

Archaeological evaluation at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7RJ

August 2016



by Laura Pooley
with contributions by Stephen Benfield
figures by Chris Lister and Alec Wade

fieldwork by Chris Lister, Stephen Benfield and Emma Holloway

**Commissioned by Robert Pomeroy
on behalf of Oak Home Developments Ltd**

NGR: TM 0010 2385 (centre)
Planning reference: 160071
CAT project ref.: 16/08a
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.83
UAD ref: ECC3868
OASIS reference: colchest3-259055



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CAT Report 994
September 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of twenty-seven new dwellings. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. The construction and subsequent demolition of the former chapel of rest and associated workshops (East of England Co-operative Society funeral parlour) appears to have caused significant disturbance to original ground levels and may have destroyed any archaeological horizons previously present on the site.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 8th-9th August 2016. The work was commissioned by Robert Pomeroy, on behalf of Oak Home Developments Ltd, in advance of the construction of twenty-seven new dwellings with access and parking provision, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, 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 2016).

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 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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) (previously known as Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The Colchester HER shows that the development site is located approximately 300m to the west of Bourne Mill, a Grade I listed building (NHLE no. 1123673) and scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1002188). As it stands today, Bourne Mill is a late Elizabethan building constructed by the Lucas family in 1591, probably as a fishing lodge. By the 17th century it had become a cloth mill and in the mid 19th century was converted to a corn mill. However, this 16th-century building is believed to be located on the site of an earlier mill first recorded c 1240 which belonged to St John's abbey from 1311 until the Dissolution. It probably worked as a corn mill throughout the Middle Ages. Bourne Mill lies close to the northern end of a large artificial embankment which was built to create the pond to the west.

Immediately east of the development site, on what is the current extent of Bourne Court, was a WWII spigot mortar position (EHER 20613).

To the south, within Colchester cemetery, finds include prehistoric worked flint (EHER 2399) and Late Iron Age pot scatters (EHER 12628).

In addition, this location is topographically favourable for early occupation of all periods as it is at the head of a minor tributary of the River Colne.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

Seven trial-trenches were machine dug under archaeological supervision. The trenches were positioned to sample all parts of the site but, due to on-site conditions, the size and location of some of the trenches was altered from the scheme presented in the WSI. The trenching totalled 154m linear (by 1.8m wide) or 277m².

Trench 1 (T1) – 28m long

Trench T1 was excavated through modern make-up (L1, c 400mm thick, consisting of hardcore on top of grass, which was on top of hoggin) sealing buried topsoil (L2, c 250mm thick). Beneath L2 was another layer of modern make-up (L3, c 110mm thick) sealing a layer of thick mottled mid-brown clayey silt (L4) containing peg-tile, brick and Roman ceramic building material. This was possibly part of the old river bed. Layer L4 was cut by a modern land drain and service pipe.

Trench 2 (T2) – 23m long

Trench T2 was excavated through modern make-up (L1, c 170mm thick, consisting of hardcore and hoggin) sealing buried topsoil (L2, c 140mm thick). Beneath L2 was another layer of modern make-up (L3, c 520mm thick) sealing a layer of thick mottled mid-brown clayey silt (L4) containing peg-tile, brick and Roman ceramic building material. This was possibly part of the old river bed.

Part of the remains of the demolished chapel were identified in the trench. An undated linear feature (F1, not fully excavated due to safe-working depths) and a modern drain were also recorded.

Trench 3 (T3)

Due to the presence of a large tree with a protection order on it trench T3 was not excavated. This area is intended for open space in the development and will not be impacted by construction.

Trench 4 (T4) – 10m long

Trench T4 was excavated through 100mm of modern topsoil onto modern make-up (L3, c 1.1-1.4m thick). No representative section was drawn as the trench was very unsafe and the sides kept collapsing.

Trench 5a (T5a) – 15m long

Trench T5a was excavated through modern make-up (L1, c 350mm thick, including topsoil, tarmac and brick footings) sealing the modern fill of a large pit, probably a quarry pit (F2).

Trench 5b (T5b) – 16m long

Trench T5b was excavated through modern make-up (L1, c 150mm thick) sealing natural sands (L6).

Trench 6 (T6) – 40m long

Trench T6 was excavated through modern make-up (L1, c 150mm thick) sealing modern demolition debris (L7, c 950mm thick). Natural sands (L8) were identified beneath L7 at a depth of c 1.1m below current ground level.

Trench 7 (T7) – 22m long

Trench T7 was excavated through modern make-up (L1, c 150mm thick) sealing natural sands (L8). The area surrounding trench T7 appears to have been terraced with approximately 1.5m of original ground removed from the south end of the trench and redeposited at the north end to level off the natural slope.



Photograph 1 T2, looking SSW



Photograph 2 T5a, looking NW



Photograph 3 T7, looking NE

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of finds were collected during machine excavation of the evaluation trenches. These come from L4 in Trench 1 (T1) and from F2 in Trench 5b (T5b).

All of the finds collected from L4 (T1) consisted of building material. The earliest is a flange piece from a Roman *tegula* roof tile in an orange-red. This is quite abraded and the base of the tile is quite thin (c 12mm-15mm) which probably indicates a mid-late Roman date rather than earlier. Another large, but abraded piece of thick, flat tile is probably also Roman. From the same layer are pieces of peg-tile, broadly dated to the medieval- post-medieval/modern period (c 13th-14th century or later). Modern (c 19th-20th century) finds consist of a piece of thick tile in a fine orange-red fabric which is probably of 19th-20th century date, a piece from a frogged London brick stamped LBC (London Brick Company) that can be dated to after 1900 when the business became incorporated, and a piece of modern concrete mortar from wall (brick) bonding.

A single piece of pottery was collected from F2 (T5b). This is a sherd from a plate/dish in a factory made, Staffordshire-type, white salt-glazed ware, which is probably of late 18th/19th-early 20th century date.

6 Discussion

An archaeological evaluation at Bourne Court revealed no significant archaeological horizons. The construction and subsequent demolition of the former chapel of rest and associated workshops (part of the East of England Co-operative Society funeral parlour) has caused significant disturbance to original ground levels and may therefore have destroyed any archaeological horizons previously present on the site.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Robert Pomeroy for commissioning the evaluation and Alistair Cock of Oak Home Developments Ltd for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by CL, S Benfield and E Holloway. Figures were prepared by CL and A Wade. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

CBC	2016	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Bourne Court, Colchester</i> , by J Tipper
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7RJ</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>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</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</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
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 of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 994)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 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 2016.83.

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Distribution list

Robert Pomery, on behalf of Oak Home Developments Ltd
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

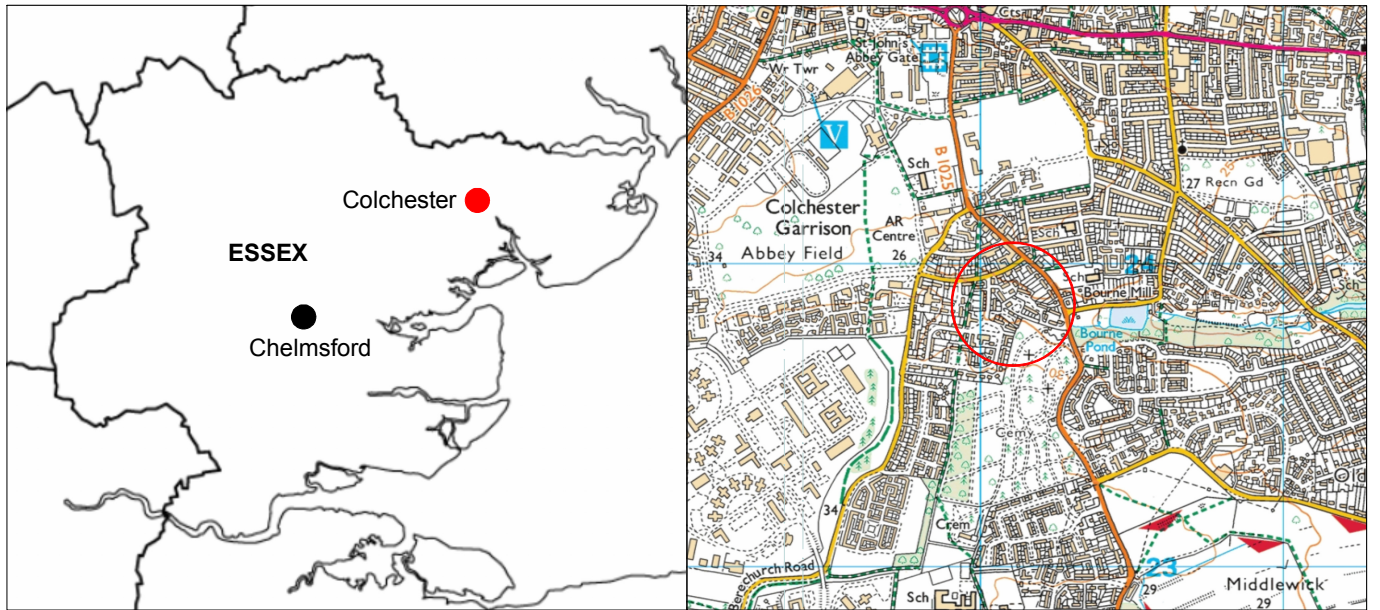
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 22.09.2016



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Fig 1 Site location.



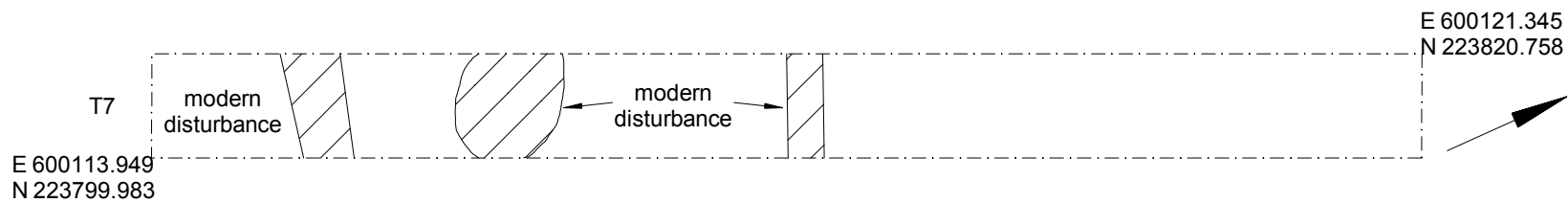
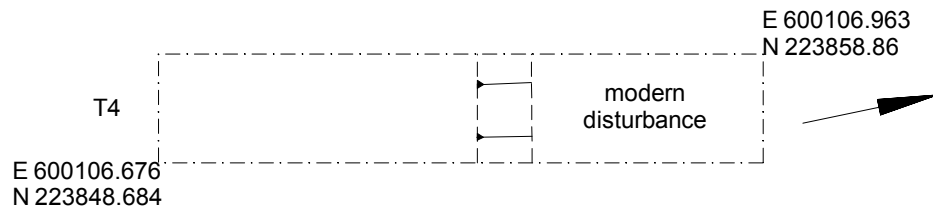
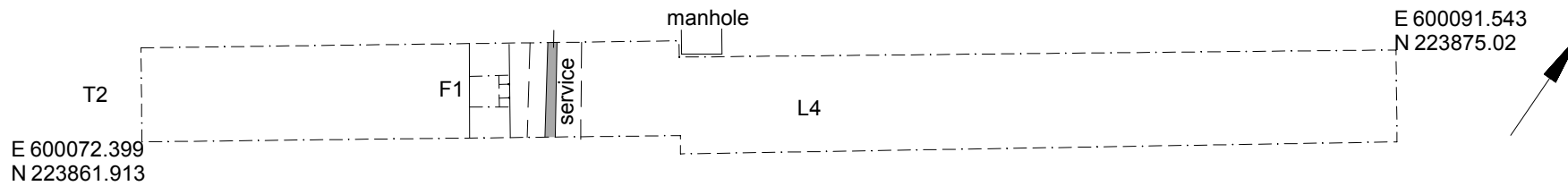
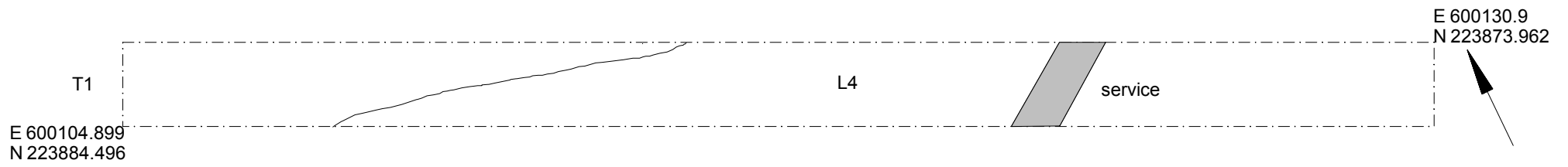


Fig 2 Results.



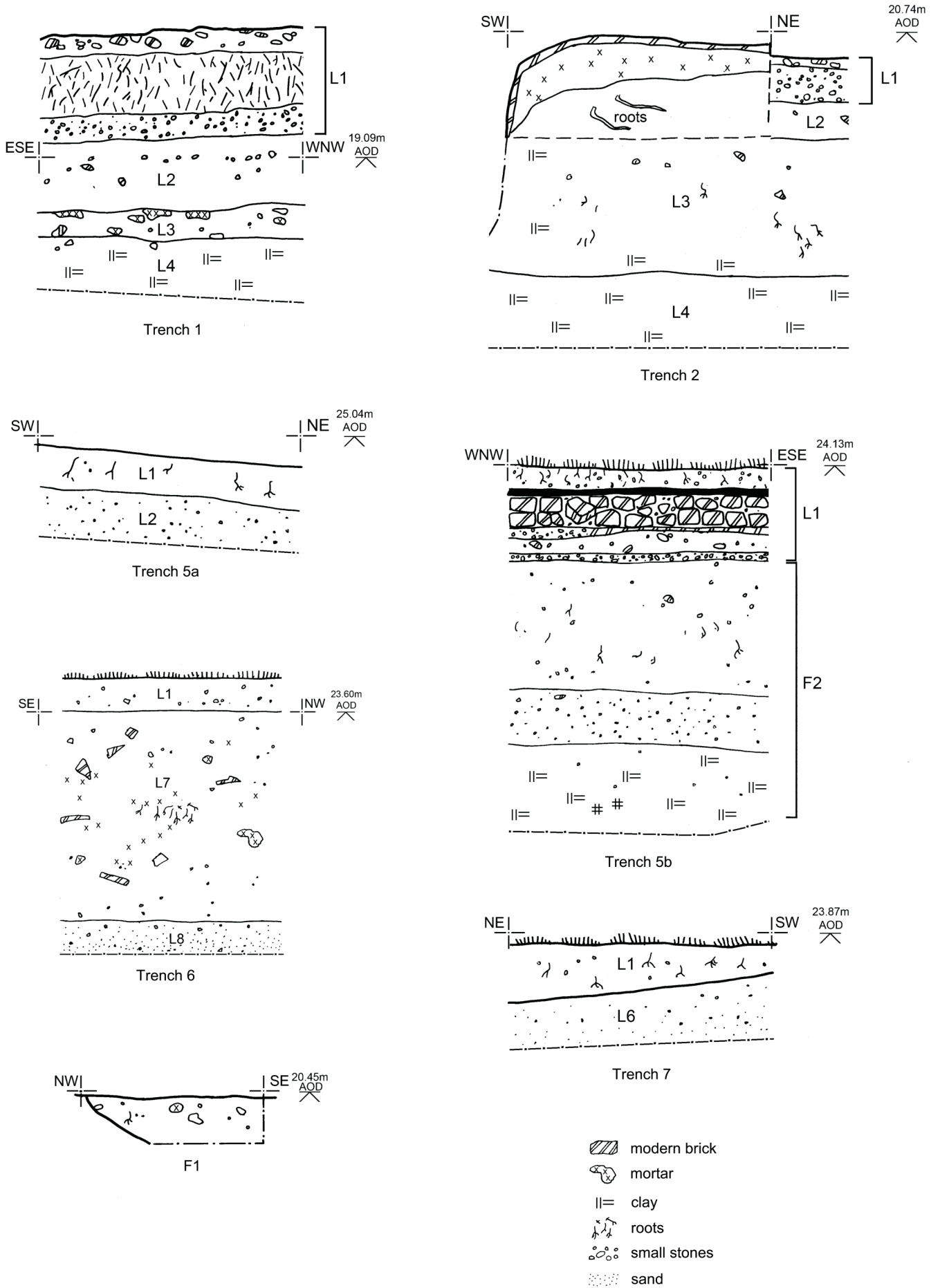


Fig 3 Representative sections of T1, T2, T5a, T5b, T6, T7 and sections F1, F2.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7RJ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0010 2385 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/08a UAD ref: ECC3868 OASIS ref: colchest3-259055
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 8th-9th August 2016	Size of area investigated: Six trenches totalling 154m linear by 1.8m wide, or 277m ² .
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.83	Funding source: developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related UAD/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 994	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of twenty-seven new dwellings. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. The construction and subsequent demolition of the former chapel of rest and associated workshops (East of England Co-operative Society funeral parlour) appears to have caused significant disturbance to original ground levels and may have destroyed any archaeological horizons previously present on the site.	
Previous summaries/reports: –	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: –
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: September 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7RJ

NGR: TM 0010 2385

Planning reference: 160071

Commissioned by: Robert Pomery

Client: Oak Home Developments Ltd

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc

UAD Event number: ECC3868

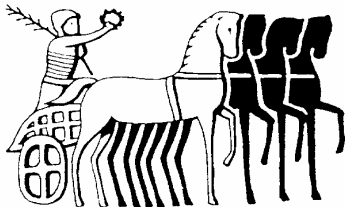
CAT Project code: 16/08a

OASIS Project id: colchest3-259055

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 1.8.2016



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.5km south of Colchester town centre on land to the west of Bourne Court, off Mersea Road (Fig 1). The site is currently undeveloped and covers an area of 0.71ha. The site is centred on NGR TM0010 2385

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of 27 residential units with access and parking provision.

Archaeological background

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

The Colchester HER shows that the development site is located approximately 300m to the west of Bourne Mill, a Grade I listed building (NHLE no. 1123673) and scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1002188). As it stands today, Bourn mill is a late Elizabethan building built by the Lucas family in 1591, probably as a fishing lodge. By the 17th century it had become a cloth mill and in the mid 19th century was converted to a corn mill. However, this 16th century building is believed to be located on the site of an earlier mill first recorded c 1240 which belonged to St John's abbey from 1311 until the Dissolution. It probably worked as a corn mill throughout the Middle Ages. Bourne Mill lies close to the northern end of a large artificial embankment which was built to create the pond to the west.

Immediately east of the development site, on what is the current extend of Bourne Court, was a WWII spigot mortar position (EHER 20613)

To the south, within Colchester cemetery, finds included prehistoric worked flint (EHER 2399) and Late Iron Age pot scatters (EHER 12628).

In addition, this location is topographically favourable for early occupation of all periods as it is at the head of a minor tributary of the River Colne.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2016 (application No.160071) proposing the erection of 27 residential units with access and parking provision.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD 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* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically, 5% of the 0.71ha development site will be sampled by the trial-trenches. This totals 197m linear of trenching at 1.8m wide (355m²) and equates to six 30m trenches and one 15m trench. The trenches will be positioned to sample all parts of the site (Fig 1).

The trial-trenching is required 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.

If unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered further evaluation could be required by the CBCAA. This would be the subject of an additional brief.

General methodology

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by 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.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and 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 and up to three site assistants for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Chris Lister.

Evaluation methodology

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, these will be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m sections where this is possible.

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 the site, 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Samples will be taken based on the strategy requested by CBCAA (see 'Environmental Sampling Policy' below)

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 (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF 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. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: 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 Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: Historic England 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.

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

- | | | |
|----------------|------|--|
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Camulodunum II</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report, 11 |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 225 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003. By M McDonald. Unpublished grey literature</i> |
| CAT Report 455 | 2008 | Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: <i>January 2008. By H Brooks. Unpublished grey literature</i> |
| CAT Report 832 | 2015 | Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare |

Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015. By P Parmenter and A Wightman.
Unpublished grey literature

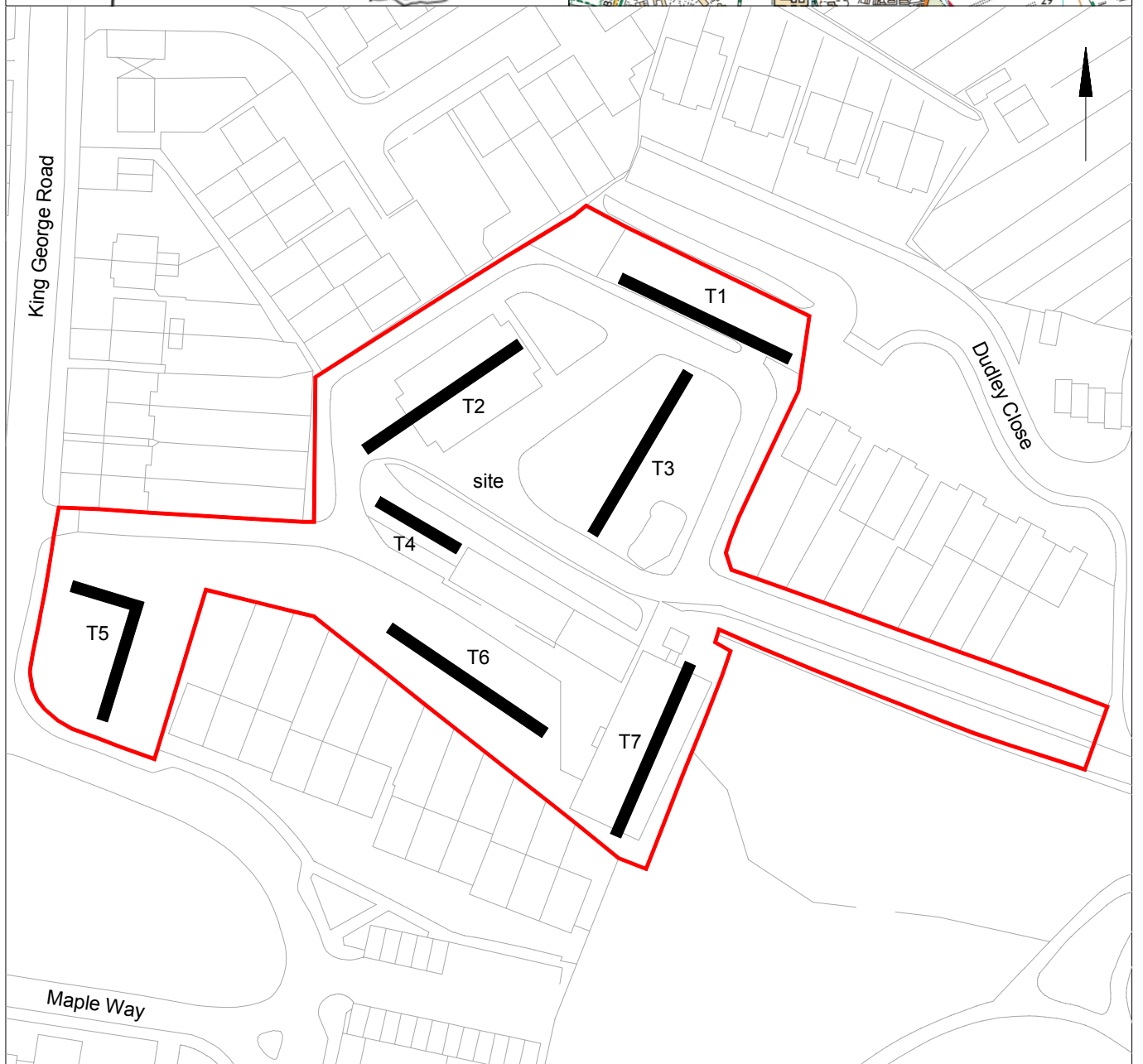
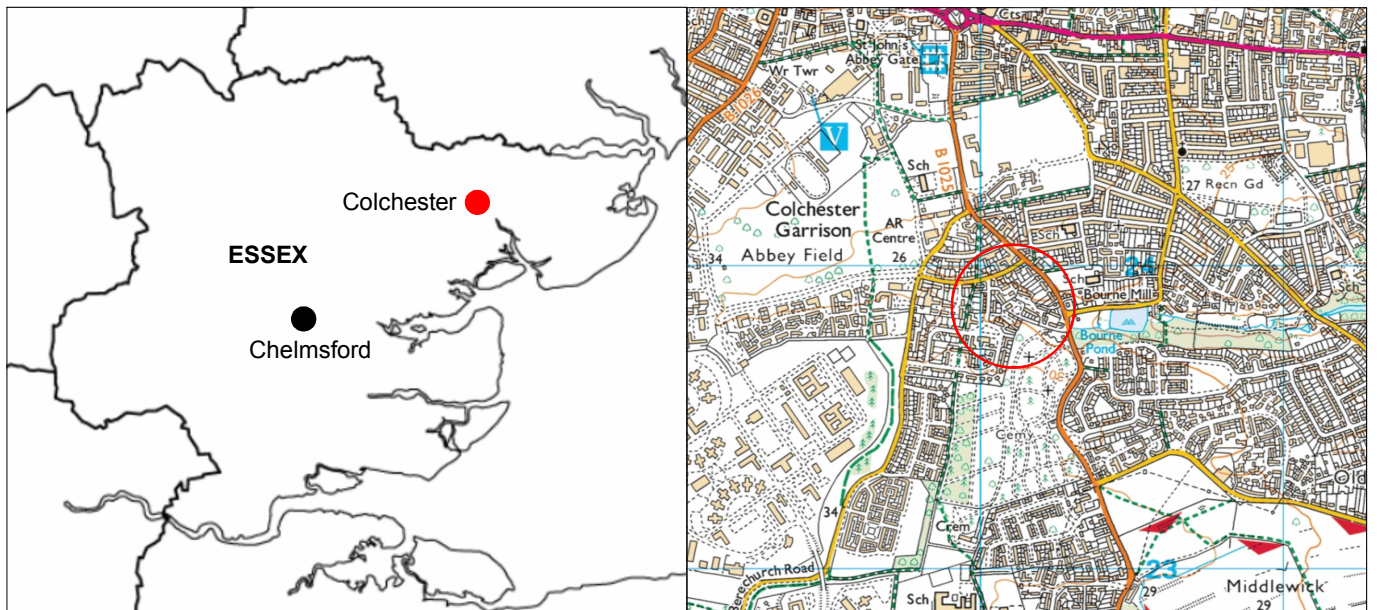
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ</i> , by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Foster, J	1986	'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR</i> , British Series, 156
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

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Fig 1 Site location and proposed trench layout.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-259055

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Bourne Court, off Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7RJ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of twenty-seven new dwellings. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. The construction and subsequent demolition of the former chapel of rest and associated workshops (East of England Co-operative Society funeral parlour) appears to have caused significant disturbance to original ground levels and may have destroyed any archaeological horizons previously present on the site.
Project dates	Start: 08-08-2016 End: 09-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/08a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160071 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.83 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3868 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
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	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Bourne Court, off Mersea Road
 Postcode CO2 7RJ
 Study area 0.71 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 0010 2385 51.876733712509 0.907367590806 51 52 36 N 000 54 26 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 22.8m Max: 23.67m

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: 2016.83
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.83
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological evaluation at Bourne Court, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7RJ: August 2016
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
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