

Archaeological evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7ET

January-February 2017



by Laura Pooley

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

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commissioned by Stephen Williams, Hills Residential

NGR: TM 0324 2128 (centre)

Planning reference: 160551

CAT project ref.: 16/12j

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2016.125

CHER ref: ECC3925

OASIS reference: colchest3-271568



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CAT Report 1075

March 2017

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (16 trial-trenches) was carried out at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge in advance of the redevelopment of the site into residential dwellings. The site is located close to East Donyland Hall, a post-medieval moated hall site near to which are a ruined medieval church site, a suspected Deserted medieval village, and a 'tumulus' (burial mound). The evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains. In c 1979, the site was subject to significant ground reduction before being covered by a concrete slab and warehouses, which were removed prior to evaluation. These groundworks have caused significant modern disturbance over most the site.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Essex which was carried out 3rd-4th January and 21st-22nd February 2017. The work was commissioned by Stephen Williams of Hills Residential, in advance of the redevelopment of the site into residential dwellings, 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), and also the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

An archaeological desk-based assessment of Rowhedge Port was carried out in 2015 (CAT Report 891, by Howard Brooks). The following summary is taken from that report:

This report examines the archaeological remains and heritage assets on and around a proposed development site (PDS) at Rowhedge Port, Essex.

A search area around the PDS contains twenty-eight archaeological or heritage sites. Only one of these coincides with the PDS – an eighteenth century park boundary whose former course ran north to south across the land now occupied by the PDS.

The other twenty-seven sites include eight listed buildings, five cropmark sites, three WWII sites (all now demolished), and two industrial sites (both now demolished). The listed buildings and cropmark sites are unaffected by the proposed development.

The most important archaeological monuments in the search area are around East Donyland Hall, a post-medieval moated hall site near to which are a ruined medieval church site, a suspected deserted medieval village, and a 'tumulus' (burial mound). These sites are 300m-800m from the PDS, and are unaffected by it.

The local situation of the PDS is that it is in an industrial area, between two quarry sites, the one on the west now overgrown with mature woodland, and the one on the east now infilled, slabbed and covered in warehousing (itself now demolished). The nearest archaeological work was a watching brief 130m to the SE, when Rowhedge wharf was being sheet-piled. Large and probably recent timbers were removed from the wharf at that time. This demonstrates that there are pre-modern remains in this area (even if no older than post-medieval).

However, despite the potential archaeological remains in this general area, historical mapping and recent geotech results make it quite clear that there is a considerable depth of made ground over most of this site (including those areas now under concrete slab). There is consequently no realistic chance that any archaeological deposits survive here, with the exception of the extreme southern end of the PDS (the Rifle Range). There is no specific information indicating significant disturbance here, but geotech results show little or no topsoil cover (which may indicate that there has been some ground disturbance).

There has, however, been no previous systematic archaeological investigation of the area, and as the site is situated in a topographically favourable location at the confluence of the Roman River with the River Colne, evidence of early occupation of all periods may be present.

4 Results (Figs 2-3, Appendix 1-2)

Sixteen trial-trenches were mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The site was excavated in two phases as large sections of a concrete slab had to be removed before half of the trenches could be machined.

The trenches were located to provide a sample coverage of the whole site. However, once on site several trenches had to be moved from that proposed in the WSI to avoid obstacles like trees/hedges, the contractor's access road and huge mounds of concrete and other demolition debris.

All of the trenches measured 30m long by 1.9-2m wide except T6 (20m), T12 (25m) and T14 (25m). Various modern layers were recorded across the site, a detailed list by context number and by trench can be found in Appendices 1-2. There were no significant archaeological remains in any of the trenches. Modern features, where they occurred, are listed by trench below.

Trench 5 (T5): A geotech pit.

Trench 8 (T8): Patches of modern disturbance

Trench 10 (T10): Two modern cut features (F1-F2, not excavated), two metal pipes and a patch of broken concrete.

Trench 13 (T13): Service trench.

Trench 14 (T14): Concrete at west end.

Trench 16 (T16): Patches of modern disturbance.



Photograph 1 T2, looking W



Photograph 2 T5, looking NE



Photograph 2 T9, looking E



Photograph 3 T13, looking E

5 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

6 Discussion

Evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains on the development site. In c 1979, the site was subject to significant ground reduction before being covered by a concrete slab and warehouses (CAT Report 891), which were removed prior to evaluation. These groundworks have caused significant modern disturbance over most the site. Modern made-ground exists to depths of up to 750mm in the centre of the site with depths tapering to the north and south, so much so that only a thin layer of topsoil (140mm) covers natural to the south. Modern groundworks since c 1979 are likely to have removed any archaeological deposits that may have existed on the site.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Stephen Williams and Hills Residential for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway with S Carter, N Rayner, J Roberts and A Wade. Figures were prepared by BH and E Holloway. 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>

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2016 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7ET</i> |
| CAT Report 891 | 2015 | <i>Rowhedge Port: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment</i> , by H Brooks |
| CBCAA | 2016 | <i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, CO5 7ET</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> |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| post-medieval | from c AD 1500 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 sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| ws1 | written scheme of investigation |

10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1075)

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: 2016.125.

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Distribution list

Stephen Williams, Hills Residential

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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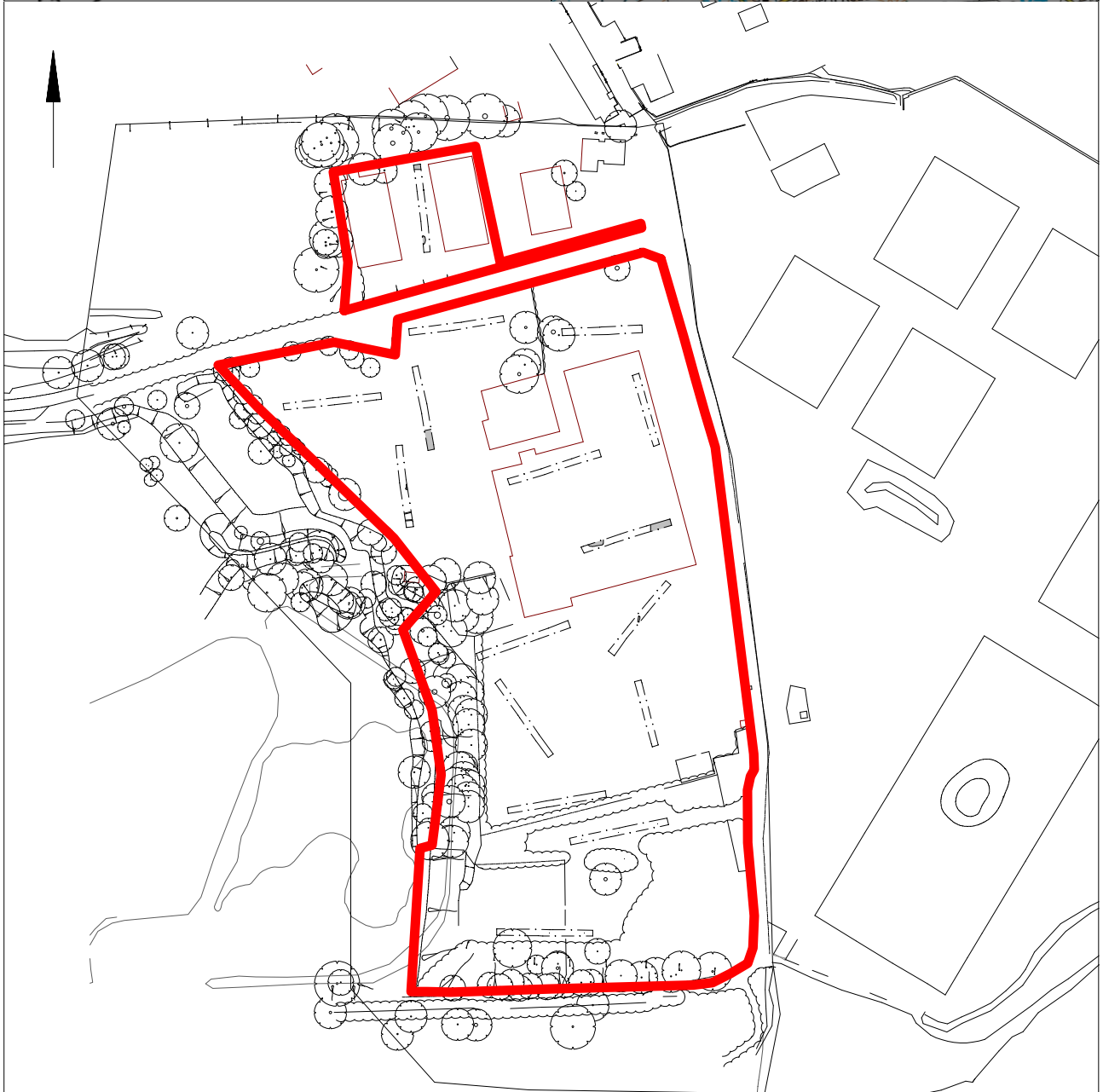
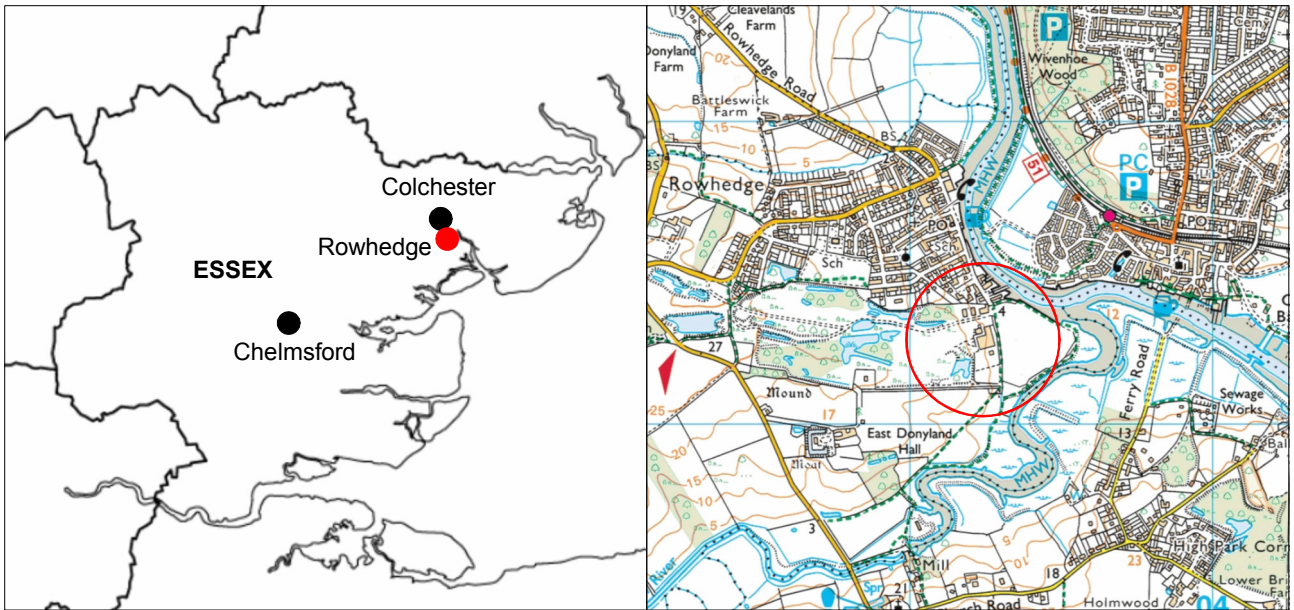
Date: 2.2.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

| Context number | Context type | Description | Date |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------|
| F1 | Cut feature | Loose, mixed orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with tarmac fragments | Modern |
| F2 | Cut feature | Loose, mid-dark brown sand and gravel | Modern |
| | | | |
| L1 | Topsoil | Loose, friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stone | Modern |
| L2 | Natural | Friable, firm, moist, mottled yellow/orange/grey clay | - |
| L3 | Make-up/ dump | Loose, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand mixed with large quantities of modern demolition debris – concrete, CBM, plastic, batteries, metal wire (none retained) | Modern |
| L4 | Tarmac | Layer of tarmac with a base of mid-orange/brown sand and gravel | Modern |
| L5 | Contaminated natural | Soft, moist, medium-dark grey silty-clay with frequent manganese; probably stained or contaminated natural | - |
| L6 | Make-up | Mixed layer of crushed tarmac and ash with brick flecking, abundant fragments of clinker (not retained) | Modern |
| L7 | Demolition debris | Firm (compressed), moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks, 5% stone and modern demolition rubble (not retained) | Modern |
| L8 | Make-up | Firm, medium grey/brown/black sandy-silt with large quantities of stone and modern demolition rubble (not retained) | Modern |
| L9 | Hoggin | Layer of hoggin on sand | Modern |
| L10 | Make-up | Loose, soft, moist, dark grey silt with 60% gravel, 10% stone, ash and clinker fragments (not retained). | Modern |

Appendix 2 Depth of layers by trench

| Trench | Description |
|---------------|---|
| T1 | L1 – 140mm thick, seals L2 |
| T2 | L1 – 50-400mm thick, seals L3 – 340-510mm thick, seals L2 |
| T3 | L3 – 350mm thick, seals L2 |
| T4 | Small patches of L7 seals L2 |
| T5 | L3 – 300mm thick, seals L2 with patches of L5 |
| T6 | L3 – 500mm thick, seals L2 with patches of L5 |
| T7 | L3 – 250mm thick, seals L2 with patches of L5 |
| T8 | L7 – 400-480mm thick, seals L2 |
| T9 | L1 – 30-50mm thick, seals L6 – 250-300mm thick, seals L5 |
| T10 | L1 – 280-320mm thick, seals L4 – 270-360mm thick, seals L5 |
| T11 | L1 – 50-100mm thick, seals L4 – 360-500mm thick, seals L2 with patches of L5 |
| T12 | L3 – 550mm thick, seals L2 with patches of L5 |
| T13 | Small patches of L7, seals L4 – 150-390mm thick, seals L5 – 150mm thick, seals L2 |
| T14 | L8 – 340-500mm thick, seals L9 – 100-250mm thick, seals L10 – 200mm thick, seals L2 |
| T15 | L3 – 550mm thick, seals L2 with patches of L5 |
| T16 | L1 – 200mm thick, seals L3 – c 150mm thick, seals L2 |



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Fig 1 Site location



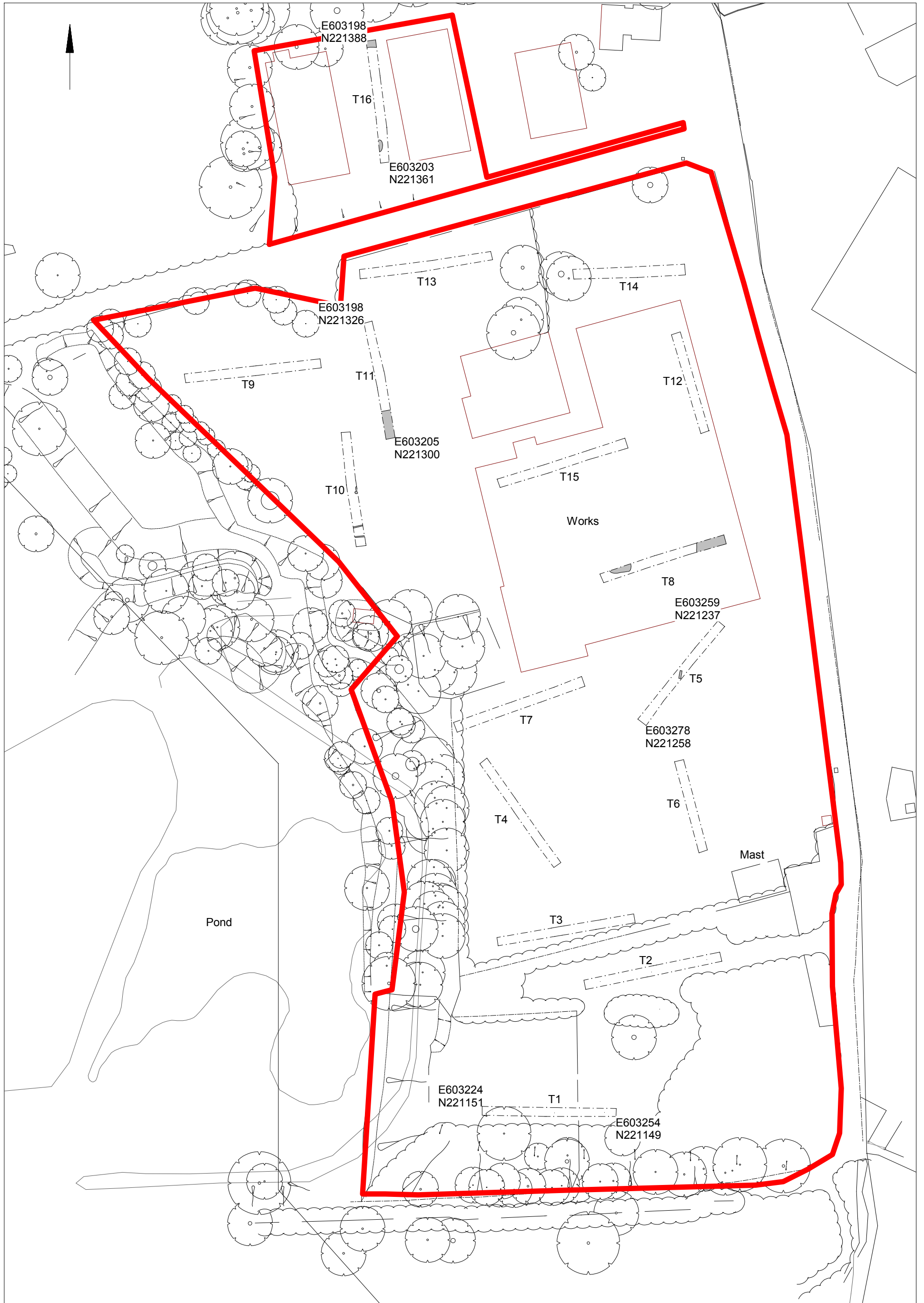
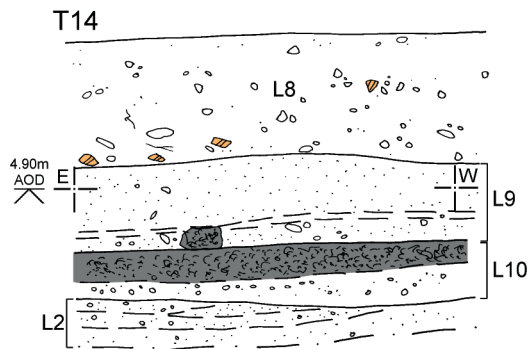
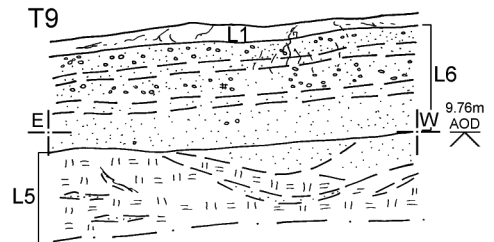
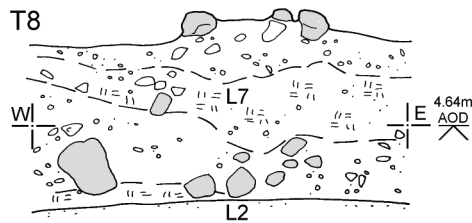
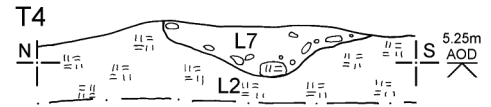
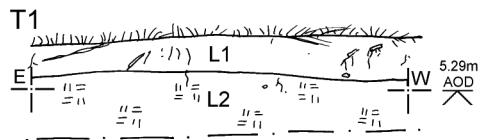


Fig 2 Results, modern disturbance shown in grey



- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| sand | post-Roman brick and tile |
| small stones | concrete |
| clay | ashlar fragments |
| iron pan flecking | roots |



Fig 3 Representative trench sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Address: Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7ET | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TM 0324 2128 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/12j CHER ref: ECC3925 OASIS ref: colchest3-271568 |
| Type of work: Evaluation | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 3rd-4th January & 21st-22nd February 2017 | Size of area investigated: 2.52ha |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.125 | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? Not known | Related HER numbers: |
| Final report: CAT Report 1075 | |
| Periods represented: Modern | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (16 trial-trenches) was carried out at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge in advance of the redevelopment of the site into residential dwellings. The site is located close to East Donyland Hall, a post-medieval moated hall site near to which are a ruined medieval church site, a suspected Deserted medieval village, and a 'tumulus' (burial mound). The evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains. In c 1979, the site was subject to significant ground reduction before being covered by a concrete slab and warehouses, which were removed prior to evaluation. These groundworks have caused significant modern disturbance over most the site. | |
| Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 891 | |
| CBC monitor: Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: – | Significance: none |
| Author of summary: Laura Pooley | Date of summary: March 2017 |

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7ET

NGR: TM 0324 2128 (centre)

Planning reference: 160551

Commissioned by: Stephen Williams, Hills Residential

On behalf of: Hills Residential

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: ECC3925

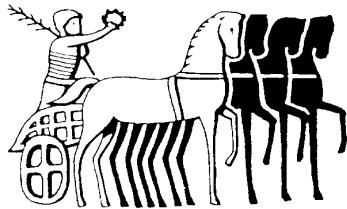
CAT Project code: 16/12j

OASIS Project id: colchest3-271568

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 16.12.2016



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 5.31km southeast of Colchester town centre at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TM 0324 2128.

Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of existing vacant commercial units and comprehensive residential development comprising 86 new residential dwellings, together with associated hard and soft landscaping, access, car parking and servicing, amenity space, and associated utility infrastructure.

Archaeological background

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

An archaeological desk-based assessment of Rowhedge Port was carried out in 2015 (CAT Report 891, by Howard Brooks). The following summary is taken from that report:

This report examines the archaeological remains and heritage assets on and around a proposed development site (PDS) at Rowhedge Port, Essex.

A search area around the PDS contains twenty-eight archaeological or heritage sites. Only one of these coincides with the PDS – an eighteenth century park boundary whose former course ran north to south across the land now occupied by the PDS.

The other twenty-seven sites include eight listed buildings, five cropmark sites, three WWII sites (all now demolished), and two industrial sites (both now demolished). The listed buildings and cropmark sites are unaffected by the proposed development.

The most important archaeological monuments in the search area are around East Donyland Hall, a post-medieval moated hall site near to which are a ruined medieval church site, a suspected Deserted medieval village, and a 'tumulus' (burial mound). These sites are 300m-800m from the PDS, and are unaffected by it.

The local situation of the PDS is that it is in an industrial area, between two quarry sites, the one on the west now overgrown with mature woodland, and the one on the east now infilled, slabbed and covered in warehousing (itself now demolished). The nearest archaeological work was a watching brief 130m to the SE, when Rowhedge wharf was being sheet-piled. Large and probably recent timbers were removed from the wharf at that time. This demonstrates that there are pre-modern remains in this area (even if no older than post-medieval).

However, despite the potential archaeological remains in this general area, historical mapping and recent geotech results make it quite clear that there is a considerable depth of made ground over most of this site (including those areas now under concrete slab). There is consequently no realistic chance that any archaeological deposits survive here, with the exception of the extreme southern end of the PDS (the Rifle Range). There is no specific information indicating significant disturbance here, but geotech results show little or no topsoil cover (which may indicate that there has been some ground disturbance).

There has, however, been no previous systematic archaeological investigation of the area, and as the site is situated in a topographically favourable location at the confluence of the

Roman River with the River Colne, evidence of early occupation of all periods may be present.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2016 (application No.160551) proposing the demolition of existing vacant commercial units and comprehensive residential development comprising 86 new residential dwellings, together with associated hard and soft landscaping, access, car parking and servicing, amenity space, and associated utility infrastructure.

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* (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, 3.5% of the development site will be sampled by trial-trenching. This equates to sixteen trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 486m linear or 875m²). The trenches will be positioned to sample all accessible parts of the site (Fig 1).

A 1.5% contingency (208m on trenching at 1.8m) wide will be held in reserve for unforeseen circumstances and/or to further investigate archaeological features encountered in the initial trial-trenching.

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.

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 plus two archaeologists for five days

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Nigel Rayner

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 micromorphological 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 carry out all processing of samples and the flots sent 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. 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:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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 Advisor 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 trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench 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

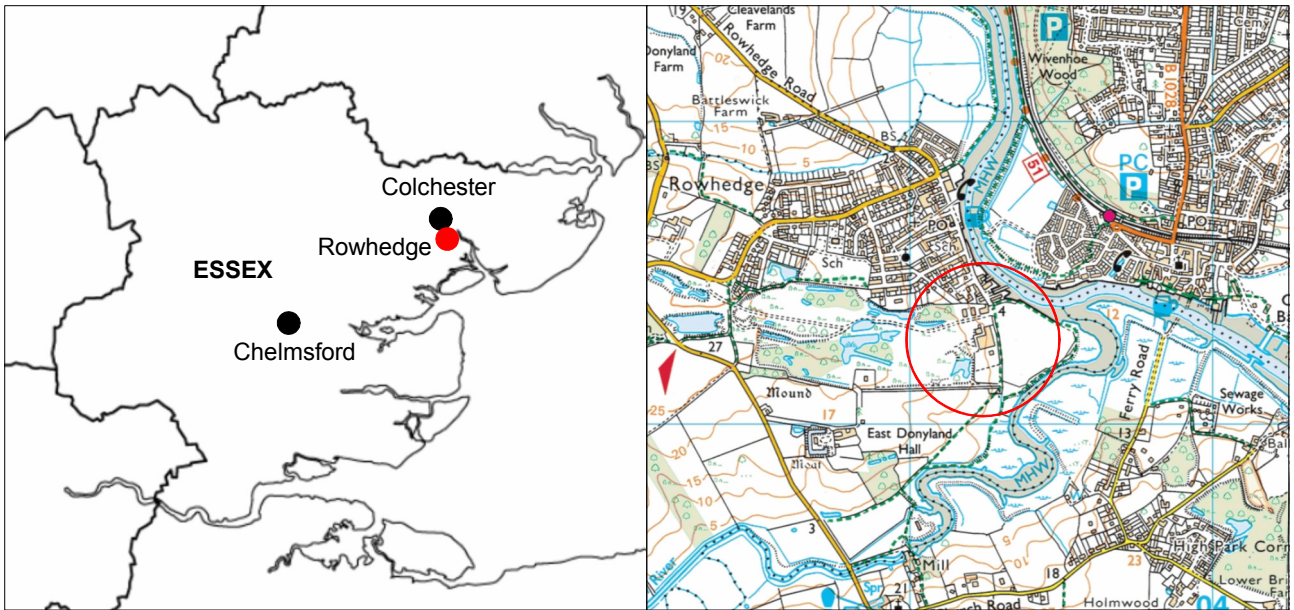
- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Camulodunum II</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report, 11 |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 891 | 2015 | <i>Rowhedge Port: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, CO5 7ET</i> |
| 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> |
| 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) |

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Fig 1 Site location showing proposed 3.5% trench plan for Rowhedge port (trenches through concrete shown red).



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OASIS ID: colchest3-271568

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7ET |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation (16 trial-trenches) was carried out at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge in advance of the redevelopment of the site into residential dwellings. The site is located close to East Donyland Hall, a post-medieval moated hall site near to which are a ruined medieval church site, a suspected Deserted medieval village, and a 'tumulus' (burial mound). The evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains. In c 1979, the site was subject to significant ground reduction before being covered by a concrete slab and warehouses, which were removed prior to evaluation. These groundworks have caused significant modern disturbance over most the site. |
| Project dates | Start: 03-01-2017 End: 22-02-2017 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 160551 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC3925 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM: 2016.125 - Museum accession ID |
| Any associated project reference codes | 16/12j - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | CUT FEATURE Modern |
| Significant Finds | N/A None |
| 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 COLCHESTER Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge |
| Postcode | CO5 7ET |
| Study area | 2.52 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TM 0324 2128 51.852514381884 0.95141352538 51 51 09 N 000 57 05 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 4.03m Max: 10.68m |

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: 2016.125 |
| Digital Contents | "Stratigraphic", "Survey" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | COLEM: 2016.125 |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological evaluation at Rowhedge Wharf, High Street, Rowhedge, Colchester, Essex, CO5 5ET: January-February 2017 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Pooley, L. |
| Other bibliographic details | CAT Report 1075 |
| Date | 2017 |
| Issuer or publisher | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Place of issue or publication | Colchester |

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Entered on 2 March 2017

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