

**Archaeological recording at
Meeanee Mews, former Garrison Area A1,
Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7ES**

March 2019



by Adam Wightman

figures by Adam Wightman & Chris Lister

**commissioned by Jonathan Crisp of Arcady Architects on
behalf of Michael Simpson, Kingsford Homes Ltd**

NGR: TL 99933 24499 (centre)

Planning reference: 182617

CAT project ref.: 19/03h

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: [tbc](#)

CHER ref: ECC4319

OASIS reference: colchest3-345970



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CAT Report 1392

March 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological recording was carried out at Meeanee Mews, former Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, during the conversion of two derelict buildings (MEE01 and MEE03) into residential properties. The archaeological investigations identified the continuation of a ditch which is part of a fortlet and laager constructed in the Civil War of 1648.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological recording at Meeanee Mews, former Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 15th March 2019. The work was commissioned by Jonathan Crisp of Arcady Architects on behalf of Michael Simpson of Kingsford Homes Ltd. The work took place following the installation of new services to two former Garrison buildings (MEE01 and MEE03) which have been converted into residential properties. The archaeological work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Dr Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

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

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Figs 1-2)

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 two derelict buildings which have been converted are the former (original) Guard House of the Meeanee Barracks (MEE03) which was constructed c 1896 and later converted to a medical centre in 1958-61 (CHER MCC3054), and the former Bridge Offices of the Meeanee Barracks (MEE01) which was constructed c 1897 and later converted to use as a guard house (MCC3053) (Fig 1).

The development site is located in an area of high archaeological significance c 500m to the south of the southeastern corner of the Roman walled town, c 100m to the east of the Roman circus and the remains of the medieval St John's Abbey and close to Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

In 2002, CAT carried out a trial-trenching evaluation in Area A of the Garrison redevelopment site (CAT Report 206). Significant archaeological remains were found in two of the nineteen trenches; a prehistoric pit in Trench 3, and a probable Roman burial

and other Roman features in Trench 10. Trench 1 to the east of the proposed development site contained a modern (?service) trench and natural features (Fig 2). In 2010, CAT archaeologists carried out another trial-trenching evaluation in Garrison Area A (CAT Report 628). Significant archaeological remains were identified in Trenches T1-T3 to the north and northeast of the development site (Fig 2) and the area surrounding these trenches was excavated in 2011 (Site A- CAT Report 628) (Fig 2). The excavation uncovered 14 cremations and 70 inhumations ranging in date from the mid-Roman period to the late 6th or early 7th century (CHER MCC10073). Eight inhumations were within ring-ditches and five contained grave-goods including Anglo-Saxon shield bosses, spear-heads, knives and beads. A number of Anglo-Saxon finds and burials were already known to the north of the development site possibly indicating an Anglo-Saxon cemetery some 3 hectares in area (MCC2642).

Also identified during the excavation of 'Site A' were two substantial ditches and one smaller ditch belonging to a previously-unknown fortlet and laager constructed in the Civil War of 1648, to the north of Fort Needham (MCC10074). A possible grave and undated semi-circular gully (possibly part of a mortuary-related ring-ditch) were also discovered to the southeast of the development site during the smaller area excavation of 'Site K', along with three phases of Roman field ditch. Similar ditches were also present in 2010 evaluation trenches T12 and T16 located close to Site K (CAT Report 628) (Fig 2).

Evaluations and excavations to the west of the development site along Napier Road and in the Napier Road car parks in 2006 (CAT Report 412), 2007 (CAT Report 438) and 2011 (CAT Report 652) uncovered Roman inhumations and cremations (Fig 2).

4 Aim

The aim was to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that were to be damaged or removed by the groundworks associated with the conversion of the two buildings.

5 Results (Figs 2-3, Photographs 1-3)

The installation of all below-ground services to the two buildings had been completed before CAT were commissioned to undertake the archaeological monitoring work. The services were installed in trenches which were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a 450mm wide bucket (see Photograph 1).



Photograph 1 The trench for a new drainage pipe (photograph supplied by the groundworks contractor), looking east

A single service trench was available for inspection on the eastern boundary of the site (Fig 3). Modern overburden c 500mm thick overlaid the natural sand in the area of this trench (Photograph 2).



Photograph 2 A service trench at the eastern edge of the development area, looking west

The 2011 'Site A' excavation area immediately to the north of the two converted buildings (Figs 2 & 3) was excavated onto the natural sand through a layer of modern hardcore and a buried topsoil (CAT Report 628). The same buried topsoil (L3) was identified in the swale in the northeastern corner of the development area, the edges of which were cleaned and recorded by a CAT archaeologist on the 15th of March 2019 (Fig 3). The swale was a curved channel c 0.7m deep with gently sloping sides that was designed to manage water run-off from the north of the development area (Fig 3). The backfilled 2011 CAT excavation (L1), a modern ?pit (F1) (Photograph 4), a modern service (F2) and a continuation of the post-medieval ditch F155 from the 2011 'Site A' excavations (Fig 3) (Photograph 3), were identified in the edges of the swale. Ditch F155 is part of a fortlet and lager constructed in the Civil War of 1648 which was identified during the 2011 excavations (CAT Report 628). The fortlet ditch was considerably narrower in the swale than in the excavation area to the north. This is probably because the upper part of the v-shaped ditch had been excavated away in the area of swale.



Photograph 3 The fortlet ditch AF155 in the swale (the ditch is located beneath the ranging pole), looking south



Photograph 4 Modern ?pit F1 (beneath the ranging rod) and the backfilled excavation area (the dark material in the northern face of the face swale), looking west

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

The archaeological investigations identified the continuation of a ditch which is part of a fortlet and laager constructed in the Civil War of 1648 (CAT Report 628). No other features of archaeological interest were identified.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jonathan Crisp of Arcady Architects for commissioning the work on behalf of Michael Simpson of Kingsford Homes Ltd. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wightman. Figures were prepared by A Wightman and C Lister. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Dr Jess Tipper.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex CO2 7ES</i> |
| CAT Report 206 | 2002 | <i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Areas A, B, D, GJ, H, J, N, V and YP at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex: June-July 2002</i> |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex May 2004-October 2007</i> |
| CAT Report 438 | 2008 | <i>Stage 1b archaeological evaluation, Alienated Land Area B1b, Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2007</i> |
| CAT Report 628 | 2016 | <i>A Late Iron Age dyke, Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials, a Roman coin hoard, and a Civil War fort: Stage 1b archaeological evaluation and Stage 2 excavation at Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area A1 (former Meeanee & Hyderabad Barracks), Colchester, Essex: October-December 2010, and January-March and July-September 2011</i> |
| CAT Report 652 | 2014 | <i>Stages 2 & 3 archaeological monitoring and excavation on the Napier Road car parks and footpath (GAL Area B1b and C2), Colchester Garrison, Essex: February 2011 - January 2013</i> |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester. By J Tipper</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1392)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (site notes)

Site digital photos and log

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: [tbc](#)

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Distribution list

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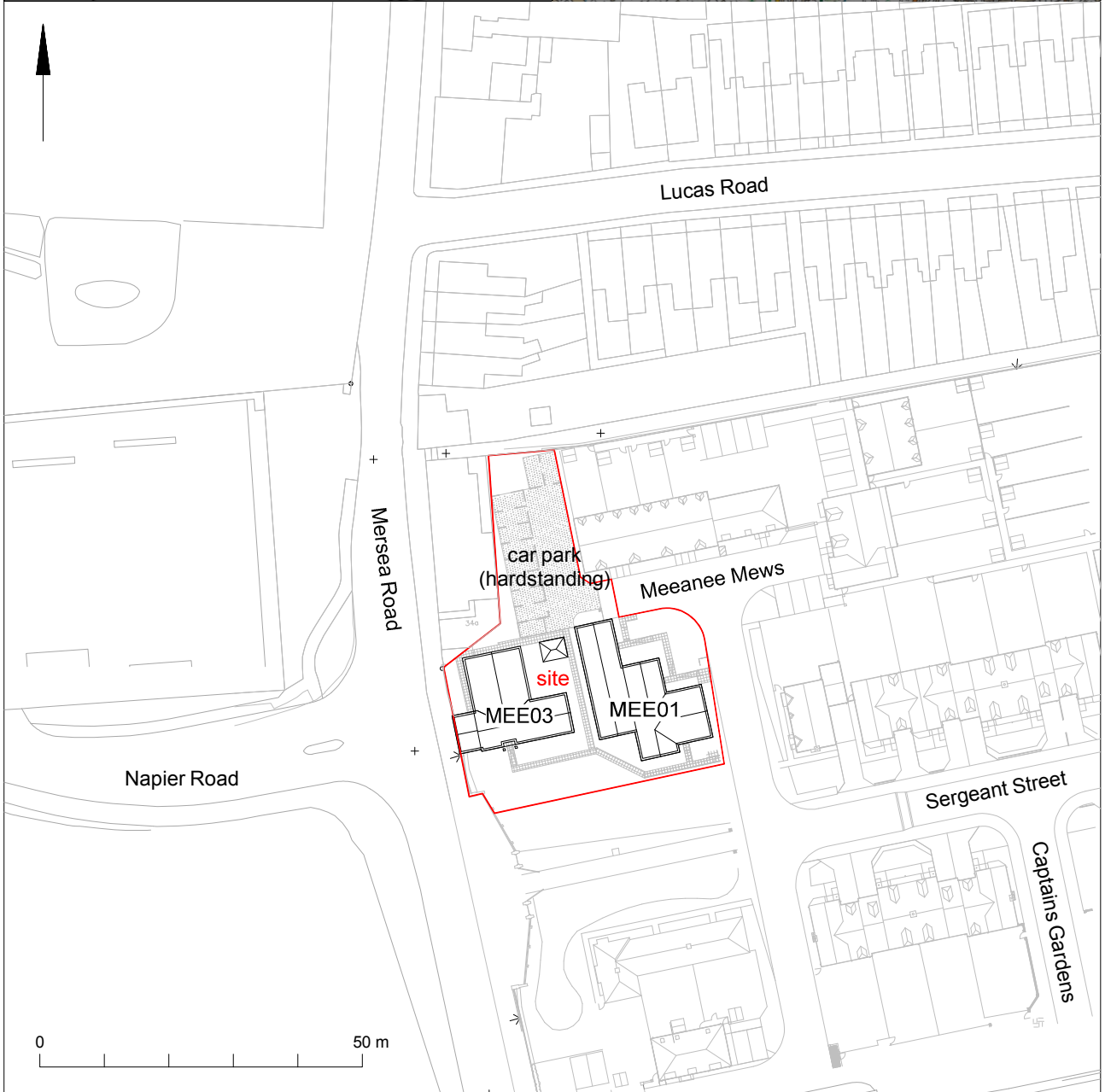
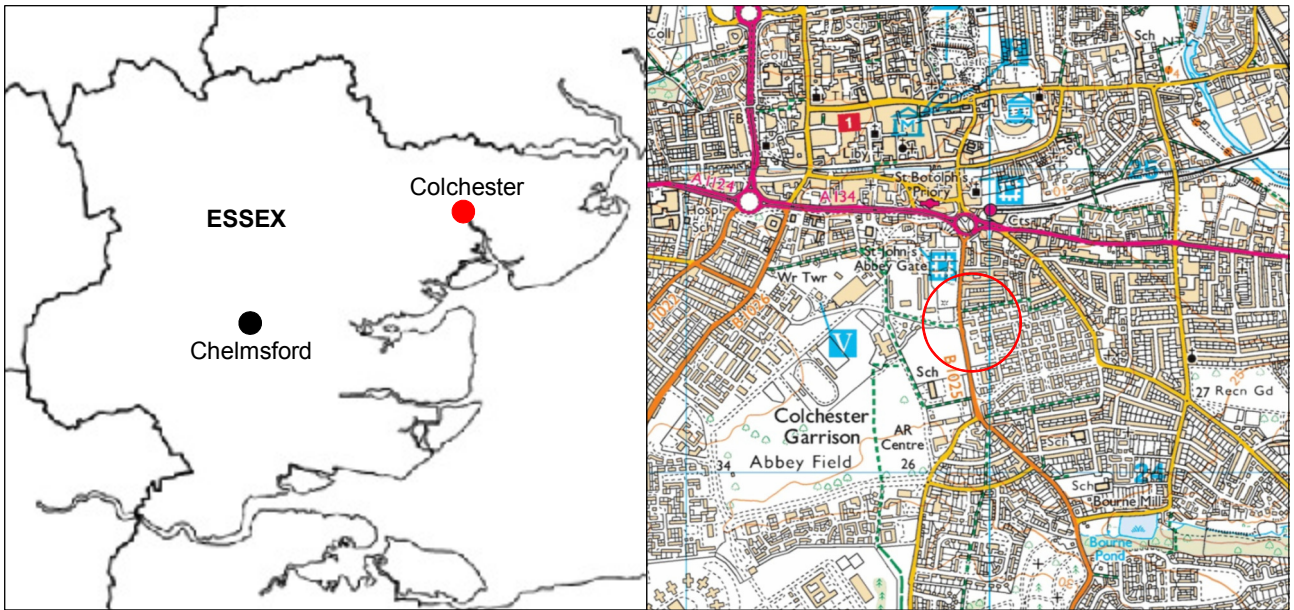


Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Previous archaeological investigations in close vicinity to the development site (outlined in red)

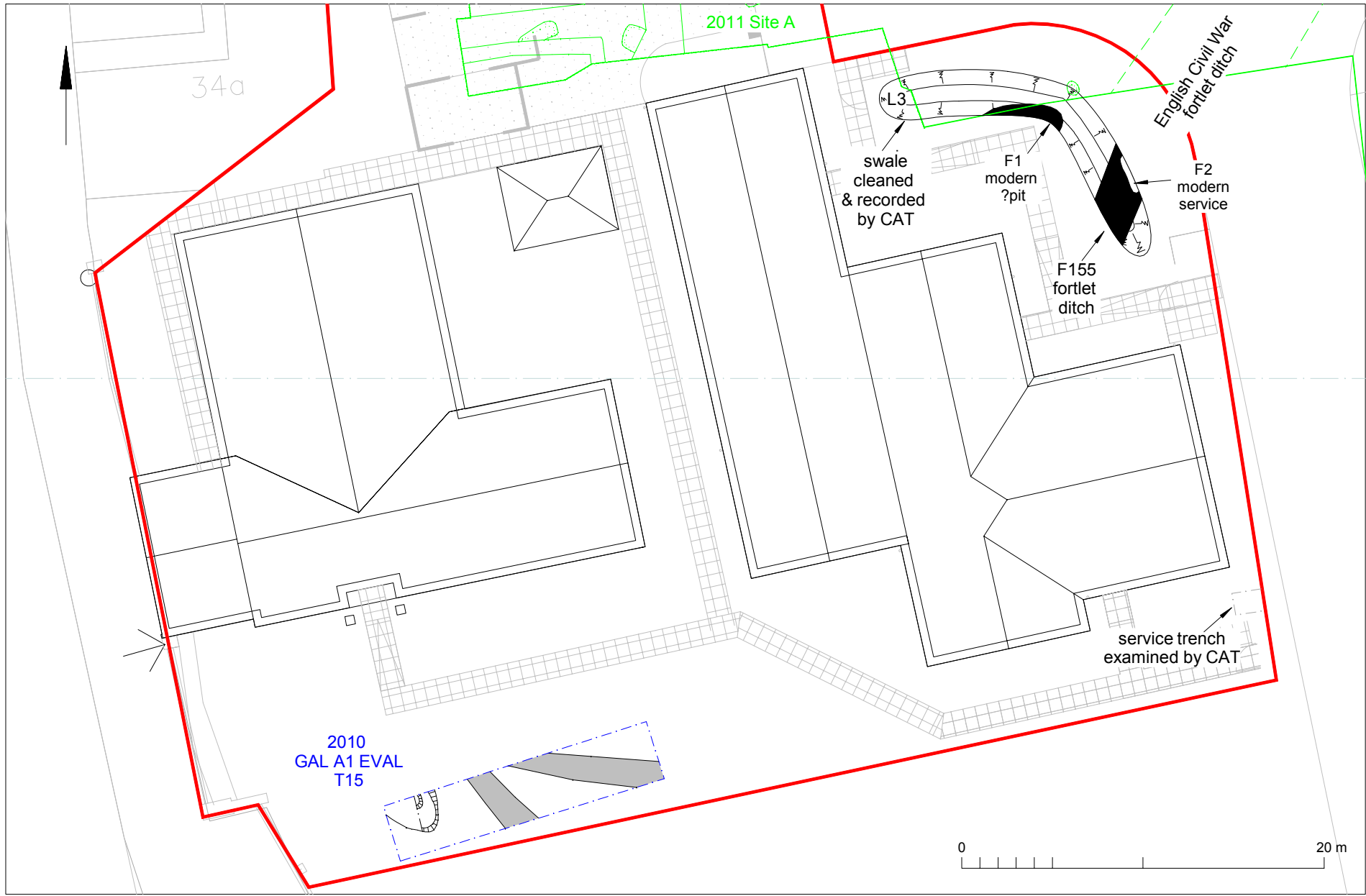


Fig 3 Results.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Meeanee Mews, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7ES	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99933 24499 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/03h CHER ref: ECC4319 OASIS ref: colchest3-345970
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 15th March 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.13ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM tbc	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3054, MCC3053, MCC10073, MCC2642, MCC10074
Final report: CAT Report 1392	
Periods represented: post-medieval	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological recording was carried out at Meeanee Mews, former Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, during the conversion of two derelict buildings (MEE01 and MEE03) into residential properties. The archaeological investigations identified the continuation of a ditch which is part of a fortlet and laager constructed in the Civil War of 1648.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 628	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: Civil War fortlet	Significance: *
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: March 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7ES

NGR: TL 99933 24499 (centre)

Planning references: 182617

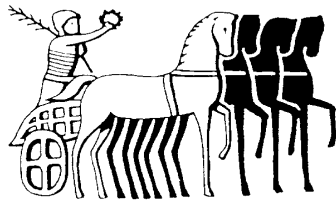
Commissioned by: Jon Crisp, Arcady Architects
On behalf of: Michael Simpson, Kingsford Homes Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)
CHER number: [tbc](#)
CAT project code: 2019/03h
OASIS project number: colchest3-345970

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 15/03/19



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 800m south of Colchester town centre at Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GU (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 99933 24499. The development site currently consists of two derelict buildings off Meeanee Mews.

Proposed work

The development comprises conversion of two existing derelict buildings into residential properties.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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 two derelict buildings are the former (original) Guard House of the Meeanee Barracks (MEE03), dating to c 1896 and later converted to a medical centre in 1958-61 (CHER MCC3054) and the former Bridge Offices of the Meeanee Barracks (MEE01), dating to c 1897, later converted to use as a guard house (MCC3053).

The development site is located in an area of high archaeological significance c 500m to the south of the southeastern corner of the Roman walled town, c 100m to the east of the Roman circus and the remains of the medieval St John's Abbey and close to a number of Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

In 2002, CAT archaeologists carried out a trial-trenching evaluation in Area A of the Garrison redevelopment site (CAT Report 206). Significant archaeological remains were found in only two of the nineteen trenches; a prehistoric pit in Trench A3, and a probable Roman burial and other Roman features in Trench A10. Trench A1 to the east of the proposed development site included only a modern trench and natural features.

In 2010, CAT archaeologists carried out another trial-trenching evaluation in Area A of the Garrison redevelopment site (CAT Report 628). Significant archaeological remains were identified in Trenches T1-T3 to the north and northeast of the development site, and the area excavation of 'Site A' occurred in 2011 (CAT Report 628). 'Site A' is partially located within the current development site (see Fig 2). Excavation revealed a cemetery of 14 cremations and 70 inhumations ranging in date from the mid-Roman period to the late 6th or early 7th century (CHER MCC10073). Eight inhumations were within ring-ditches, and five contained grave-goods including Anglo-Saxon shield bosses, spear-heads, knives and beads. A number of Anglo-Saxon finds and burials were already known to the north of the development site possibly indicating an Anglo-Saxon cemetery some 3 hectares in area (MCC2642).

Also identified during the excavation of 'Site A' were two substantial ditches and one smaller section of a previously-unknown fortlet and laager constructed in the Civil War of 1648, to the north of Fort Needham (MCC10074). A possible grave and undated semi-circular gully (possibly part of a mortuary-related ring-ditch) were also discovered to the southeast of the development site during the smaller area excavation of 'Site K', along with three phases of Roman field ditch. Similar ditches were also present in 2010 evaluation trenches T12 and T16 located close to Site K (CAT Report 628).

Evaluations and excavations to the west of the development site along Napier Road and in the Napier Road car parks in 2006 (CAT Report 412), 2007 (CAT Report 438) and 2011 (CAT Report 652) revealed the remains of several Roman burials (inhumations and cremations).

Planning background

In October 2018, Colchester Borough Council received a reapplication (no. 182617) for full planning permission for the conversion of two existing derelict buildings into residential properties.

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 2018).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent.

The form and method of the development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief and this WSI is based.

If unexpected remains are encountered or changes made to the form and method of the development, the CBCAA will be informed immediately and will decide if amendments to the brief and this WSI are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring 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.

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

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, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site 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. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. A contingency will be allowed in the budget for absolute dating of any otherwise undated burials.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

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

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

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:

- 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.

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	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 206	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Areas A, B, D, GJ, H, J, N, V and YP at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex: June-July 2002</i>
CAT Report 412	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex May 2004-October 2007</i>
CAT Report 438	2008	<i>Stage 1b archaeological evaluation, Alienated Land Area B1b, Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2007</i>
CAT Report 628	2016	<i>A Late Iron Age dyke, Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials, a Roman coin hoard, and a Civil War fort: Stage 1b archaeological evaluation and Stage 2 excavation at Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area A1 (former Meeanee & Hyderabad Barracks), Colchester, Essex: October-December 2010, and January-March and July-September 2011</i>
CAT Report 652	2014	<i>Stages 2 & 3 archaeological monitoring and excavation on the Napier</i>

		<i>Road car parks and footpath (GAL Area B1b and C2), Colchester Garrison, Essex: February 2011 - January 2013</i>
CBCAA	2017	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Garrison Area A1, Mersea Road, Colchester. By J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

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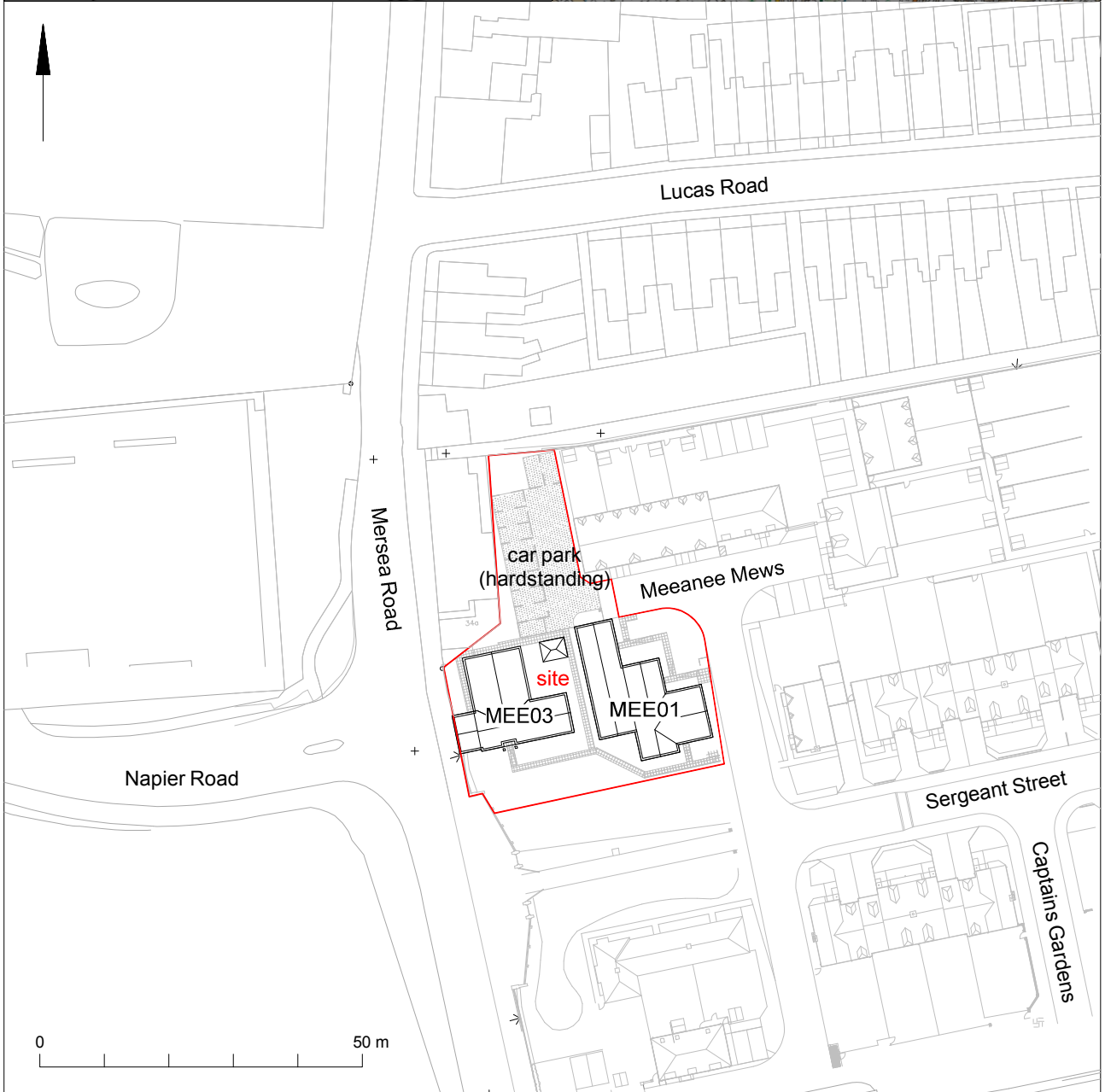
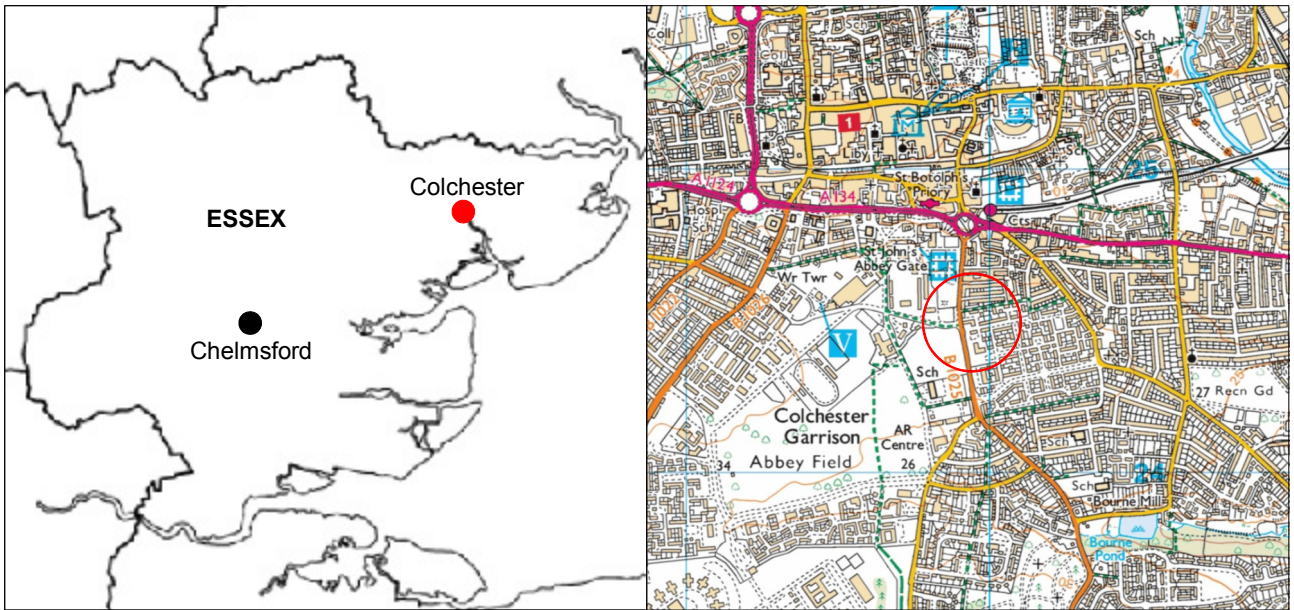


Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Previous archaeological investigations in close vicinity to the development site (outlined in red)

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OASIS ID: colchest3-333293

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8QY: November 2018
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of a two-storey side and a single-storey rear extension and associated groundworks. Although the site lies near a number of archaeologically-significant sites, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 26-11-2018 End: 29-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2018/11f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171639 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.114 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4281 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 282 Mersea Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO2 8QY
Study area	0.07 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 00318 22620 51.865609374412 0.909817060091 51 51 56 N 000 54 35
E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator Emma Holloway
Project director/manager Chris Lister

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2018.114
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.114
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 282 Mersea Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 2QY: November 2018
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Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1351
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