

# Archaeological evaluation at Standish, Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8US

March 2020



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

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

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Ziya Eksen

**commissioned by Mark Peat  
on behalf of N.D. Smith (Contracts) Ltd**

NGR: TM 06655 15453 (centre)  
Planning ref.: 160750 and 190369  
CAT project ref.: 19/03g  
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2019.21  
ECC code: ECC4316  
OASIS ref.: colchest3-345467



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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Roman Circus Walk,  
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**CAT Report 1533**  
March 2020

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Standish, Ivy lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two detached dwellings. The site lies near the remains of a Bronze Age barrow, cropmarks of two ring-ditches and a possible enclosure, and two 'red hill' prehistoric salt production sites. Despite being located in an area archaeologically-sensitive area, however, only a medieval or post-medieval pit was uncovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation at Standish, Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 18th March 2020. The work was commissioned by Mark Peat on behalf of N.D. Smith (Contracts) Ltd in advance of the construction of two detached dwellings and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

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

## 3 Archaeological background

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

The proposed development is within an area of high archaeological potential. Specifically the site lies within an area which was utilised for salt production in the Roman period. Approximately 60m from the site, a Roman saltern or 'Red Hill' used in the ancient salt-making process was uncovered (CHER MCC8857). Within Mersea marsh (CHER MCC5744), 500m southeast of the site, another possible saltern was been found (CHER MCC5022), although it was not excavated.

To the southwest are the cropmarks of two isolated ring-ditches and a possible enclosure (CHER MCC8924). Within this area of cropmarks, a Bronze Age ditched bowl barrow containing one central cremation has been excavated (CHER MCC8227).

Multiple examples of worked flint objects have been found around the site including at a site 200m to the southeast (CHER MCC8228) and within Cudmore Grove Country Park, c 500m to the south (CHER MCC5021, MCC5023, MCC8229, MCC8863 and MCC9063).

A large number defensive structures constructed during the Second World War are located around Cudmore Grove. Five pillboxes were situated in the vicinity, although two

have been destroyed (CHER MCC7257, MCC7258, MCC7263, MCC7265, MCC7266). Cropmarks indicating linear features and trackways which were possibly associated with coastal defences are also visible (CHER MCC9804). Additionally, the sites of several gun batteries and search light emplacements are dotted around the area (CHER MCC7261, MCC7262, MCC7264, MCC7259).

Approximately 1km to the south of the site is Blackwater Site 17 (CHER MCC8600, MCC8601), which consists of a group of possible Bronze Age wooden structures, including a fish trap and a hurdle structure (CHER MCC8599). A buried land surface with a scatter of heat-shattered flints, struck flints and sparse charcoal flecks was also uncovered in this area (CHER MCC8598, MCC8597).

#### 4 Aim

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

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench, 10m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, 0.16-0.18m thick, soft, moist dark brown sandy-silt), and subsoil (L2, 0.13-0.19m thick, soft, moist medium green/grey/brown sandy-silt) onto natural (L3, firm, moist light orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent small stones).

Medieval/post-medieval pit F1 extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was 0.16m deep and 0.45m wide.



**Photograph 1** Trench shot – looking east northeast

#### 6 Finds

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

Pit F1 (1) produced one sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 41g. There were no other ceramic or pottery finds.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an area rich in prehistoric archaeological remains, the only feature uncovered was a medieval or post-medieval pit.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Peat and N.D. Smith (Contracts) Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with Z Eksen. Figures are by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

## 9 References

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

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Standish, Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8US</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trenched Evaluation at Standish, Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Colchester, CO5 8US</i> , by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
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)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1533)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1533)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2019.21.

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### **Distribution list:**

Mark Peat (N.D. Smith (Contracts) Ltd

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 24.03.2020



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

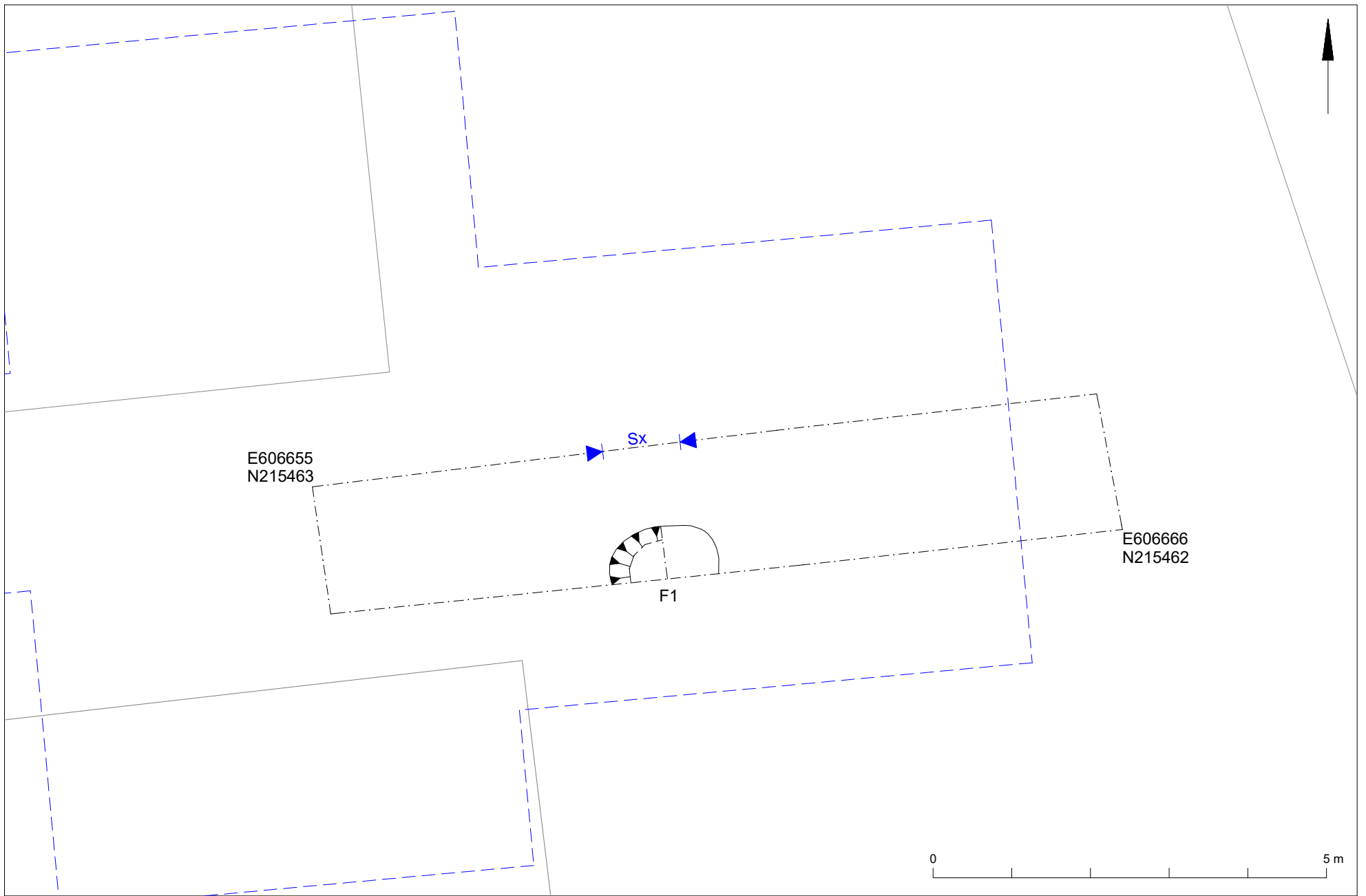


Fig 2 Evaluation results



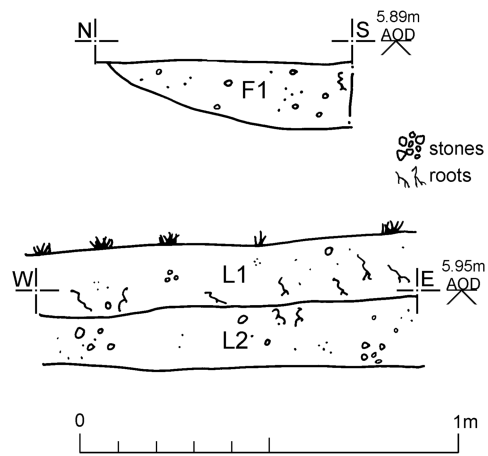


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Standish, Ivy lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8US	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TM 06655 15453 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 19/03g CHER ref: ECC4316 OASIS ref: colchest3-345467
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 18th March 2020	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.63ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.21	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC5021, MCC5022, MCC5023, MCC5744, MCC7257, MCC7258, MCC7259, MCC7261, MCC7262, MCC7263, MCC7264, MCC7265, MCC7266, MCC8227, MCC8228, MCC8229, MCC8597, MCC8598, MCC8599, MCC8600, MCC8601, MCC8857, MCC8863, MCC8924, MCC9063, MCC9804
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1533	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Medieval, post-medieval	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Standish, Ivy lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two detached dwellings. The site lies near the remains of a Bronze Age barrow, cropmarks of two ring-ditches and a possible enclosure, and two 'red hill' prehistoric salt production sites. Despite being located in an area archaeologically-sensitive area, however, only a medieval or post-medieval pit was uncovered.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> March 2020

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Standish, Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Colchester, CO5 8US

**NGR:** TM 06655 15453 (centre)

**Planning references:** 160750 and 190369

**Commissioned by:** Mark Peat

**On behalf of:** N.D. Smith (Contracts) Ltd

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

**CHER number:** [tbc](#)

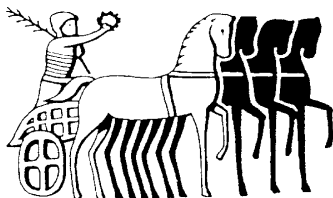
**CAT project code:** 2019/03g

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-345467

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 11/03/2019



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at 'Standish', Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Essex, CO5 8US (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 06655 15453.

## Proposed work

The development proposes the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of two detached dwellings.

## Archaeological background

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

The proposed development is within an area of high archaeological potential, more specifically the site lies within an area of probable Roman salt production. Approximately 60m from the site there is record of a Roman saltern, or 'Red Hill', used in the ancient salt-making process (CHER MCC8857). Within Mersea marsh (CHER MCC5744), 500m to the south-east of the site, another potential site of saltern has been found (CHER MCC5022) but not excavated.

To the southwest are the cropmarks of two isolated ring-ditches and a possible enclosure (CHER MCC8924). Within this area of cropmarks, a Bronze Age tumulus was excavated (CHER MCC8227) in the form of a ditched bowl barrow with one central cremation.

Multiple examples of worked flint objects have been found around the site including 200m to the southeast (CHER MCC8228) and within Cudmore Grove Country Park, c 500m south (CHER MCC5021, MCC5023, MCC8229, MCC8863 and MCC9063).

At Cudmore Grove there is also a large number of WWII related defences and structures. Three pillboxes are still standing (CHER MCC7257, MCC7258, MCC7266) and two have been destroyed (CHER MCC7263, MCC7265). Cropmarks are also visible, consisting of linear features and trackways, possibly associated with coastal defences (CHER MCC9804). There are also several sites of gun (CHER MCC7261, MCC7262) and search light emplacements (CHER MCC7264, MCC7259).

Approximately 1km to the south of the site is Blackwater Site 17 (CHER MCC8600, MCC8601), which consists of a group of possible Bronze Age wooden structures, including a fish trap and a hurdle structure, with finds including briquetage (CHER MCC8599). A buried land surface with a scatter of heat-shattered flints, struck flints and sparse charcoal flecks was also uncovered (CHER MCC8598, MCC8597).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2016 (application No.160750) *proposing the demolition of the existing dwelling and construction of two new detached dwellings*. This application was renewed in February 2019 (application No. 190369).

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 an evaluation by trial trench. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically one trench, measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide, will be located within the footprint of one of the new dwellings. Areas may need to be locally widened if there are deep trenches and/or sections across deep features to ensure they are evaluated.

The purpose of the trenches is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if further archaeological investigation is required. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks will be made by the CBCAA on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

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. The WSI should provide for a contingency in the event of the need for absolute dating.
- 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* (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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

## **Evaluation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*.

Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

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

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

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

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

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

## **Site surveying**

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

## **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential 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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

### **Human remains**

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.

### **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 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.

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

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

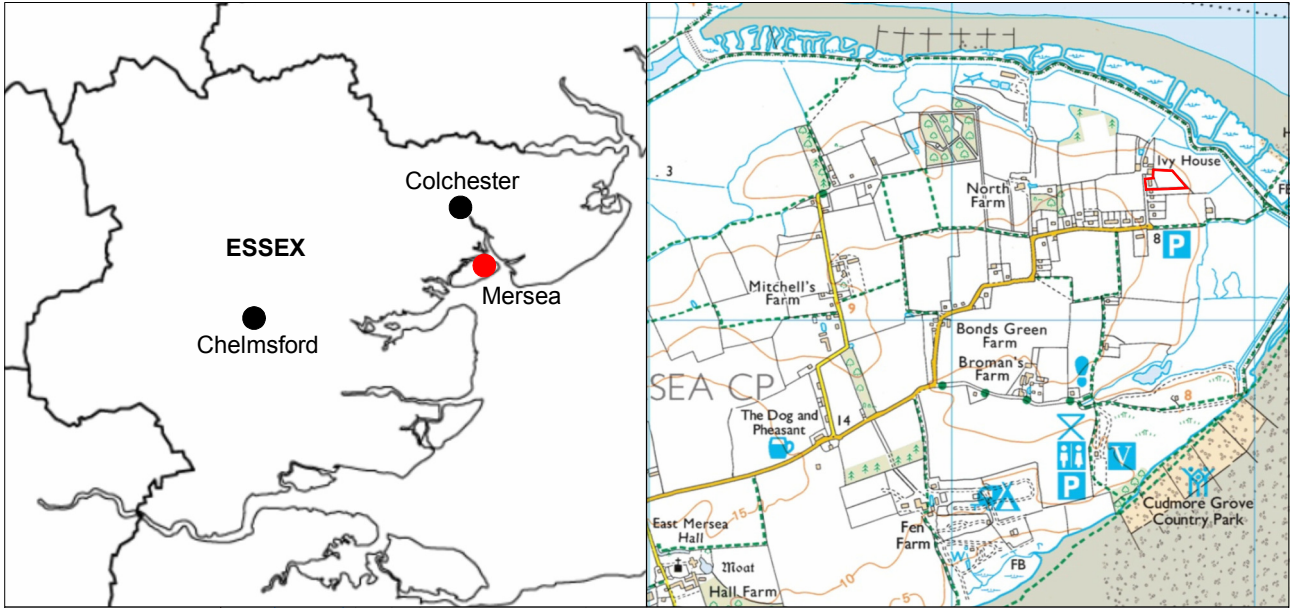
Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trenched Evaluation at Standish, Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Colchester, CO5 8US.</i> By J Tipper
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Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-345467**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Standish, Ivy Lane, East Mersea, Colchester, CO5 8US
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Standish, Ivy lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two detached dwellings. The site lies near the remains of a Bronze Age barrow, cropmarks of two ring-ditches and a possible enclosure, and two 'red hill' prehistoric salt production sites. Despite being located in an area archaeologically-sensitive area, however, only a medieval or post-medieval pit was uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 18-03-2020 End: 18-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190369 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/03g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160750 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4316 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER EAST MERSEA Standish, Ivy Lane
Postcode	CO5 8US
Study area	0.63 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 06655 15453 51.798930214322 0.997454732753 51 47 56 N 000 59 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.76m Max: 5.83m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4316
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4316
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Standish, Ivy lane, East Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8US: March 2020
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1533
Date	2020

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## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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