



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1557

Archaeological monitoring at 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8AA: June 2020

Planning reference: 192081

CHER Event no.: ECC4528

OASIS ref.: colchest3-393331

Grid Reference: TM 01146 12554 (centre)

Number of site visits: 1

Dates of visits: 8th June 2020

Nature of the work: Observation of groundworks for a new single-storey extension to the side and rear of the property and an accompanying soakaway and drainage run.

Reason for condition: The site lies within a known area of Roman settlement containing concentrated remains including a wheel-shaped mausoleum and a brick tomb.

% of total seen: 100% of the groundworks.

Results: All groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Jess Tipper of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services.

The following groundworks were observed:

- a) foundation trenching to accommodate the extension, 6m long, 0.5m wide and 1m deep.
- b) a pit for a soakaway, 1.5m by 1m and 1m deep with an accompanying drainage run 8.2m long, 0.25m wide and 0.2m deep.

Three layers were recorded:

- a) modern topsoil/build-up L1, friable medium/dark brown sandy-silt, 0.12-0.18m thick;
- b) subsoil L2, a soft dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 0.62-0.68m thick;
- c) natural L3, a loose/soft dry light yellow/orange and 1% gravel, encountered at a depth of 0.8m below current ground level.

No archaeological features or material were encountered, although a capped well, which was constructed out of red bricks bonded in white mortar and was of probable 19th-century date, was uncovered.



Photograph 1 Site shot



Photograph 2 Capped well –
looking south



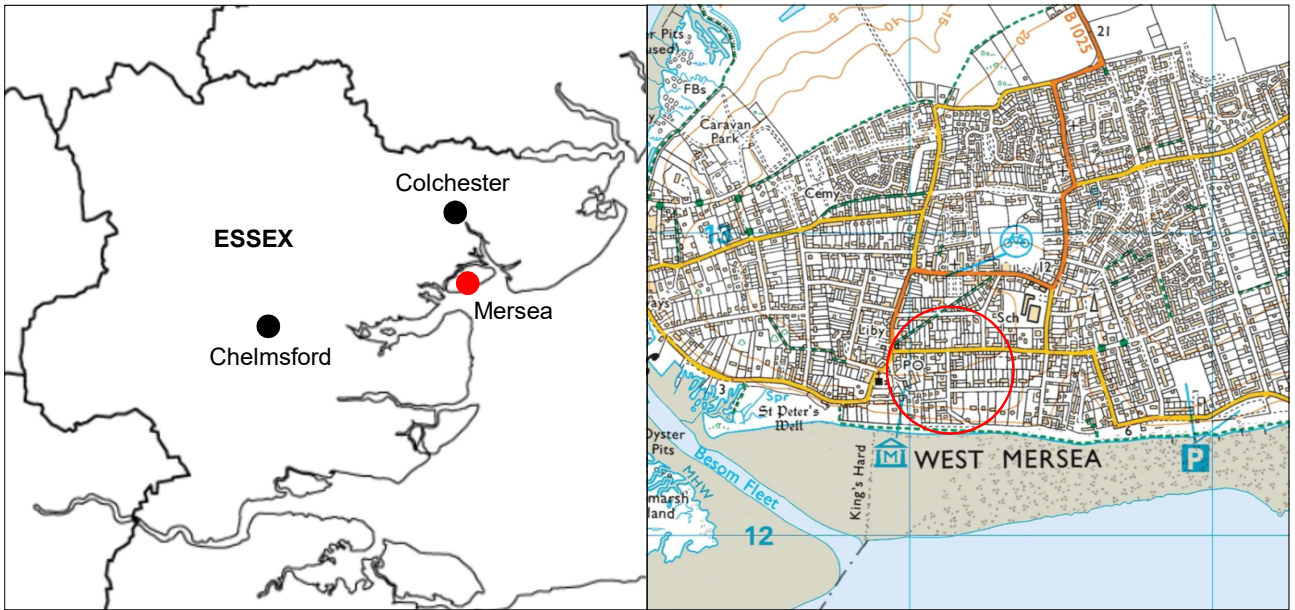
Photograph 2 Soakaway pit rep sx – looking west

Recorded by: Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)

Date: 10.06.2020

Checked by: Philip Crummy (pc@catuk.org)

Date: 11.06.2020



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Fig 1 Site location.



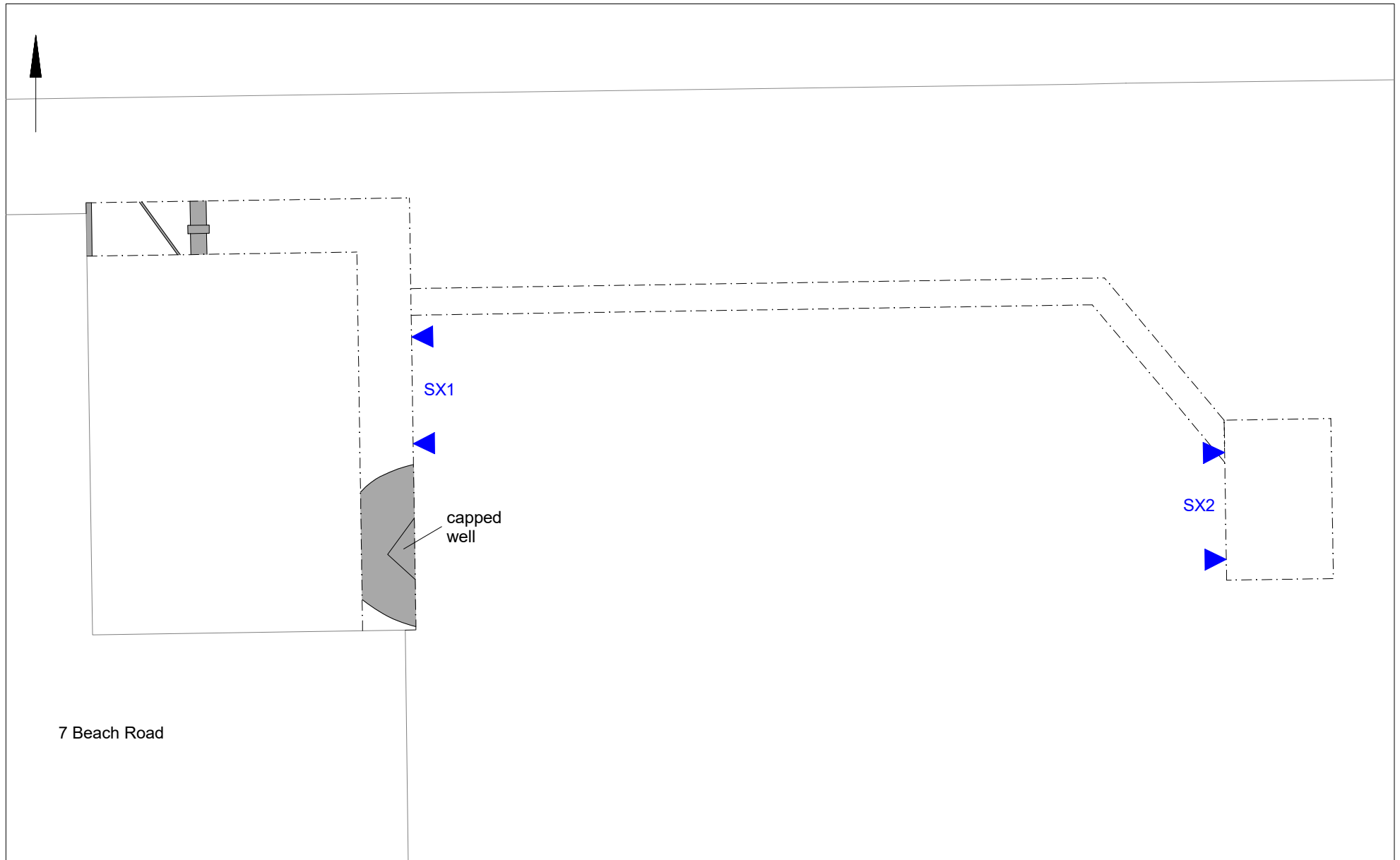


Fig 2 Monitoring results, modern services shown in grey.

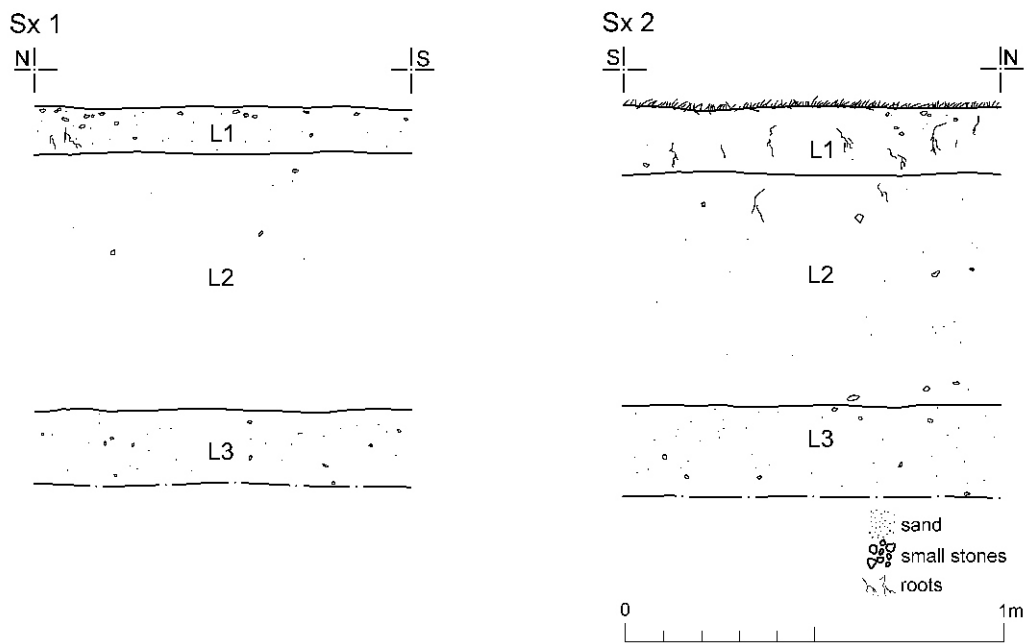


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8AA.

NGR: TM 01146 12554 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning references: 192081

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Mark Cooper

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: tbc

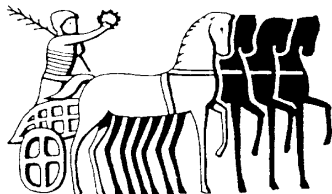
CAT project code: 2020/04i

OASIS project number: colchest3-393331

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 04.05.2020



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on the southern edge of central West Mersea, approximately 200m north of the sea, at 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8AA (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 01146 12554.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a single storey side and rear extension and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)

Yorick Road and Beach Road area

CAT have carried out several of archaeological investigations at 20 Yorick Road. A Roman wheel-shaped mausoleum lies to the rear of the property (MCC8355 Scheduled Monument no. 1002195). The mausoleum was originally discovered in 1896 and was initially thought to be the remains of a Roman lighthouse. The structure is 20m in diameter with a hexagonal chamber in the centre from which six walls radiate. These walls meet the 1m-thick encircling wall and project beyond it for over a metre as external buttresses. Between each pair of walls there is an extra buttress, making twelve in all. The structure is made of tile on foundations of mortar and Kentish ragstone. Dressed stone and roof tiles have also been found. A geophysical survey of the site was carried out by English Heritage in 1989. In 2003, an exploratory trench was undertaken to assess the exact location and condition of the mausoleum (MCC2973, CAT Report 255). This was followed by a watching brief on trenching for an extension to the garage, which exposed part of a Roman wall foundation (MCC5406, CAT Report 330).

A brick tomb has also been found a few yards east of the wheel tomb on a property off Beach Road, although its exact location is uncertain. The tomb contained a glass urn with a lead lid which contained cremated bone of a child and a small clay lamp (MCC8786).

Six features were uncovered in the course a recent evaluation at 5 Yorick Road (CAT Report 1518). Of these, the most noteworthy was ditch F1, which produced a small assemblage of pottery sherds dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The presence of this material suggests that a site of Bronze Age settlement is located within the vicinity of the site. Further excavation of the site revealed an additional seventeen features including a cluster of postholes, some of which contained Roman dating material, indicating the presence of a posted structure (CAT Report 1538, ECC4443).

High Street area

Archaeological deposits along the High Street include a Roman stone wall set in opus signinum revealed during a small excavation at Bonheur in 1922 (MCC8837). Further work at the site conducted by Hull in 1927 revealed Roman pottery, a bone pin and an iron knife (CHER ECC3540; VCH vol. 3, 161). A possible Roman wall was also found on land at the corner of the High Street and Captains Lane (MCC8860). A Roman ditch was recorded adjacent to this during a watching brief carried out by Britannia Archaeology in 2016 (MCC10065).

Church Road area

The site lies c 211m east of West Mersea parish church (Church of St Peter and St Paul). The church is constructed from re-used Roman Kentish ragstone walls with Roman and post-Roman brick. The earliest element of the church, the lower part of the tower, appears to be 11th-century in date (MCC8909 & MCC4666). Notable deposits have been sighted in the area around the churchyard. Cromwell Mortimer recorded seeing a mosaic and Roman remains in 1730 (VCH vol. 3, 158-9) and in 1896 Henry Laver observed a Roman wall (CHER

MCC8858). In 1991, CAT excavated three trial pits prior to extensions to the church but only residual Roman finds were recorded (CAT Report 1000, vol. 3).

A medieval priory is thought to have once stood to the west of the church. Although its exact location is uncertain, it was established around 1046 (MCC8835). Roman pavement and tesserae have been observed within this area on multiple occasions (MCC8858 & MCC8909). A well found on the southern side of Coast Road is thought to relate to the priory (MCC9356).

CAT have also conducted investigations on land to the north of Church Road, where trenching for drainage exposed human remains which were thought to be medieval in date. Fragments of daub and pieces of Roman brick and tile were observed in the upturned soil (CAT Report 1000, vol. 3).

CAT has undertaken a number of negative watching briefs in the area, including at 6 High Street (CAT Report 576), 4 Meadow Lane (MCC5553, CAT Report 420), 9 Beach Road (CAT Report 1090), 6 Meadow Lane (CAT Report 629), The Blackwater Hotel Church Road (MCC5291, CAT Report 223), and at Howard's Cottage, 12a Church Road (CAT Report 1000 vol 3). As has been noted in some of these reports, the land in this area appears to comprise of made-up ground thought to date to the 1960s (8 High Street, CAT Report 118).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2019 (application No. 192081) for *single storey side / rear extension and addition of cladding*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically:

The investigation is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

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

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

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

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

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

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

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

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

Investigation methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

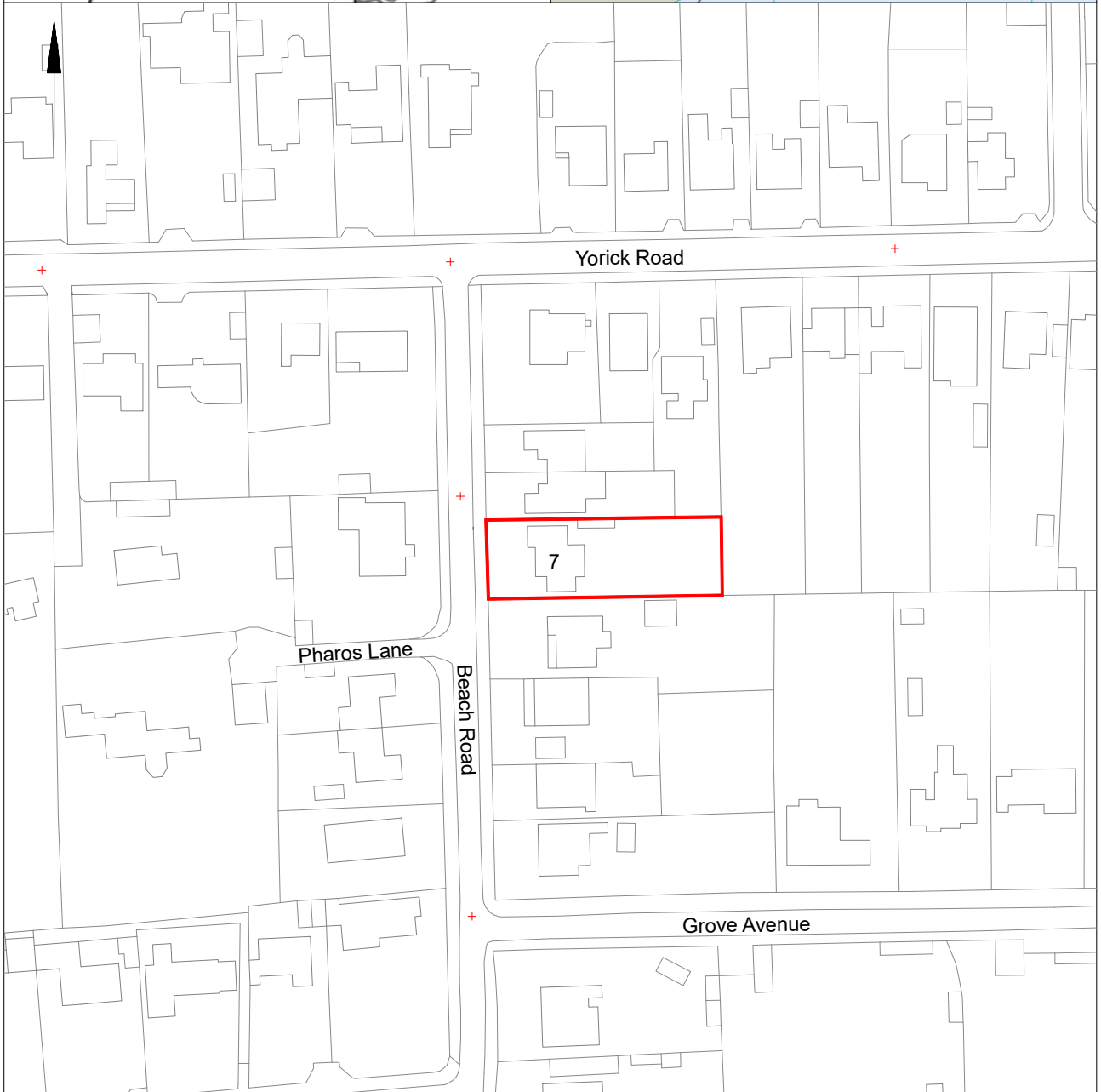
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 255 | 2004 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 20 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Essex November 2003.</i> By B Holloway |
| CAT Report 330 | 2005 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 20 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Essex July 2005.</i> By B Holloway |
| CAT Report 420 | 2007 | <i>Archaeological monitoring (watching brief) at 4 Meadow Lane, West Mersea, Essex: April 2007.</i> By K Orr |
| CAT Report 629 | 2012 | <i>Archaeological monitoring (watching brief) at 6 Meadow Lane, West Mersea, Essex: September 2011 – February 2012.</i> By B Holloway |
| CAT Report 1000 | Forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997).</i> By H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1090 | 2020 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 9 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex – April 2017.</i> By L Pooley |
| CAT Report 1518 | 2020 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 5 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8HT – February 2020.</i> By E Hicks |
| CAT Report 1538 | 2020 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 5 Yorick Road, West Mersea, Essex – March 2020.</i> By E Hicks |
| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Investigation at 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, CO5 8AA.</i> By J Tipper |
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| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-393331

Project details

Project name	Archaeological investigation at 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8AA.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex, during groundworks for a new single-storey extension to the side and rear of the property and an accompanying soakaway and drainage run. The site lies in a known area of Roman occupation and significant remains in the vicinity include a mausoleum and a brick-built tomb. No archaeological remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2020 End: 08-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	192081 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/04i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4528 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WEST MERSEA 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex
Postcode	CO5 8AA
Study area	0.07 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 01146 12554 51.774914804123 0.91598126393 51 46 29 N 000 54 57 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 supervisor	Mark Baister
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mark Cooper

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4528
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4528
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 7 Beach Road, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8AA: June 2020
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.

Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1557
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