

Archaeological investigation at St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex, CO5 9HD

April 2021



by Laura Pooley

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Emma Holloway and Laura Pooley

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

with Nick Pryke and Adam Wightman

commissioned by the landowners

NGR: TL 91621 21606 (centre)

Planning ref.: 201805

CAT project ref.: 2021/03n

CHER code: ECC4610

OASIS ref.: colchest3-418292



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CAT Report 1656

April 2021

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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out at St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex in advance of the construction of a new swimming pool. Despite being located within the grounds of St Mary's Grange, a Grade II listed early 15th-century timber-framed house, there were no archaeological remains within the footprint of the swimming pool.*

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at St Mary's Grange, Copford, Essex, CO5 9HD. The evaluation was commissioned by the landowners and took place on 19th April 2021 in advance of construction of a new swimming pool.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Colchester Historic Environment Record (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, and was based on guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

A Brief for Archaeological Evaluation was written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2020). However, at the request of the client and with the approval of the CBCAA it was proposed that the entire footprint of the swimming pool would be stripped and excavated. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the brief and subsequent fieldwork changes, and was agreed with the CBCAA in advance of the work commencing (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015) 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* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record, accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

St Mary's Grange is a Grade II* listed early 15th-century timber-framed house (NHLE 1239072; CHER MCC3866). To the west is the Church of St Mary the Virgin which dates back to the 12th century (NHLE 1238968; CHER MCC3857) with several 15th to 17th century listed buildings also located nearby. To the northeast are cropmarks of former field boundaries depicted on the early edition OS maps (CHER MCC8629), with cropmarks of undated linear features and pits recorded to the south and west (CHER MCC7063).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological excavation was to identify, excavate and record any archaeological remains revealed within the footprint of the swimming pool.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The footprint of the swimming pool was 16m long by 9.5m wide, and was stripped through 0.5-0.6m of modern topsoil (L1, dark grey/brown sandy-silt loam) onto natural clay (L2). Medieval and 19th- to 20th-century pottery sherds were recovered from L1 (see Section 6), and fragments of modern brick, peg-tile and coal were also present within topsoil but were not

collected for post-excavation reporting. There were no archaeological remains present within the footprint.



Photograph 1 The complete footprint of the new swimming pool stripped to natural, looking south-southeast.

6 Finds

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered three sherds of pottery with a weight of 14g. All of this material came from the topsoil L1. There were two sherds of 19th- to 20th-century Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (10g), including a cup and a possible saucer, and one small and abraded sherd of 11th- to early 13th-century early medieval sandy ware (4g).

7 Conclusion

Despite being located within the grounds of a St Mary's Grange, a Grade II* listed early 15th-century timber-framed house, there were no archaeological remains within the footprint of the new swimming pool.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the landowners for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Pryke, N Rayner and A Wightman. Figures are by E Holloway and L Pooley. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

CAT	2021a	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021b	<i>Written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological investigation at St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex, CO5 9HD</i>
CBCPS	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, CO5 9HD</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> . Updated 2019.
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated 2019.
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Updated 2020.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
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	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Place Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (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	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws_i	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1656)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1656)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

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 project ref. ECC4610.

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Distribution list:

The landowners

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 28.4.2021

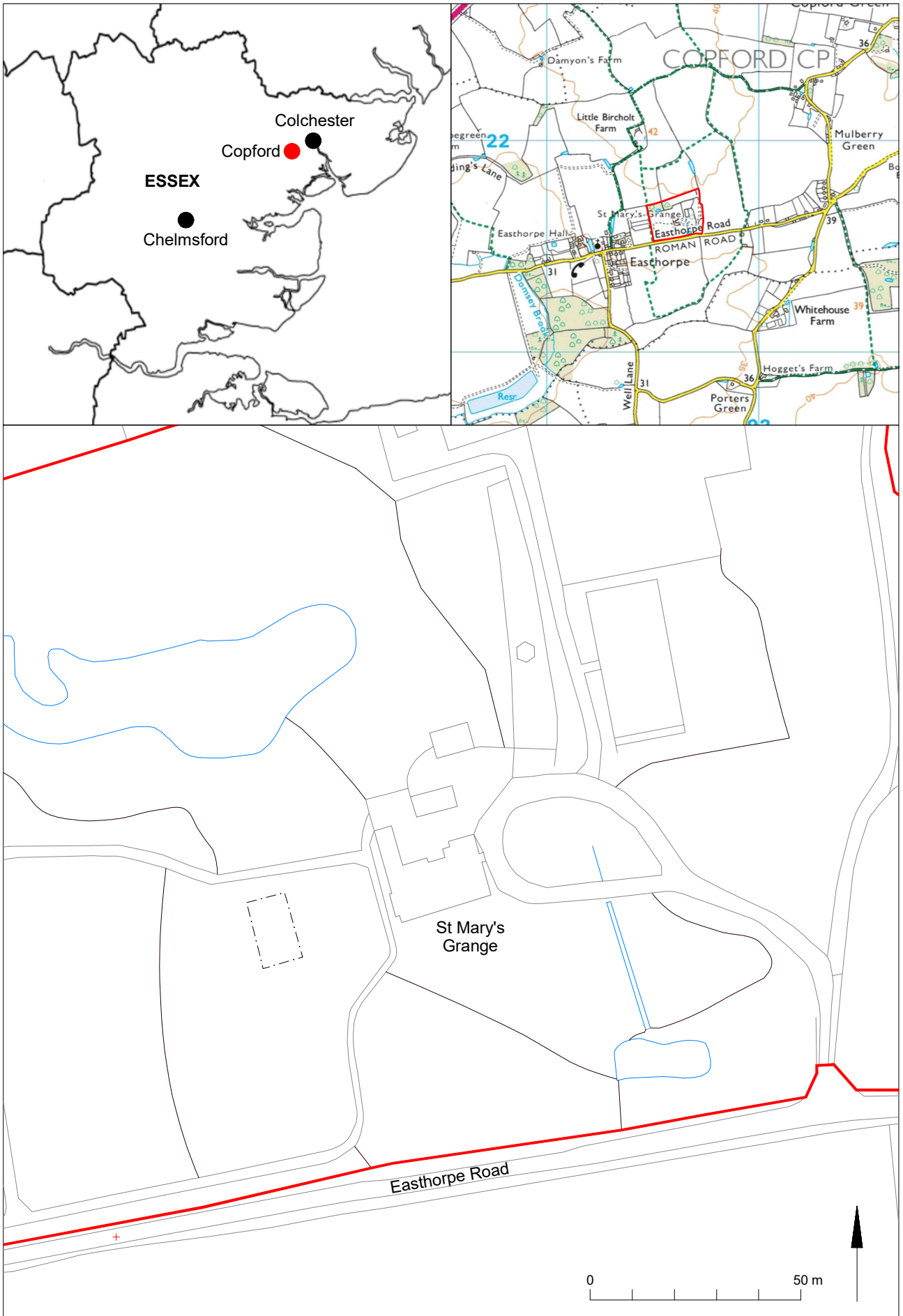


Fig 1 Site location.

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Fig 2 Results

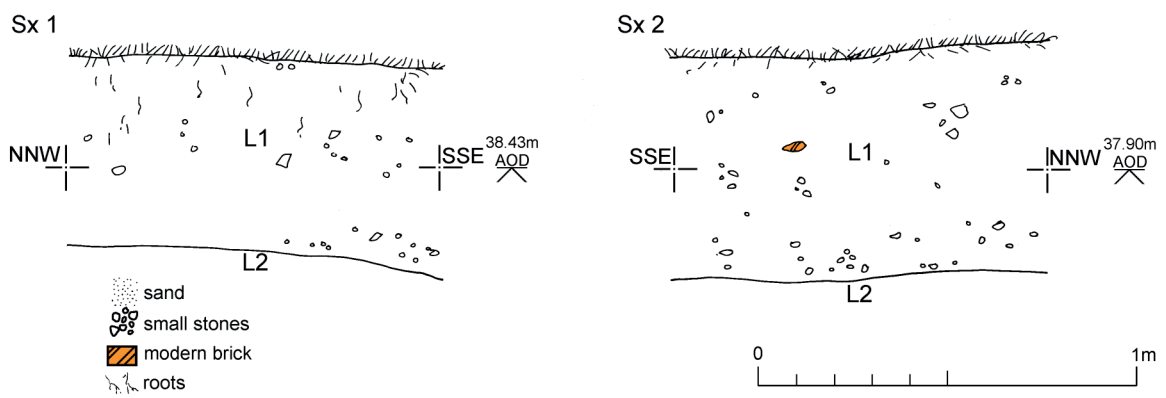


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex, CO5 9HD	
Parish: Copford	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9162121606 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/03n CHER ref: ECC4610 OASIS ref: colchest3-418292
Type of work: Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 19th April 2021	Size of area investigated: 154 square metres
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Landowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3866
Final report: CAT Report 1656	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological excavation was carried out at St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex in advance of the construction of a new swimming pool. Despite being located within the grounds of St Mary's Grange, a Grade II* listed early 15th-century timber-framed house, there were no archaeological remains within the footprint of the swimming pool.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: April 2021

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for archaeological investigation at
St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford,
Essex, CO5 9HD**

NGR: TL 91621 21606 (centre)

Planning reference: 201805

Parish: Copford

District: Colchester

Client: the landowners

CHER number: ECC4610

CAT project code: 2021/03n

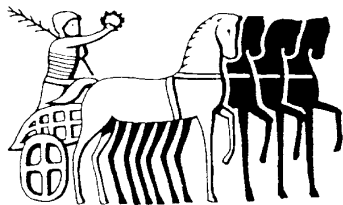
OASIS project id: colchest3-418292

Curating museum: Colchester

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 30.3.2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development is located within the grounds of St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex. The site is centred on NGR TL 91621 21606.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a 5m by 12m outdoor tiled swimming pool with surrounding patio.

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>)).

St Mary's Grange is a Grade II* listed early 15th-century timber-framed house (NHLE 1239072; CHER MCC3866). To the west is the Church of St Mary the Virgin which dates back to the 12th century (NHLE 1238968; CHER MCC3857) with several 15th to 17th century listed buildings also located nearby. To the northeast are cropmarks of former field boundaries depicted on the early edition OS maps (CHER MCC8629), with cropmarks of undated linear features and pits recorded to the south and west (CHER MCC7063).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2020 (application no. 201805) for the construction of a *5 x 12 metre outdoor tiled swimming pool with surrounding patio*.

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). 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).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The initial requirement for work, as detailed in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021), was for archaeological evaluation. The brief proposed a 1.8m wide trench along the entire width of the 12m pool.

However, upon consultation with the client and the CBCAA, it has now been agreed that the entire footprint of the pool will be excavated, an area measuring 12m by 5m.

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Include a contingency for soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits. In addition, particular attention should be given to the collection of micro-remains preserved within and/or directly over floors.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

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, c, d)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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 CHER. 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for two days.

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

Excavation 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.

All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across

their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials (see human remains section) 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, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy. If required, a provision shall be made for shoring to facilitate the ability in excavate deep archaeological deposits.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned by Total Station, GPS or by hand, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, 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 evaluation 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 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.

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.

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 excavation, 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 Historic England guidance (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 (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: 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: 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* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

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

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

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum 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. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

Brown, D	2011 (2 nd ed.)	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at St Marys Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, CO5 9HD, by Dr R Hoggett</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014d	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised 2019.</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0
Ennis, T	2004	<i>Land adjacent to Elmstead Road and Boundary Road, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex, archaeological evaluation, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit Report, Report 1328</i>
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice. By S Cole & P Backhouse</i>
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>

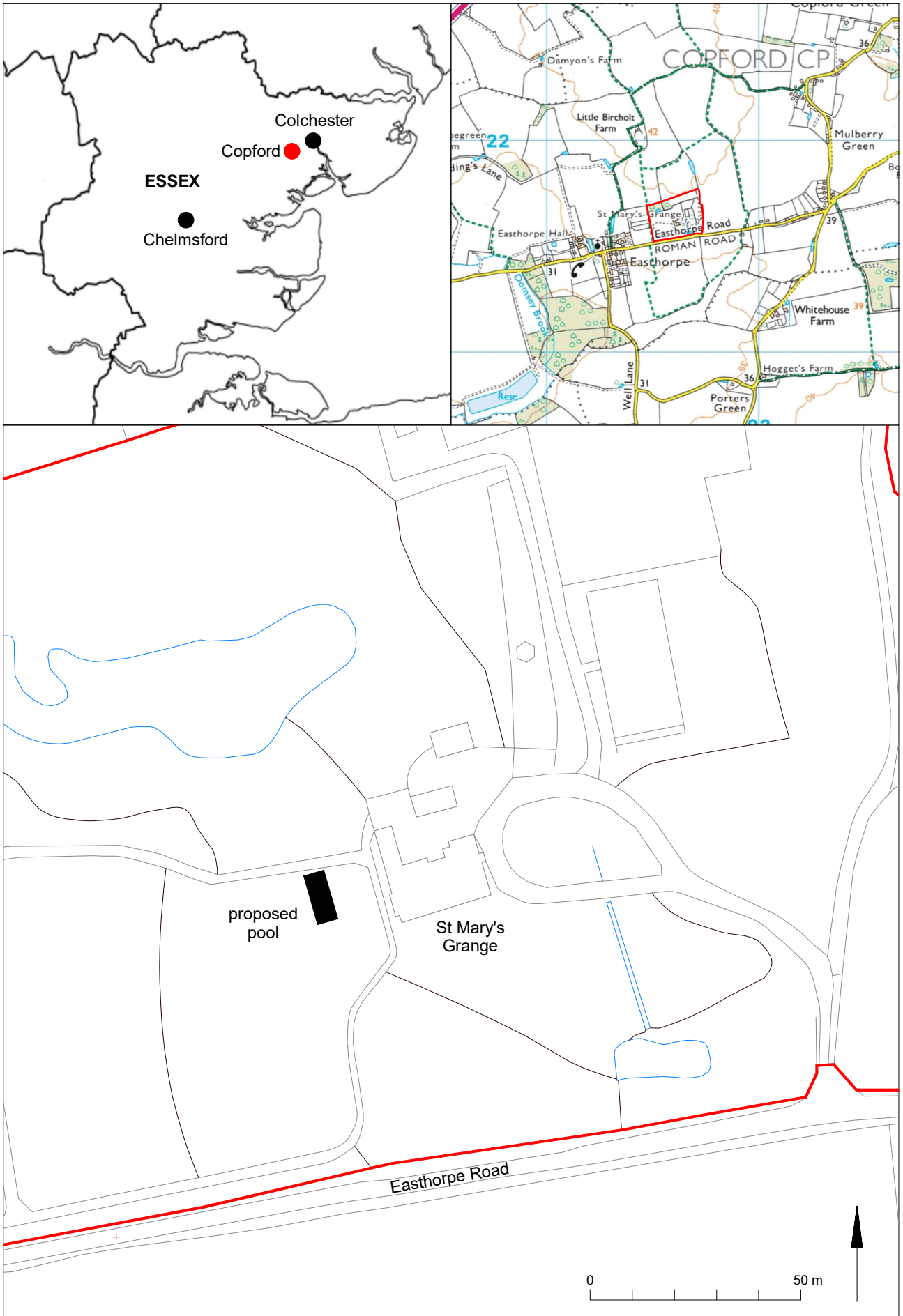
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>

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Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-418292

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex, CO5 9HD
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was carried out at St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road, Copford, Essex in advance of the construction of a new swimming pool. Despite being located within the grounds of St Mary's Grange, a Grade II* listed early 15th-century timber-framed house, there were no archaeological remains within the footprint of the swimming pool.
Project dates	Start: 19-04-2021 End: 19-04-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	201805 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4610 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COPFORD St Mary's Grange, Easthorpe Road
Postcode	CO5 9HD
Study area	154 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 91621 21606 51.859571419604 0.783086481028 51 51 34 N 000 46 59 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.9m Max: 38.22m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4610
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4610

Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

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