

# Archaeological evaluation on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BY

May 2021



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figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Nicholas Pryke

**commissioned by Jonathan Dennis,  
Daniel Connal Partnership  
on behalf of Mac Design & Build**

NGR: TL 89216 28398 (centre)

Planning ref.: 183046

CAT project ref.: 21/03aa

ECC code: ECC4612

OASIS ref.: colchest3-418915



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**CAT Report 1670**

June 2021

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex in advance of groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site. The coach house is a Grade II listed building associated with the mid 19th-century Wakes Colne Mill. Only a modern pit was uncovered, although the presence of asbestos precluded a full investigation of the site.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex which was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on 10th May 2021. The work was commissioned by Jonathan Dennis of Daniel Connal Partnership on behalf of Mac Design & Build in advance of groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site (demolition of solid fuel processing buildings, removal of built-up hard surfaces against the north wall of the coach house, removal of wider coal yard hard surfaces and the conversion of the coach house into a single dwelling with a single-storey extension).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation 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 Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The coach house is a curtilage Grade II listed building associated with Wakes Colne Mill and House (NHLE 1224981, MCC4590). The mill dates to c 1850, and has operated as both a corn and an oil mill utilising both water power and electricity.

Approximately 275m southeast of the development site lies the chapel of St Barnabas, a small church and churchyard, recorded in 1285 but also purportedly erected in 1352 (MCC10030-1). The site of All Saints Church, a 12th-century church with later alterations, is situated some 300m to the northwest (NHLE 1225059, MCC4619, MCC7004-6, MCC10029)

Sherds of Roman pottery have been recovered approximately 100m north (MCC7037), possibly indicating Roman occupation nearby.

To the east of the development site lie the locations of a number of now-destroyed Second World War-era defences. These include a road barrier (MCC5136), a pillbox (MCC5135) and an ammunition shelter (MCC5527). Three pillboxes of this defensive system are still extant (MCC7495-8). Monitoring works undertaken by CAT in 2019 uncovered the remains of a Second World War-era ammunition depot (CAT Report 1622, ECC4588), 725m to the north-west of the development site.

#### 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 2-7)

Two trial-trenches, both 25m long and 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The entirety of trench T1 and the northern half of T2 were cut through modern concrete (L1, 0.08-0.09m thick) onto a make-up layer (L2, c 0.11-0.2m thick, concrete and CBM fragments). Due to the presence of asbestos in L2, and with the agreement of the archaeological monitor, only the N-S aligned section of trench T1 and the northern and southern ends of trench T2 were excavated onto natural (L3, firm, dry medium brown silty-sand with frequent gravel, encountered at a depth of 0.21-0.3m bcd). A sondage was excavated in trench T1 to ensure the identification of L3 as natural.

No archaeological features were uncovered in trench T2.

##### **Trench 1 (T1): 30m long by 1.8m wide**

Modern pit/posthole F1 was uncovered in the southeastern corner of trench T1. Modern detritus was observed on the surface of the feature and so it was not excavated.



**Photograph 1** T1 trench shot – looking south



Photograph 2 T2 trench shot – looking north northwest

## 6 Finds

There were no finds.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern pit was uncovered at this site. It may be, however, that other archaeological deposits are present here, but unfortunately the presence of asbestos precluded further investigation.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jonathan Dennis of Daniel Connal Partnership and Mac Design & Build for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with N Pryke. Figures are by C Lister, M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood.

## 9 References

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

- |                  |                |  |
|------------------|----------------|--|
| Brown, D         | 2011 (2nd ed.) | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>   |
| CAT              | 2020           | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 1622  | 2021           | <i>Geophysical Survey and an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation at Wakes Hall, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2DB: November 2020</i> , by Robin Mathieson                             |
| CBCAA            | 2020           | <i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the North of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BY</i> , by Richard Hoggett |
| CIfA             | 2014a          | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| CIfA             | 2014b          | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
| Gurney, D        | 2003           | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)   |
| Historic England | 2016           | <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      *National Planning Policy Framework*. 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 Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	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
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** n/a

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1670)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1670)

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 project ref. ECC4612.

**Distribution list:**

Jonathan Dennis, Daniel Connal Partnership

Mac Design & Build

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



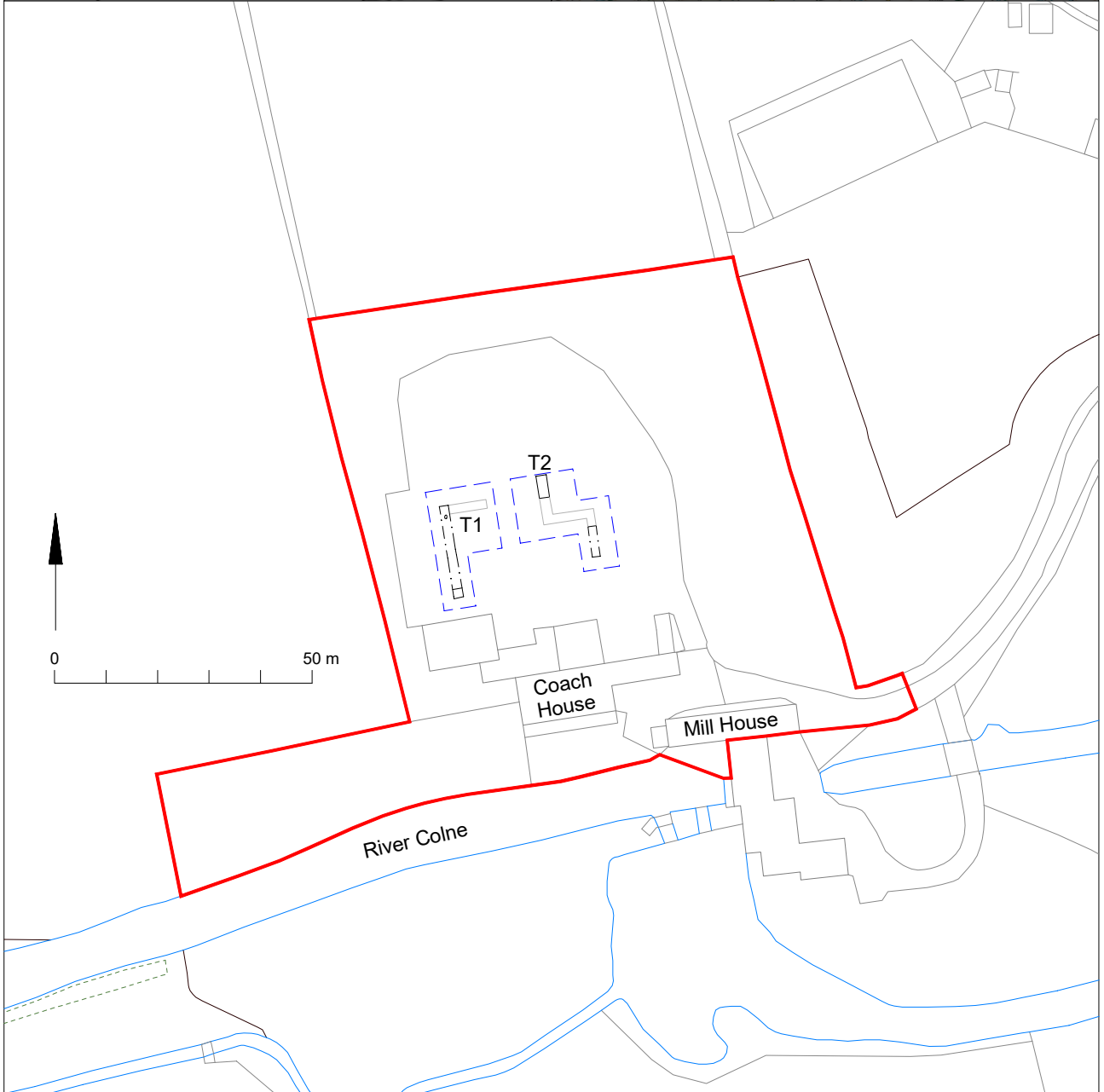
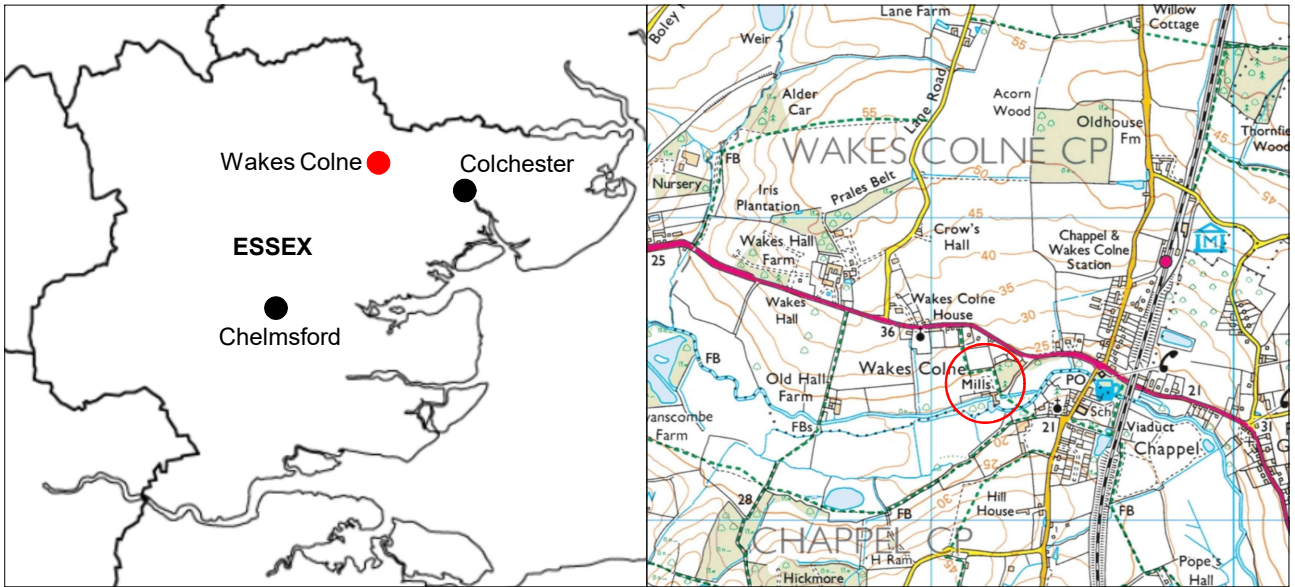
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Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 14.06.2021



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Fig 1 Site location, proposed development dashed blue



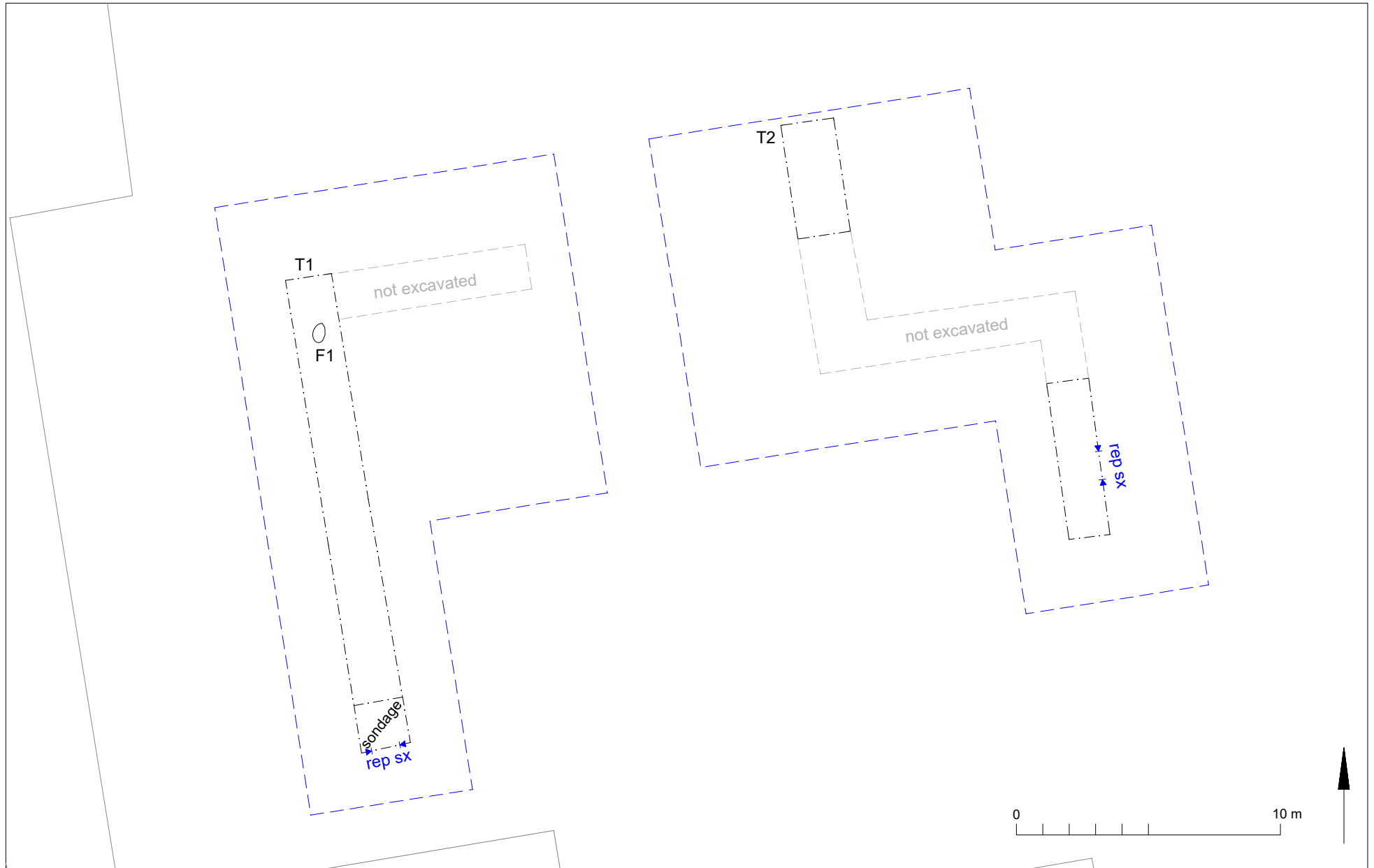


Fig 2 Results

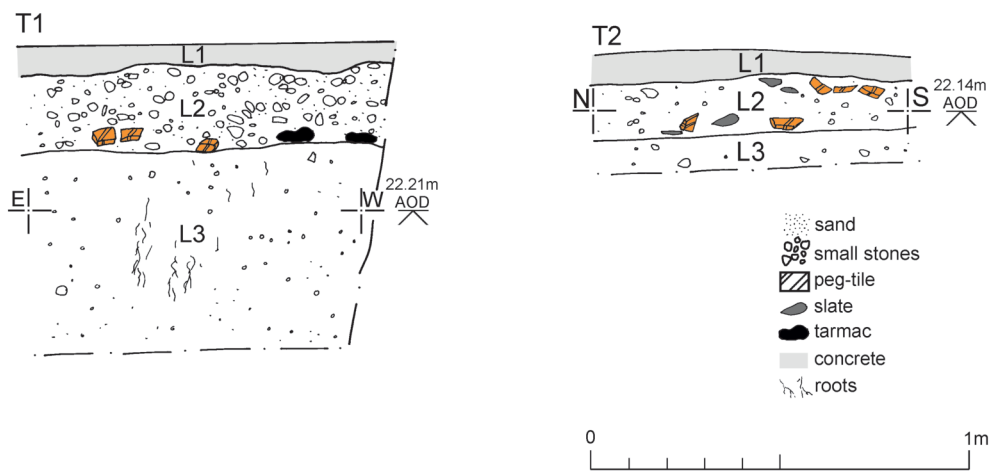


Fig 3 Representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colnes, Essex, CO6 2BY	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 89216 28398 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 21/03aa CHER ref: ECC4612 OASIS ref: colchest3-418915
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 10th May 2021	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.9ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC4590, MCC4619, MCC5135, MCC5136, MCC5527, MCC7004, MCC7005, MCC7006, MCC7037, MCC7495, MCC7496, MCC7497, MCC7498, MCC10030, MCC10029, MCC10031; ECC4588
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1670	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> <i>An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex in advance of groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site. The coach house is a Grade II listed building associated with the mid 19th-century Wakes Colne Mill. Only a modern pit was uncovered, although the presence of asbestos precluded a full investigation of the site.</i>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Simon Wood	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> June 2021

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, C06 2BY.**

**NGR:** TL 89216 28398 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Parish:** Wakes Colne

**Planning references:** 183046

**Commissioned by:** Jonathan Dennis (Daniel Connal Partnership)

**On behalf of:** Mac Design & Build

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** HBR: ECC4613

EVAL: ECC4612

**CAT project code:** HBR: 2021/03z

EVAL: 2021/03aa

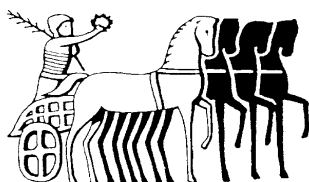
**OASIS project number:** HBR: colchest3-418913

EVAL: colchest3-418915

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Dr Richard Hoggett

**This WSI written:** 09/04/2021



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BY (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 89216 28398.

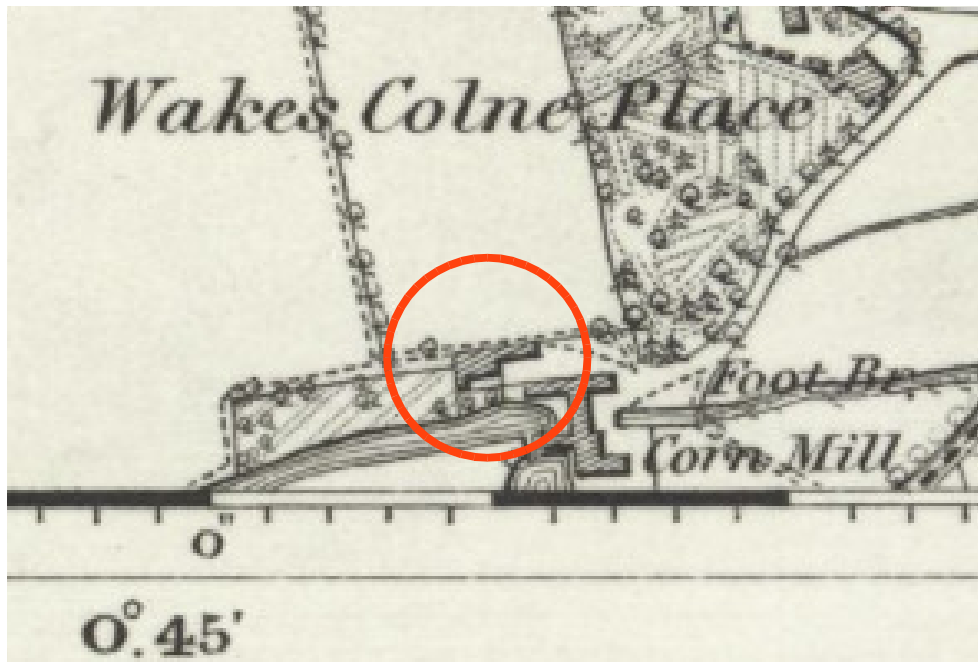
## Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of solid fuel processing buildings, removal of built-up hard surfaces against the north wall of the coach house, removal of wider coal yard hard surfaces and the conversion of the coach house into a single dwelling with a single-storey extension.

## Archaeological background

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

The coach house is a curtilage Grade II listed building, associated with Wakes Colne Mill and House (NHLE 1224981, MCC4590). The mill dates to c 1850, it has been a corn and oil mill that has used both waterpower and electricity.



**Map 1** Extract of the 1st edition OS Map (1876), development site in red.

275m south-east of the development site is the chapel of St Barnabas (MCC10030-1). A small church and churchyard, recorded in 1285 but claimed to have been erected in 1352. 300m to the north-west is the site of All Saints Church (NHLE 1225059, MCC4619, MCC7004-6, MCC10029), a 12th-century church with later alterations.

Roman pottery sherds (MCC7037) have been recovered approximately 100m north, possibly indicating Roman occupation nearby.

To the east of the development site a number of WWII defences have been recorded and destroyed, these include a road barrier (MCC5136), a pillbox (MCC5135), an ammunition shelter (MCC5527). Three pillboxes (MCC7495-8) still exist. Monitoring works undertaken by

CAT in 2019 uncovered the remains of a WWII camp (CAT Report 1622, ECC4588), 725m to the north-west of the development site.

## **Project background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2018 (application No. 183046) for the *demolition of solid fuel processing buildings; removal of built up hard surfaces against north wall of coach house with associated regrading of land; removal of wider coal yard hard surfaces; conversion of coach house to dwelling with single storey ext.*

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** (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an historic building recording followed by an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically,

- 1) An Historic England Level 2 historic building recording will be undertaken on the coach house prior to any conversion works.

The record will consider:

- Plan form of the site
- Materials and method of construction
- Date(s) of the building
- Function and internal layout
- Fixtures and fittings
- Context of the coach house within its immediate contemporary landscape

- 2) After the HBR, two linear trial-trenches will be evaluated. These will be positioned within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling (see Fig 2). Both trenches will measure 25m long by 1.8m wide. This equates to 50m in length of trenching covering an area of 90m<sup>2</sup>.

Aims of the archaeological evaluation is to target:

- 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.
- 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)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- 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:

HBR: one historic building recorder for one day.

Evaluation: one CAT officer and two archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work and historic building recording: Mark Baister

## **Historic building recording methodology**

A Historic England Level 2 building survey of the outbuilding will be carried out prior to its demolition. The resultant report will include the following:

A brief documentary and cartographic survey will be made of the evidence relating to the history and evolution of the site.

A large-scale block plan will be made of the site using existing architect's drawings or the current OS 2500 map extract. The position of the building will be shown and any adjacent buildings will be given a unique number noting date of construction and function (where known).

The building will be described in as much detail as possible. The description will address materials, dimensions, method of construction, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, and any evidence of original fixtures/fittings.

Based on existing architect's plans and using the RCHME (1996) conventions floor plans at scale 1:100 will be made of the building/s affected by the proposals. Doors, windows, internal divisions, truss positions, together with any surviving fixtures/fittings will be shown together with any evidence of phasing.

A full photographic record will be made comprising both general and detailed shots (external and internal/features/joinery/timber marks/etc). A photographic scale should be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of shot; where possible, the photographic record will be tied into the drawn record.

The guidelines contained in Historic England: *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (2016a) will be adhered to. In addition, RCHME: *Descriptive Specification* 3rd Edition, ClfA's Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014) and the appropriate sections of the *Standards for Field Archaeology* in the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper **14**, 2003) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA **24**, 2011) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE, 2016b) will be used for additional guidance in the design of the project specification, the contents of the report, and for the general execution of the project.

### **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.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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 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.



## 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

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. 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.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

## 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: 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 the 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 three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the evaluation trenches. 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 the 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 the CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the 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**

The 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 the CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the 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	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> 2nd Edition
CAT	2020	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1622	2021	<i>Geophysical Survey and an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation at Wakes Hall, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2DB: November 2020</i> By Robin Mathieson
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the North of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BY</i> By Richard Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0
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)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2016a	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice.</i> By R Lane
Historic England (HE)	2016b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
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	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
RCHME	1996	Recording historic buildings, a descriptive specification

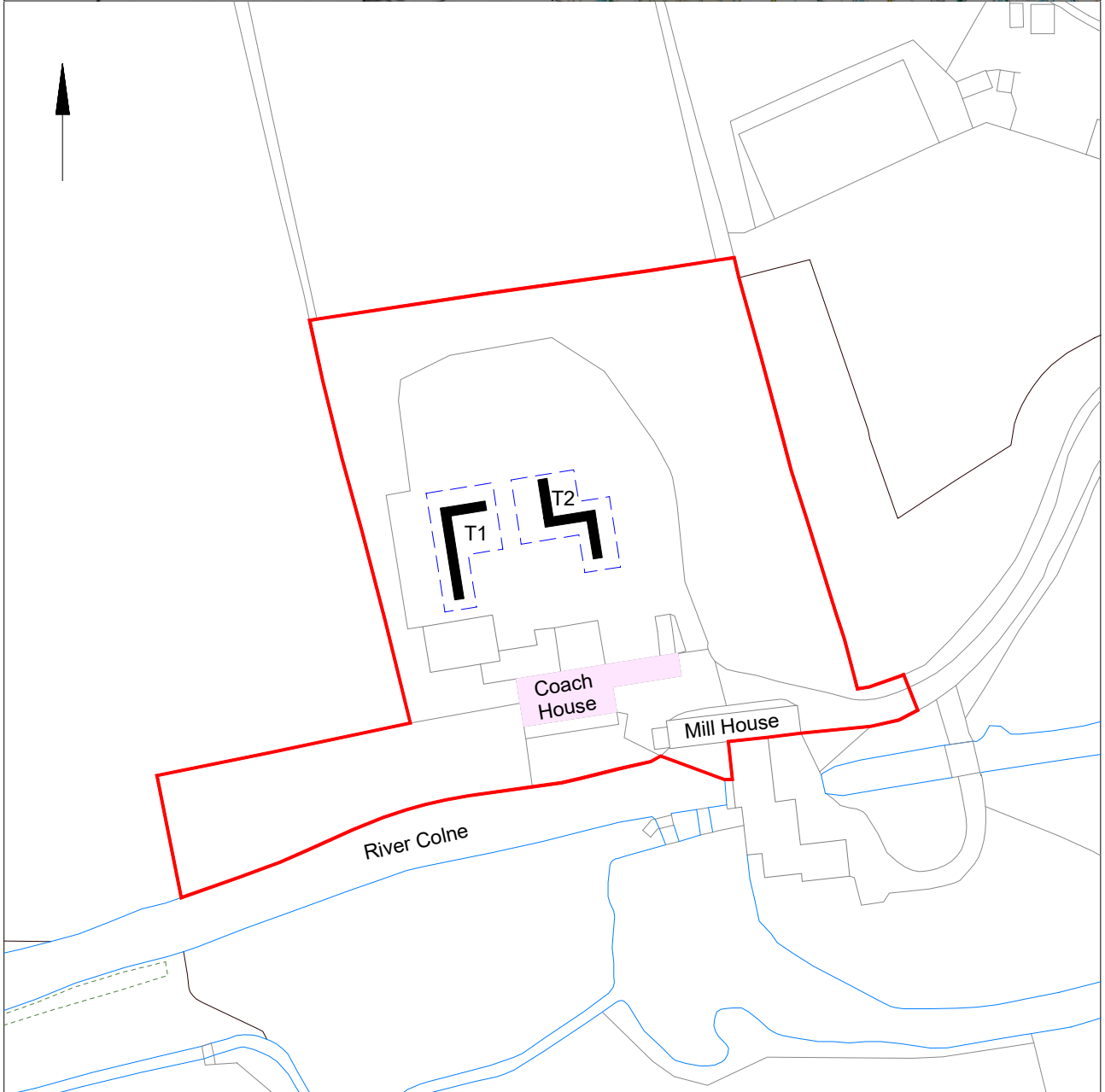
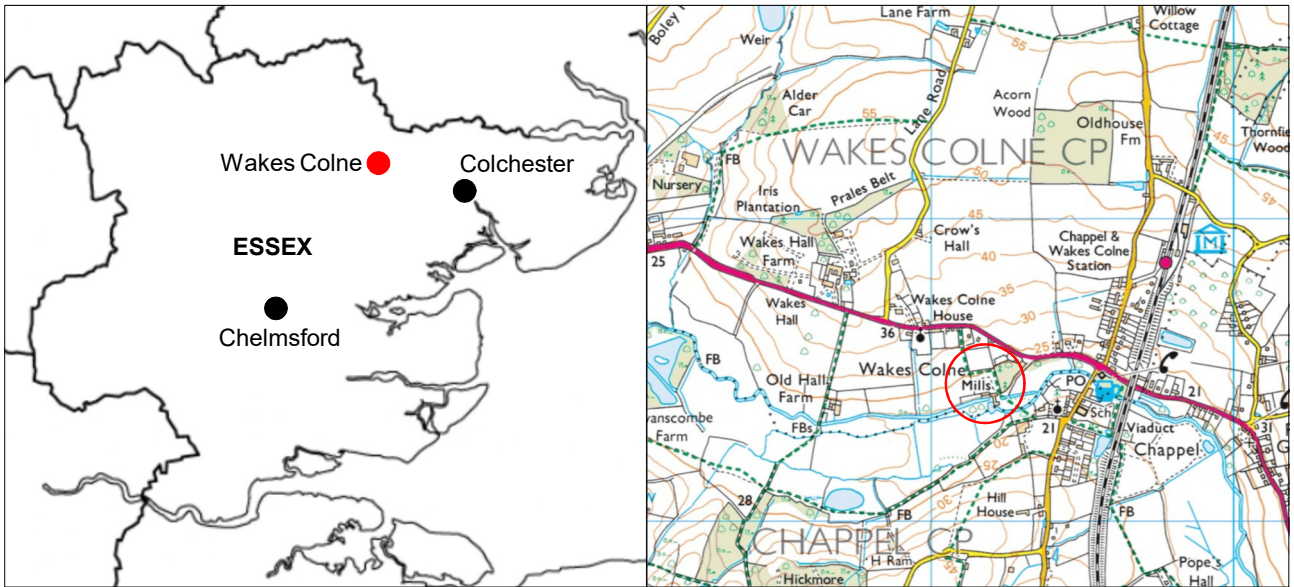
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines). The Coach House is indicated by the pink shading.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-418915**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex in advance of groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site. The coach house is a Grade II listed building associated with the mid 19th-century Wakes Colne Mill. Only a modern pit was uncovered, although the presence of asbestos precluded a full investigation of the site.
Project dates	Start: 10-05-2021 End: 10-05-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03aa - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4612 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	183046 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	POSTHOLE Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""; ""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WAKES COLNE Land to the north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne
Postcode	CO6 2BY
Study area	0.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 89216 28398 51.921397836486 0.751926416314 51 55 17 N 000 45 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.06m Max: 22.38m

## 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	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4612
Digital Media	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"

available

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID ECC4612

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation on land north of Mill Buildings, Wakes Colne Mills, Colchester Road, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BY: May 2021

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1670

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**OASIS:**

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