

Archaeological monitoring at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex, CO5 7PR

May 2021



by Sarah Veasey

Contributions from Dr. Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Alec Wade
figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Megan Seehra and Sarah Veasey

**Commissioned by Ian Johnson (Duncan Clark & Beckett)
on behalf of Mr and Mrs Watson**

NGR: TL 78976 16278 (centre)

Planning ref.: 201505

CAT project ref.: 2021/04d

ECC code: ECC4618

OASIS ref.: colchest3-419556



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report1677

June 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	1
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	3
8	Acknowledgements	3
9	References	3
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of archive	4
12	Archive deposition	4
	Appendix 1 Context list	6
	Figures	after p6

EHER summary sheet
OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs and figures

Cover: Site shot

Photograph 1	Extension foundation trenches – view NE	2
Photograph 2	F1 – view SW	3

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Results
Fig 3	Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension, removal of the living room floor and unpinning at the front of the property. Games Farm is a Grade II listed 15th-century timber-framed hall house with 16th-/17th-century and modern additions. Roman finds have also been documented on the development site. Groundworks uncovered a medieval linear feature in the living room area and a modern pit in the rear foundation trenches.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex which was carried out on 10th to the 26th May 2021. The work was commissioned by Ian Johnson (Duncan Clarke & Beckett) on behalf of Mr and Mrs Watson, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for the replacement of a single storey extension, removal of indoor flooring and underpinning at the front.

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 excavation and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCAA (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 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 watching briefs* (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 Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer, <https://colchesterheritage.co.uk>).

Games Farmhouse is a Grade II* listed early 15th-century timber-framed hall house (NHLE 1266661; CHER MCC4498), with 16th-century, 17th-century and modern additions. Fragments of Roman pottery, kiln debris, metal-working debris, oyster shell and wood have also been found on the site (MCC7343), with local oral tradition telling stories of a Roman quay (MCC7344).

Peldon Common (CHER MCC9155) and Games Common (MCC9154) are located 120m and 330m to the northwest respectively. Listed buildings around the development site include Sampton Wick, an early 14th-century timber-framed hall house (MCC4509); The Plough Public House, a late 16th-/early 17th-century timber-framed house (MCC4494); Forge Cottage, a late 17th-century timber-framed house (MCC4488); Honeysuckle Cottage, a mid 18th-century timber-framed house (MCC4497); and an early 19th-century timber-framed forge (MCC4489).

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify, excavate and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

The Foundation Trench

Approximately 18m of foundation trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was c 0.60m wide, c 0.60m deep, and was cut through modern made ground (L1, c 0.43-0.45m thick) into natural clay (L2). Natural was encountered at a depth of c 0.43-0.45m below current ground level [bcgl]. The central area of the foundation trench was lowered c 0.30m into L1.



Photograph 1 Extension foundation trenches - view NE

Modern pit F2 (2.25m by 0.70m) was uncovered in the southwestern corner of the foundation trench. Modern brick and coal was observed but not collected from the surface.

The Living Room

The floor of the living room area was removed and excavated down 0.34-0.35m bcgl through made ground L3 (c 0.13-0.15m thick) into the natural clay (L2). Natural was encountered c 0.24-0.26m bgcl.

Medieval ditch F1 was uncovered on the western side of the living room excavation. It was 0.67m wide and on an N/S alignment.



Photograph 2 F1 – view SW

The Underpinning Trench

A 3.64m long trench was excavated at the front of the property. It was c 1.2m wide and c 0.90m deep. It was excavated through L1 and L2. No archaeologically significant features were uncovered. Finds were recovered from L1.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic Building Material

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The watching brief produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with seven sherds weighing 319g. Two sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 99g came from F1. Three sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 198g and two sherds of modern (19th-20th century) brick with a weight of 22g came from L1 in the unpinning trench (find numbers 1 and 2).

6.2 Animal Bone

by Alec Wade

Two pieces of animal bone were recovered: an unstratified scapula fragment from a large bird (probably goose) and a fragment of a lumbar vertebra from a medium sized mammal that had been butchered.

Context	Find number	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
L1	3	1	1	Goose (Anser)	Scapula fragment.
F1	4	1	12	Medium	Lumbar vertebrae fragment, chopped

				mammal	through sagittally.
Total		1	13		

Table 1 Animal bone by context.

6.3 Other Finds

by Laura Pooley

Five fragments of oyster shell (53g) were recovered from pit F1 (finds no. 4) and a fragment of clay pipe stem (7g) was recovered from L1 in the underpinning trench (finds no.2).

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an area of archaeological potential, only two features were recorded during the groundworks. Ditch F1 was sealed by the construction of the house. As Games Farmhouse is 15th century in date, the ditch must have been backfilled in the 15th century or earlier.

Modern finds were observed on the surface of pit F2. This area had previously occupied by a small house extension so that consequently F2 is likely to be associated with either its construction or demolition.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ian Johnson (Duncan Clark & Beckett) and Mr and Mrs Watson for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra and S Veasey. Figures are by C Lister and S Veasey. The project was monitored for CBC 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>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological investigation at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex, CO5 7PR</i>
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, CO3 4EG</i> , by R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs</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	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 Planning 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'

Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1677)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site records (context sheets, plans)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1677)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 reference number ECC4618.

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Distribution list:

Mr and Mrs Watson

Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record

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Date: 07/06/2021

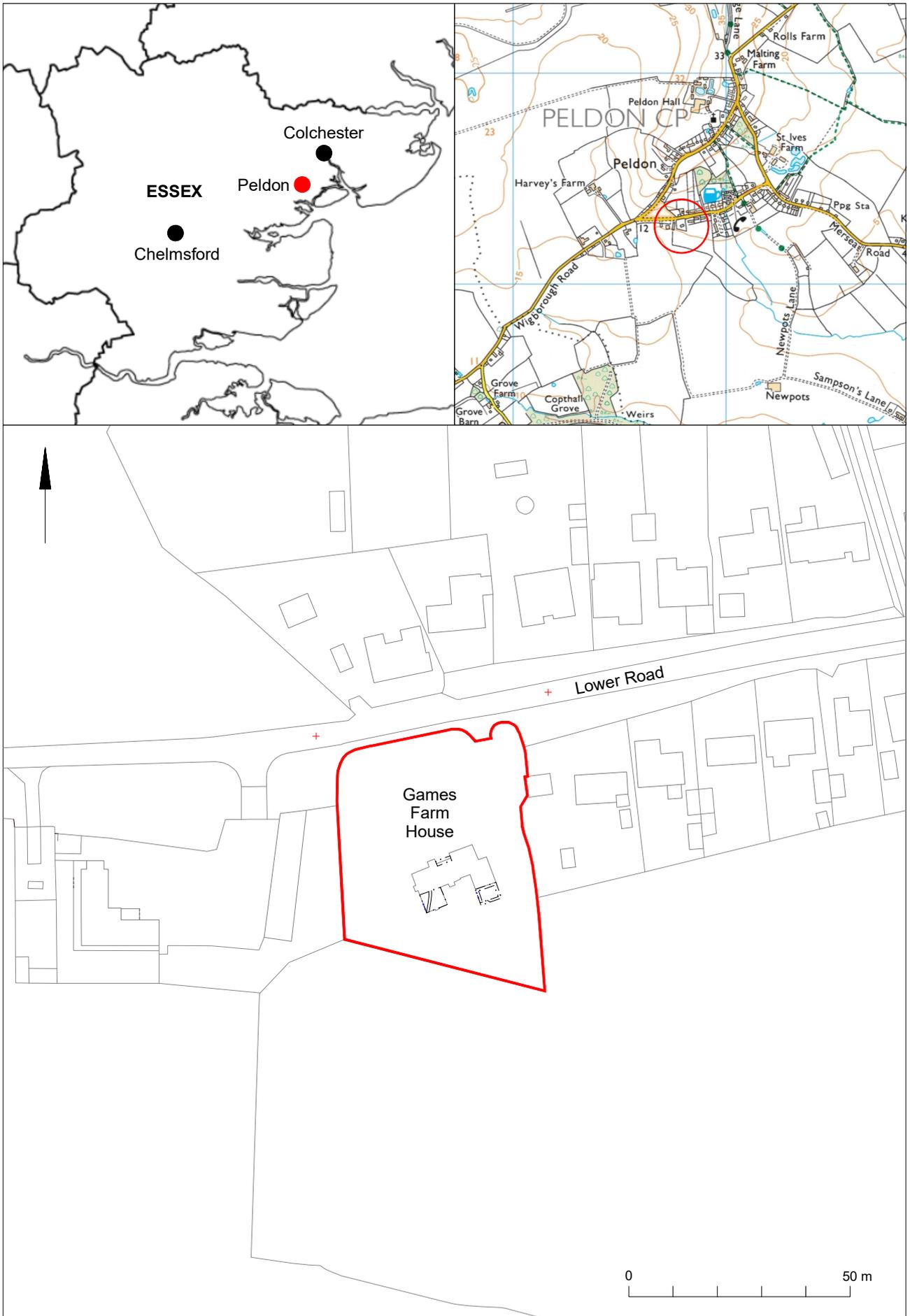
Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds No.	Context type	Description	Date
L1		Made ground	Moist medium grey-brown silty clay, with inclusions of modern brick and concrete	Modern
L2		Natural	Wet medium yellow-brown clay, with inclusions of 2%stone	Post-glacial
L3		Made ground	Moist medium grey-brown silty clay, with inclusions of brick and concrete	Modern
F1		Ditch/linear	Moist mid grey-brown silty clay	Medieval
F2		Pit	Wet medium grey-brown silt clay	Modern

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex, CO5 7PR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 78976 16278 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/04d CHER ref: ECC4618 OASIS ref: colchest3-419556
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 10th-May 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.24h
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4498
Final report: CAT Report 1677	
Periods represented: medieval and modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension, removal of the living room floor and unpinning at the front of the property. Games Farm is a Grade II listed 15th-century timber-framed hall house with 16th-/17th-century and modern additions. Roman finds have also been documented on the development site. Groundworks uncovered a medieval linear feature in the living room area and a modern pit in the rear foundation trenches.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett and Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: June 2021



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Fig 1 Site location.

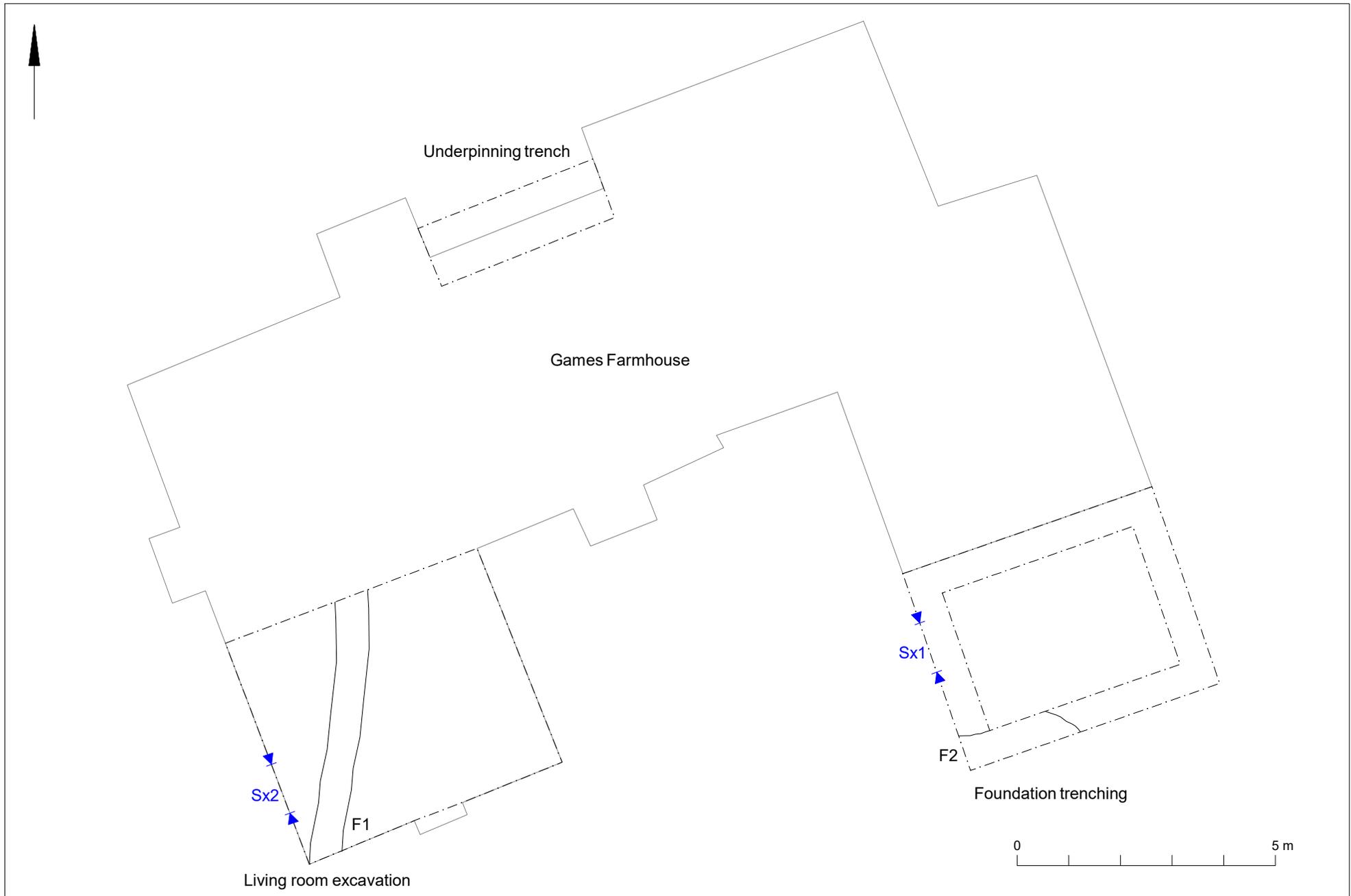
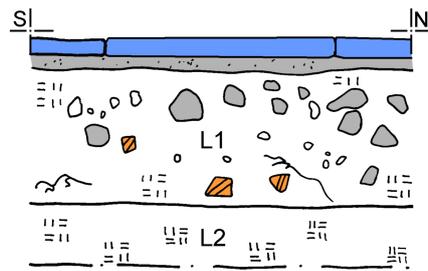
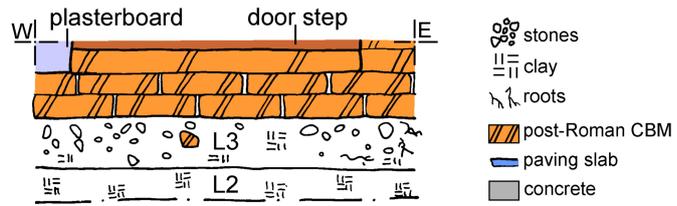


Fig 2 Results.

Sx1



Sx2



-  stones
-  clay
-  roots
-  post-Roman CBM
-  paving slab
-  concrete



Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex, CO5 7PR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 78976 16278 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/04d CHER ref: ECC4618 OASIS ref: colchest3-419556
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett and Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: June 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex, CO5 7PR

NGR: TL 78976 16278 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Peldon

Planning reference: 201505

Commissioned by: Ian Johnson (Duncan Clark & Beckett)

On behalf of: Mr & Mrs Watson

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4618

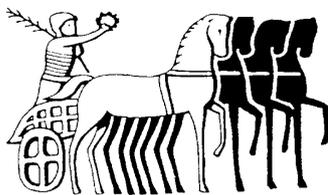
CAT project code: 2021/04d

OASIS project number: colchest3-419556

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 16/04/2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 9km south of Colchester at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex (Fig 1), centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 78976 16278.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the replacement of single storey lean-to extension and replacement of two areas of ground floor construction.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on information held by the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer, <https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

Games Farmhouse is a Grade II* listed early 15th-century timber-framed hall house (NHLE 1266661; CHER MCC4498), with 16th-century, 17th-century and modern additions. Fragments of Roman pottery, kiln debris, metal-working debris, oyster shell and wood has also been found on the site (MCC7343), with local oral tradition telling stories of a Roman quay on the site (MCC7344).

Peldon Common (CHER MCC9155) and Games Common (MCC9154) are located 120m and 330m to the northwest respectively. Listed buildings around the development site include Sampton Wick, an early 14th-century timber-framed hall house (MCC4509); The Plough Public House, a late 16th-/early 17th-century timber-framed house (MCC4494); Forge Cottage, a late 17th-century timber-framed house (MCC4488); Honeysuckle Cottage, a mid 18th-century timber-framed house (MCC4497); and an early 19th-century timber-framed forge (MCC4489).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in July 2020 (planning ref. 201505) proposing the *replacement of single storey lean-to extension and replacement of two areas of ground floor construction*.

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 to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically, continuous archaeological monitoring will be required during all groundworks relating to the planning application, including the removal of two existing floors inside the property (dining room and living room) and the subsequent reduction of ground level, and any new foundations associated with the replacement extension.

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.

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-c)
- 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 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' groundworks 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 under the supervision and guidance of a CAT archaeologist.

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

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).

Human remains removed from site for analysis this 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 (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): Dr 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 / 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* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 4 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.

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 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> |
| | 2nd ed | |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, CO5 7PR, by R Hoggett</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2019 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| 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</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. |

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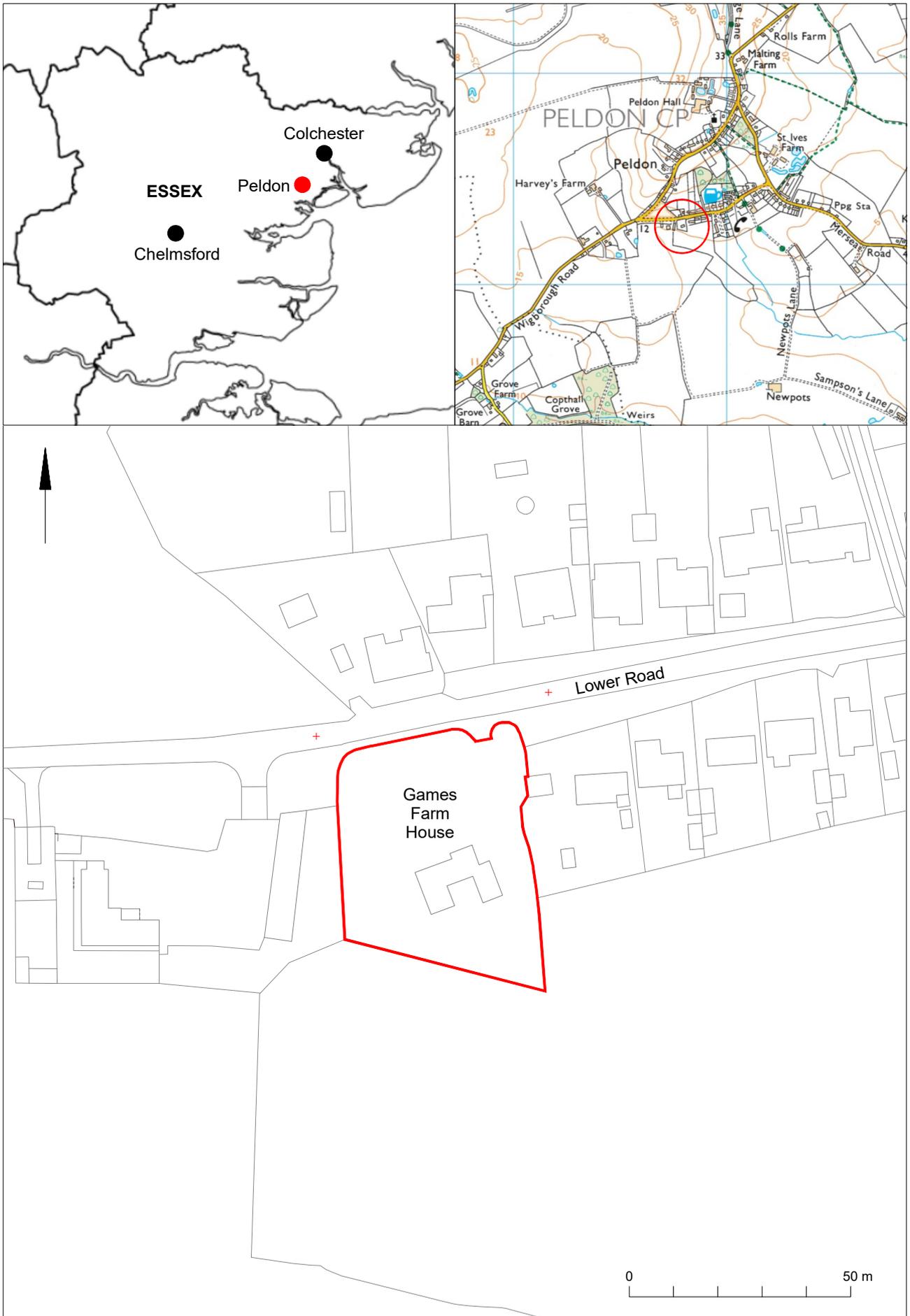


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-419556

Project details

Project name	archaeological monitoring at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex, CO5 7PR
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension, removal of the living room floor and unpinning at the front of the property. Games Farm is a Grade II listed building, with origins in the 15th century with 16th/17th-century and modern additions. Roman finds have also been documented on the development site. Groundworks uncovered a medieval linear feature in the living room area and a modern pit in the rear foundation trenches.
Project dates	Start: 10-05-2021 End: 26-05-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	201505 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2021/04d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4618 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER PELDON Games Farm, Lower Road
Postcode	CO5 7PR
Study area	0.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 78976 16278 51.815928226696 0.59688585782 51 48 57 N 000 35 48 E Point

Project creators

Name of	Colchester Archaeological Trust
---------	---------------------------------

Organisation
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Laura Pooley
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Megan Seehra
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological monitoring at Games Farm, Lower Road, Peldon, Essex, Co5 7PR: May 2021
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