

**Archaeological evaluation at
Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley,
Essex, CO6 4BD**

April 2018



by Laura Pooley

with contributions by Stephen Benfield
with figures by Sarah Carter and Ben Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Sarah Carter and Ben Holloway

**commissioned by Mitchell Addy, ADP Ltd
on behalf of Mr & Mrs Rix**

NGR: TL 9709 3233 (centre)

Planning ref.: 172702

CHER project: ECC4134

CAT project ref.: 18/01k

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.11

OASIS ref.: colchest3-306785



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CAT Report 1258

April 2018

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (two trial-trenches) was undertaken at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex in advance of groundworks for a replacement extension, new outbuilding and associated landscaping. Despite being located close to a medieval church and the remains of a deserted medieval (or earlier) village, the only significant discovery was a single sherd of mid-late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery from the subsoil.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, which was carried out on 9th April 2018. The work was commissioned by Mitchell Addy of ADP Ltd, on behalf of Mr & Mrs Rix, in advance of improvements to the existing house and setting, a replacement extension and new outbuilding, and associated landscaping, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (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, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer.

Two archaeological desk-based assessments have been carried out for the Horkesley Green Nursery immediately to the southeast of the development site. The first was *An archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Horkesley Park Heritage and Conservation Centre* (Kate Orr, 2008), and the second *Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance* (Adrian Tindall, 2015). Both of these reports were then summarised by Howard Brooks (CAT Report 884) in *Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites*.

The proposed development site is located adjacent to the medieval Church of All Saints (CHER no. MCC3584, MCC7158-MCC7160) and its churchyard (MCC10027). The remains of a deserted medieval (or earlier) village also lie within the vicinity of this church, possibly under the village cricket pitch (MCC7157).

The site also lies to the southwest of Chantry, a Grade II listed building which served as the rectory for the Church of All Saints, and, according to Victoria County History, is

possibly located on the site of a medieval parsonage which was noted as requiring repairs in 1643. The Chantry was built in 1808, and it has been speculated that it was designed by the renowned architect Sir John Soane (1753-1837) for the Revd. Philip Yorke, grandson of Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwick.

Other archaeological sites nearby include fishponds to the southwest, which may have medieval origins; osier beds or a pond at Rectory Grove to the north (MCC7209); and the cropmarks of old field boundaries and a ring-ditch to the north (MCC7228) and southwest (MCC7231).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site, in order for the CBCAA to determine whether further archaeological investigations would be required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two trial-trenches, each measuring 6m long by 1.8m wide, were machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were located within the footprints for the new swimming pool (T1) and new outbuilding (T2).

Both trenches were excavated through four layers. Modern topsoil/turf (L1, c 0.04-0.16m thick) and a thick layer of accumulation/make-up (L2, c 0.3-0.4m thick) sealed subsoil (L3, c 0.2-0.38m thick). Layer L3 overlaid natural sands (L4, identified at a depth of c 0.65-0.75m below current ground level).

Other than a modern service, there were no cut features in either trench, but a single sherd of mid-late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was recovered from subsoil L3) in trench T2.



Photograph 1 Trench T1, looking E



Photograph 2 Trench T2, looking NNE

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

There is just a single find from the evaluation. This is a small, moderately thick, hand-made, sherd of prehistoric pottery (8g) recovered from L3 (find no. 1) in Trench 2. The sherd is tempered with a mix of flint and coarse sand. The surface is oxidised a dark orange brown, while the fabric and inner surface are dark grey. There is a burnt (black) residue on the internal surface. The edges are abraded although one edge is a more recent break. Another edge is an original surface but is lipped and slightly dished indicating it is probably not a rim but a false rim created where the body has separated along a build line between clay coils.

As a single sherd close dating is difficult and may prove unreliable. However, broadly the sherd probably dates to the period of the mid-late Bronze Age or Iron Age (c mid 2nd-millennium to the mid 1st-millennium BC). The mix of flint and sand-temper could indicate an Early Iron Age date as sand becomes more prominent as a tempering agent in that period, although the coarse nature of the sand inclusions could allow for an earlier date. A later date seems unlikely as sand-temper comes to dominate much of the pottery of the Middle Iron Age in Essex in the last few centuries BC.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at Broadacres, Great Horkesley revealed a single sherd of mid-late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery. Although recovered from subsoil, it shows activity in the area in the prehistoric period.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mitchell Addy (ADP Ltd) and Mr & Mrs Rix for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with S Carter and B Holloway. Figures are by S Carter and B Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 884	2015	<i>Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, CO6 4BD</i> , by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for 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>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
Orr, K	2008	<i>An archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Horkesley Park Heritage and Conservation Centre</i>
Tindall, A	2015	<i>Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
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
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
prehistoric	pre-Roman period
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsf	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: single pottery sherd

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1258)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.11.

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Distribution list:

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Essex Historic Environment Record



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Date: 19.4.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context no.	Finds no.	Context	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil / turf	Loose, soft, moist, medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Modern
L2	-	Accumulation / make-up	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy- silt with charcoal flecks, 10% stone	-
L3	1	Subsoil	Light, orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks, 7% stone	-
L4	-	Natural	Natural sand	Post-glacial

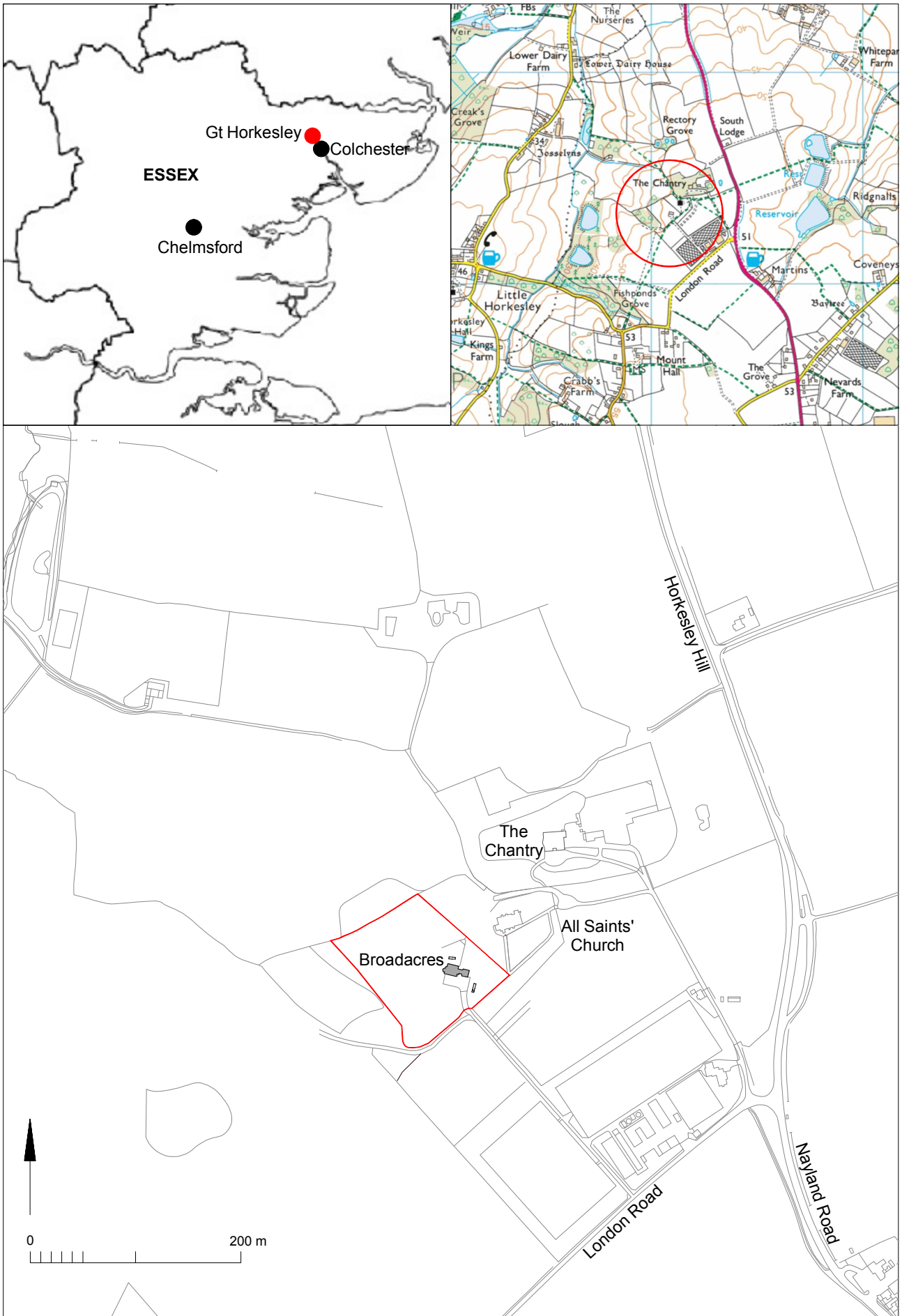


Fig 1 Site location

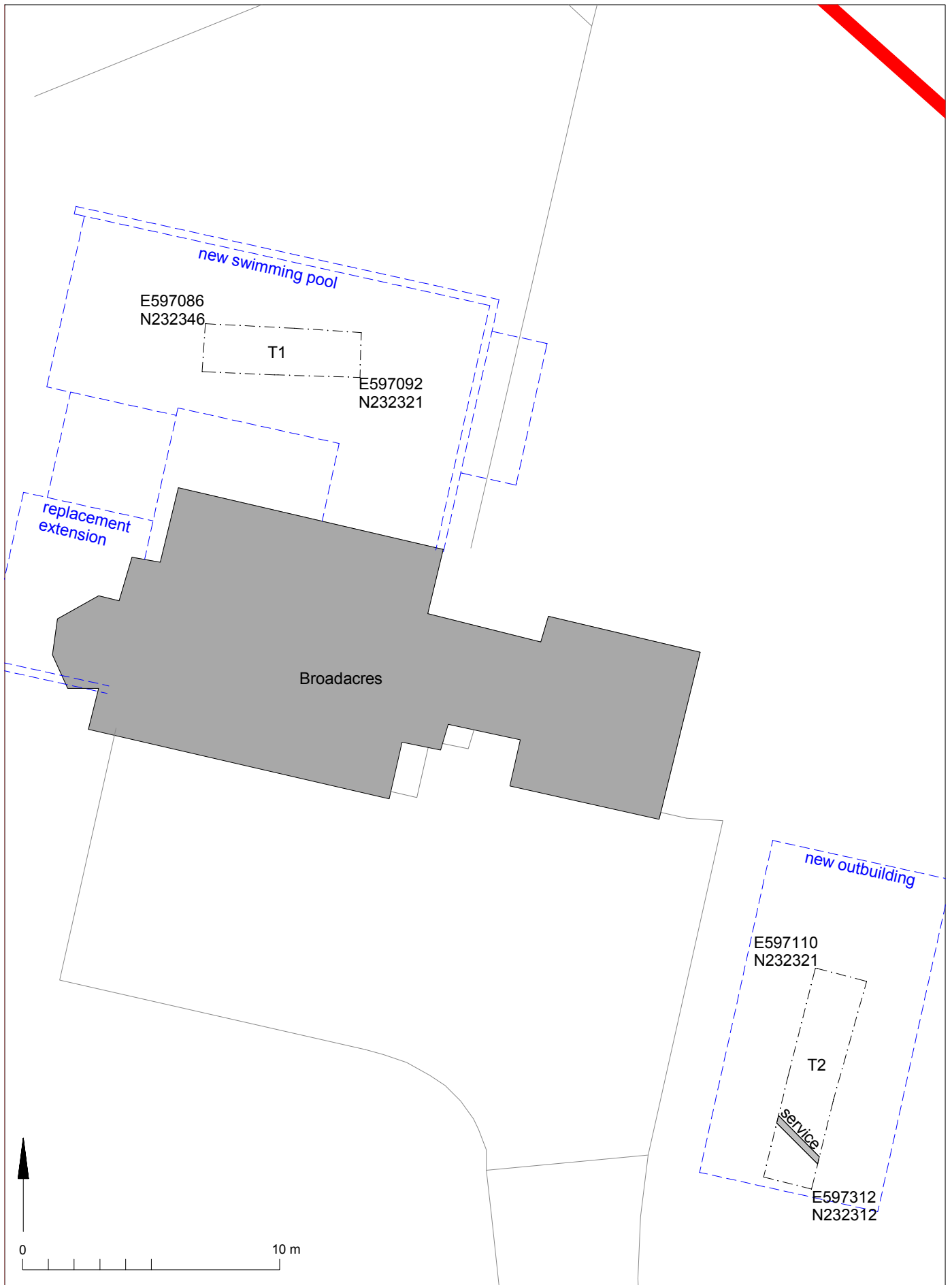


Fig 2 Results, proposed development dashed blue

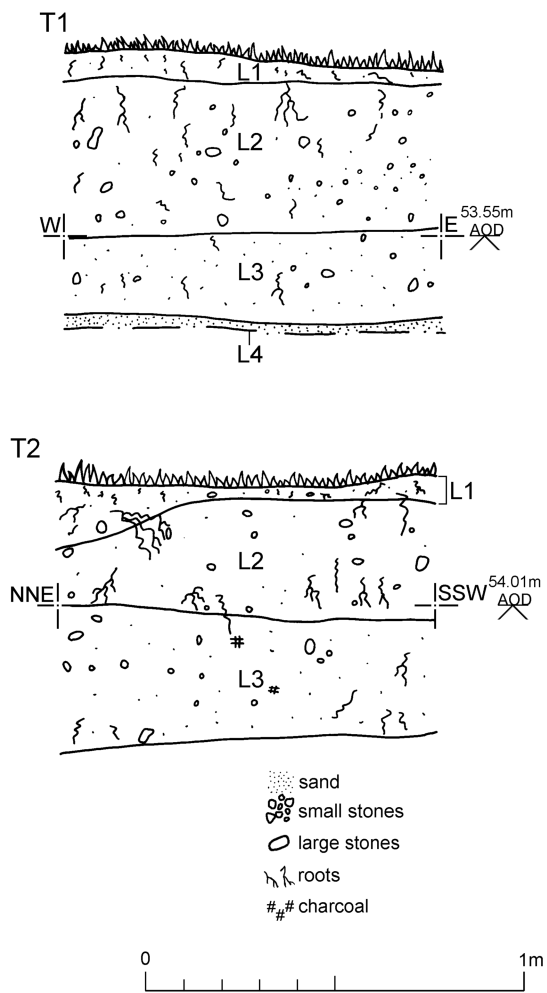


Fig 3 Representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4BD	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9709 3233 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/01k CHER ref: ECC4134 OASIS ref: colchest3-306785
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 9th April 2018	Size of area investigated: 1.24ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.11	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 1258	
Periods represented: Modern, prehistoric	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (two trial-trenches) was undertaken at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex in advance of groundworks for a replacement extension, new outbuilding and associated landscaping. Despite being located close to a medieval church and the remains of a deserted medieval (or earlier) village, the only significant discovery was a single sherd of mid-late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery from the subsoil.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: none
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: April 2018

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological evaluation at
Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley,
Essex, CO6 4BD**

NGR: TL 9709 3233

Planning references: 172702

Commissioned by: Mitchell Addy (ADP Ltd)

On behalf of: Mr and Mrs Rix

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM: 2018.11

CHER event number: ECC4134

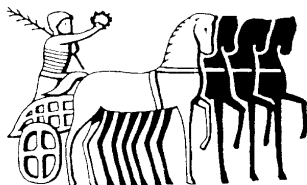
CAT project code: 18/01k

OASIS project number: colchest3-306785

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 19.01.2018



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9709 3233.

Proposed work

The development consists of improvements to the existing dwelling house and setting, a replacement extension and new outbuilding, and associated landscape works.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Essex Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

Two archaeological desk-based assessments have been carried out for the Horkesley Green Nursery immediately to the southeast of the development site. The first was *An archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Horkesley Park Heritage and Conservation Centre* (Kate Orr, 2008), and the second *Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance* (Adrian Tindall, 2015). Both of these reports were then summarised by Howard Brooks (CAT Report 884) in *Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites*.

The proposed development site is located adjacent to the medieval Church of All Saints (HER no. MCC7159) and its churchyard (MCC10027). The remains of a deserted medieval (or earlier) village also lie within the vicinity of this church, possibly under the village cricket pitch (HER 9182; MCC7157).

The site also lies to the southwest of Chantry, a Grade II listed building which served as the rectory for the Church of All Saints, and, according to Victoria County History, is possibly located on the site of a medieval parsonage which was noted as requiring repairs in 1643. The Chantry was built in 1808, and it has been speculated that it was designed by the renowned architect Sir John Soane (1753-1837) for the Revd. Philip Yorke, grandson of Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwick.

Other archaeological sites nearby include fishponds to the southwest, which may have medieval origins; osier beds or a pond at Rectory Grove to the north (HER 9249); and the cropmarks of old field boundaries which have been grubbed out to the north (HER 17827) and southwest (HER 9279).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council on 13 October 2017 (application No. 172702) for improvements to the existing dwelling house and setting, a replacement extension and new outbuilding, and associated landscape works.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER/EHER 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* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for evaluation by trial-trenching to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are laid out in the Project Brief (*Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester CO6 4BD* – CBCPS 2018).

Specifically, two trial-trenches, each measuring 6m long by 1.8m wide, will be excavated within the footprint of the new swimming pool and new outbuilding (Fig 2).

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. A contingency will be provided to allow for absolute dating if necessary.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

If unexpected or unusual remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Further evaluation may be required by the CBCAA, which would be the subject of an additional brief.

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 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBCPS 2018).

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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

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

Trial-trenching methodology

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

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

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential 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 (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for 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 on the rare occasion that exhumation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation. 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. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO 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 the site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (L R Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

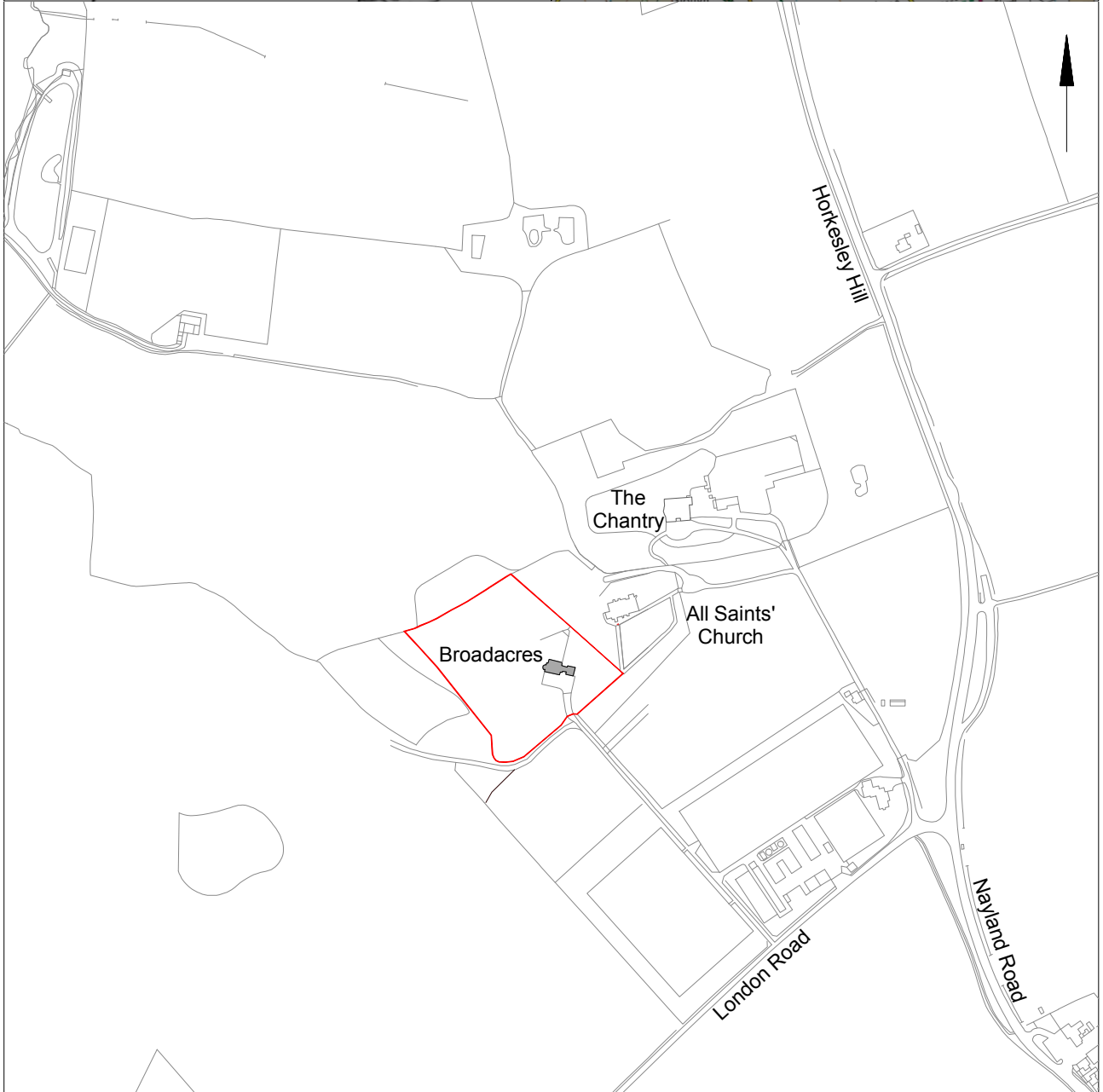
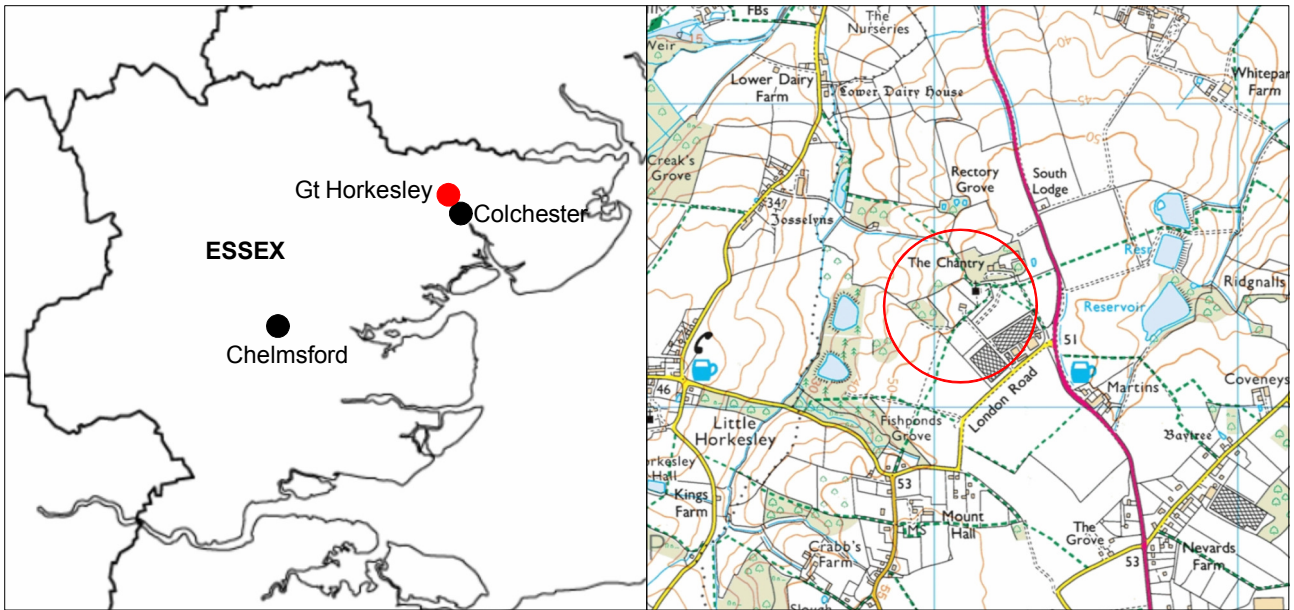
- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 884 | 2015 | <i>Horkesley Green: Executive summary of local archaeological and heritage asset sites</i> |
| CBCPS | 2018 | <i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester CO6 4BD</i> |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</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> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
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| Tindall, A | 2015 | <i>Horkesley Green, Nursery Site, Great Horkesley, Essex: Assessment of Archaeological Significance</i> |

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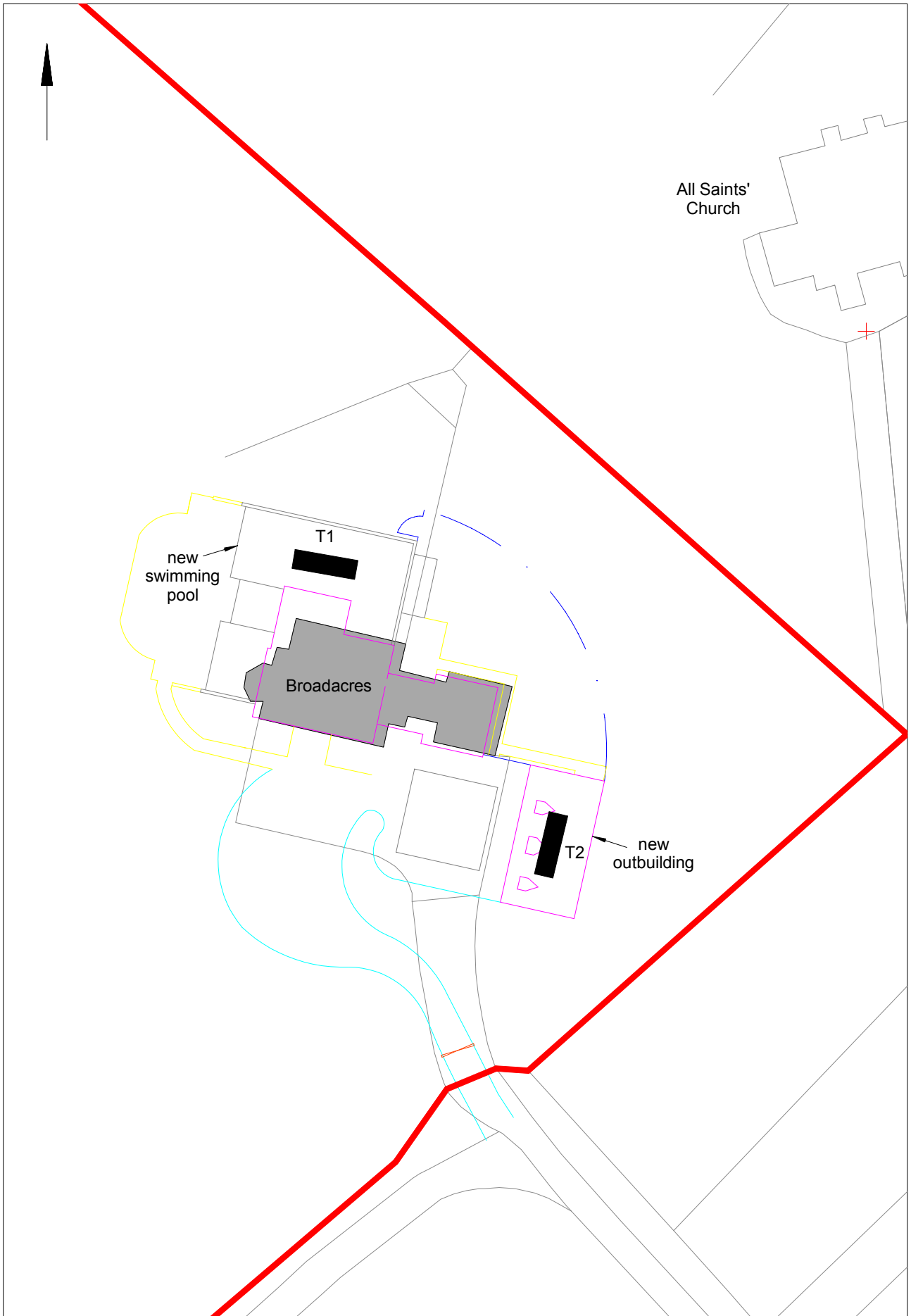
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email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Trench locations in relation to proposed swimming pool and outbuilding.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-306785

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkeley, Colchester, CO6 4BD
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (two trial-trenches) was undertaken at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkeley, Essex in advance of groundworks for a replacement extension, new outbuilding and associated landscaping. Despite being located close to a medieval church and the remains of a deserted medieval (or earlier) village, the only significant discovery was a single sherd of mid-late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery from the subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 09-04-2018 End: 09-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/01k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	172702 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4134 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.11 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER GREAT HORKELEY Broadacres, London Road
Postcode	CO6 4BD
Study area	1.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9709 3233 51.953965552035 0.868545909874 51 57 14 N 000 52 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.94m Max: 53.62m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.11
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.11
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.11
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Broadacres, London Road, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4BD: April 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1258
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	23 April 2018

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