

# Archaeological evaluation at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Maldon, Essex, CM9 8UH

June 2021



**by Emma Holloway**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Matt Perou and Nik Pryke

**commissioned by Karen Fardell (Plaiter Claiborne)  
on behalf of Osea Island Ltd**

NGR: TL 91667 05951 (centre)  
Planning ref.: FUL/MAL/20/00575  
CAT project ref.: 2021/05p  
ECC code: HYOI21  
OASIS ref.: colchest3-422772



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**CAT Report 1691**  
July 2021

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Essex, in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of several new buildings. Although being in an area of considerable archaeological potential, particularly for prehistoric settlement related to The Stumble, the evaluation only revealed two natural silt patches and no finds.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Essex which was carried out on 15th June 2021. The work was commissioned by Karen Fardell of Plaiter Claiborne on behalf of Osea Island Ltd in advance of the erection of a barn, laundry and housekeeping rooms and a vehicle/plant repair workshop with access and operational areas. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with an *Archaeological Brief for Trial Trenching and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England, 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (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 Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

Osea Island sits within the Blackwater Estuary and is approximately 1.5km<sup>2</sup> in size. The proposed development site is located on the south of the island. There is considerable evidence for the occupation of the area around Osea Island during the prehistoric period. The Stumble (EHER 13658-13665, EHER 48182) is a nationally important multiple period site located immediately northwest of Osea. It would have been terrestrial during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods and appears to have supported hunting and gathering activities during the later Mesolithic period (Wilkinson *et al.* 2012). Excavations have revealed mounds of burnt flint, flint, pottery scatters and footprints of buildings thought to date to the Neolithic period. Similar scatters of flint and pottery have been found on Osea (EHER 49172), although it was thought this area was wooden at the time and the Neolithic activity represent clearing of the area (O'Connor 2007).

It is thought that by the Bronze Age rising sea levels have restricted access to Osea Island. Although, finds evidence suggests it was inhabited by the Roman period, probably for agricultural use or coastal related activities. A Red Hill (EHER 13153) was excavated in 1985 on the northern coast of the island. It consisted of two oyster pits

and red earth. It is postulated that the Romans built the causeway and knew the island as *Uvesia*. Find spots on Osea Island include Roman pottery (EHER 12102) and a Roman Jews Harp (EHER 12160).

The island contains one settlement at Osea Farm. Historically a single farm was located on the island in the medieval period. The historic landscape comprises rectangular fields and much of its medieval and post medieval landscape is well preserved.

In the early 1900's the Island was bought by the Charrington Family and established it as a 'home for inebriates' (EHER 46206). Many of the buildings surviving today on the island were built by Nicholas Charrington. The island was used in both World Wars as a naval base and a number of structures relating to military activity were constructed. In WWI the island was used as a Coastal Motor Boat Base (EHER 20138) and was home to nearly 700 military personnel. Two pill boxes were constructed on the eastern coastline (EHER 13804, EHER 10716).

For a full archaeological background see the desk-based assessment of the site (CAT Report 1657)

#### **4 Aims**

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

#### **5 Results** (Figs 2-4)

Three trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T1 and T2 were 20m long. T3 was 10m long. All were 1.8m wide.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.12-0.26m), subsoil (L2, c 0.14-0.33m) which sealed natural (L3). Sondages were excavated in all three trenches to confirm L3 was natural.

There were two natural silt patches, one the eastern edge of the centre of T1 (F2, 1.34m long, 0.11m deep and extended into the baulk) and the other at the northern end of T2 (F1, 0.45m long, 0.42m wide and 0.15m deep). There were no features in T3.



**Photograph 1** Trench 1 – looking north



**Photograph 2** F2 section – looking north



**Photograph 3** Trench 2 with F1 and sondage in the foreground – looking South

## 6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

## 7 Conclusion

The evaluation only revealed two shallow post-glacial natural silt patches.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Karen Fardell of Plaiter Claiborne for commissioning the work on behalf of Osea Island Ltd. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, post-excavation by L Pooley. Fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with M Perou and N Pryke. Figures are by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

## 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                      | 2020 | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT                      | 2021 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and excavation at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Maldon, Essex, CM9 8UH.</i> By S Veasey |
| CAT Report               | 2021 | <i>Desk-Based Assessment of Osea Island, Essex. April 2021.</i>   |

1657		By P Parmenter
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>
CIfA	2019	<i>Code of conduct</i> . Published 2014, revised 2019.
ECCPS	2021	<i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, CM9 8UH</i> . By M Medlycott
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )
Historic England (HE)	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 <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
O'Connor, T	2007	<i>Heybridge: Historic Settlement Assessment</i>
Wilkinson, T J et al.	2012	<i>The archaeology of the Essex Coast Part II: excavations at the prehistoric site of the Stumble</i> . EAA <b>144</b>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	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
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	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:  
 The report (CAT Report 1691)  
 ECC evaluation brief  
 CAT written scheme of investigation  
 Original site record (trench sheets, sections)  
 Site digital photos and log  
 Inked sections

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1691)  
ECC evaluation brief,  
CAT written scheme of investigation  
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log  
Graphic files  
Survey data  
Metadata

## **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. HYOI21

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### **Distribution list:**

Plaiter Claiborne  
Osea Island Ltd  
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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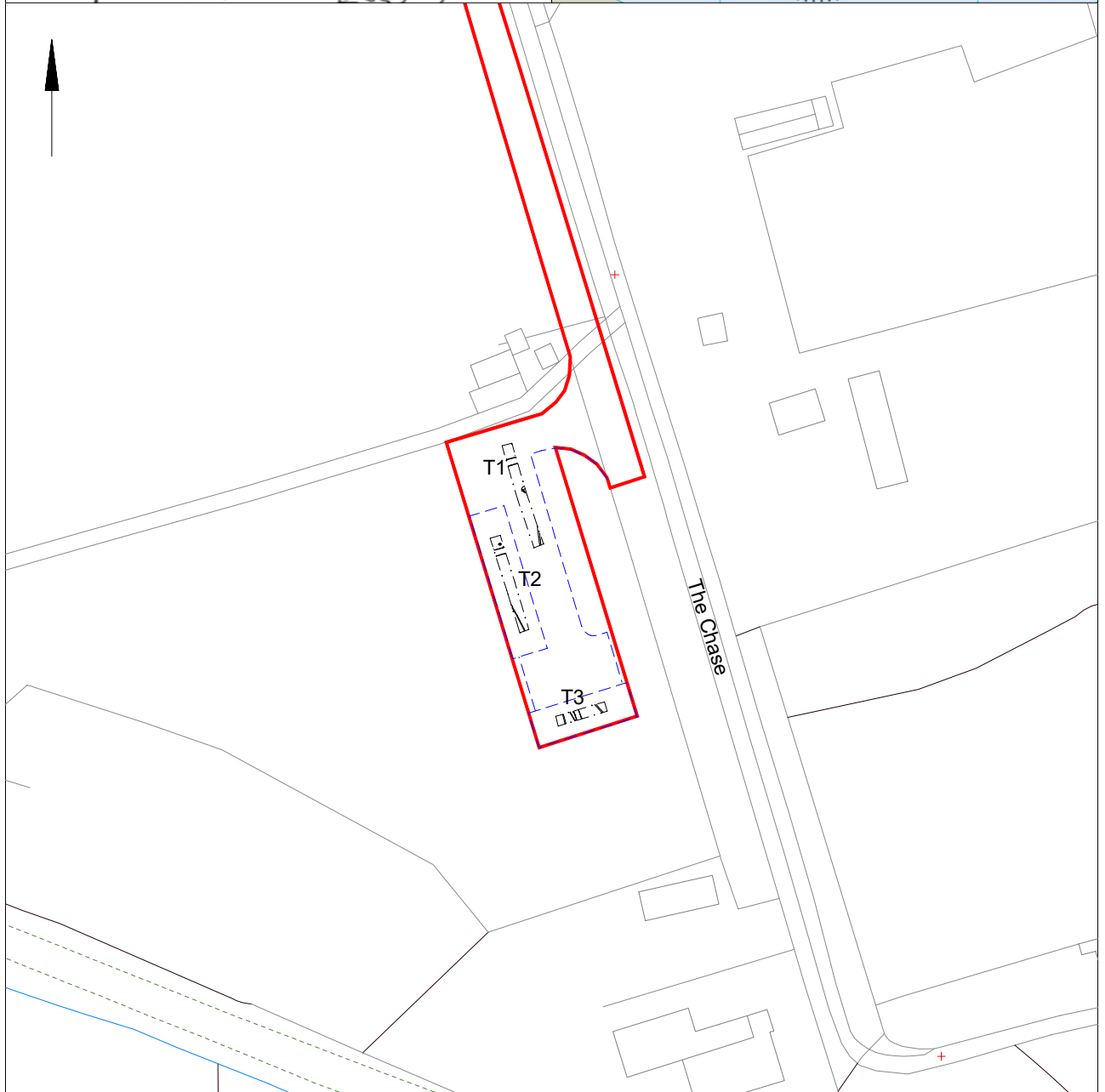
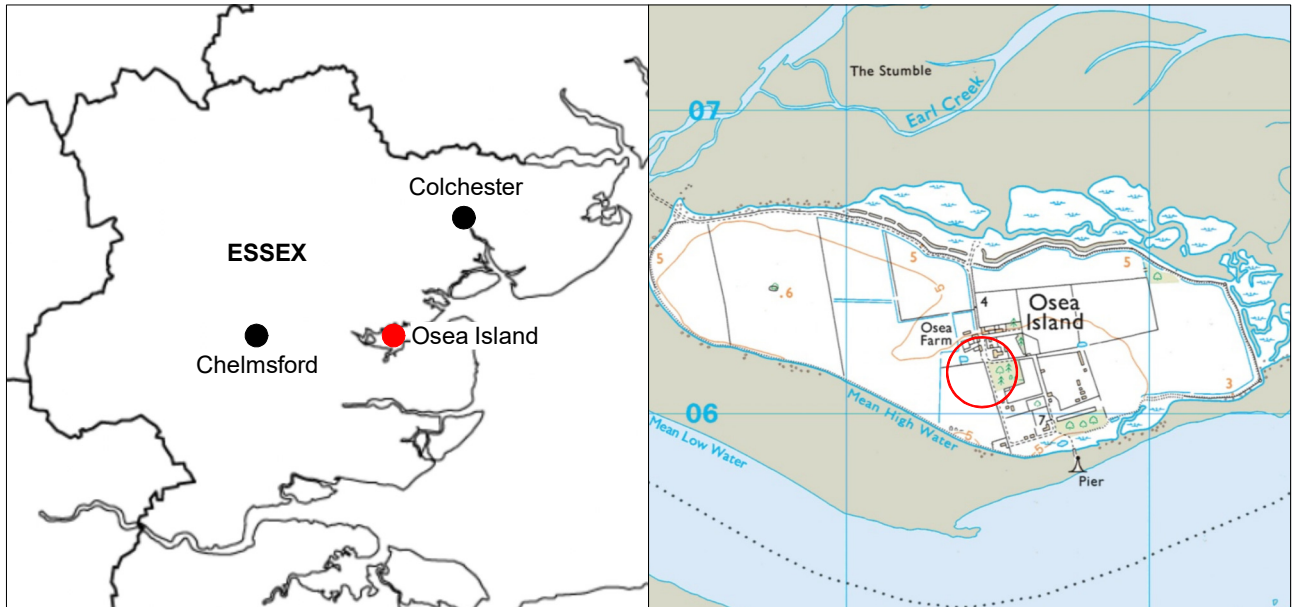
email: [eh@catuk.org](mailto:eh@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 16.07.2021



Appendix 1 Context list

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Trench number</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Soil Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
L1	All	Topsoil	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silty clay	-	Modern
L2	All	Subsoil	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silty clay	-	Undated
L3	All	Natural geological horizon	Hard, dry, medium yellow/orange sandy clay and inclusions of: gravel 25%	-	Post-glacial
F1	T2	Natural silt patch	Firm, dry, medium orange/brown silty clay	-	Post-glacial
F2	T1	Natural silt patch	Hard, dry, light grey/brown silty clay	-	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



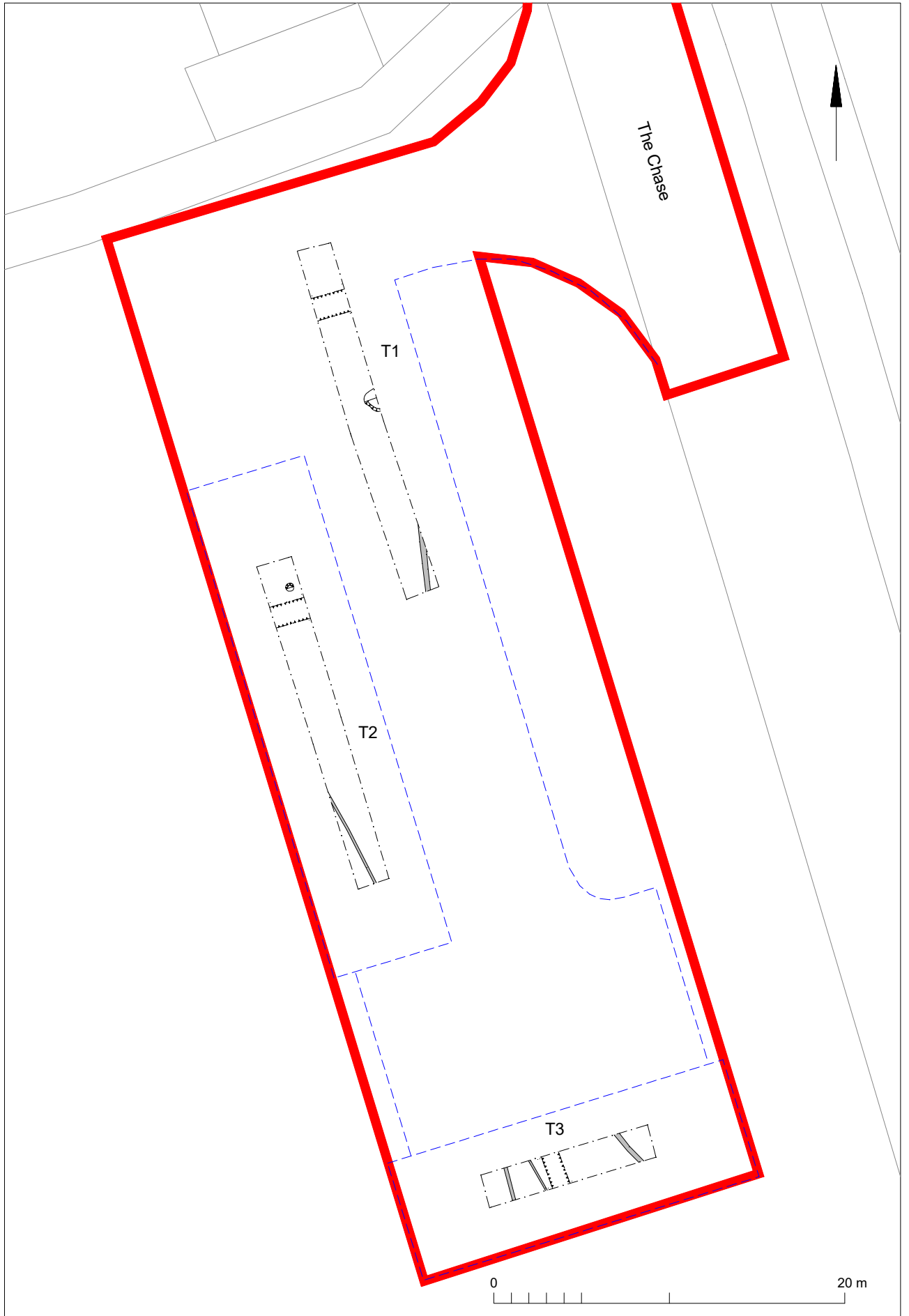


Fig 2 Results.

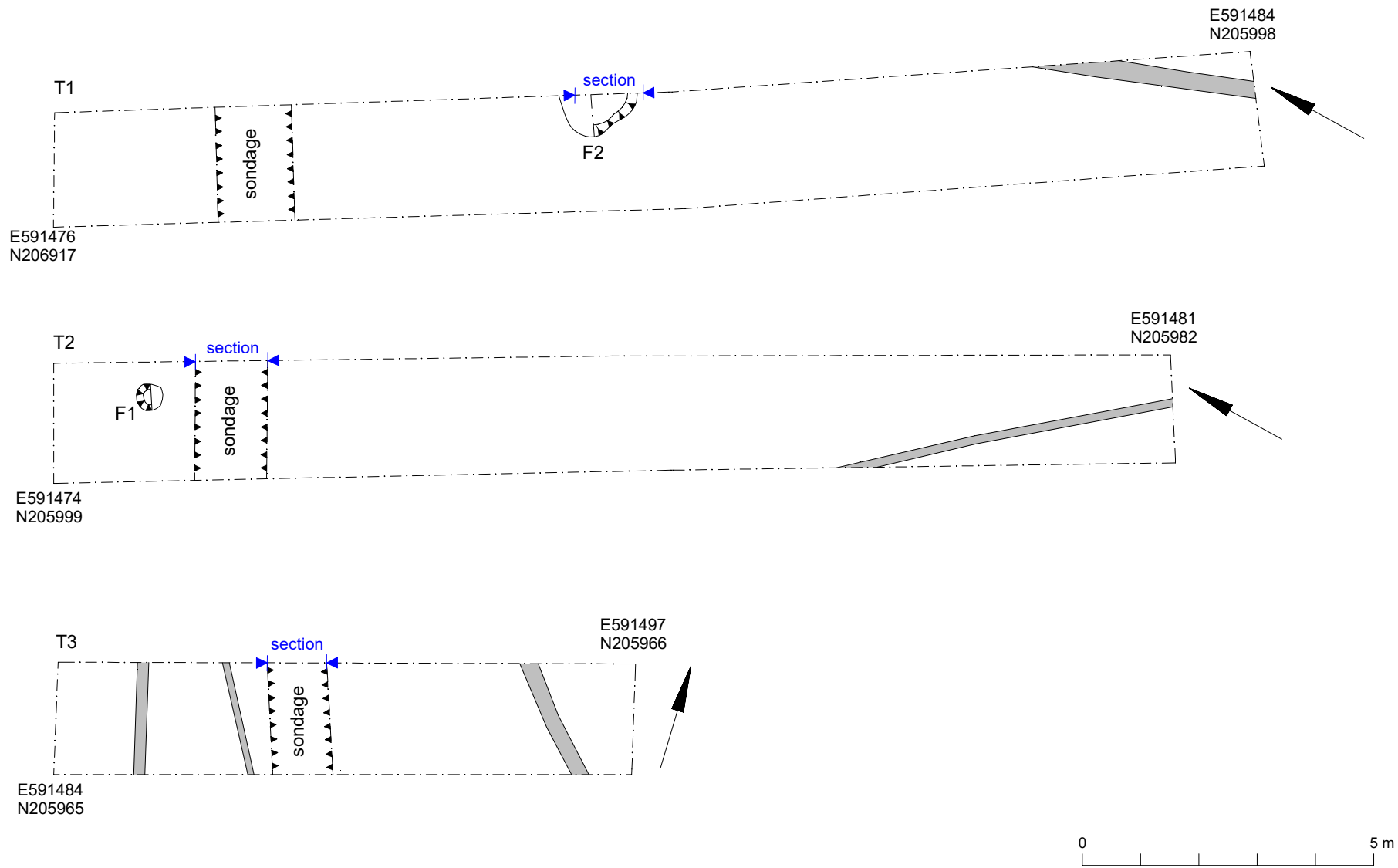


Fig 3 Detailed trench results (modern land drains and plough scars in grey).

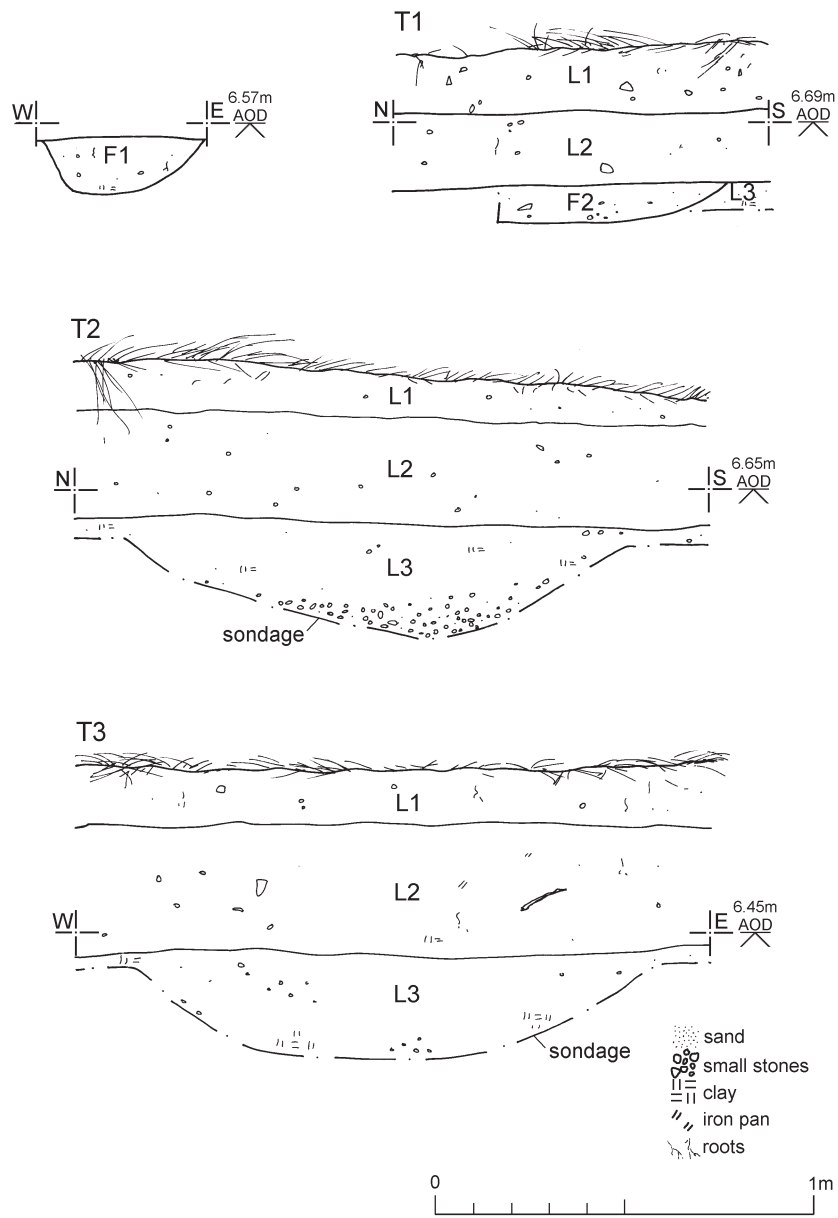


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-422772**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Maldon, Essex, CM9 8UH
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Essex, in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of several new buildings. Although being in an area of considerable archaeological potential, particularly for prehistoric settlement related to The Stumble, the evaluation only revealed two natural silt patches and no finds.
Project dates	Start: 15-06-2021 End: 15-06-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FUL/MAL/20/00575 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2021/05p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HYOI21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, 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 MALDON HEYBRIDGE Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Maldon, Essex
Postcode	CM9 8UH
Study area	0.17 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 91667 05951 51.718951651265 0.77510478235 51 43 08 N 000 46 30 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.36m Max: 6.54m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC

Project design originator Sarah Veasey

Project director/manager Chris Lister

Project director/manager Adam Wightman

Project supervisor Ben Holloway

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Osea Island Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service

Digital Archive ID HYOI21

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID HYOI21

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, Maldon, Essex, CM9 8UH. June 2021

Author(s)/Editor(s) Holloway, E

Other bibliographic details Colchester Archaeological Trust Report no. 1691

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication Colchester

Description	A4 comb-bound
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/</a>

Entered by	Emma Holloway (eh@catuk.org)
Entered on	19 July 2021

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# Brief for trial trenching & excavation Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, CM9 8UH



Date:  
1/6/2021





**Title:** Brief for trial trenching and excavation at Osea Island Resort manor House, The Chase, Osea Island

**Agent:** Chris Lister [cl@catuk.org](mailto:cl@catuk.org)

**Planning Reference:** MAL/20/00575

**Date issued:** 1/6/2020

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Maria Medlycott [maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk](mailto:maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk)

**Museum:** Colchester Museum

*This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services, Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.*

*The archaeological contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation (WSI)** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

## **1. Introduction**

The Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services, Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation on Osea Island Resort manor House, The Chase, Osea Island. The proposed development site is sited in an area of considerable archaeological potential.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

The proposed development is located on Osea Island (TL9149106025). Full details of the planning application can be found on the Maldon Planning Web site under the planning application number.

## **3. Planning Background**

A planning application for the development of the site was submitted to Maldon District Council FUL/MAL/20/00575 in June 2020 for the erection of two agricultural buildings and an area of hard standing.

The following condition was placed on the application due to the potential impact on archaeological deposits known to survive in the area. It follows the policies within the National Planning Policy Framework:-

**CONDITION** *No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until an archaeological assessment to establish the archaeological significance of the site by an accredited archaeological consultant has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

REASON The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, in accordance with Policy D3 of the approved Maldon District Local Development Plan and the NPPF.

**CONDITION** *No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until a programme of archaeological work informed by the approved archaeological assessment from an accredited archaeological contractor has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved programme of archaeological work. The archaeological work will comprise archaeological trial trenching of the proposed development area, followed by full excavation if archaeological features are identified. All fieldwork should be conducted by a professional recognised archaeological contractor.*

REASON The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, in accordance with Policy D3 of the approved Maldon District Local Development Plan and the NPPF.

#### **4. Archaeological Background**

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER information prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

Osea Island has considerable archaeological potential. The island is located at the other end of the causeway from the internationally important Neolithic site of The Stumble, and prehistoric settlement on what would have been the slightly higher and drier ground at Osea is possible. Roman pottery has been recorded from the island which has been interpreted as probably being associated with agricultural activity or related to coastal activities. It is likely the island has been occupied from at least this date and further finds/deposits may be expected. The island contains one settlement at Osea Farm. Historically a single farm was located on the island in the medieval period. The historic landscape comprises rectangular fields and much of its medieval and post medieval landscape is well preserved.

In the 1900's Osea Island was owned by the Charrington family who established a home for inebriates and many of the surviving buildings date to this period. Osea has been employed during both World Wars as a naval base and a number of structures relating to this military activity survive in a good degree of preservation. In the First World War the island was used as the Coastal Motor Boat Base, with 12 boats located there each able to carry a single torpedo. Accommodation was provided for nearly 700 military personnel, with new huts built and the sanatorium converted. Two pill boxes are located within the sea wall at the eastern end of the island.

#### **5. Requirement for Work**

The trial trenching should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. Both of the proposed buildings should be trenched along their long axis. The excavation area should be expanded to encompass the entirety of the areas of groundworks if significant archaeological remains are identified in the trenching.

The ClfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations and Excavations should be used for additional guidance in the production of the content of the WSI and report, and the general execution of the project.

NB: The work described here forms the first part of the archaeological fieldwork to be undertaken on this site. Further fieldwork comprising open-area excavation maybe required dependent on the results of this phase of investigation.

#### **6. General Methodology**

6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the trial-trenching. The number of staff involved, and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the project manager's name for the project shall

be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.

- 6.2 A provisional timetable for the work shall be given in the written scheme of investigation.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms

## **7. Trenching Methodology**

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features excavated and recorded.
- 7.2 Details of the site planning and recording policies shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 If walls or other masonry remains are uncovered these should be cleaned up, recorded and sampled, but left in situ where possible.
- 7.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.6 Details of the site photographic policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a

photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

- 7.7 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. These should be left in situ wherever possible.
- 7.8 The IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations and excavations and the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.
- 7.9 **A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed to define the level of further investigation. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.**

## **8. Post Excavation Assessment**

- 8.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor following the completion of the excavation phase.
- 8.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature /publication.

## **9. Finds**

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester) prior to the start of work and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Advisor.

## **10. Results**

- 10.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 3 months) from the end of the excavation phase, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological

contractor, with a digital copy as a single PDF supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.

10.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the fieldwork
- Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

10.3 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal [paul.gilman@me.com](mailto:paul.gilman@me.com)

10.4 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in Essex Archaeology and History) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

## **11. Archive Deposition**

11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.2 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the report and confirmed with the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

## **12. Monitoring**

12.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

### 13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

### 14. References

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England,</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England,</i> East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24
Wallis, S. and Waughman, M.	1998	<i>Archaeology and the Landscape of the Lower Blackwater Valley,</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. 82

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Maria Medlycott  
Historic Environment Advisor  
Place Services  
County Hall  
Chelmsford  
CM1 1QH



**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for  
archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and  
excavation at Osea Island Resort Manor House,  
The Chase, Osea Island, Maldon, Essex, CM9  
8UH**

**NGR:** TL 91667 05951 (centre)  
**District:** Maldon  
**Parish:** Heybridge (Osea Island)

**Planning reference:** FUL/MAL/20/00575

**Commissioned by:** Karen Fardell (Plaiter Claiborne)  
**Client:** Osea Island Ltd

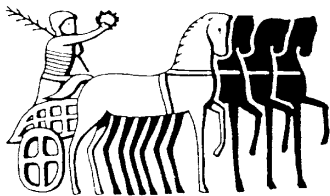
**Curating museum:** Colchester  
**ECC project code:** [tbc](#)

**CAT project code:** 2021/05p  
**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-422772

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**ECC monitor:** Maria Medlycott

**This WSI written:** 01/06/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

*tel:* 01206 501785  
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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The chase, Osea Island, Maldon, Essex, CM9 8UH(Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 91667 05951.

## Proposed work

The planning application proposes the erection of a barn, laundry and housekeeping rooms and a vehicle/plant repair workshop with access and operational areas.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

Osea Island sits within the Blackwater Estuary and is approximately 1.5km<sup>2</sup> in size. The proposed development site is located on the south of the island. There is considerable evidence for the occupation of the area around Osea Island during the prehistoric period. The Stumble (EHER 13658-13665, EHER 48182) is a nationally important multiple period site located immediately northwest of Osea. It would have been terrestrial during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods and appears to have supported hunting and gathering activities during the later Mesolithic period (Wilkinson *et al.* 2012). Excavations have revealed mounds of burnt flint, flint, pottery scatters and footprints of buildings thought to date to the Neolithic period. Similar scatters of flint and pottery have been found on Osea (EHER 49172), although it was thought this area was wooden at the time and the Neolithic activity represent clearing of the area (O'Connor 2007).

It is thought that by the Bronze Age rising sea levels have restricted access to Osea Island. Although, finds evidence suggests it was inhabited by the Roman period, probably for agricultural use or coastal related activities. A Red Hill (EHER 13153) was excavated in 1985 on the northern coast of the island. It consisted of two oyster pits and red earth. It is postulated that the Romans built the causeway and knew the island as Uvesia (Jarvis 1990). Find spots on Osea Island include Roman pottery (EHER 12102) and a Roman Jews Harp (EHER 12160).

The island contains one settlement at Osea Farm. Historically a single farm was located on the island in the medieval period. The historic landscape comprises rectangular fields and much of its medieval and post medieval landscape is well preserved.

In the early 1900's the Island was bought by the Charrington Family and established it as a 'home for inebriates' (EHER 46206). Many of the buildings surviving today on the island were built by Nicholas Charrington. The island was used in both World Wars as a naval base and a number of structures relating to military activity were constructed. In WWI the island was used as a Coastal Motor Boat Base (EHER 20138) and was home to nearly 700 military personnel. Two pill boxes were constructed on the eastern coastline (EHER 13804, EHER 10716).

## Planning background

A planning application (FUL/MAL/20/00575) was submitted to Maldon District Council in June 2020 proposing the *erection of barn buildings to accommodate a sustainable energy water and heating system, laundry and housekeeping rooms and vehicle and plant repair workshop with associated access and operational areas.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains, archaeological trial-trenching and excavation was recommended. This follows guidelines given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019):

### **L1 Archaeological Assessment**

*No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.*

### **L2 Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme**

*No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.*

### **Requirement for work (Fig 1)**

The required archaeological work will consist of trial-trenching and excavation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for Archaeological trial trenching and excavation at Osea Island Resort Manor, The Chase, Osea Island, CM9 8UH– ECC 2021*).

Specifically, three trial-trenches will be excavated, two in the footprints of the proposed buildings and one in the proposed area of hardstanding. T1 and T2 will be 20m long by 1.8m wide and T3 will be 10m long and 1.8m. This equates to 50m meters of trenching covering an area of 90m<sup>2</sup>.

If significant archaeological remains are identified, and only on the instruction of the ECCHEA, the excavation area will be expanded to encompass the entirety of the areas of groundworks.

### **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 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 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 ECCHEA 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 ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. 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 CAT officer and two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Mark Baister

## **Evaluation and excavation methodology**

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

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.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

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

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, 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.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

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

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the ECCHEA.

### **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 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.

### **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 ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

## 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

Some outside specialists are also used:

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 ECCHEA.

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.

## Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

## Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA 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 2015).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects ([paul.gilman@me.com](mailto:paul.gilman@me.com)).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. 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

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum on completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service ([www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre 2013) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

## Monitoring

ECCHEA 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 ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA 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, 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 <b>8</b> (EAA <b>8</b> ) |
| CAT                      | 2020  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| 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>   |
| CifA                     | 2019  | <i>Code of conduct.</i> Published 2014, revised 2019.   |
| ECCPS                    | 2021  | <i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at Osea Island Resort Manor House, The Chase, Osea Island, CM9 8UH.</i> By M Medlycott                         |
| Digital Curation Centre  | 2013  | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>  |
| Gurney, D                | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> ).                                     |
| 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 & J Sidell   |
| Medlycott, M             | 2011  | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )             |
| MHCLG                    | 2019  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.   |
| O'Connor, T              | 2007  | <i>Heybridge: Historic Settlement Assessment</i>  |
| Wilkinson, T J et al.    | 2012  | <i>The archaeology of the Essex Coast Part II: excavations at the prehistoric site of the Stumble</i>   |

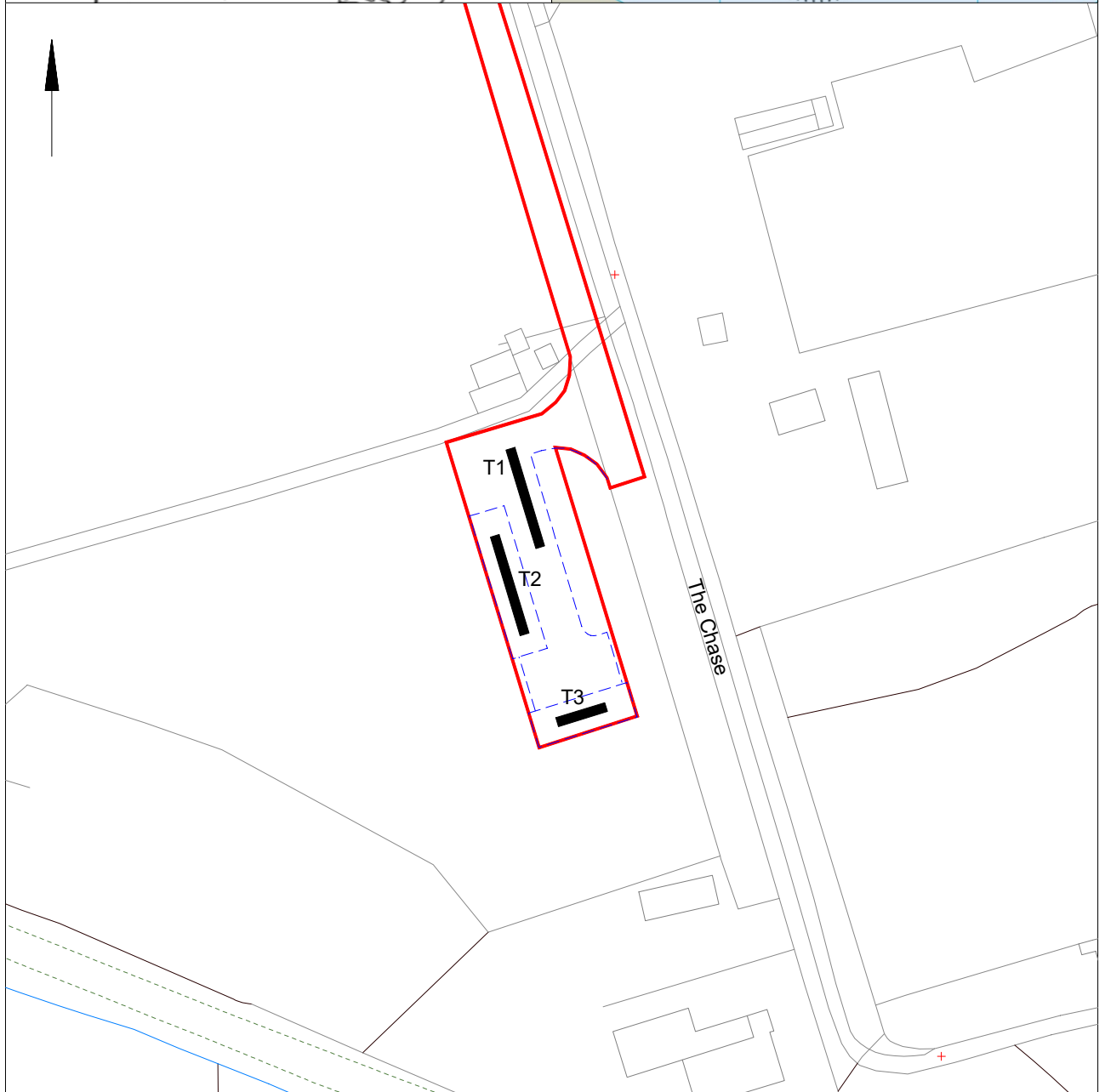
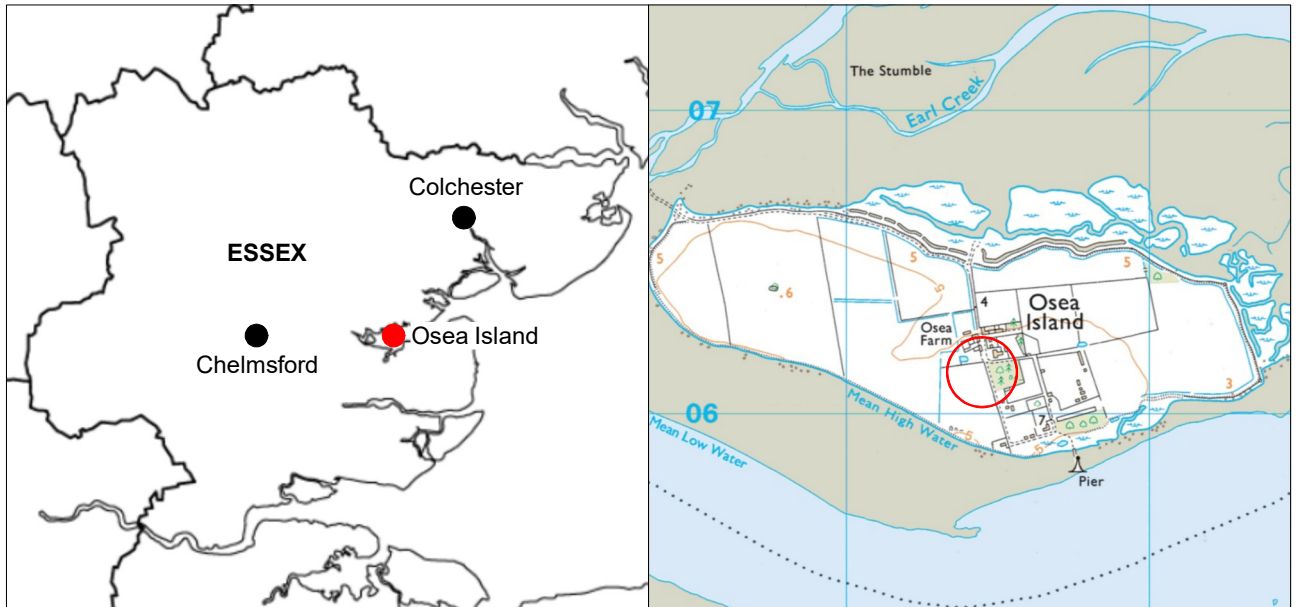
Sarah Veasey



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



Site: Osea Island EVAL

Site code: HYOI21

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period Modern

Location All trenches

**1**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet  
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black  
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
✓ ✓  
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 Rep sec drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

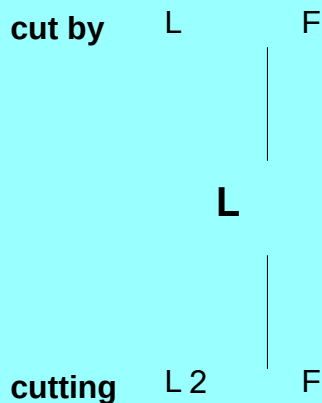
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS Brick frags, coal, clinker (not retained)

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern agricultural topsoil. Humic material. Evidence of intensive plant & animal activity. Modern material observed but not retained. 150-200mm in thickness.



By BH Date 15/06/21

Site: Osea Island EVAL

Site code: HYOI21

Layer No.

Interpretation Accumulated subsoil

Period Undated

Location All trenches

**2**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet  
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black  
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
✓ ✓  
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 Rep sec drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

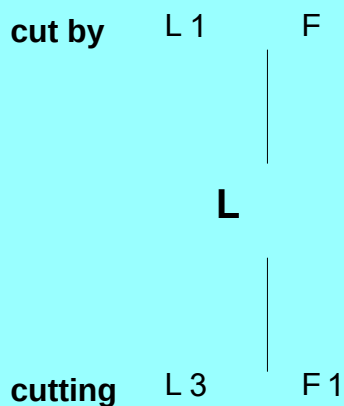
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Subsoil accumulation horizon. Some minor rooting. Slight leaching at interface with natural L3. 200-250mm in thickness.



By BH Date 15/06/21

Site: Osea Island EVAL

Site code: HYOI21

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural geological horizon

Period Post-glacial

Location Across all trenches

**3**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet  
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black  
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
Type ✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces 25

RECORDING 1:10 Rep sec drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

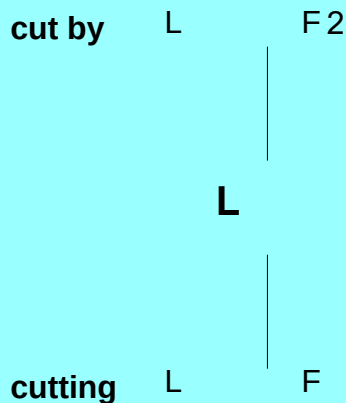
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Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Natural geological deposits. Composition is a mixture of sandy clays & gravels. Observed thickness (sondage) 300-400mm.



By BH Date 15/06/21

Site: Osea Island EVAL

Site Code: HYOI21

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit (natural)

Period Post-glacial

Location Northern end of T2

**1**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet  
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black  
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
✓ ✓ charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing, photo

Plan nos

Section nos 1

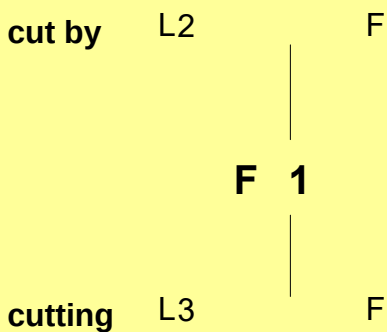
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Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos

NOTES Small pit feature. Slightly irregular profile. Minor leaching in mid-lower fill. Natural in origin. 420mm across, 130mm deep.



By BH Date 15/06/21

Site: Osea Island EVAL

Site Code: HYOI21

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit (natural)

Period Post-glacial

Location Middle of T1

**2**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet  
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black  
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

**Inclusions: flecks**

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

**Inclusions: pieces**

**RECORDING** 1:10 sx drawing, photo

Plan nos

Section nos 1

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS** None

Find Nos

**NOTES** Small shallow sub-circular feature with a slightly irregular profile. Continues into baulk on eastern side of trench. Slight leaching in the mid-lower fill. Iron pan inclusions at L3 interface. Likely natural in origin. 600mm across 100mm deep.

cut by L2 F

**F 2**

cutting L3 F

By BH Date 15/06/21



01



02



03



04





05



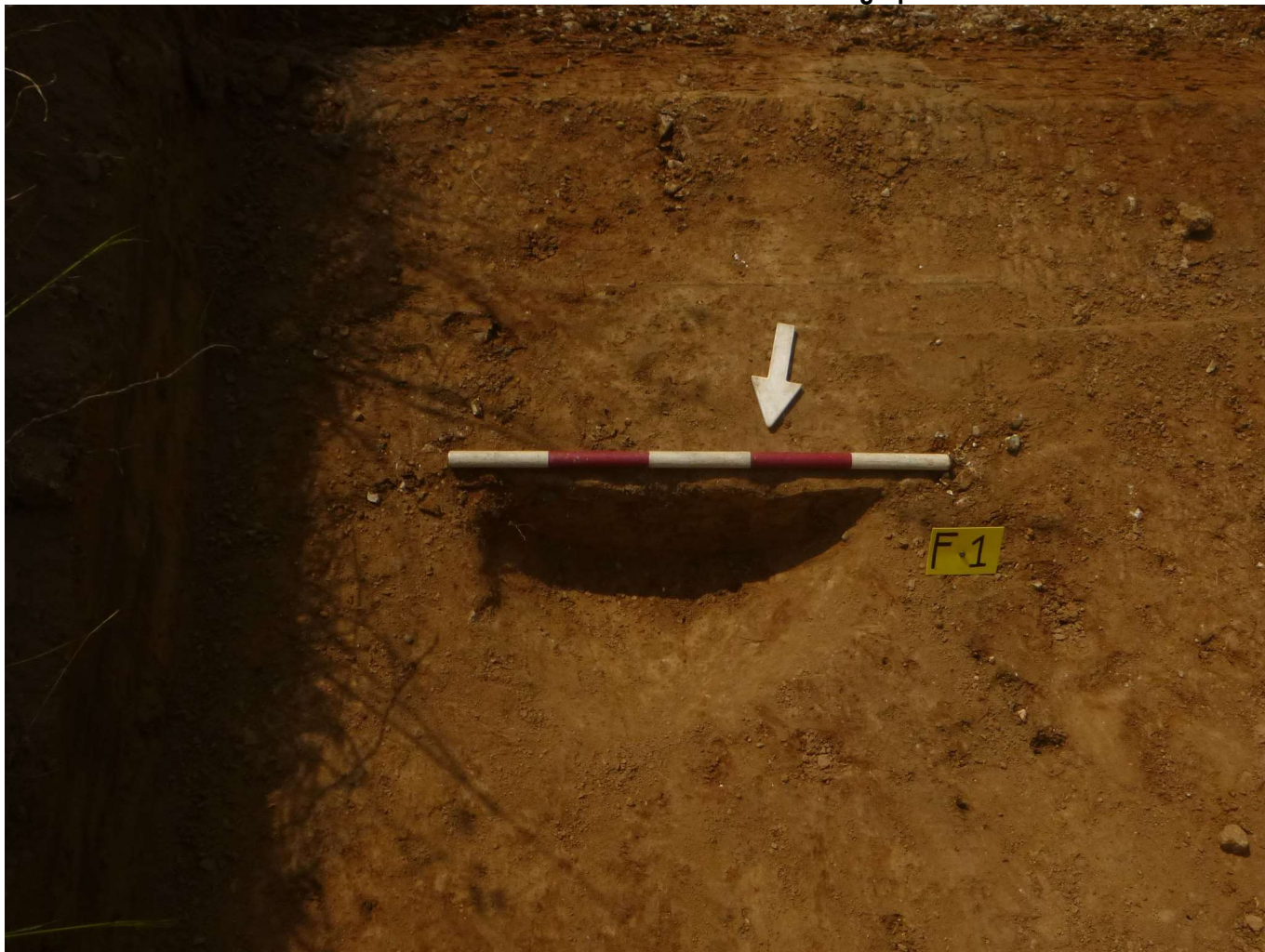
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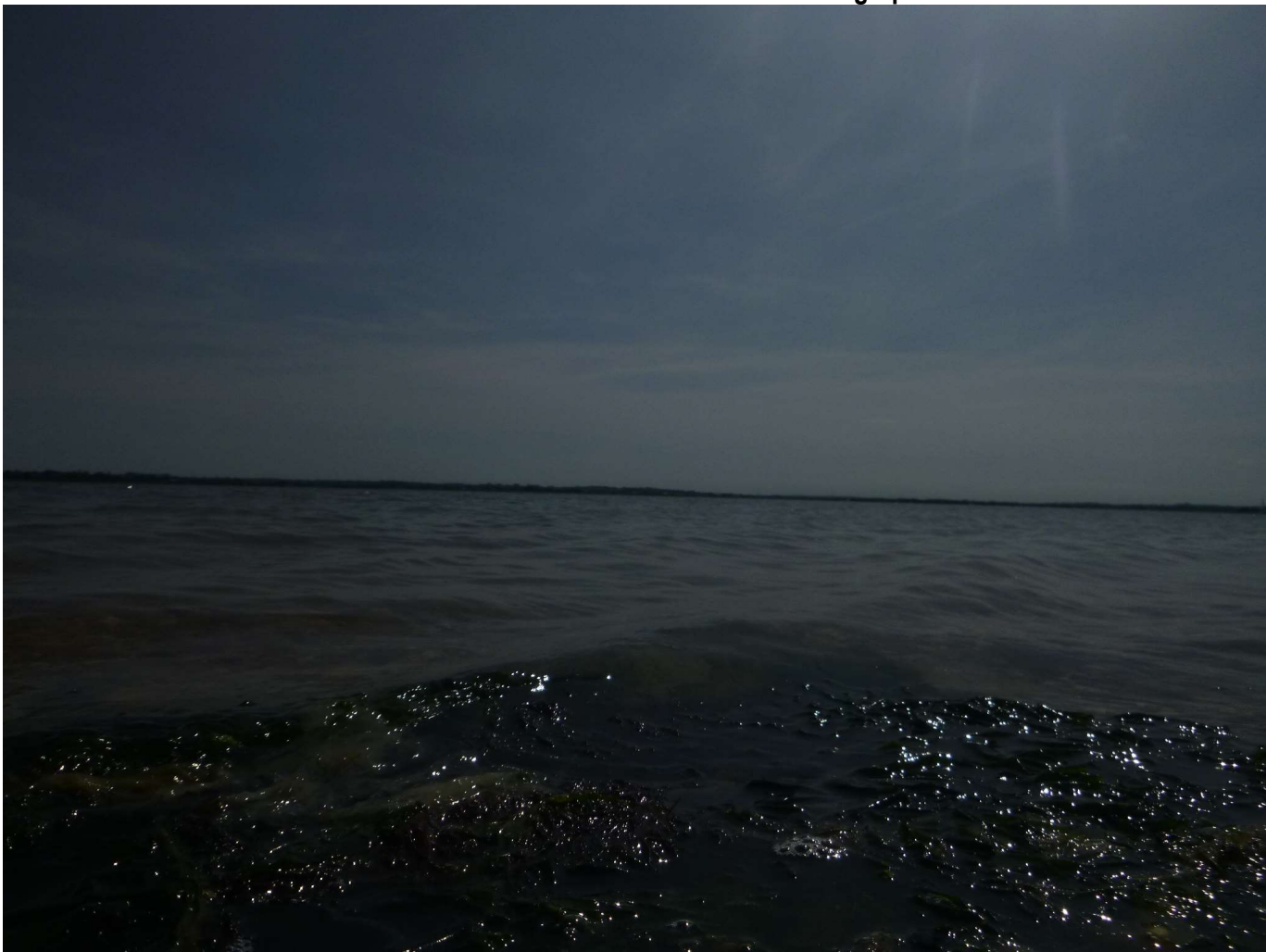




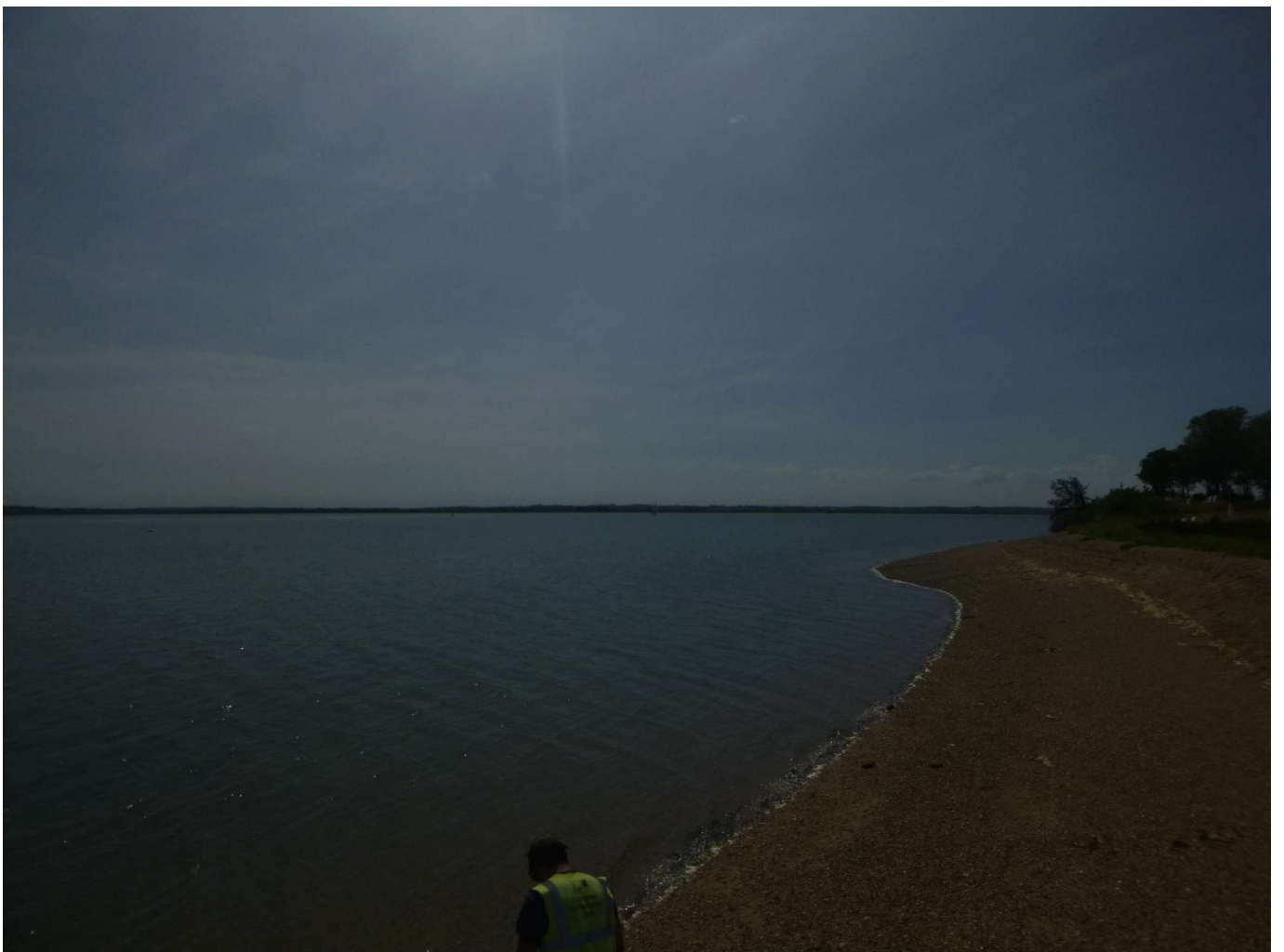
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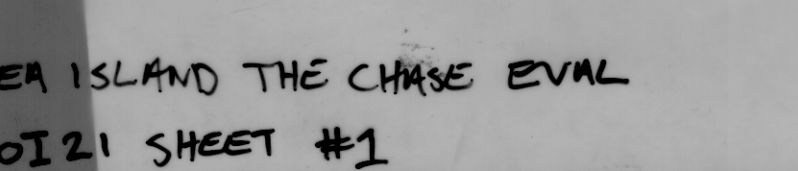
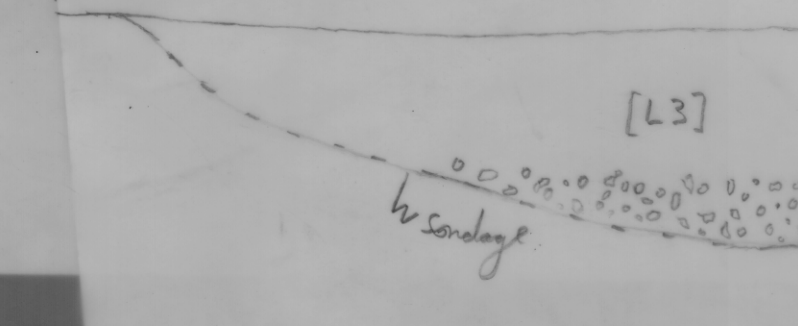
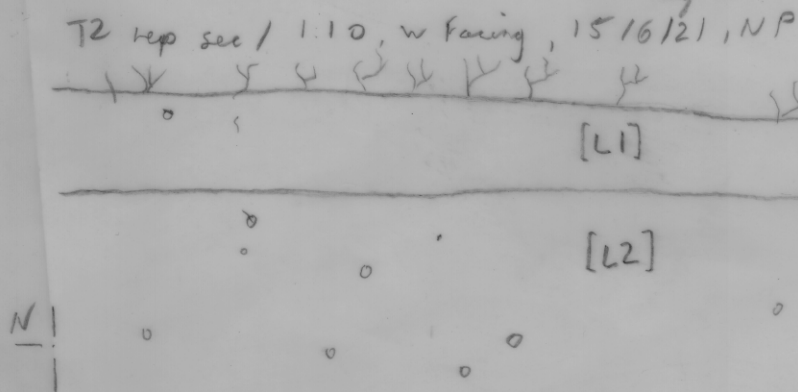
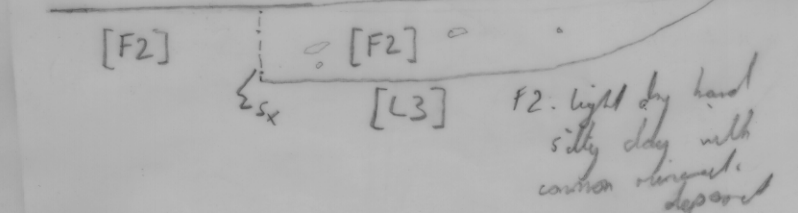
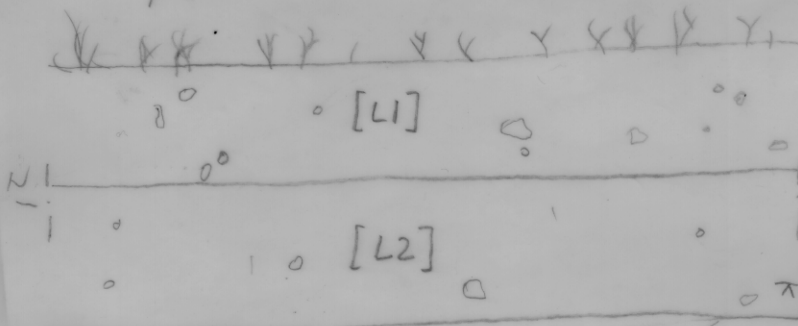
23



24

Filename	Description
HYOI21_Photographs_01.jpg	General shot crossing the causeway
HYOI21_Photographs_02.JPG	General site shot - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_03.JPG	General site shot - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_04.JPG	General site shot - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_05.JPG	General shot of water tower - view NE
HYOI21_Photographs_06.JPG	General site shot - view SE
HYOI21_Photographs_07.JPG	General site shot - view N
HYOI21_Photographs_08.JPG	General site shot - view E
HYOI21_Photographs_09.JPG	F1 plan - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_10.JPG	F1 sx - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_11.JPG	F2 sx - view N
HYOI21_Photographs_12.JPG	F2 plan - view N
HYOI21_Photographs_13.JPG	T1 representative sx - view E
HYOI21_Photographs_14.JPG	T1 trench shot - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_15.JPG	T1 trench shot - view N
HYOI21_Photographs_16.JPG	T2 representative sx - view E
HYOI21_Photographs_17.JPG	T2 trench shot - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_18.JPG	T2 trench shot - view N
HYOI21_Photographs_19.JPG	T3 representative sx - view N
HYOI21_Photographs_20.JPG	T3 trench shot - view E
HYOI21_Photographs_21.JPG	T3 trench shot - view W
HYOI21_Photographs_22.JPG	General shot of Manor House - view N
HYOI21_Photographs_23.JPG	General shot sea - view S
HYOI21_Photographs_24.JPG	General shot of the beach - view SW

T1 rep sec / F2sx, 1:10, w facing, 15/6/21, NP



F1 sx, 1:10, N facing, 15/6/21, NP  
E  
F1: Hand dry mid to orange brown silty clay with occ small stones  
6.57

L1: Top soil - Firm dry silt  
L2: Sub soil hard dry silt  
L3: Natural - clay / gravel  
6.65



all please