

Archaeological evaluation at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA

February 2016



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by **Mark Baister, Emma Holloway and Adam Wightman**

fieldwork by **Chris Lister, Adam Wightman, Mark Baister and Alec Wade**

on behalf of **Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester**
commissioned by **Anne Thorne Architects LLP**

Planning reference: 150492

CAT project ref.: 16/01j

NGR: TM 0107 2377

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.12

UAD ref: ECC3668

OASIS reference: colchest3-239783



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CAT Report 917

February 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological trial-trenching evaluation was carried out at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new residential development with associated infrastructure. The current Cannock Mill dates to the mid 19th century and is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1337742). However, documentary sources record a mill on the site from as early as the 14th century.

Despite being located in an area of archaeological significance only modern features were identified in trenches T1-T7, which were located in a field south-west of Cannock Mill. Trench T8 next to Cannock Mill revealed the remains of a timber revetment driven into natural alluvium that may have supported the wall of the waterwheel pit.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 11-12th February 2016. The work was commissioned by Anne Thorne Architects LLP, on behalf of Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester, in advance of the construction of a new residential development of 23 houses and associated infrastructure, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper 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 paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2015), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016)

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 watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The current Cannock Mill dates to the mid 19th century and is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1337742) (EHER 2568). However, documentary sources record a mill on the site in the early 14th century, belonging to St Botolph's priory (UAD ref. MCC2733). Cannock Mill was one of three on the Bourne Stream, along with Bourne Mill to the west (EHER 10) and Hull Mill to the east (EHER 15944). The millpond, although silted, survives as an historic landscape feature, along with the Bourne Stream. It is known from historical sources that the mill was rebuilt in 1600, with both corn and fulling mills in 1632. There is high potential for encountering surviving archaeological remains but no archaeological investigation has been undertaken to

establish what, if anything, survives of the earlier recorded mills. There is also high potential for encountering earlier, undocumented mills at this location.

In addition to the mills, there is also some potential for encountering other archaeological remains in this landscape setting, which is topographically favourable for early occupation of all periods. An Iron Age vessel and Roman coin were found nearby, suggesting there is potential for remains to extend into the current site (EHER 2362 and 12626). There is also high potential for encountering palaeo-environmental and geoarchaeological remains at this location (i.e. waterlogged deposits).

A desk-based archaeological assessment was compiled by Pre Construct Archaeology in April 2015 (PCA report 12065).

4 Results (Figs 2-5)

Eight trial-trenches were excavated across the development site (T1-T8). The layout of the trenches was significantly different to that proposed in the WSI (CAT 2016). This was the result of a number of factors: 1) a Heras fence around the edge of the field reduced the internal dimensions; 2) outside the Heras fence, large trees and hedges were being retained which would have prevented coverage of the entire site anyway; 3) there were a lot of large tree stumps and a pond surviving in the field.

Across the entire site natural (L4) varied between sand, gravel and clay.

Trench 1 (T1), 20m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 1 was located on the highest part of the site. Two layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L1, c 60mm thick) sealed natural sand/gravel (L4). Three modern pits were recorded (F4-F6) containing modern pottery, brick, mortar, clinker and charcoal (none retained).



Photograph 1 T1, looking NE



Photograph 2 T2, F9-F10, looking W

Trench 2 (T2), 25m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 2 was excavated down a steep slope. Like T1, the southern part of the trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L1) sealing natural sand/gravel (L4). At the north end L1 (c 200mm thick) sealed post-medieval/modern subsoil (L5, c 310mm thick), which sealed L4. Three modern features were identified at the north end, pit F8,

ditch F9, and posthole F10. Ditch F9 was on the same alignment as a row of trees and was probably part of a field boundary. Features F8 and F9 contained brick, peg-tile and modern iron objects (some retained). No finds were recorded from F10 but it is presumably of a similar date.

Trench 3 (T3), 25m long by 1.8m wide

The western half of T3 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 270mm thick) sealing natural sand/gravel (L4). In the eastern half L1 (c 250mm thick) sealed post-medieval/modern subsoil (L5, c 140mm thick), which sealed natural clay (L4). A pit or tree-throw (F7) was identified at the east end containing peg-tile and modern china (not retained).



Photograph 3 T3, looking SW



Photograph 4 T4 section, looking E

Trench 4 (T4), 20m long by 1.8m wide

Three layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L1, c 170mm thick) sealed post-medieval/modern subsoil (L5, c 230mm thick), which in turn sealed natural clay (L4). A sondage confirmed that the clay was natural. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 5 (T5), 25m long by 1.8m wide

In the southern end of the trench modern topsoil (L1, c 230mm thick) sealed post-medieval/modern subsoil (L5, c 260mm thick), which in turn sealed natural clay (L4). A sondage was dug to confirm that the clay layer was natural.

In the northern third of the trench modern topsoil (L1, c 180mm thick) sealed a layer of modern gravel/make-up (L2, c 160mm thick), which in turn sealed a soft blue/grey alluvial clay (L3, c 570mm). A sondage was excavated within L3 to determine if it contained any datable material or surviving organics, none were identified. Natural sand/gravel (L4) was encountered at a depth of c 930mm below current ground level.

Trench 6a (T6a), 10m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 6a was excavated close to the Heras fencing surrounding the field but large tree roots were encountered and the remainder of the trench (T6b) was moved slightly further to the north. Two modern features were identified, pit F2 and pit/linear F3. Both contained modern pottery, brick and peg-tile (not retained).

In both T6a and T6b modern topsoil (L1, c 140mm thick) sealed post-medieval/modern subsoil (L2, c 400mm thick) which sealed natural clay (L4).

Trench 6b (T6b), 30m long by 1.8m wide

Modern linear feature F1 was identified at the south-west end of the trench, it had been cut from within modern topsoil (L1). Three sondages were dug to confirm that L4 was correctly identified as natural.



Photograph 5 T5, L3, looking SW



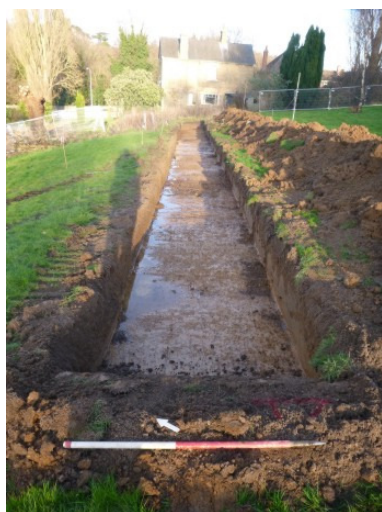
Photograph 6 T6b, F1, looking S

Trench 7 (T7), 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 7 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 220mm thick) sealing post-medieval/modern subsoil (L5, c 290mm thick) which sealed natural clay (L4). A modern pathway was removed which had a modern (broken) drainage pipe beneath it. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 8 (T8), 4m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 8 was located next to the Mill. It was excavated through a series of modern make-up layers (L6, c 650mm thick) onto a redeposited dirty brown/grey clay (L7, c 700mm thick). At a depth of c 1.35m below modern ground level, L7 overlaid blue/grey alluvial clay (L3) which had the scars of a wooden revetment surviving it in (F11). No wood survived, just the dark outline where the wood had once been. The trench was too small and deep to allow for further investigation. The revetment was possibly associated with the pit of the waterwheel. Finds directly above F11 suggest it was covered over in the 19th century.



Photograph 7 T7, looking NE



Photograph 8 T8, F11 and L7, looking N

5 Finds

Pottery identification by Stephen Benfield

Trench 2, F9

Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Greyware pottery sherd, probably Roman, possibly medieval (13th-14th century)	1	10g
Post-medieval brick	2	214g
Twisted barbed wire (iron)	1	36g
Copper alloy wire	1	4g

Trench 8, L7

Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Yellow ware pottery sherd (fabric 48E*), late 18th/19th-20th century	1	45g
Staffordshire-type ware (fabric 48D*), late 18th/19th-20th century	2	17g
Clay pipe stem (126mm long, 2mm bore hole), 18th-19th century	1	9g
Clay pipe bowl (fluted bowl with narrow flutes reaching to just below the rim and oak leaves rising from both sides of both seams, 1.8mm bore hole, initials JW on foot spur (John Williamson of London), incomplete, 19th century)	1	7g
Copper alloy lump	1	161g

* CAR 7.

6 Discussion

Despite being located in an area of archaeological importance, trial-trenches T1-T7 only revealed modern features and finds. Trench T8, located next to the Cannock Mill revealed the remains of a timber revetment driven into natural clay alluvium which may have supported the wall of the waterwheel pit.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Anne Thorne Architects LLP for commissioning the project and Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by CL, A Wightman, M Baister and A Wade. Site plans were prepared by A Wightman. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

CAR 7	2000	<i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA</i>
CBC	2015	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, CO2 8AA</i> , by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums</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 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
- Medlycott, M 2011 *Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CM	Colchester Museum
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 of soil
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 917)

CBCPS 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

11 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 2016.12.

Distribution list

Anne Thorne Architects LLP
Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
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Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 19/02/2016

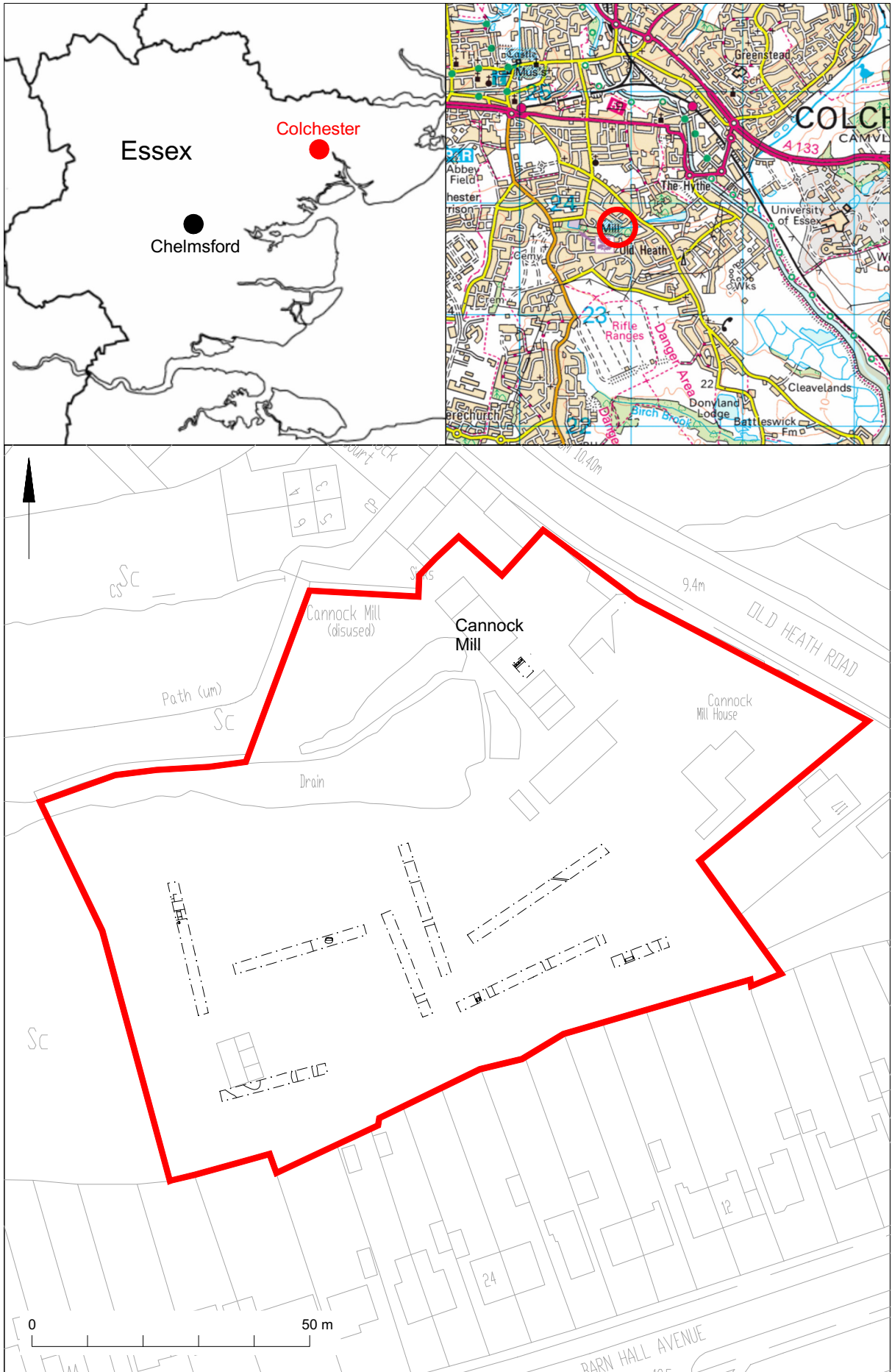


Fig 1 Site location.

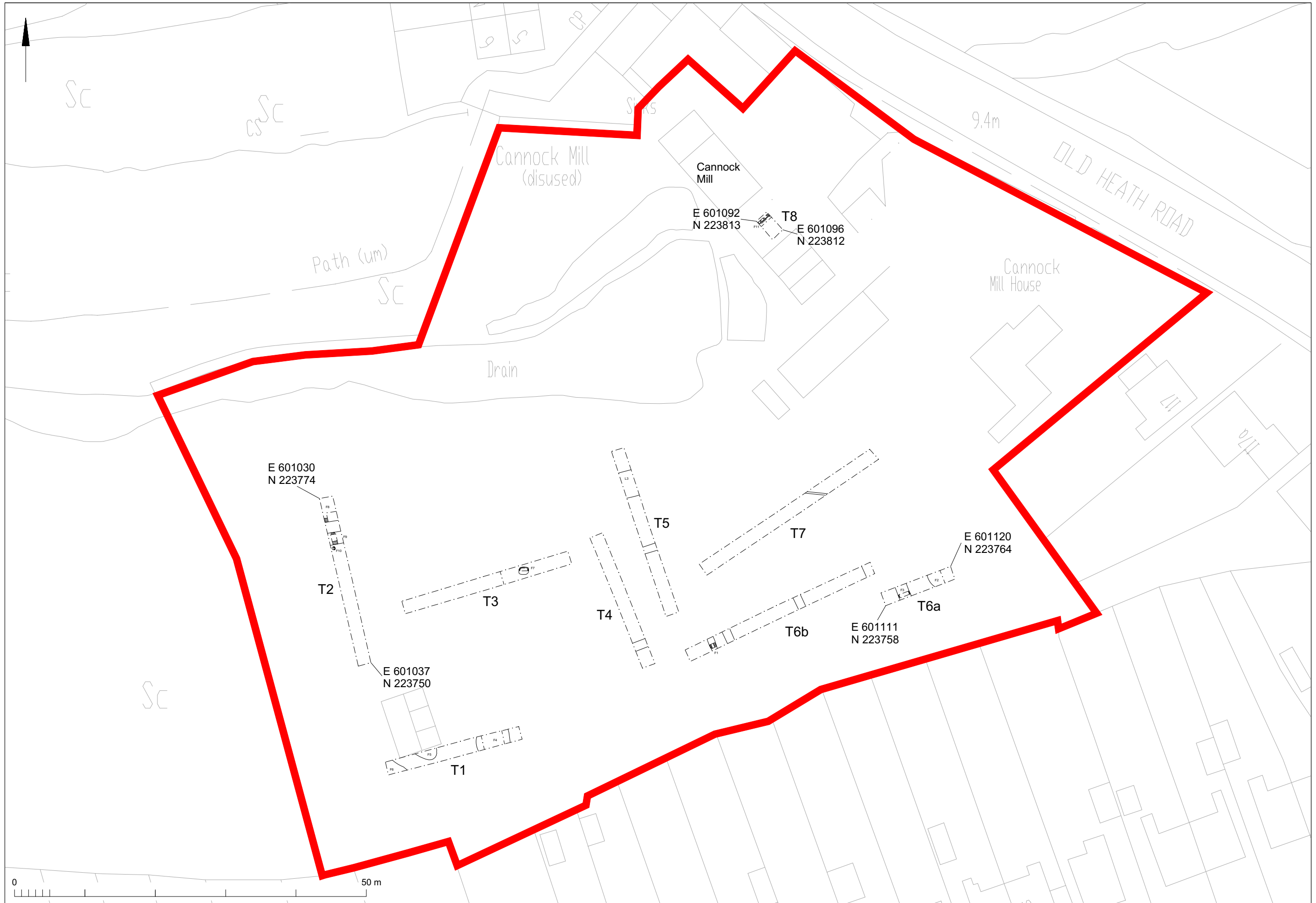


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

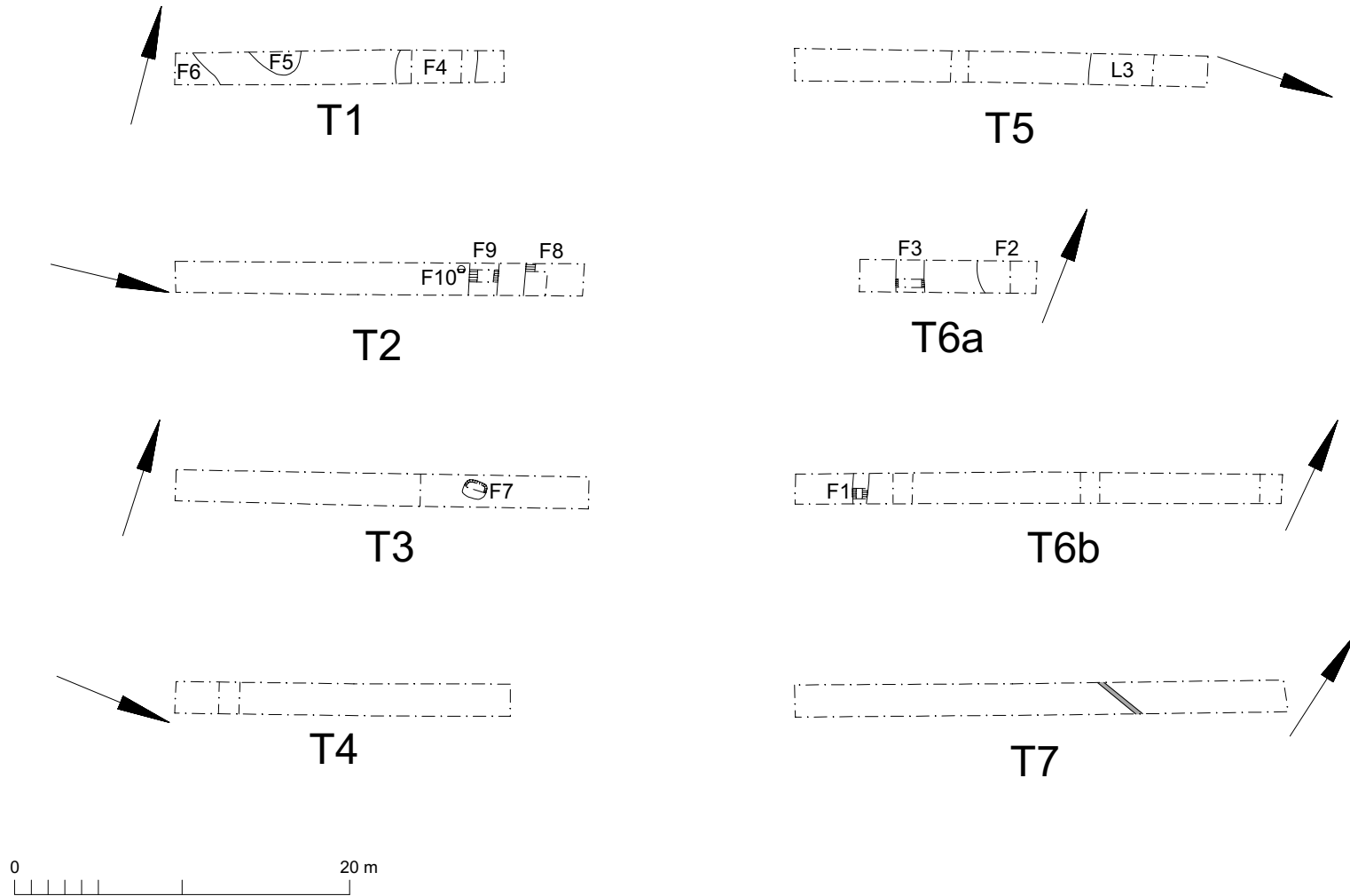


Fig 3 T1 - T7: Detailed trench plans.

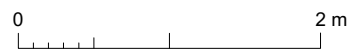
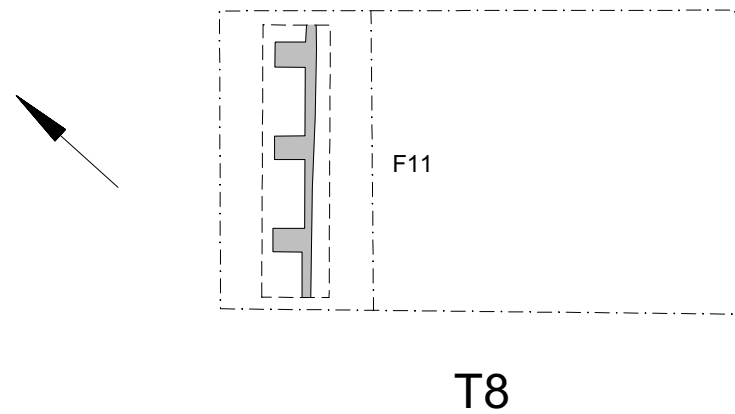


Fig 4 T8: Detailed trench plan.

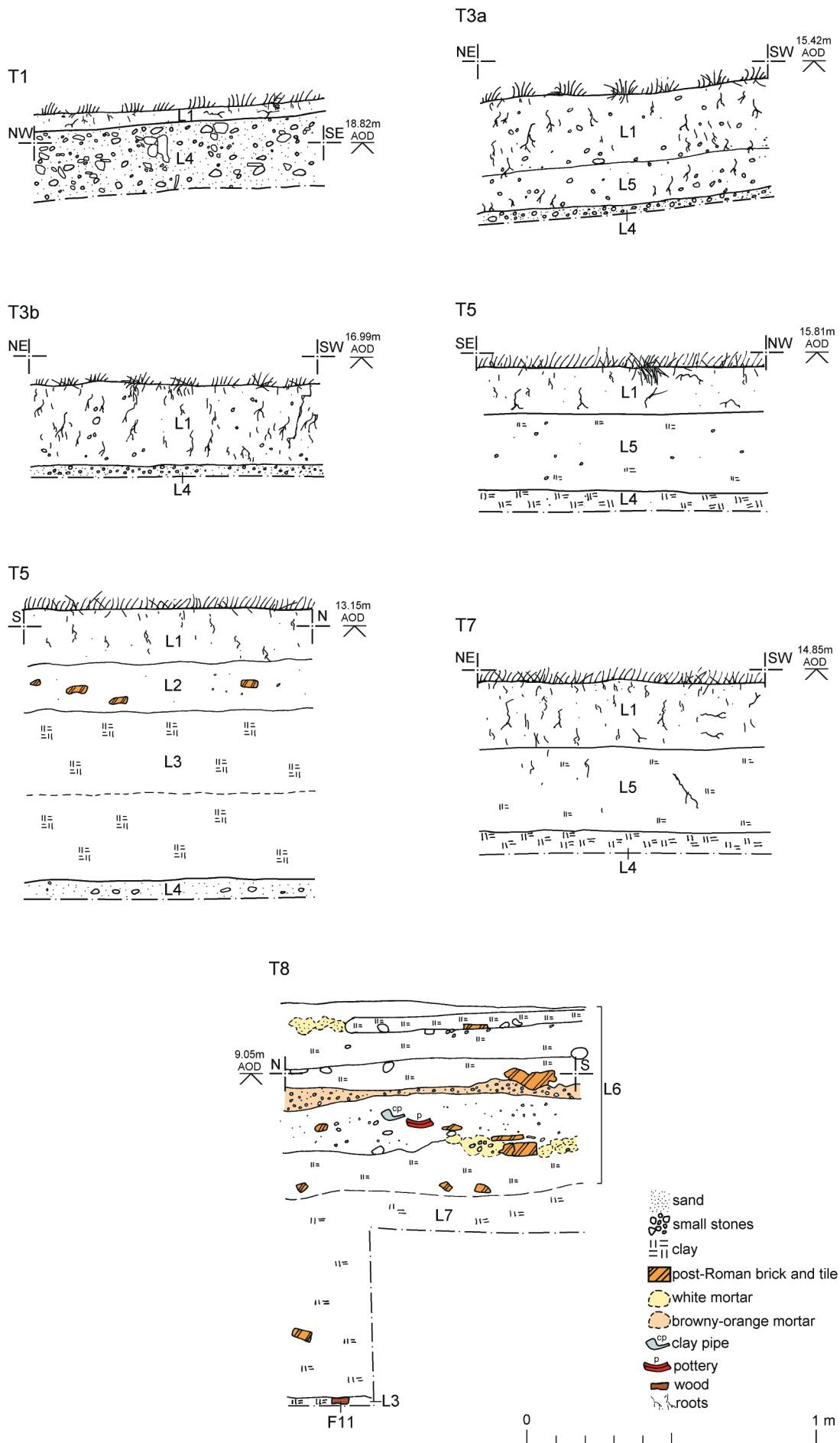


Fig 5 Sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0107 2377	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/01j UAD ref: ECC3668 OASIS ref: colchest3-239783
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 11-12th February 2016	Size of area investigated: Total size of trenches 189m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.12	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 10, 2362, 2568, 12626, 15944
Final report: CAT Report 917	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological trial-trenching evaluation was carried out Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new residential development with associated infrastructure. The current Cannock Mill dates to the mid 19th century and is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1337742). However, documentary sources record a mill on the site from as early as the 14th century.</p> <p>Despite being located in an area of archaeological significance only modern features were identified in trenches T1-T7, which were located in a field south-west of Cannock Mill. Trench T8 next to Cannock Mill revealed the remains of a timber revetment driven into natural alluvium that may have supported the wall of the waterwheel pit.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: February 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological evaluation at
Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester,
Essex, CO2 8AA

NGR: TM 0107 2377 (centre)

Planning reference: 150492

Client: Cannock Mill Cohousing Colchester

Agent: Anne Thorne Architects LLP

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.12

UAD Event number: ECC3668

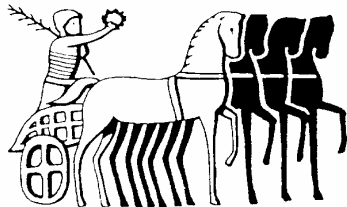
CAT Project code: 16/01j

OASIS Project id: colchest3-239783

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 22.01.2015



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies within the grounds of Cannock Mill, a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1337742). The site is centred on NGR TM 0107 2377.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises a residential development of 23 houses with associated infrastructure.

Archaeological Background

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

The current Cannock Mill dates to the mid 19th century and is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1337742) (EHER 2568). However, documentary sources record a mill on the site in the early 14th century, belonging to St Botolph's priory (UAD ref. MCC2733). Cannock Mill was one of three on the Bourne Stream, along with Bourne Mill to the west (EHER 10) and Hull Mill to the east (EHER 15944). The mill pond, although silted, survives as an historic landscape feature, along with the Bourne Stream. It is known from historical sources that the mill was rebuilt in 1600, with both corn and fulling mills in 1632. There is high potential for encountering surviving archaeological remains but no archaeological investigation has been undertaken to establish what, if anything, survives of the earlier recorded mills. There is also high potential from encountering earlier, undocumented mills at this location.

In addition to the mills, there is also some potential for encountering other archaeological remains in this landscape setting, which is topographically favourable for early occupation of all periods. An Iron Age vessel and Roman coin were found nearby, suggesting there is potential for remains to extend into the current site (EHER 2362 and 12626). There is also high potential for encountering palaeo-environmental and geoarchaeological remains at this location (i.e. waterlogged deposits).

A desk-based archaeological assessment was compiled by Pre Construct Archaeology in April 2015 (PCA report 12065).

Planning Background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2015 (application No.150492) proposing a residential development.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD 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 archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2015).

Specifically, 200m linear of trenching will be positioned to cover all practical parts of the site as requested by CBCAA. All trenches will be 1.8m wide.

The trial-trenches will:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence (a contingency will be included for palaeo-environmental assessment and absolute dating).
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further evaluation may be required unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief and wsi.

General Methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2015)

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.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and 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 and two site assistants for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

Evaluation methodology

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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

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

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.

Samples will be taken if palaeo-environmental and/or geoarchaeological remains are encountered (ie waterlogged deposits).

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. 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 CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

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:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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 Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- 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. CBCAO 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

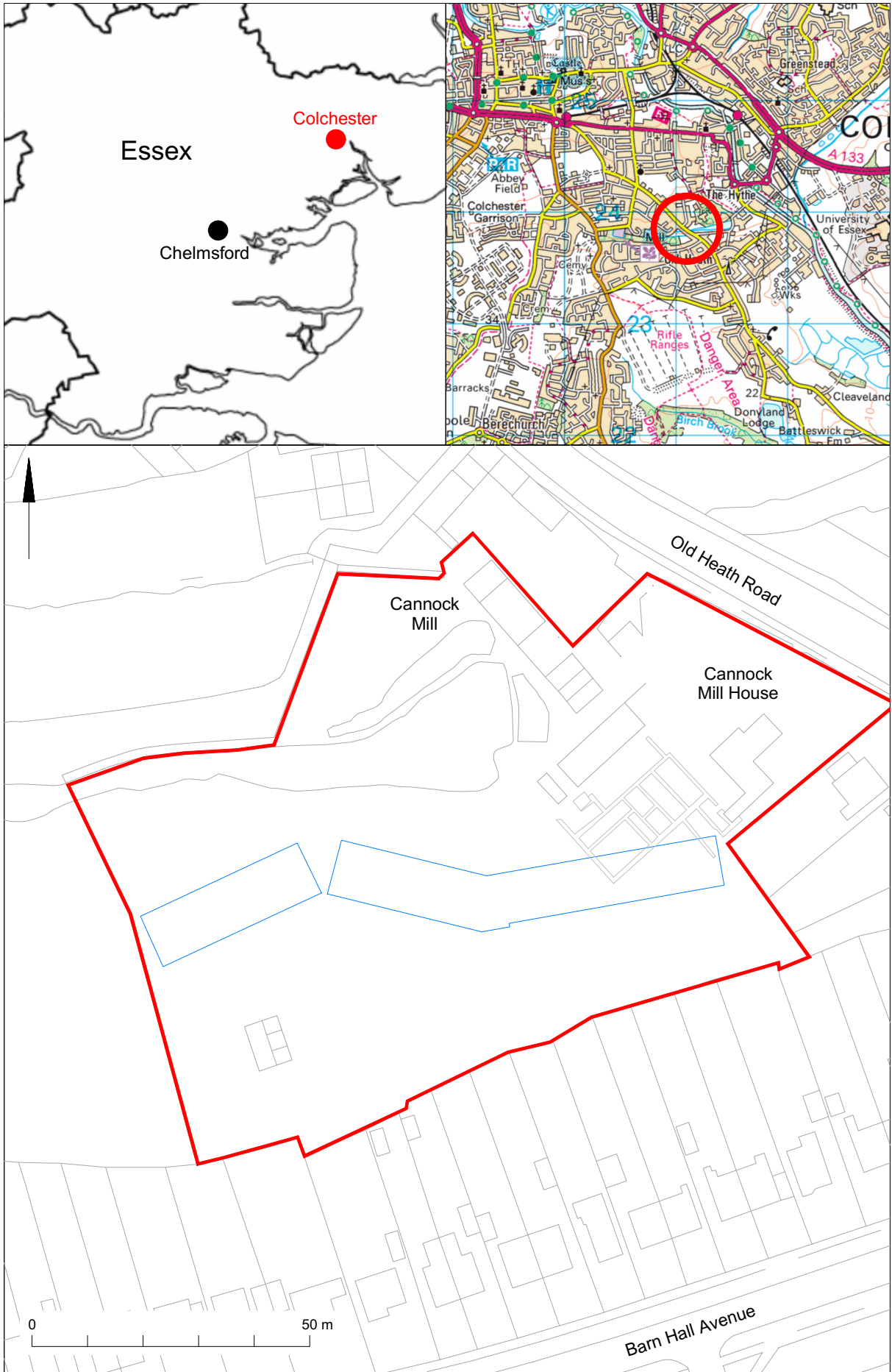
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Fig 1 Site location, proposed development shown in blue.



Fig 2 Suggested trenching plan, proposed development shown in blue.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-239783

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land at Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial-trenching evaluation was carried out Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new residential development with associated infrastructure. The current Cannock Mill dates to the mid 19th century and is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1337742). However, documentary sources record a mill on the site from as early as the 14th century. Despite being located in an area of archaeological significance only modern features were identified in trenches T1-T7, which were located in a field south-west of Cannock Mill. Trench T8 next to Cannock Mill revealed the remains of a timber revetment driven into natural alluvium that may have supported the wall of the waterwheel pit.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2016 End: 12-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	150492 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.12 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3668 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	16/01j - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	TIMBER REVETMENT Post Medieval

Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	DITCHES Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
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 COLCHESTER Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO2 8AA
Study area	360 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0107 2377 51.875664750378 0.921394963954 51 52 32 N 000 55 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.93m Max: 18.92m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Anne Thorne Architects LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.12
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.12
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 Cannock Mill, Old Heath Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8AA: February 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
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