

Continuous archaeological monitoring at 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SE

August 2016



By Dr Pip Parmenter

commissioned by Dave Farrow
on behalf of Julie Osgood

CAT project ref: 16/05q
NGR: TL 9791 2509
Colchester Museum accession code: 2016.57
Planning ref: 160716
UAD ref: ECC3795
OASIS ref: colchest3-253765



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 1013
September 2016

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Results	1
5	Finds	3
6	Discussion	7
7	Acknowledgements	7
8	References	7
9	Abbreviations and glossary	8
10	Contents of archive	8
11	Archive deposition	8

Figures after p9

EHER Summary

Appendix 1: CAT WSI

Appendix 2: OASIS Summary

List of plates, figures and tables

Cover: General site shot

Photo 1 Shot of southern part of the site during excavation

Photo 2 Pit F1 excavated within the foundation trench

Photo 3 Selection of pieces of Roman tile from the site

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Table 2 Finds by context listed and described by finds number with spot dates

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

1 Summary

Continuous archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for an extension to the rear of 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester. A Roman pit (F1) containing pottery, CBM, fired clay and an iron strip was found. It was associated with a spread of pottery and CBM. Another spread of large fragments of Roman tile was located in the south-west of the site. Roman tile was observed throughout the topsoil layer (L1).

2 Introduction (Figs 1 - 2)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out during July 2016. The work was commissioned by Dave Farrow on behalf of Julie Osgood in advance of the construction of an extension to the rear of the existing property, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the planning authority (Colchester Borough Council) were 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 continuous archaeological recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), 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 field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Urban Archaeological Database:

Sanders Drive is in an area of known archaeological importance, namely within the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714), an area of Iron Age and Roman cemeteries on both sides of Lexden Road. This is part of the Iron Age territorial *oppidum* and Romano-British town of Camulodunum. The proposed development site is to the north-east of the nationally important Lexden Tumulus, a Late Iron Age burial mound at St Clare Road (Scheduled Monument 1019967). Lexden Tumulus is an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of metalwork relating to funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound is thought to be that of Addedomarus, and it is part of an extensive cemetery which coincides with much of St Clare Road, just to the south of the site. There is high potential for encountering Roman occupation remains at this location.

4 Results

The site was continually monitored whilst the groundworks for the rear extension were excavated. The foundation trenches for the extension were 0.5m wide and were excavated to a depth of 0.7-0.8m. The topsoil layer (L1) within the area of the footprint of the building was reduced by about 0.3m. During the machining of the foundation trenches, two layers were observed. L1 was a mid yellow/brown sandy loam. It was c

0.3m deep and contained inclusions of small stone and Roman tile. It overlay the natural orange/brown sandy gravel subsoil (L2), which was excavated to a depth of c 0.5m.



Photo 1 Shot of southern part of the site during excavation

Two features were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches. Pit F1 was located in the north-western corner of the northern extension foundation (Fig 2). It became visible at c 0.5m below ground level and was excavated to its full depth of c 1.30m below ground level. It contained two fills – Fill 1 was a medium brown sandy loam with occasional stone inclusions and Fill 2 was a damp mid brown silty sand. Fill 1 contained a large quantity of 2nd – 3rd century pottery, tile and CBM. Also recovered from within this fill was a thin iron bar (discussed below). There was a spread of pottery, tile and CBM in the area around pit F1. Feature F2 was observed in the base of the northern footing trench. It had a grey silty sandy fill and contained no finds. It is likely that it was a natural feature.



Photo 2 Pit F1 excavated within the footings of the excavation

There was a discreet spread of Roman tile in the western part of the extension footprint. This had been cut by a modern drainpipe. It contained a large piece of Roman tile, a piece of pottery and an iron ring, as well as more general spread of Roman CBM within the topsoil (Fig 2).

5 Finds

By Stephen Benfield

Bulk finds of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) of Roman date were recovered from a surface exposed scatter of brick & tile (L1) and from the fill of a pit (F1) cut by a foundation trench. Most of the finds were recovered in machine excavated soil (spoil) from around and within the cut of the pit and from hand dug fill in the lower part of the pit. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman pottery fabric series (CAR 10). The Roman pottery forms follow the *Camulodunum* (Colchester) Roman pottery type-series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958). The post-medieval pottery fabrics follow the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham 1985; CAR 7). The pottery fabrics are listed in Table 1. All of the finds are listed and dated, together with an overall spot date for each finds group in Table 2.

Fabric code	Fabric name
<i>Roman :</i>	
AJ	Dressel 20 Amphorae
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian
BSW	Black surface wares (general)
CB	Colchester red colour-coated roughcaste ware
CZ	Colchester red colour-coated ware
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally produced grey wares
HZ	Large storage vessels in heavily-tempered coarseware fabrics
TZ	Colchester mortaria
WA	Silvery micaceous grey wares
<i>Post-medieval:</i>	
40	Post-medieval red earthenware
50	Staffordshire-type slipware

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Form/ description	Finds spot date
L1	Roman tile spread	1	Pottery: Roman (VSQ) Fabric GX includes rim sherd Cam 307 (L2/3-4C), one sherd from a chamfered bowl base (2-3C)	Roman (L2/3-4C)
L1	Roman tile spread	2	CBM: Roman large piece from the back corner of a <i>tegula</i> roof tile in orange-red fine sand fabric, rectangular shaped flange with indentation fold along top, upper (back (upper) cut-away 45 mm long, base thickness 2 mm). Fired clay (2) grey sandy clay, some abrasion, moderately hard, one piece, flat with two surfaces (20 mm thick).	Roman
L1	Roman tile spread(?)	3	Iron object , iron ring/band (dia 50 mm, length 35 mm), corroded, remains of a small flange at one end. This was recovered from the surface of the tile spread – but adjacent to a modern drain run cut through the spread, possibly a section of caste pipe(?)	(modern?)
F1	Pit (upper/main fill)	4	Pottery: Roman (LQ) - Fabric AJ (VSQ) (M1-2/E3C); Fabric BXCG (1) rim with ovolo border (2C); Fabric BAMV (1) Dr 18/31 (E2C); Fabric BACG (Q) includes Dr 33 (2C) & Dr 31 (M-L2C); Fabric CZ & CB (VSQ) (E2-	Roman (M-L2/E3) (single incidental)

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Form/ description	Finds spot date
			M/L3C); Fabric DJ (Q) (M1-2C); Fabric GB (VSQ) E2-M/L3C); Fabric GX (LQ) Cam 268(?) (Rom- E/M2-3/E4C); Fabric KX (1) Cam 278 (M2-3C); Fabric HZ (2) (M1-2C); Fabric TZ (2) Cam 497 (M2-E3C). Post-medieval (1) Fabric 40 (16-18C) (intrusive). CBM: Roman (LQ) All orange-red sandy fabric, a few pieces have a grey fabric core, size range small-large pieces, <i>Tegula</i> (RT) (Q) inc. 3 lower cut-aways Type C5 (proposed date c L2-E3C) (Warry 2006) two 50 mm one 55/60 mm long, one back (upper) cut away 45 mm long, flanges mostly similar rectangular, narrow (15-15/30 mm) with slight channel/groove on flange top (one flange on lower cut away piece lower and more squat at 35 mm wide), base thickness most c 22 mm (some pieces from rear of tile(?) c 16 mm) <i>Imbrex</i> (RI) (SQ), Roman brick (RB) (2) (thickness 30 mm & 50 mm), Roman flue tile (RFT) (2) one fired grey, comb decorated) wall thickness 15-18 mm), Roman brick/tile (RBT) (SQ) one fired grey. Nails (3) iron (fe), both corroded, one 70 mm, one 60 mm the other a part nail 40 mm; <i>Imbrex</i> (SQ) Fired clay (VSQ) irregular/angular, broken pieces of grey hard fired clay, two pieces with vitrified (green, glassy) areas – pieces from a high temperature combustion structure such as a kiln. Animal bone (1) degraded piece from a medium-large mammal.	post-medieval sherd)
F1	Pit (upper/main fill)	4B	Iron object , corroded flat strip 20 mm wide, broken at one end, other end obscured by a lump of corrosion, appears to be tapering toward thickened (corroded) end. There is a hole in the corroded end that was visible under x-ray. Looks to be some sort of fixing, likely a hinge?	Roman?
F1	Pit (lower fill)	5	Pottery: Roman (VSQ) Fabric AJ (1) (M1-2/E3C); Fabric HZ (1) rim Cam 273 (M/L1-2C); Fabric TZ (1) rim Cam 496 (E/M2-E3C). CBM: Roman (SQ) All orange-red sandy fabric, <i>Tegula</i> (RT) (1) flange rectangular, narrow (22 mm) with slight channel/groove on flange top, base thickness 22 mm; <i>Imbrex</i> (RI) (2); Flue tile (RFT) (1); Roman brick & tile (RBT) (2). Stone (1) hard chalk lump (70 x 60 x 60 mm) possibly with squared corner.	Roman (E/M2-E3C)
F1/L1	Pit fill/L1	6A	Pottery: Roman (1) Fabric DJ (M1-2C). CBM: Roman (SQ) Roman <i>tegula</i> (RT) (VSQ) flanges rectangular, narrow (20 mm) with flat or slightly rounded top, base thickness 17 & 22 mm, two pieces rear corner of tiles upper cut away 45-50 mm long, one piece with paw print, probably from a dog; <i>Imbrex</i> (RI) (1); Flue tile (RFT) (2) combed surface, wall thickness 14 mm.	Roman (M1/L1-2C)
F1/L1	Upper fill/soil L1 (from machine spoil)	6B	Pottery: Roman (Q) Fabric DJ (1) (M1-2C); Fabric WA/BSW (2), micaceous black-surfaced sherds (Rom); Fabric GX (Q) includes rim Cam 268 (E/M2-L3/E4C). Post-Roman Fabric 50 (1) (L17-18C) CBM: Roman (Q) All orange-red sandy fabric, Roman <i>Tegula</i> (RT) (SQ) flanges rectangular, narrow (15-20 mm) with slight channel/groove on flange top, base thickness 20 mm, one piece with part of lower cut-away Type C5 (proposed date c L2-E3C) (Warry 2006); Roman <i>Imbrex</i> (RI) (4); Roman flue tile (RFT) (2) combed surface, thickness 16 mm; Roman brick (RB) (1) thickness 34 mm; Roman brick/tile (RBT) (4). Fired clay (1) i piece of grey hard fired clay, very small area with vitrified (green, glassy) surface – piece from a high temperature combustion structure such as a kiln. Nails (2) iron (fe),	Roman (E/M2-3/E4C) (single post medieval sherd)

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Form/ description	Finds spot date
			both corroded, one 85 mm the other a part nail 35 mm. Animal bone (VSQ) condition poor, pieces from medium-large/large mammals, includes probable part of a cow bone.	
F1/L1	Upper fill/soil L1 (from machine spoil)	6C	Pottery: Roman Fabric AJ (1) (M1-2/E3C). CBM: Roman (SQ) All orange-red sandy fabric, Roman <i>tegula</i> (RT) (2) flange rectangular, narrow (22 mm) with slight channel/groove on flange top, base thickness 22 mm, other piece abraded, part of a lower cut-away Type D1 or more probably D16 (proposed date c M3C-4C) (Warry 2006); Roman <i>Imbrex</i> (RI) (2); Roman flue tile (RFT) (2) one with combed surface, some scorching near edge; Roman brick & tile (RBT) (3) 22 mm & 30 mm thick.	Roman (3/4C?)

Table 2 Finds by context listed and described by finds number with spot dates VSQ=very small quantity (3-5); SQ= small quantity (5-10); Q=quantity (10-20); VLQ=large quantity (50-100)

Discussion

Apart from a piece of Roman *tegula* and a sherd from a pottery bowl of mid-late Roman date, both recovered from the surface of a discreet spread of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) within the subsoil (L1), all of the bulk finds were recovered either from the fill of a Roman pit (F1) or the overlying soil in the general area of this feature (F1/L1). The finds associated with F1 consist of a very large quantity (50-100 pieces) of pottery and a large quantity (20-50 pieces) of Roman CBM. These were recovered both from machine excavated spoil, from the exposed sides of the foundation trenches and from hand digging the lower part of the pit.

The pottery appears to be fairly typical of a moderately wealthy domestic assemblage with a range of pottery types that includes imported plain and decorated samian and Spanish olive oil amphora, together with local finewares (Colchester colour-coated beakers), local coarsewares representing cooking and storage pots (bowls and jars) and more culinary specialised Gallo-Roman mortaria vessels. Overall the more closely datable Roman pottery is of early 2nd-early 3rd century date and this dating is supported by the absence of relatively common later dated pottery types, especially pottery from Nene Valley which begins to appear from the early-mid 3rd century (after c 225 AD). All of the samian is of 2nd century date, and apart from one sherd (from Les Martres-de-Veyre) is all Central Gaulish. The latest closely dated pottery associated with F1 is a Central Gaulish plain samian bowl of form Dr 31, dating to the late 2nd century. The latest of the more closely dated pottery recovered from the site comes from the tile spread in L1. This is a rim sherd from a bowl of form Cam 307 which is not current prior to the late 2nd or early 3rd century. Two small sherds of post medieval pottery are clearly from topsoil or are intrusive with Roman finds (F1/L1 (6B) & F1 (4)).

The Roman CBM is of some interest (Photo 3). Most consist of pieces of *tegula*, with lesser number of pieces of *imbrex*, a few pieces of comb-scored box flue tiles and a few pieces of Roman brick. While all of the tile/brick pieces are broken, most are of medium-large size; the largest piece of *tegula* is 270 mm x 160 mm (L1) and the largest piece associated with pit F1 is 210 x 120 mm, while one large piece of *imbrex* from the lower fill of F1 is 270 mm long. All of the tile/brick is in a visually similar, relatively fine sand fabric with rare/occasional small stones. Almost all of the pieces are oxidised orange/red, although one piece of flue tile has a reduced (grey) surface and one piece of brick is reduced (grey) throughout. Some pieces of *tegula* have a grey core. The significance of the assemblage comes from the appearance and form of the *tegula* tiles as these appear to be part of a homogeneous group with very similar, upright, squared flanges. On many the central part of the top of the flange is slightly lower than the edges, primarily caused by a low, pressure/slurry ridge of uneven width

forming along the inner edge of the flange when the tile was being made. Apart from one broken piece, four complete lower cut-aways present are of Type C5 (Warry 2006, fig 1.3). The broken lower cut-away may be of a different type (possibly Type D1/D16). The heights of the outside of the flanges on similar areas of the tiles are also fairly consistent (about 50 mm at the front and 40 mm at the rear of the tiles), as are the width of the flanges (about 30 mm front and 15-20 mm rear) and the base thickness is also similar (around 22 mm-20 mm, although some pieces are as little as 15 mm in places). One *tegula* piece has an animal print that is probably dog (F1/L1 (6A)).

Neither of the iron small finds are indicative of any particular activity. The iron fixing from Roman pit F1 is likely contemporary with the rest of the finds from this feature. Under x-ray it was shown to have a hole in its broader end. It looks as though it might be some sort of hinge. The other iron small find is not so likely to be Roman. It was found in the top of a spread of Roman tile but was located just next to the cut of a modern drain.



Photo 3 Selection of pieces of Roman tile from the site

The nature of the Roman finds suggests occupation in the immediate area in the period of the early 2nd-early 3rd century. Although pottery kilns are known from the area west of the walled town, the pottery recovered appears typical of a domestic assemblage. The roofing tiles could represent a batch supplied for a building here, which might have been at least moderately well appointed as the box flue tile pieces could indicate a heated room. However, none of the tile shows any clear sign of use or re-use after breakage. There are no instances of any mortar on the tiles themselves and no mortar was recovered among the finds. Nor was any other building debris present such as plaster; although the few nails might come from structural timber put into the pit. Also, the box flue tiles are not stained internally by heat or sooting. Some small pieces of vitrified clay furnace or kiln lining were also recovered from the pit F1 and similar fired clay also appeared to be present in the separate spread of tile debris. Although no clear waster pieces were present, the apparent homogeneous nature of the *tegula* roof tiles and the presence of highly fired furnace or kiln lining material might indicate tile manufacture in this area.

6 Discussion

Despite the relatively limited scope of the investigation, some interesting archaeological material was found. Two features were partially excavated within the footings of the

extension. F1 was a pit thought to be of Roman date. It contained a large amount of Roman tile and CBM and was surrounded by a spread of similar material. A separate spread of material was located in the opposite corner of the site. Most of the material from these contexts dates to the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries. The pottery is indicative of a fairly typical wealthy domestic assemblage and includes both fineware and courseware, most of which is related to the cooking and storage of food. The CBM within the pit and associated spread is also of interest. It comprised mainly pieces of *tegula* but pieces of *imbrex* roof tile, flue tiles and Roman brick were also present. All the tiles are broken, although most are very large pieces. As has been discussed above, the particular interest in this assemblage of tiles is its homogeneity and the fact that none of the tiles show any signs of having been used – no mortar on any of the tiles, nor among the finds. It is possible that the tiles represent a ‘batch’ of tiles that were intended for use on site but which were never used. The presence of some vitrified clay within the assemblage possibly indicates the presence of a furnace or kiln close by and may lead to the alternative suggestion that the tiles were in fact being manufactured locally to the site.

7 Acknowledgements

The Trust would like to thank Mr D Farrow for commissioning the work and Mrs J Osgood funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by R Mathieson and S Benfield. Site plans were prepared by Dr P Parmenter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Dr 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> , John Cotter, Colchester Archaeological Report 7
CAR 10	1999	<i>Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , Robin Symonds and Sue Wade Colchester Archaeological Report 10
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for continuous archaeological recording at 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SE</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, CO3 3SE</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cunningham, C	1985	'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex' in Cunningham, C., & Drury, P., <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , CBA Research Report 54
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Dept of Communities and Local Government.
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14. Ed. D Gurney

EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24, by Maria Medlycott
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
Hawkes, C and Hull, R	1947	<i>Camulodunum, First report on the first excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939</i> , RRSCAL 14
Hull, R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20
Warry, D	2006	<i>Tegulae, manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain</i> , BAR British Series 417

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, e.g. a Roman coin in a modern pit
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:
 The report (CAT Report 1013)
 CBCPS Brief
 CAT Written Scheme of Investigation
 Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record)
 Site digital photographic log
 Architectural Plans
 Attendance register
 Finds register
 Original Plans
 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: 2016.57.

Julie Osgood
Dr Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Colchester Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

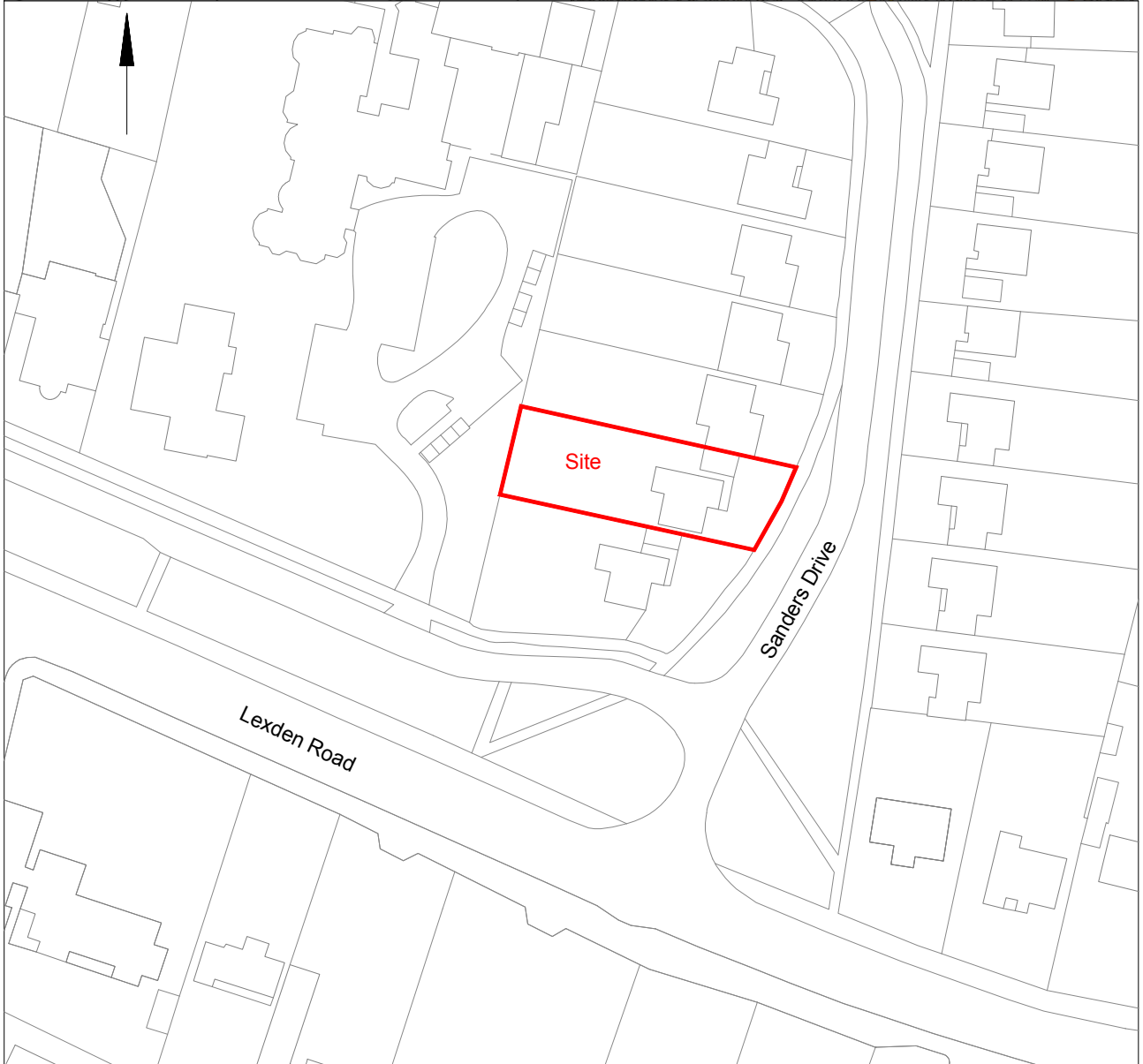
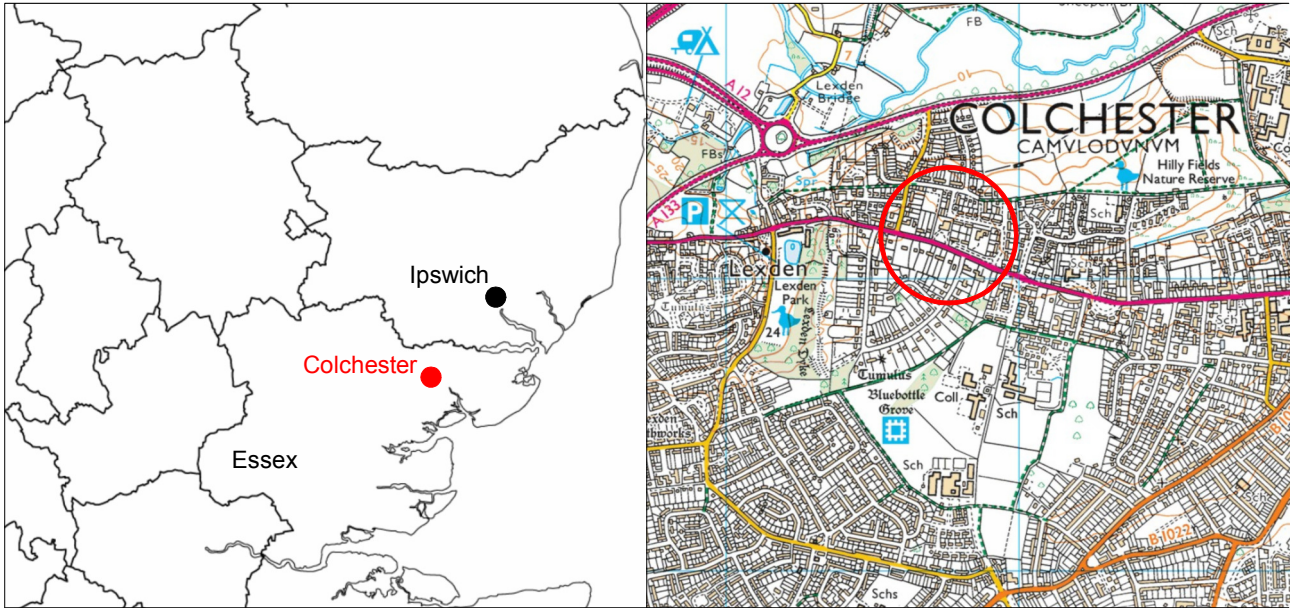
Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: September 2016

Appendix 1: Finds by Context

Ctxt	Find no	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form/ description	Period	Spot date
F001	1	pot	STOR	2	85		heavily tempered sherds from storage jars	Rom	M1-2C
F001	1	pot	RX	2	15		from same vessel (SV)	Rom	M1-2/3C(?)
F001	1	pot	AA	1	105		Amphora sherd, fine, sandy fabric, almost certainly Dressel 20	Rom	M1-2/E3C
F001	1	pot	BUF	1	28		thick buff sherd with cream surface	Rom	M1-2C
F001	1	pot	GMG	4	26		body sherds in moderately micaceous greyware	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMG	1	8		jar/ beaker with angular body carination	Rom	M-L1/E2C
F001	1	pot	GMG	1	18	7	jar/ deep bowl rim	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMG	1	20		greyware body sherd, very micaceous	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMB	5	49		misc body sherds	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMB	2	11		cordoned shoulder sherds from a jar (Cam 218; Suffolk Form 5.1)	Rom	M1-E2C
F001	1	pot	GMB	3	39	34	rim pieces from 3 pots, jars/ deep bowls	Rom	Rom (M1-2C?)
F001	1	pot	BSW	2	9		one sherd with water scale on interior	Rom	Rom
F001	1	CBM	R MS	1	224		end piece from a Roman <i>imbrex</i> tile in an orange-red medium sand fabric	Rom	Rom
F002	2	pot	STOR	6	325	6	storage jar rim sherd, base sherd and body sherds, (rim Cam 273; Suffolk Form 4.2)	Rom	M/L1-E2/2C
F002	2	pot	BSW	1	16	5	flat-rimmed bowl, groove at girth, (Cam 243-244/246; Suffolk Form 5.13)	Rom	M/L1-E2C
F002	2	pot	BUF	1	22		top of a broad	Rom	M1-2C

Ctxt	Find no	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form/ description	Period	Spot date
							three ribbed handle from a large flagon		
F002	2	pot	BB2	1	6		dish/ bowl sherd, burnished both sides, fabric is probably Colchester (Col Fabric GB)	Rom	E/M2-3C
F002	2	pot	GMG	5	82		base & body sherds	Rom	Rom
F002	2	pot	GMG	1	6		shoulder cordon sherd decorated with burnished lattice	Rom	M1-E2C
F002	2	pot	GMG	2	27	16	rims from two jars	Rom	Rom
F002	2	pot	GMB	5	135		body sherds, from jars/ deep bowls	Rom	Rom
F002	2	pot	GMB	1	18	5	jar rim	Rom	Rom (M1-2C)
F002	2	pot	RCW	1	18		black surface abraded, some dark grog	Rom	M-L1C
F002	2	pot	GRF	1	6		beaker body sherd decorated with slip trail rings/ circles (part of two visible) in similar pale-grey colour as pot body, fine micaceous fabric	Rom	late Neronian/ Flavian
F002	2	Animal bone		1	15		small section of flat large mammal bone, probably cattle, cut marks at one end	presumed Roman	
F002	2	glass		1	1		small piece of thin window glass with traces of edge fixing, surface flaking, presumed intrusive to context	p-med	17/18-19C
F002	4	quern		1	2500		approximately 30% of the upper stone of an imported lava quernstone	Rom	Rom
F005	3	pot	ESW	2	427		complete ink bottle (grey), top of a bottle	modern	19-20C

Ctxt	Find no	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form/ description	Period	Spot date
							(brown)		
F005	3	pot	ESW	1	276		rim from a stoneware bowl, probably a Nottingham product (not retained)	modern	19-20C
F005	3	pot	TPW	5	126		misc sherds	modern	19-20C
F005	3	pot	REFW	5	250		Staffordshire-type factory wares (not retained)	modern	19-20C



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.



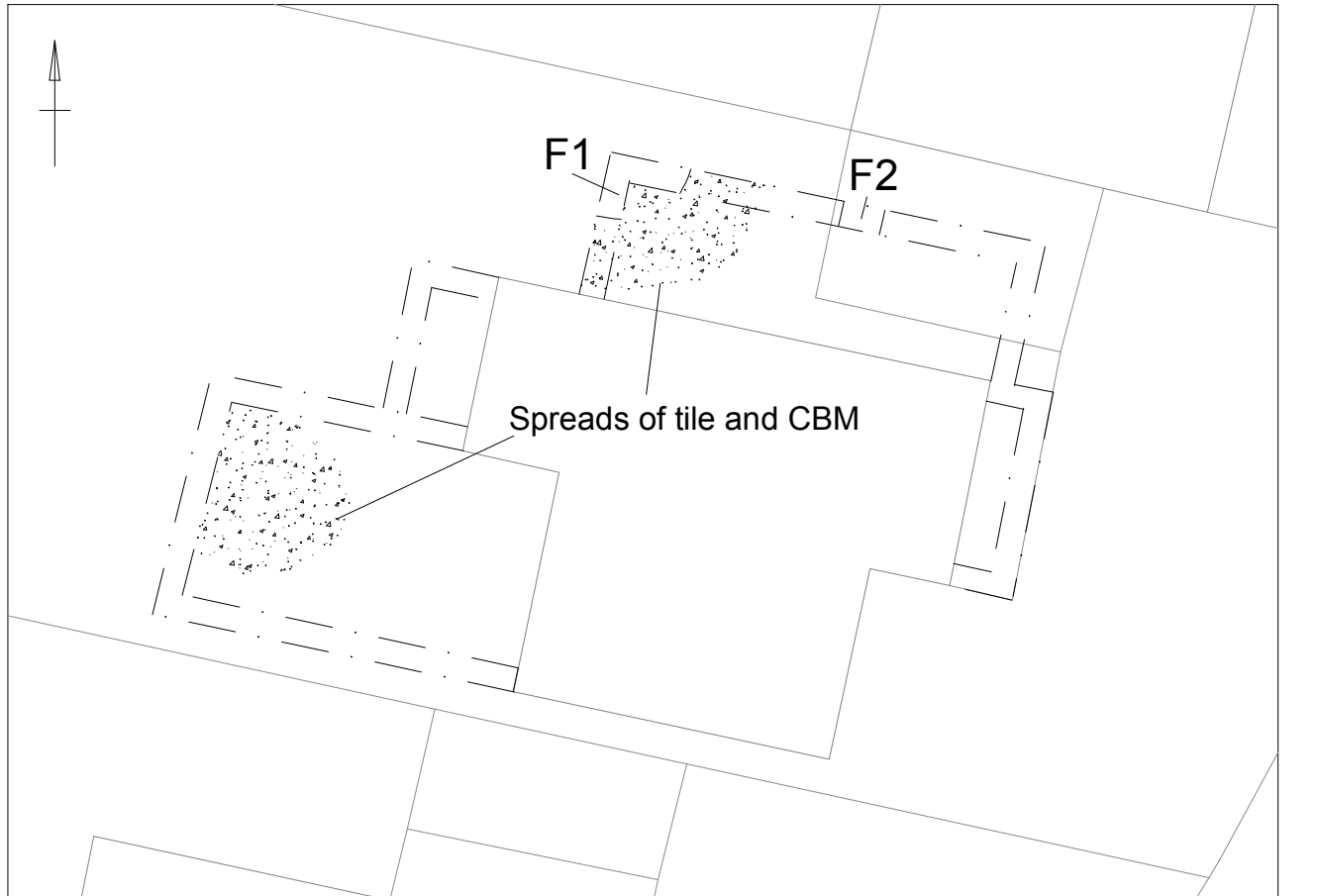


Fig 2 Results

0 10 m

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex CO3 3SE	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9791 2509	Site code: CAT project code 16/05q CHER code ECC3795 OASIS ref: colchest3-253765
Type of work: Continuous archaeological recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: September 2016	Size of area investigated: 84m2
Location of curating museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museum accession code : COLEM 2016.57	Funding source: Private Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related SM/EHER/UAD numbers: SM 1019967 EHER 11713, 11714
Final report: CAT Report 1013	
Periods represented: n/a	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Continuous archaeological recording was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for an extension to the rear of 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester. A Roman pit (F1) containing pottery, CBM, fired clay and an iron strip was found. It was associated with a spread of pottery and CBM. Another spread of large fragments of Roman tile was located in the south-west of the site. Roman tile was observed throughout the topsoil layer (L1).</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports:	
Keywords: Sanders Drive	Significance: Slight
Author of summary: Pip Parmenter	Date of summary: 07/09/2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SE

NGR: TL 9791 2509 (centre)

Planning reference: 160716

Agent: Dave Farrow

Client: Julie Osgood

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: 2016.57

UAD ref: ECC3795

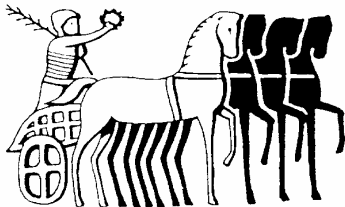
CAT Project code: 16/05q

OASIS ref.: colchest3-253765

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 03.06.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site location and description

The development site lies approximately 1.5 miles east of Colchester town centre at 3 Sanders Drive (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9791 2509 (centre).

Proposed work

Proposed two storey side and rear extensions, and single storey front extension.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background derives from the CBCAA brief with data from the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).

Sanders Drive is in an area of known archaeological importance, namely within the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714), an area of Iron Age and Roman cemeteries on both sides of Lexden Road. This is part of the Iron Age territorial *oppidum* and Romano-British town of Camulodunum. The proposed development site is to the north-east of the nationally important Lexden Tumulus, a Late Iron Age burial mound at St Clare Road (Scheduled Monument 1019967). Lexden Tumulus is an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of the metalwork of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound is thought to be that of Addedomarus, and it is part of an extensive cemetery which coincides with much of present-day St Clare Road.

To the west of the development site is Moat Farm Dyke, a continuation of the Lexden Dyke (Scheduled Monument 1019966), part of the defensive system of dykes and ditches that surrounded the Iron Age *oppidum*.

Evidence for Bronze Age activity was discovered in the vicinity of the development site, in 1937, when a bronze palstave and an amber bead were found during the removal of hedgerows (EHER 11805). These are considered to derive from a Bronze Age funerary feature.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2016 (application No. 160716) proposing the erection of a single storey rear extension.

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 continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

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, b)

- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs issued by the 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.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

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 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.

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): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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:

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

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

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

Archive Deposition

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, CO3 3SE, by Jess Tipper</i> |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| David Gurney | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

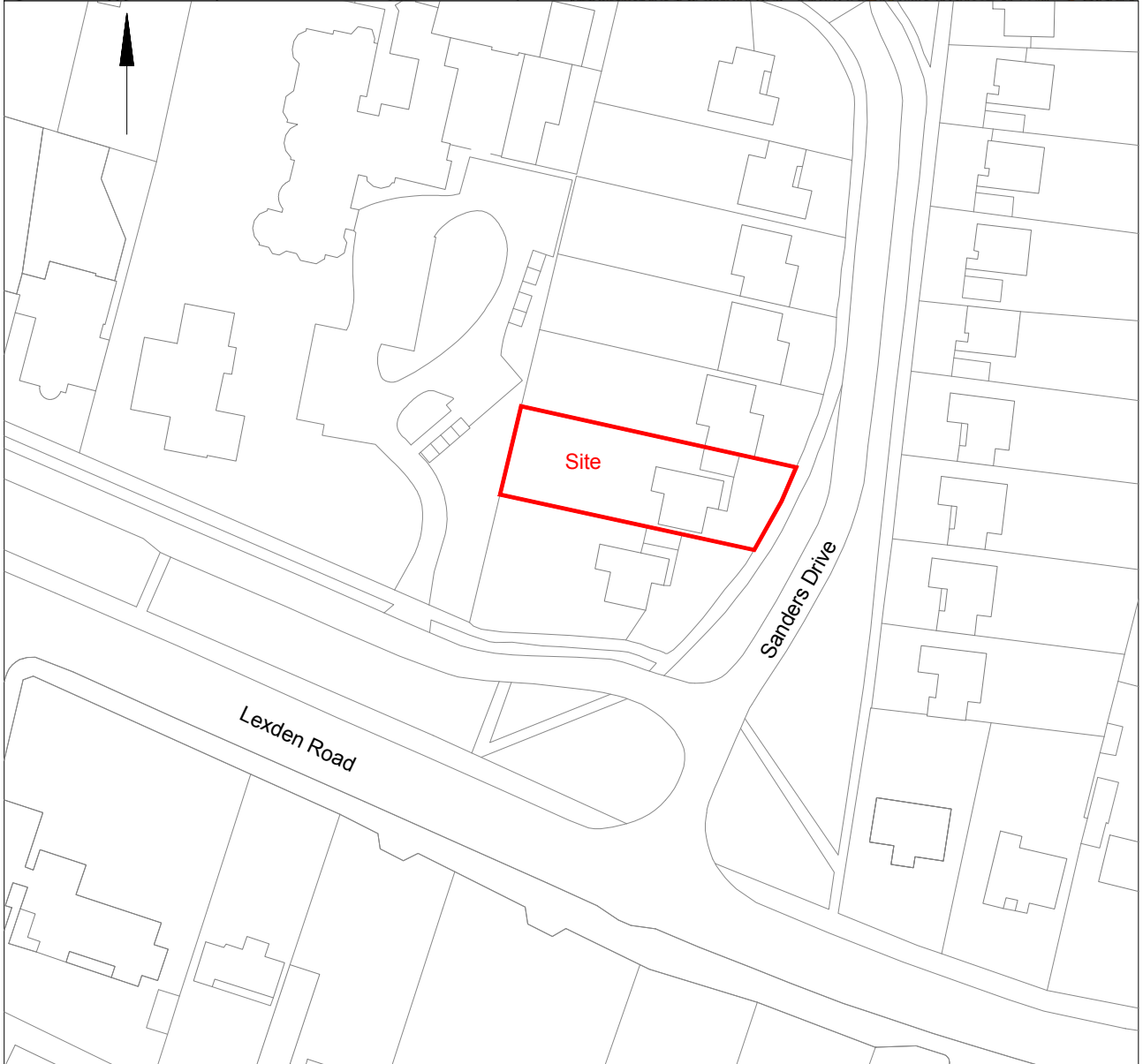
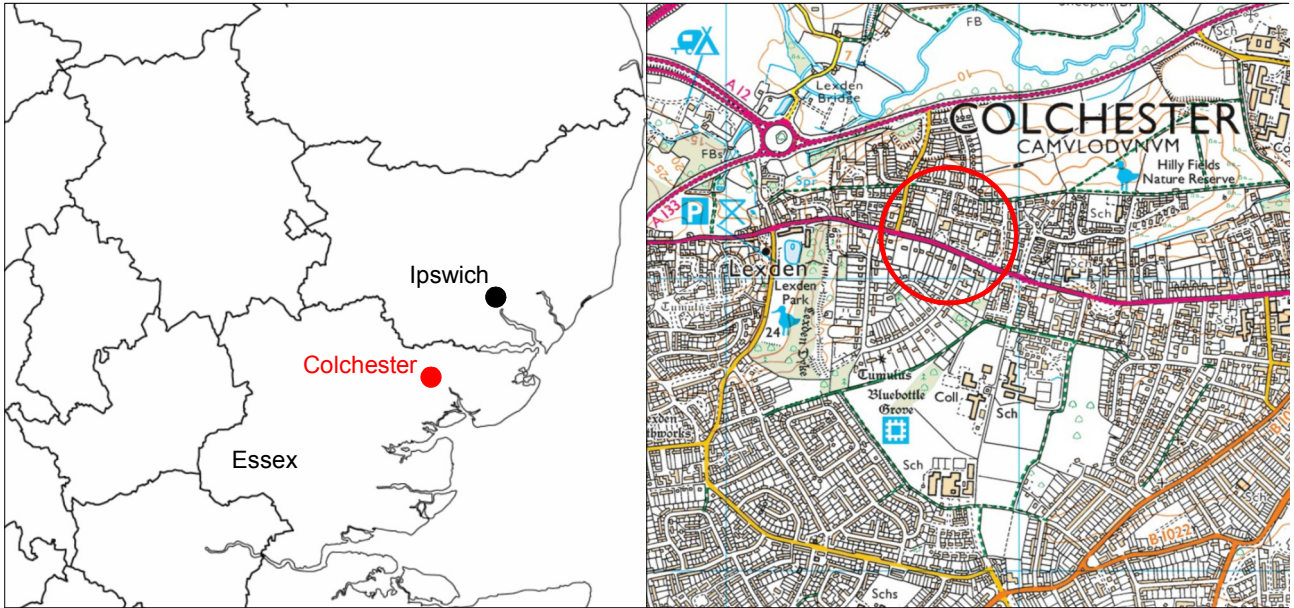
Robin Mathieson



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
C02 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-253765

Project details

Project name WB at 3 Sanders Drive Colchester

Short description of the project Continuous archaeological recording was carried out during the groundwork for an extension to the side and rear of the existing property. Two features and two spreads of material were found. Pit F1 and associated material spread contained Roman pottery and CBM. Pit F2 is thought to have been modern.

Project dates Start: 20-07-2016 End: 26-07-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 16/05q - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential use

Monument type PIT Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds CBM Roman

Investigation type ""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 3 Sanders Drive

Postcode C03 3SE

Study area 84 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 9791 2509 51.888654712078 0.876302516966 51 53 19 N 000 52 34 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer

Project design originator	Robin Mathieson
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Robin Mathieson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"
Entered by	Pip Parmenter (pp@catuk.org)
Entered on	7 September 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page