

Archaeological monitoring at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SY

February-May 2018



by Adam Tuffey

figures by Adam Tuffey and Sarah Carter
fieldwork by Sarah Carter, Robin Mathieson, Nigel Rayner, Adam Tuffey
and Alec Wade

**commissioned by Ross Carroll
on behalf of Mr & Mrs Francis**

NGR: TL 9763 2484 (centre)
Planning reference: 171202
CAT project ref.: 17/12c
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.157
CHER ref: ECC4119
OASIS reference: colchest3-303192



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CAT Report 1275
June 2018

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CAT WSI
OASIS Summary

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was conducted at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of extensions and outbuildings to the rear of the existing property. The development is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum with Roman burials, kilns and possible roads previously identified in the vicinity. Monitoring revealed four undated features.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out between 5th February and 14th May 2018. The work was commissioned by Ross Carroll on behalf of Mr & Mrs Francis and comprised a rear extension, new porch, boot room and garage as well as both a summer and pool house. Monitoring was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following 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 Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 380m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

It is situated within the Lexden cemetery area (CAR 9, 257-275; CAR 11, 164-169; CHER MCC7525). The core of the cemetery, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, lies approximately 200m west/southwest on St Clare Road and is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later Roman burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Approximately 250m to the southwest lies the Lexden Tumulus, an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains 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 (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

Although no actual kilns have been found in Fitzwalter Road, evidence for kilns have been identified in gardens to the east of the development site (approximately in the area of nos 12/14 Fitzwalter Road) (MCC2869/MCC7593) and next to the site at number 19 (MCC1819). This evidence included some vitrified fragments of kiln wall, large fragments of clay blocks of a sort used to build the central supports in kilns and other kiln furniture (Hull 1963, Kiln 13 A and B, 9-11).

Other archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity include a section of possible Roman road, identified in a service trench in the 1920s, and thought to continue to the west towards Lexden Dyke (CAR 11, 131, No.61) (MCC2125/MCC8195). If projected westwards then it should pass through the garden of 17 Fitzwalter Road.

CAT has undertaken a number of fieldwork projects in Fitzwalter Road and the adjacent St Clare Road in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004). However, archaeological remains have been recorded at: 1 St Clare Road (two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit, CAT Report 959); 7 St Clare Road (Late Iron Age/Roman pit, CAT Report 1122); 12 St Clare Road (two Roman urned cremation burials, CAT Report 582); 19 St Clare Road (four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave, CAT Report 958 and 1009); and at High Trees, St Clare Drive (Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape, CAT Report 1008).

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to monitor and record any surviving archaeological remains which may exist at the site.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Summer house and northern extent of service trench

Approximately 11.6m of trenching for the summerhouse was excavated at a width of 0.5m to a depth of 0.6-0.75m. Cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.3-0.45m thick, soft moist, dark grey/brown loam with very rare tile/brick and rare stone) and subsoil (L2, c 0.2-0.35m thick firm, moist, medium grey/brown slightly-sandy-silt with rare stones) onto natural (L3 firm, dry-moist, light-medium orangey/brown sandy-silt with occasional gravels and rare stones).

Adjoining the summerhouse approximately 15m of service trench at 0.4m wide was cut to a depth of 0.4-0.5m through L1 (0.3-0.45m thick) into L2 (0.2-0.35m thick). Soakaway 1, measuring 1.3m by 1.1m and 1m deep, also cut through L1, L2 and onto L3.

Both the summerhouse and service trench were largely disturbed by extensive rooting to a depth of 0.4-0.5m.

Pool house and continuation of service trench

Approximately 26m of 0.6m wide by 1.0m deep foundation trenching was excavated for the pool house. It cut through L1 (0.4-0.5m thick) into L3. Although at the southern end of the pool house, modern layer L4 (c 0.2-0.3m thick, firm, moist, medium grey/brown slightly-sandy silty-clay) was recorded between L1 and L3. This layer is likely associated with the construction of the original house and garage.

Approximately 65m of service trenching was also excavated at 0.4m wide and 0.4-0.5m deep. The intervention cut through L1 (0.4-0.5m thick) and, in most places, onto L3 which was visible in patches in the trench base.

Soakaway 2, measuring 1.1m by 1m and 1m deep, cut through L1 (0.4-0.5m thick) into L3.

Four undated pits were discovered in this area (Figs 3-4). Pit F1 (dark greyish brown sandy-loam, heavily bioturbated with occasional stones) measured 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep. Pit F2 (mid-light greyish/brown sandy-silt lightly bioturbated with occasional stones) measured 1.1m wide and 0.55m deep, the feature is present in both sections as well as the bisecting section of the poolhouse, so this may well be a linear rather than a pit. Pit F3 (brownish/orange, hard sandy-gravel) measured 2.6m long by 0.55m deep. A large fragment of modern concrete was uncovered in the feature, close to the interface between F3 and L1, so it may date the feature but may also have been pushed in. Pit/posthole F4 (mid greyish/brown sandy-silt, lightly bioturbated with frequent small grits and gravel) measured 0.28m wide by 0.32m deep. This pit may be a post-hole. The true extent of all of these features is difficult to determine as they lay outside of the excavation area. None contained datable materials.

Garage and boot room

Approximately 31.1m of trenching was cut for the garage and connecting boot room. The trenching measured 1.1-1.2m deep by 0.5m wide and cut through modern building sand (L5, c 0.1-0.2m thick, soft, moist yellow sand) onto L1 (0.3-0.4m thick) and L2 (0.5-0.65m thick) which sealed L3. Modern services and footings related to the recently-demolished summer house were visible in the new foundation trenches.

House extension

Approximately 36.8m of trenching was cut at 0.6m wide and 1m deep through L5 (0.09-0.12m thick), L1 (0.30-0.45 thick) and L2 (0.31 thick) onto L3. Only modern services were encountered in this footing. This new footing overlaid, in part, that of the recently-demolished garage.



Photograph 1 Service trench and summer house, view west



Photograph 2 Pool house and service trench, view southeast



Photograph 3 Foundations of new garage with pool house, view west



Photograph 4 Working shot trenching of main extension, view south

6 Finds

A small fragment of peg-tile/CBM and a modern bottle were uncovered from L2, both were discarded.

7 Conclusion

Despite a considerable length of trenching (185.5m), archaeological monitoring at 17 Fitzwalter Road only revealed four undated pits (one of which might possibly be modern). There was no evidence (features or finds) for Roman burials, kilns or the possible road that might have crossed the development site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr Ross Carrol for commissioning the work and Mr & Mrs Francis for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Tuffey, S Carter, A Wade, R Mathieson & N Rayner. Figures were prepared by A Tuffey & S Carter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

CAR 9	1993	Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR 11	1995	Colchester Archaeological Report 11: <i>Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy
CAT Report 99	2000	<i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i>
CAT Report 136	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i>
CAT Report 195	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003.</i>
CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008.</i>
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i>
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i>
CAT Report 745	2013	<i>A Roman cemetery east of Lexden Dyke: archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'High Trees', St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2013</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
CAT Report 958	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare</i>

CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1122	2017	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
CBCAA	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: June 2017</i>
CBCAA	2017	<i>Brief for a Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, CO3 3SY by J Tipper</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Foster, J	1986	<i>The Lexden Tumulus: A Re-appraisal of an Iron Age Burial from Colchester, Essex. British Archaeological Report 156</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> C1
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 20</i>
Hull, M R	1963	<i>The Roman Potters' Kilns of Colchester, RRCSAL 21</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>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1275)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2017.157.

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Distribution list

Mr Ross Carroll

Mr & Mrs Francis

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

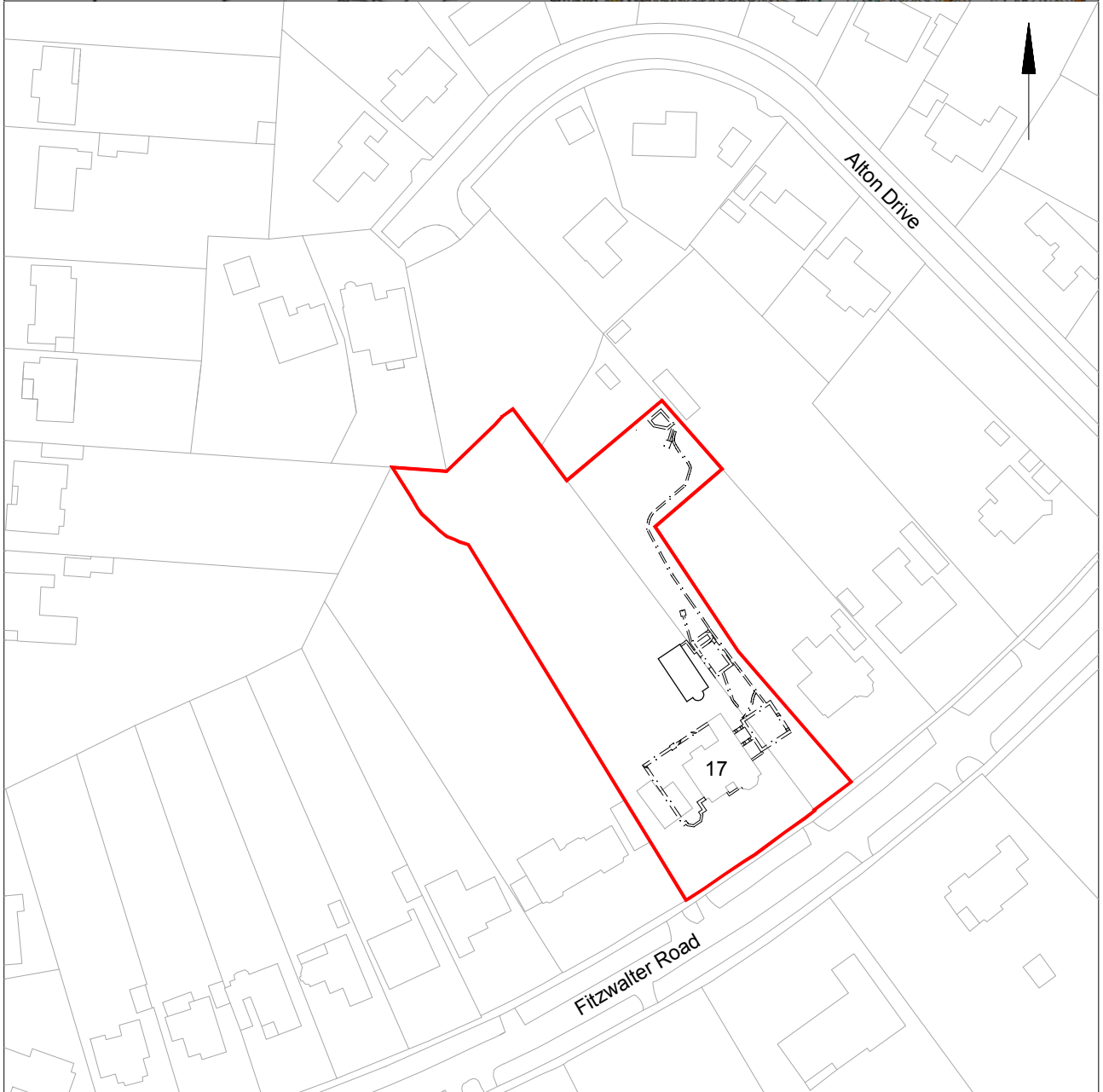
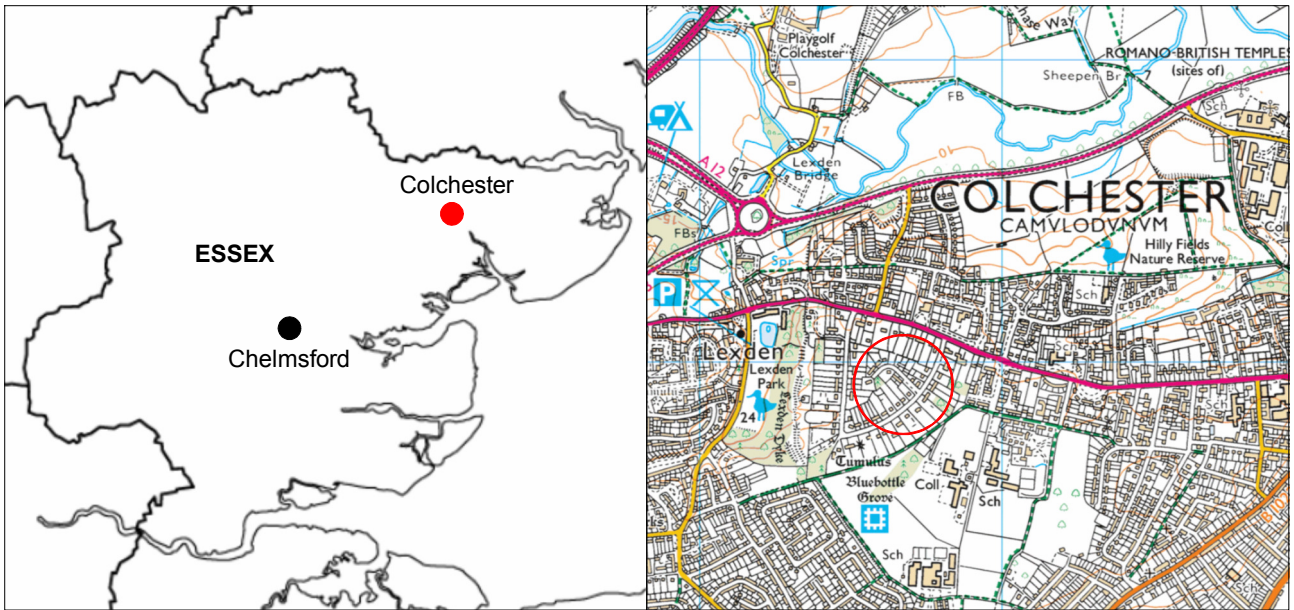
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

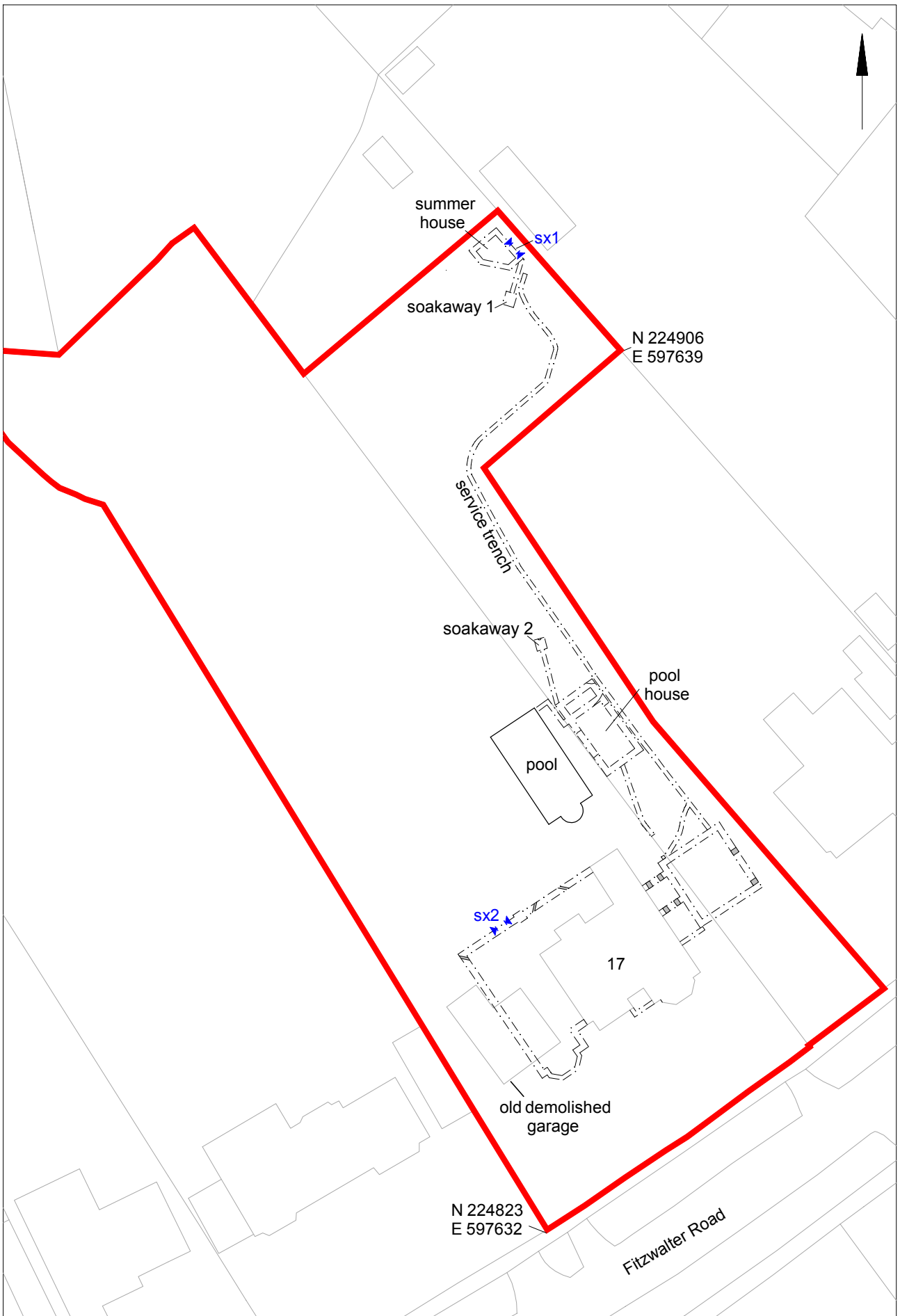
Date: 20.6.2018



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Fig 1 Site location.

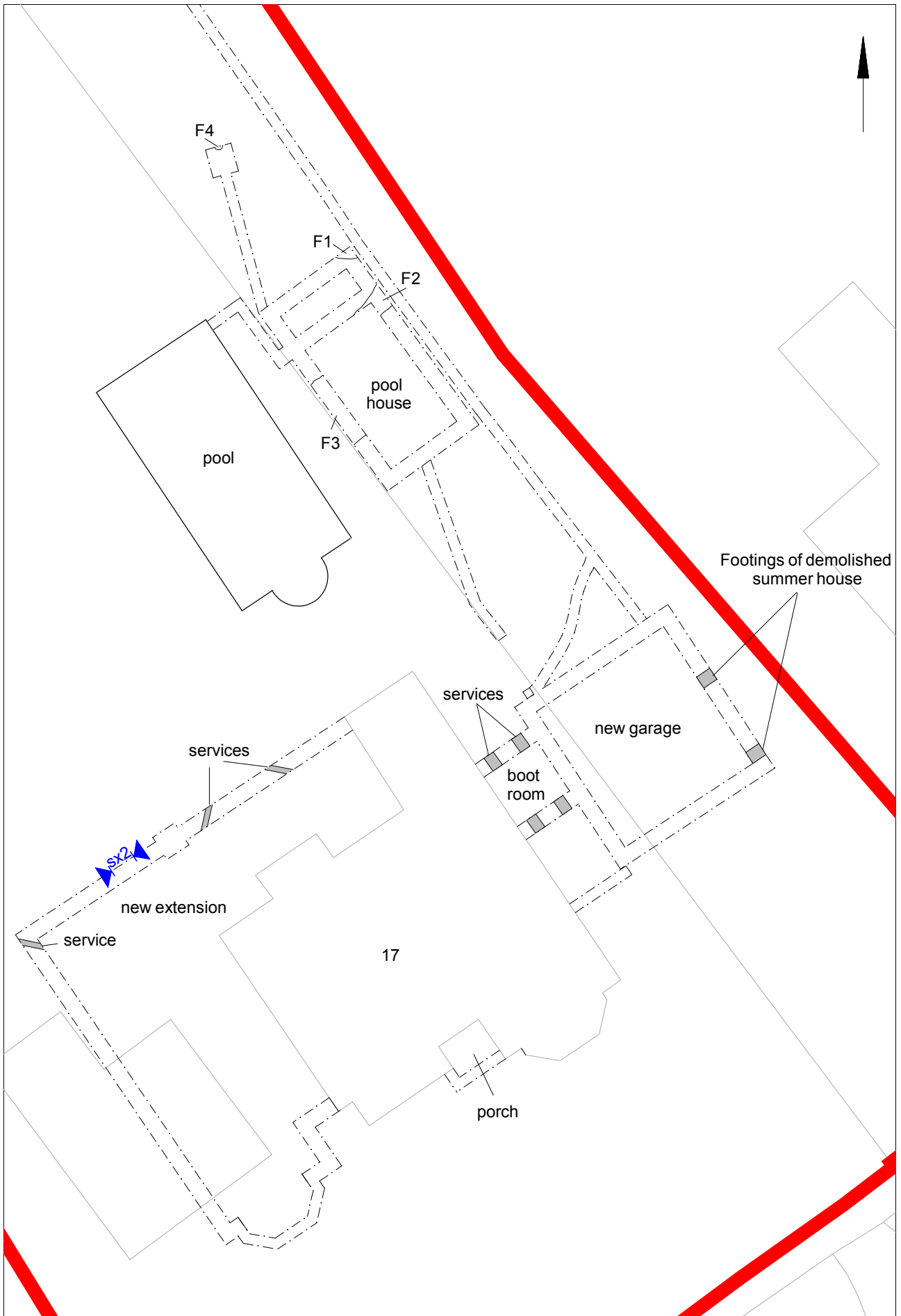




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Fig 2 Results





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Fig 3 Detailed results

0 10 m

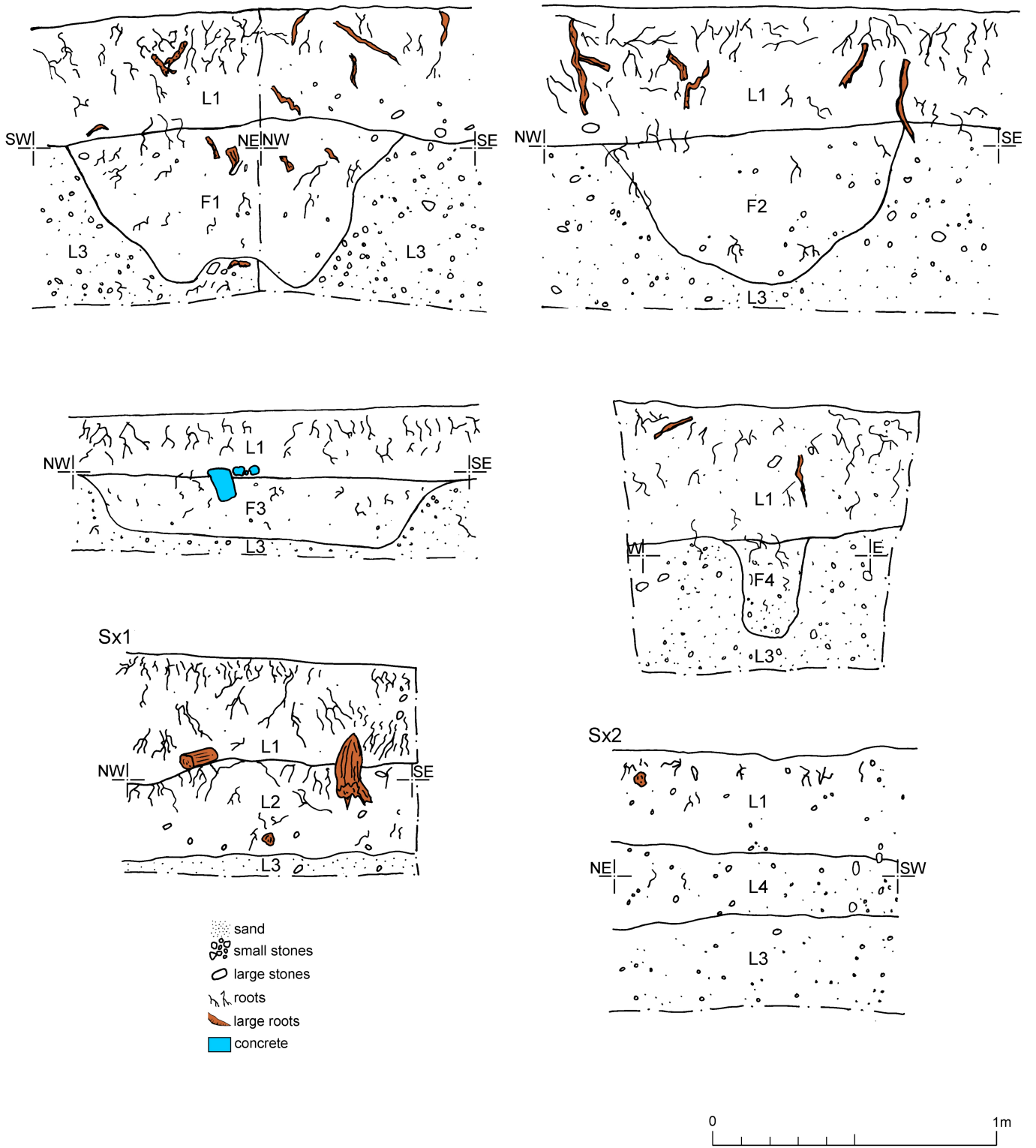


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SY	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9763 2484 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/12c CHER ref: ECC4119 OASIS ref: colchest3-303192
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 5th February – 14th May 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.35ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.157	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1819, MCC2125/MCC8195, MCC2869/MCC7593, MCC7525
Final report: CAT Report 1275	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was conducted at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of extensions and outbuildings to the rear of the existing property. The development is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum with Roman burials, kilns and possible roads previously identified in the vicinity. Monitoring revealed four undated features.	
Previous summaries/reports:	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: June 2018

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for continuous archaeological monitoring
and recording at 17 Fitzwalter Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SY.**

NGR: TL 9763 2484 (centre)

Planning reference: 171202

Commissioned by: Ross Carroll

On behalf of: Mr & Mrs Francis

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.157

CHER ref: ECC4119

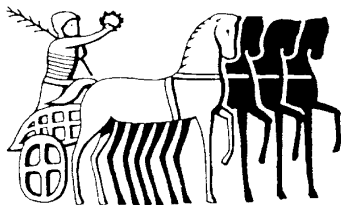
CAT project code: 17/12c

OASIS ref.: colchest3-303192

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 07.12.2017



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Site location and description

The development site lies approximately 2.4km west of Colchester town centre at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3SY (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9763 2484 (centre).

Proposed work

Proposed work consists of the demolition of an existing double garage and the creation of a new extension to the left and rear elevation as well as a full refurbishment of the existing building and a new double garage to the right elevation.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 380m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

Colchester HER has an old record stating that in the rear of Mr Duncan's house (on Fitzwalter Road) pottery fragments and vitrified kiln-wall were recorded suggesting the possibility of a pottery kiln (HER no. MCC1819) in close proximity to this site.

It is also situated towards the east of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 6, 281; CAR 11, 164-169). The core of the cemetery, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, lies approximately 200m west/southwest on St Clare Road and is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Approximately 250m to the southwest lies the Lexden Tumulus, an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains 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 (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of *Addedomarus* (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or *Tasciovanus* (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

CAT has undertaken a number of other fieldwork projects in the adjacent St Clare Road and Fitzwalter Road in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832), and a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road earlier this year revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out this year, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave and excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008) revealed Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2017 (application no. 171202) proposing demolition of existing double garage. New extension proposed to the left and rear elevation, full refurb of existing building. New replacement double garage proposed to the right elevation.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester

Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (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 2017).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. The CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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.

The machine (if machine-excavated) is to be under the supervision and guidance of the archaeologist. All topsoil and ground reduction will be done with toothless bucket.

Machine excavations will stop at the archaeological horizon, or formation level if higher, to ensure hand excavation, recording or sampling (as necessary) of any archaeological features or deposits.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, adequate time will be allowed for these features to be excavated, recorded and/or sampled by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of any complex features or burials (see Human Remains policy below).

If burials are encountered and will be destroyed by the proposed development they will be fully investigated, ie it may be necessary to extend beyond the limits of the trench to obtain the full extent of any burials. See below for further details.

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/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Processing will be carried out by trained CAT staff with analysis and reporting done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG 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:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional 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

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| CAR 9 | 1993 | Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy |
| CAT Report 99 | 2000 | <i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i> |
| CAT Report 136 | 2001 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i> |
| CAT Report 195 | 2002 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i> |
| CAT Report 225 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003.</i> |
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| CAT Report 582 | 2010 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i> |
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| CAT Report 958 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 959 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1004 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester,</i> |

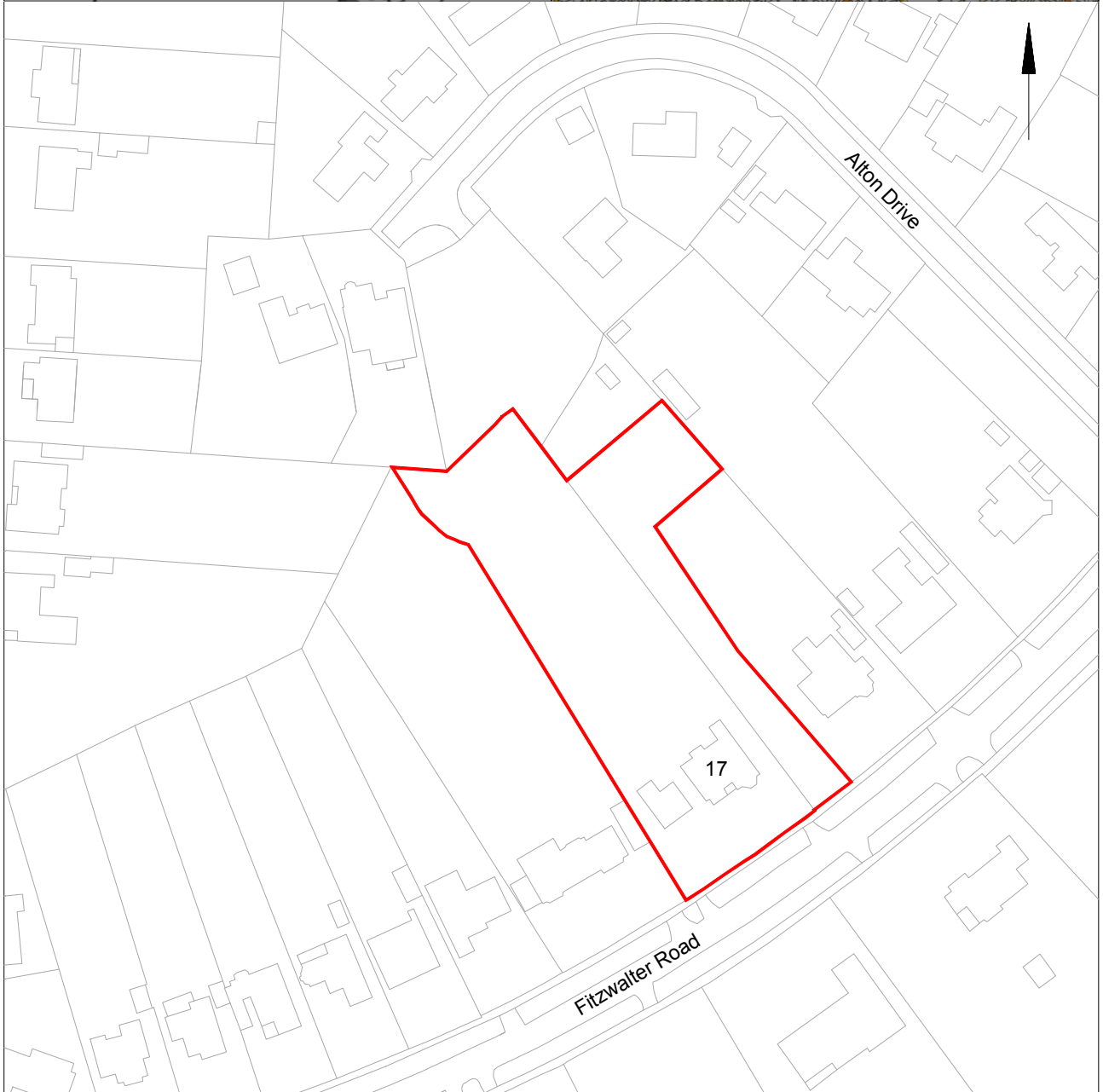
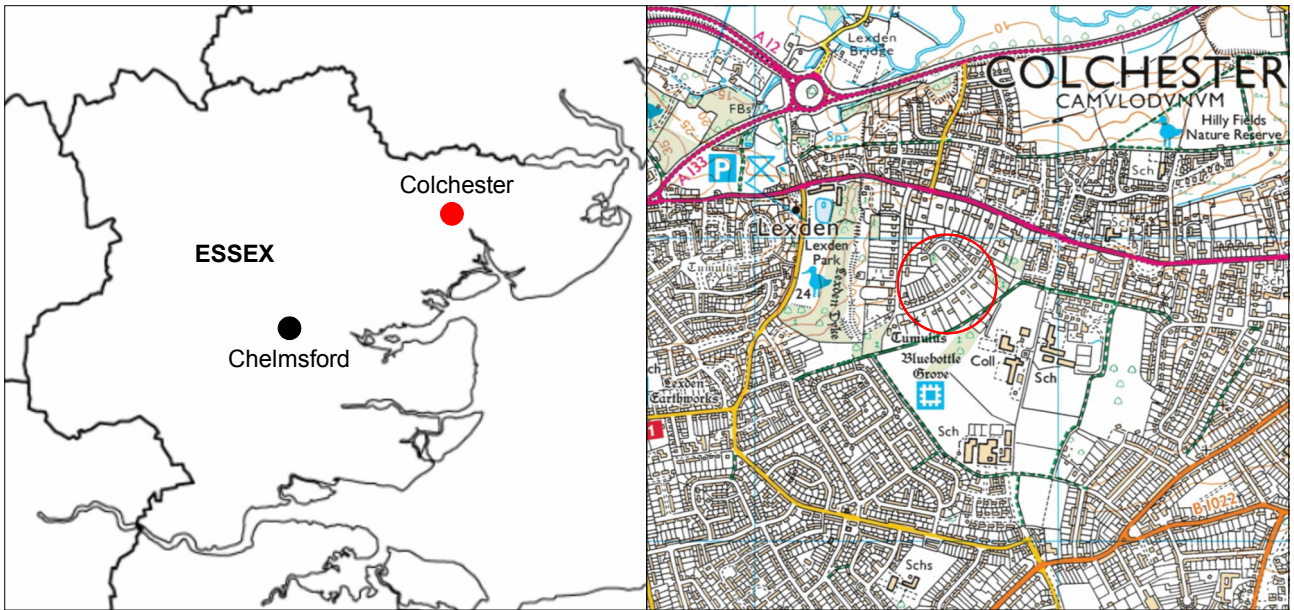
		<i>Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
CBCAA	2017	<i>Brief for a Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, CO3 3SY by J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
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Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-303192

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SY
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was conducted at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of extensions and outbuildings to the rear of the existing property. The development is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum with Roman burials, kilns and possible roads previously identified in the vicinity. Monitoring revealed four undated features.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2018 End: 14-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/12c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171202 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4119 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.157 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 17 Fitzwalter Road
Postcode	CO3 3SY
Study area	0.35 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9763 2484 51.886509381286 0.872095461652 51 53 11 N 000 52 19 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Tuffey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.157
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive	Colchester Museum

recipient
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.157
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 17 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SY: February-May 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s) Tuffey, A.
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Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

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