

Archaeological monitoring at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 7EQ

April 2020 & March 2021



by Dr Elliott Hicks and Laura Pooley
figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman

fieldwork by Chris Lister and Adam Wightman

commissioned by the homeowner

NGR: TL 9665 2375 (centre)
Planning reference: 190679
CAT project ref.: 19/07f
CHER ref: ECC4359
OASIS reference: colchest3-361327



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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1550
August 2021

Contents

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

Figures after p6

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: General site shot

Photograph 1	The area strip for the building at the end of the garden, with F2 in the foreground, looking northwest	3
Photograph 2	The foundation trenches for the rear extension, looking southeast	3

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension and a detached gym/hobby room at the end of the garden. The site lies immediately to the south of the projected course of Kidman's Dyke North, part of a system of defensive dykes which defined the Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only remains uncovered by the groundworks were four modern pits and three modern tree-throws.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 3rd April 2020 and 1st-2nd March 2021. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and took place during groundworks for a rear extension and detached building at the end of the garden.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CBCPS 2019) which detailed the required archaeological work, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (CAT 2019) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers are accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The site is located within an archaeologically-significant area. It lies within the area of Lexden Heath, a historic heathland (MCC9144), adjacent to the projected line of the earthwork known as the Kidman's Dyke North (MCC8188), opposite Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467) and c 150m north of Heath Farm Dyke Middle (MCC2095). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the seat of Cunobelin, arguably the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11 (CAR 11)*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

In 1963, a section of Shrub End Dyke was recorded in a service trench during the construction of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, at 272 Straight Road. The ditch was 2m wide and it was excavated to a depth of c 1.4m below modern ground level but the bottom was not exposed (MCC7082). CAT carried out further monitoring at the site in 1997, but although the monitored location was only a few meters north of the 1963 service trench the dyke was not observed. However, a cropmark ditch thought to form the remains of an Iron Age camp was

recorded in section (twice) northeast of the church. The ditch was 2.3m deep from modern ground level. The observation of the ditch in two sections allows a reasonably accurate plot of the line of the ditch, which is approximately NNW-SSE and exactly in keeping with the plotted position of the cropmark (CAT Report 1000, 97/5a; CAR 11, 121).

In 1988 CAT excavated a single trench along the course of Heath Farm Dyke in advance of a small housing development to the rear of nos. 274-298 Straight Road. The base of the rampart was not well defined and the ditch proved to be c 1.5m deep from the surface of the field (CAR 11, site 82, 160; CAT Report 1000, 88/1d).

CAT has previously carried out monitoring at nos. 254 and 300 Straight Road. No evidence of the dyke was observed at either property, the groundworks being too shallow or occurring in an area where the dyke is missing (CAT Report 1000, 02/2e & 98/2a). Where recorded, natural sands and gravels were reached at depths of c 0.5-0.8m below modern ground level.

Approximately 62m to the northeast of the development site is the purported site of a Roman military beacon (MCC7751).

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

5.1 The detached building at the end of the garden

On 3rd April 2020, a CAT archaeologist monitored the reduction of an area measuring 76.5 square metres to natural. It was stripped through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.1m) and subsoil (L2, c 0.25-0.45m thick), with natural (L3) encountered at a depth of 0.35-0.55m below current ground level.

L1: medium grey/brown silty-loam
L2: medium grey/brown sandy-silt
L3: orange/brown sand

The excavation area was heavily rooted from scrub and small trees that the homeowner said was cleared in 2018. There were three tree-throws from this period of clearance (F3, F5 and F6), along with two modern pits (F1 and F2) and a modern ash pit (F4). Pits F1, F2 and F4 contained plastic, concrete, barbed wire, modern glass and modern bricks so were not excavated.

5.2 The rear extension

On 1st-2nd March 2021, a CAT archaeologist monitored the excavation of 38.7m of foundation trenches which were 0.4-0.5m wide and 0.3-0.45m deep. The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.09-0.1m thick) into subsoil (L2, c 0.35m thick), with natural (L3) encountered in places at a depth of 0.45m below current ground level. In between the foundation trenches, the ground was reduced to a depth of c 0.15m through L1 and into L2.

L1: dark brown sandy-silty loam
L2: medium brown sandy-silt
L3: orange/brown sand

Modern rubbish pit or soakaway F7 was the only feature uncovered by the groundworks.



Photograph 1 The area strip for the building at the end of the garden, with F2 in the foreground, looking northwest



Photograph 2 The foundation trenches for the rear extension, looking southeast

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only features uncovered by the groundworks were four modern pits and three modern tree-throws. The ditch of Kidman's Dyke North is projected c 2-5m north of the development site in the adjacent property (CAR 11, Fig 6.1), and it is possible that at least part the site was originally within the extent of the associated rampart which has since been completely leveled. It is therefore perhaps not surprising that no significant archaeological remains from this period were revealed during groundworks.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Shirley Hall and David Hall for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by C Lister & A Wightman. Figures were prepared by C Lister, L Pooley & A Wightman. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper and Simon Wood.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
	(2nd ed.)	
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> , by H Brooks
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9EQ</i> , by J Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory</i>
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wacher</i> , ed. P Wilson
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, 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 record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1550)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (written notes, section)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1550)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4359.

Distribution list

Homeowner

Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

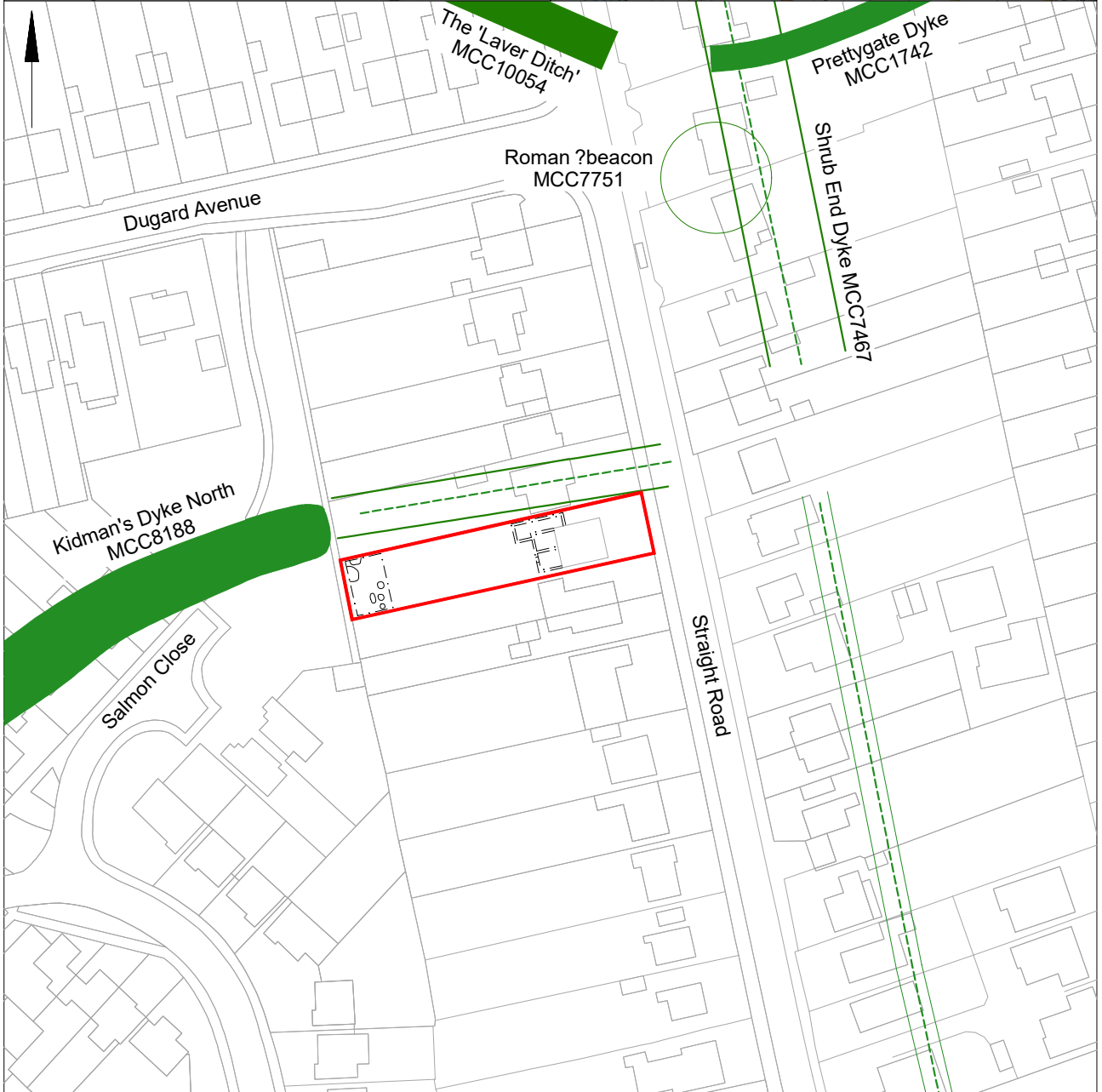
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 27.8.2021



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

Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

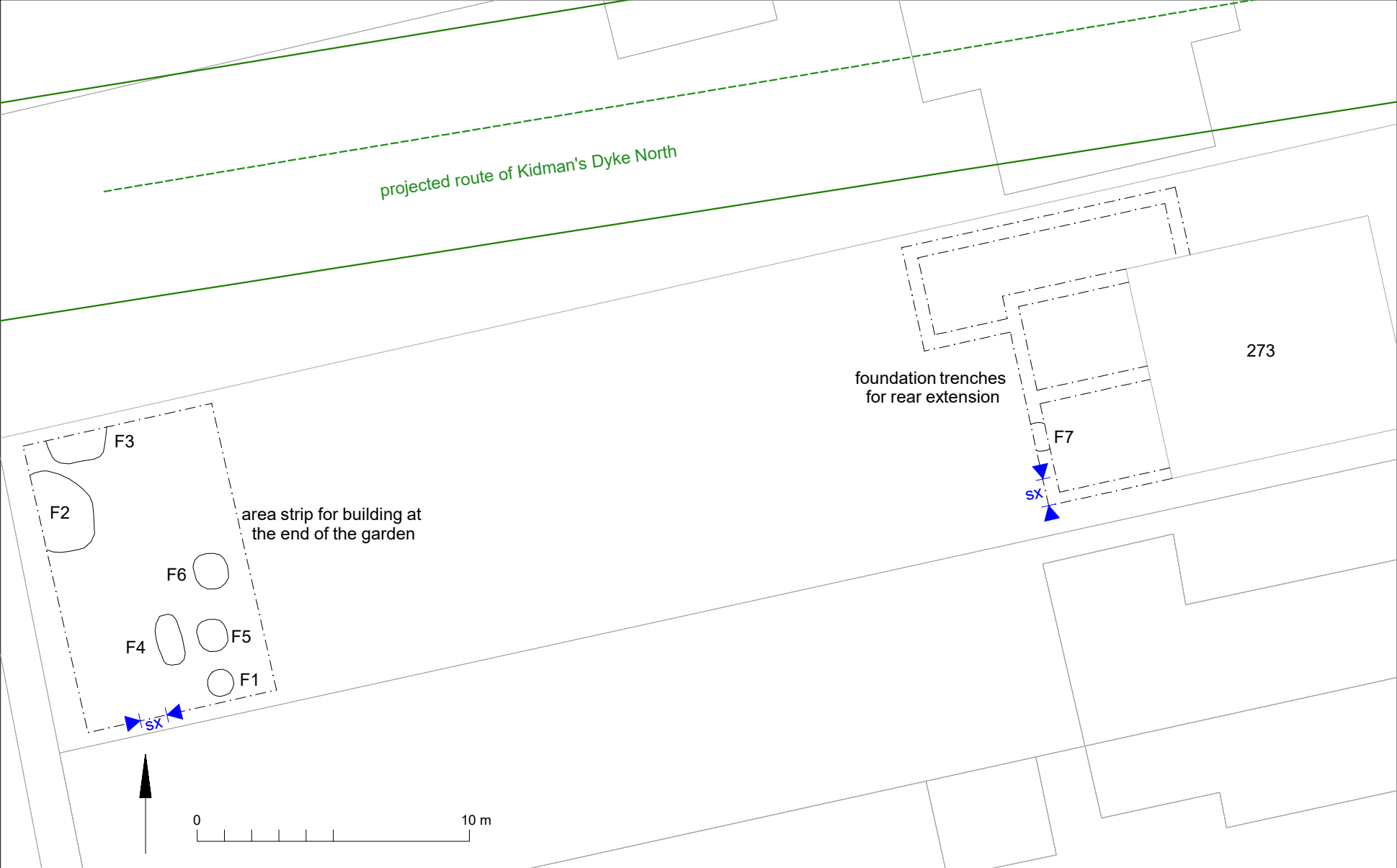
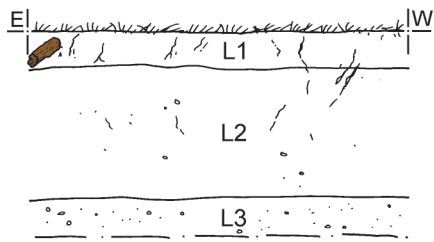


Fig 2 Results

garden room



rear extension

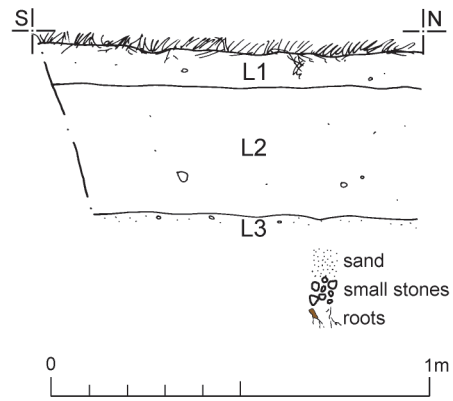


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 7EQ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9665 2375 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2019/07f CHER ref.: ECC4359 OASIS ref.: colchest3-361327
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 3rd April 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.07ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC2095, MCC7082, MCC7467, MCC7751, MCC8188, MCC9144
Final report: CAT Report 1550	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension and a detached gym/hobby room at the end of the garden. The site lies immediately to the south of the projected course of Kidman's Dyke North, part of a system of defensive dykes which defined the Iron Age <i>oppidum</i> of <i>Camulodunum</i> . Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only remains uncovered by the groundworks were four modern pits and three modern tree-throws.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper & Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: –	Significance: –
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: August 2021

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological investigation at
273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 7EQ.**

NGR: TL 9665 2375 (centre)

Parish: Colchester

Planning references: 190679

Commissioned by: Shirley Hall

On behalf of: David Hall

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4359

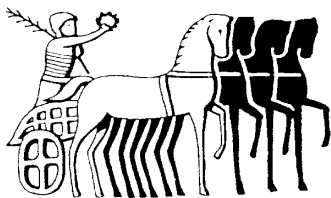
CAT project code: 2019/07f

OASIS project number: colchest3-361327

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 26/07/2019



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located 3.27km southwest of the historic centre of Colchester, at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9EQ (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9665 2375.

Proposed work

The development comprises an extension to the rear of the existing dwelling and construction of a detached single-storey gym/hobby room at the end of the garden and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers are accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies within the area of a historic heathland (Lexden Heath, MCC9144) and directly adjacent to the projected line of the earthwork known as the Kidman's Dyke North (MCC8188), opposite Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467) and c 150m north of Heath Farm Dyke Middle (MCC2095). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11 (CAR 11)*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

At 272 Straight Road, a section of Shrub End Dyke was recorded in a service trench during the construction of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1963. The ditch was 2m wide at the top but the bottom was not exposed, limit of excavation was reached at c 1.4m below modern ground level (MCC7082). CAT carried out further monitoring work in 1997 where was no sign of the Shrub End Dyke (CAT Report 1000, 97/5a). It was not seen at ground level or in the section of the new foundation trenches. This is particularly strange, as the dyke was sectioned only a few meters north of here in 1963 (*CAR 11*, 121). However the "camp" cropmark ditch was recorded in section (twice) north-east of the church. The ditch was 2.3m deep from modern ground level. The observation of the ditch in two sections allows a reasonably accurate plot of the line of the ditch, which is approximately NNW-SSE and exactly in keeping with the plotted position of the cropmark.

In 1988 CAT excavated a single trench across the course of Heath Farm prior to a small housing development at the rear of 274-298. The base of the rampart was not well defined and the ditch proved to be shallow (approximately 1.5m deep from the surface of the field) (*CAR 11*, site 82, 160 and CAT Report 1000, 88/1d).

Monitoring work by CAT at 300 Straight Road (CAT Report 1000, 98/2a) and at 254 Straight Road (CAT Report 1000, 02/2e) did not show any evidence of dykes, either the groundworks were too shallow or there are sections where the dyke is missing. Where it was recorded, natural sands and gravels were reached between 0.5-0.8m below modern ground level.

Approximately 62m NE is the site of a supposed Roman military beacon named on historic mapping (MCC7751).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2019 (application No. 190679) proposing an *extension to rear of existing chalet dwelling (to include side-facing, obscure-glazed dormer) and detached gym/hobby room at end of garden.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically:

The investigation 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 and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief and WSI 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* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

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

Investigation methodology

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

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

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), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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.

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 investigation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be

followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the investigation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a)

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

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

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups)

project osteologist (human remains): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

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* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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

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

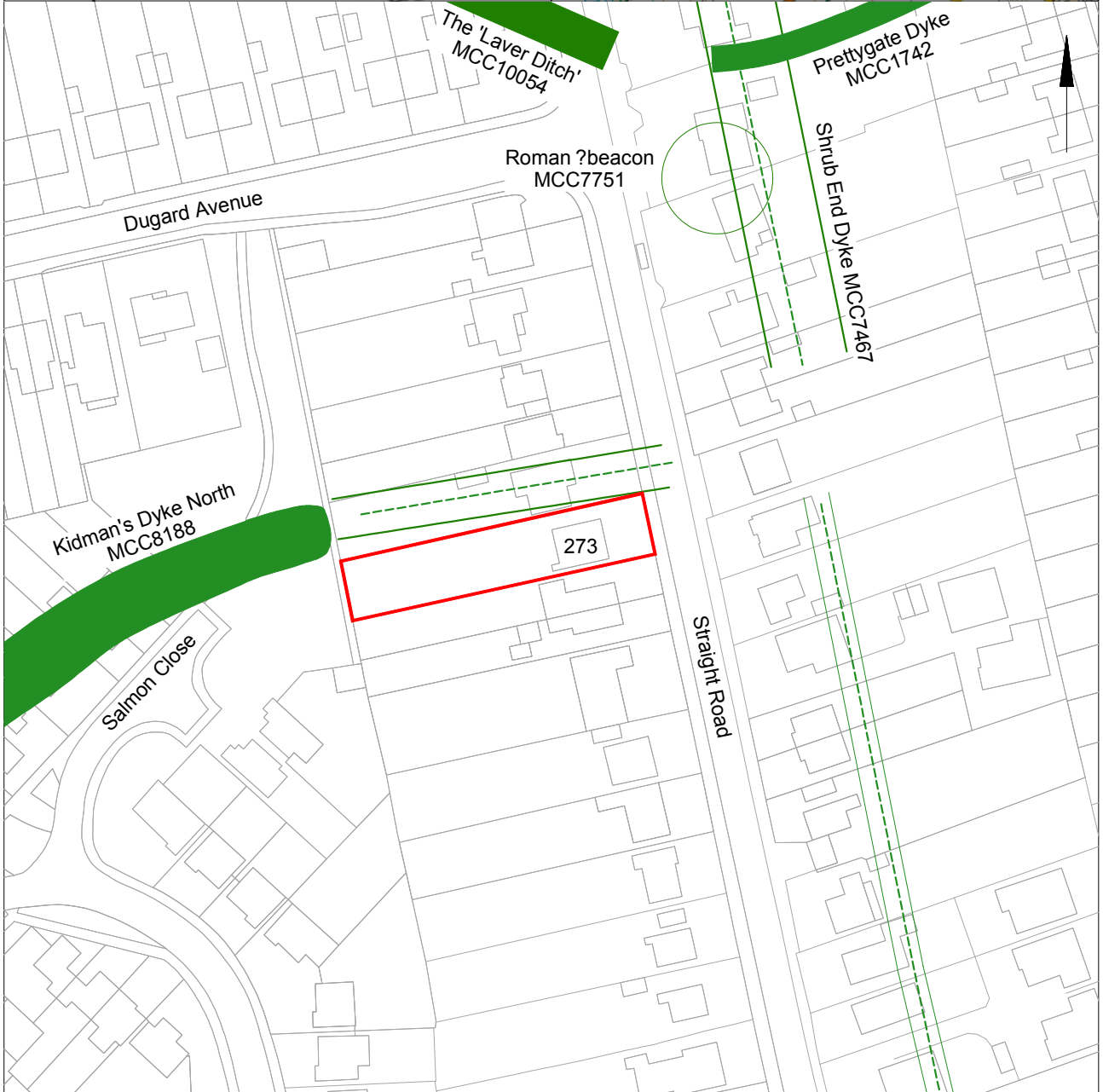
Brown, D	2011 2 nd ed	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> . By CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000</i> (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997). By H Brooks
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9EQ</i> . By J Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory</i>
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wacher</i> , ed by P Wilson
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, CFC, and Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org



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

Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: colchest3-361327

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 7EQ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension and a detached gym/hobby room at the end of the garden. The site lies immediately to the south of the projected course of Kidman's Dyke North, part of a system of defensive dykes which defined the Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only remains uncovered by the groundworks were four modern pits and three modern tree-throws.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2020 End: 02-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/07f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	190679 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4359 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 273 Straight Road
Postcode	CO3 7EQ
Study area	0.07 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9665 2375 51.877068626328 0.857251414782 51 52 37 N 000 51 26 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 director/manager	Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4359
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4359

Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 273 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 7EQ: March 2020 and April 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 brass stapled
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 27 August 2021

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?id=429407> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)