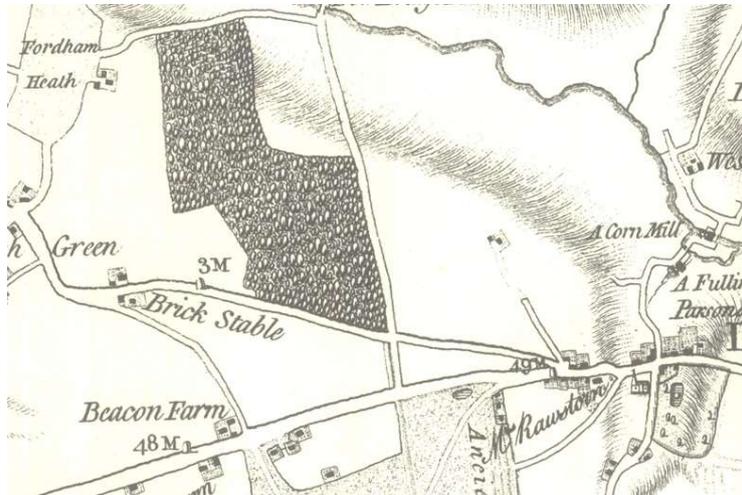


Archaeological evaluation at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9ST

June 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Alexander Smith

commissioned by Chris Watts and Sue Watts

NGR: TL 95901 25694 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192561

CAT project ref.: 20/03g

ECC code: ECC4451

OASIS ref.: colchest3-389736



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1561

June 2020

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new chalet bungalow. The site lies within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, south of a Bronze Age cemetery, and in the midst of numerous cropmark complexes indicating the presence of further extensive prehistoric remains. A ditch and a pit were uncovered but neither yielded any dating evidence, and so their relationship to other archaeological deposits in the area is unclear.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex which was carried out during 15th June 2020. The work was commissioned by Chris Watts and Sue Watts in advance of the construction of a new chalet bungalow and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, 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, within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Grimes Dyke (MCC7464) north extends roughly north-south c 20m to the west of the site. The Triple Dyke (MCC7041) also extends roughly north-south 410m to the east of the site. The Triple Dyke was added to the dyke system after the Roman conquest to strengthen the line of Shrub End Dyke at its northern end (CAR 11, 52-61; MCC7041). For an overview and discussion on the Colchester dyke system see CAR 11.

Abundant cropmarks (recorded through aerial photography) lie within the surrounding area. Nearby cropmarks include a single large ring ditch with possible hut circles to the southwest (MCC7715), field boundaries, ditches and possibly extraction pits and a subrectangular enclosure, ring ditch and field ditches to the west (MCC8638, MCC7481), a trackway, pits and linear features to the northwest (MCC7069), a subrectangular enclosure to the northeast (MCC7480), and pits, linear features and rectilinear enclosures to the east southeast (MCC7708).

An archaeological excavation carried out c 180m to the north in 1973 revealed a NE-SW aligned Late Iron Age ditch (MCC7480, Petchey 1977). Further excavations undertaken c 450m to the north in 1977 revealed a Bronze Age cemetery consisting of seven ring ditches, at least thirteen urned cremations, ten unurned cremations, twenty-six prehistoric pits, and two linear ditches, one of which which was likely a continuation of the ditch excavated in 1973 (Crummy 1977).

Other archaeological investigations in the area include an archaeological evaluation at the 'Hunter's Rough', on the southern end of Chitts Hill, in 2013, where a post-medieval ditch was uncovered. A further evaluation recently carried out by Archaeology South-East on land c 40m west of the site revealed sparse remains, and indicated that most of the potential features identified by cropmark and geophysical surveys are either later post-medieval or modern ditches, or else do not exist as below-ground remains (Germany 2017). Modern features were observed during monitoring at 128 Halstead Road (CAT Report 88). Negative watching briefs have also been undertaken at no. 40 (project 99/03c, CAT Report 1000) and Lower House, at no. 103 (CAT Report 1059).

4 Aim

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench, 8.5m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was cut through modern hardstanding (L1, 0.03-0.08m thick), a layer of subsoil (L2, c 0.1-0.15m thick, medium grey/brown clayey-silt with occasional stones) onto natural (L3, light grey/brown/orange clayey-silt).

Ditch F1 passed through the centre of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It was 0.38m wide and 0.11m deep. Pit F2 was uncovered at the eastern end of the trench. It extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was 0.18m wide and 0.2m deep. Neither feature produced any dating evidence. A modern service also passed through the trench.



Photograph 1 F1 plan – looking northwest



Photograph 2 F2 plan – looking east northeast

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Excavations at this site revealed a pit and a ditch. Due to the absence of dating evidence, however, it is not possible to discern their possible relationship with other archaeological remains in the area.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Chris Watts and Sue Watts for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with A Smith. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Jess Tipper.

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> |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9ST</i> |
| CAT Report 88 | 2000 | <i>Watching brief report: 128 Halstead Road, Chitts Hill, Colchester</i> , by C Crossan |
| CAT Report 687 | 2013 | <i>Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'Hunter's Rough', Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex: March 2013</i> , by G Adams |
| CAT Report 1059 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at Lower House, 103 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex: January 2017</i> , by L Pooley |
| CAT Report | forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-</i> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| 1000 | | 2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in <i>the CAT Report Series from 1997</i>), by H Brooks |
| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at part side of garden, Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, CO3 9ST</i> , by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crummy, P | 1977 | 'A Bronze Age Cemetery at Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex', <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i> 9 , 1-16 |
| Germany, M | 2017 | <i>Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Chitts Hill, Stanway, Colchester, Essex</i> , ASE Report 2017129 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015b | <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. |
| Petchy, M | 1977 | 'A prehistoric enclosure at Chitts Hill, Colchester', <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i> 9 , 7-9 |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Bronze Age | period from c 2500 – 700 BC |
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CBC | Colchester Borough Council |
| CBCAA | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor |
| CHER | Colchester Historic Environment Record |
| ClfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| context | specific location of finds on an archaeological site |
| EHHER | 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 | Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main |
| post-medieval | from c AD 1500 to c 1800 |
| prehistoric | pre-Roman |
| Roman | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 |
| section | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| ws | written scheme of investigation |

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1561)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1561)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

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. ECC4451.

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Distribution list:

Chris Watts and Sue Watts

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

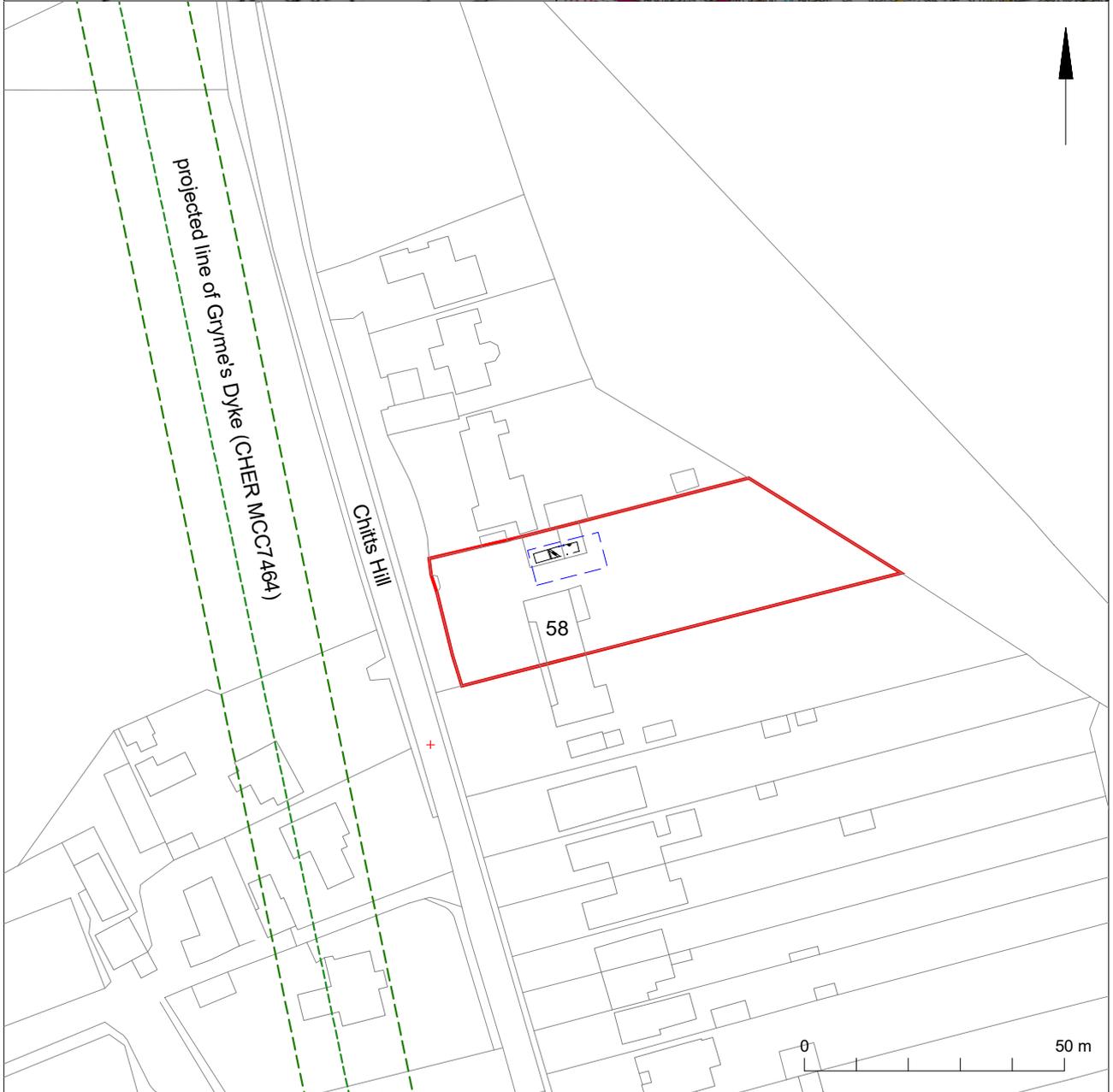
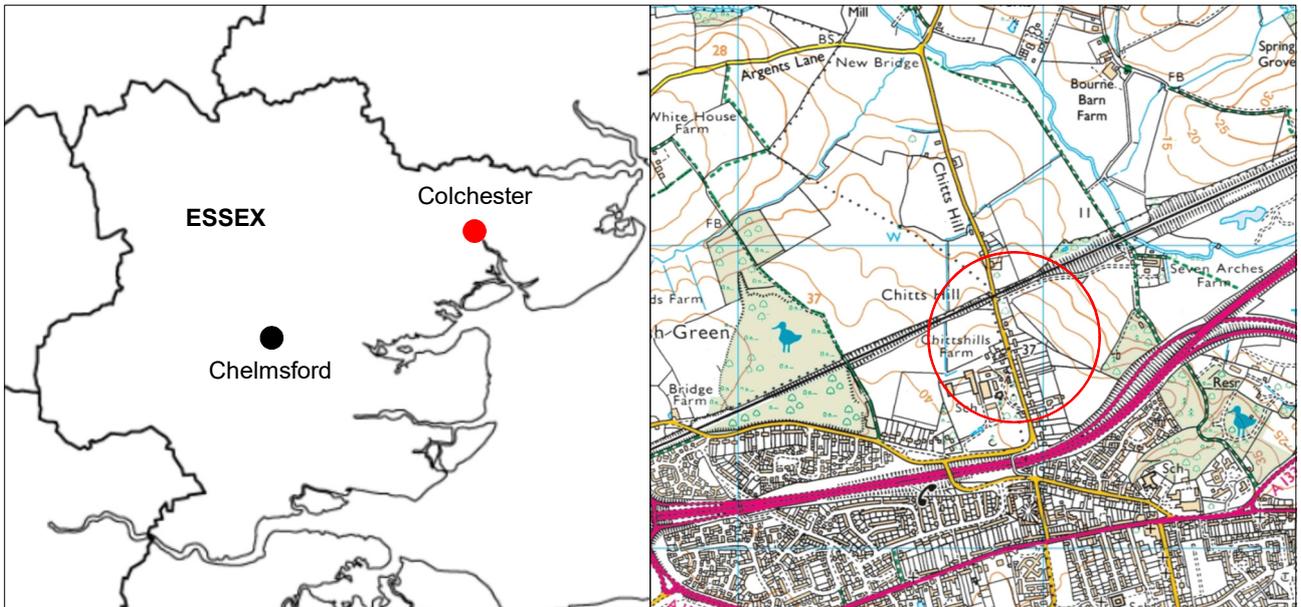
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 23.06.2020



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to Gryme's Dyke (proposed development dashed blue)

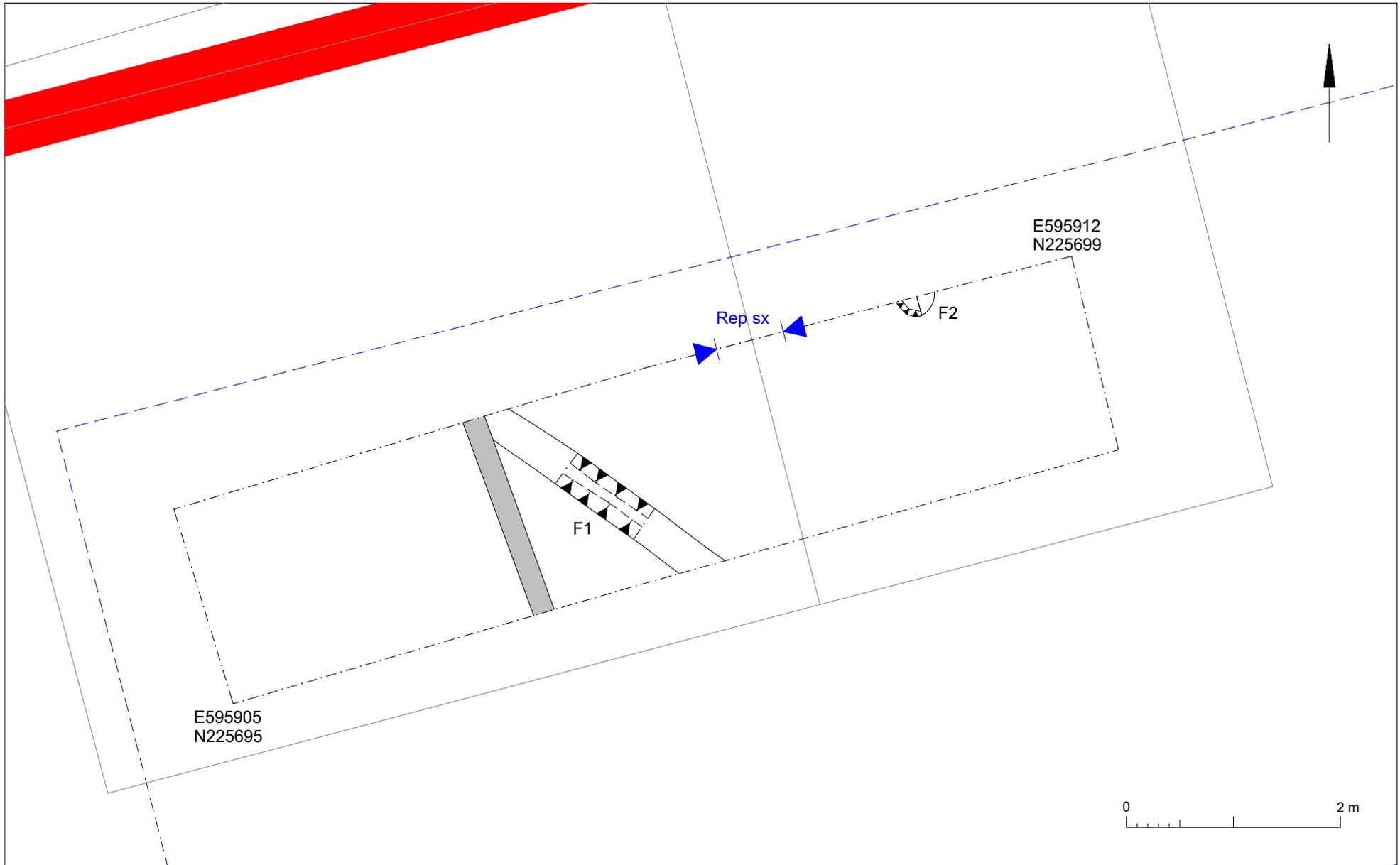


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

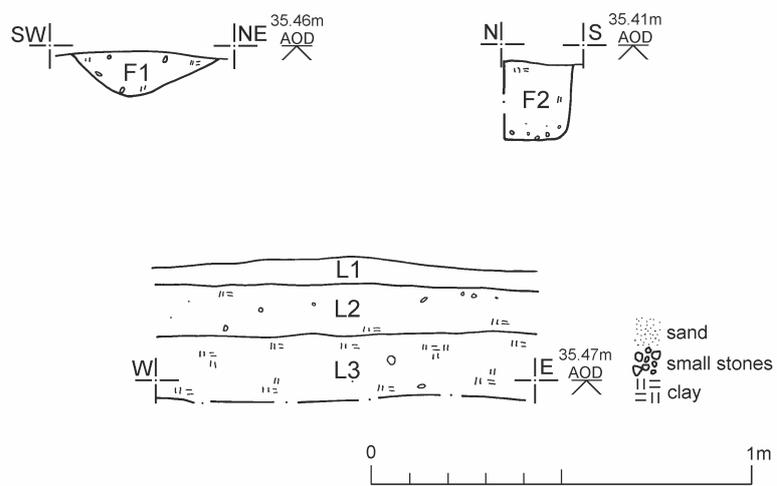


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|---|--|
| Address: Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9ST | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TL 95901 25694 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 20/03g CHER ref: ECC4451 OASIS ref: colchest3-389736 |
| Type of work: Evaluation | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 15th June 2020 | Size of area investigated: 0.19ha |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? Not known | Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC7041, MCC7069, MCC7464, MCC7480, MCC7481, MCC7708, MCC7715, MCC8638; ECC2903 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1561 | |
| Periods represented: - | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new chalet bungalow. The site lies within the Late Iron Age <i>oppidum</i> of <i>Camulodunum</i> , south of a Bronze Age cemetery, and in the midst of numerous cropmark complexes indicating the presence of further extensive prehistoric remains. A ditch and a pit were uncovered but neither yielded any dating evidence, and so their relationship to other archaeological deposits in the area is unclear. | |
| Previous summaries/reports: None | |
| CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: - | Significance: * |
| Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks | Date of summary: June 2020 |

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an
archaeological evaluation at
Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 9ST.**

NGR: TL 95901 25694 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning reference: 192561

Commissioned by: Chris Watts
Client: Chris & Sue Watts

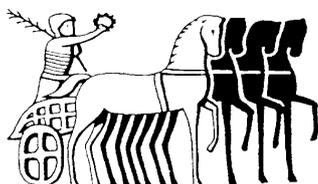
Curating museum: Colchester

CHER project code: tbc
CAT project code: 2020/03g
Oasis project ID: colchest3-389736

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 23.03.2020



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies on land c 3.7km west of the main centre of Colchester at 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9ST (Fig 1). The development is located to the immediate northwest of the existing house, on land currently part of the garden and on the site of an existing outbuilding. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 95901 25694.

Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of an existing garage/store to be replaced with a new chalet bungalow with associated parking facilities.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on extracts of the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (search MCC/ECC numbers at www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains, within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Grimes Dyke (MCC7464) north extends roughly north-south c 20m to the west of the site. The Triple Dyke (MCC7041) also extends roughly north-south 410m to the east of the site. The Triple Dyke was added to the dyke system after the Roman conquest to strengthen the line of Shrub End Dyke at its northern end (CAR 11, 52-61) (MCC7041). For an overview and discussion on the Colchester dyke system see CAR 11.

Abundant cropmarks (recorded through aerial photography) have recorded surrounding the site. Cropmarks within a 500m radius of the site include MCC7715 (single large ring ditch with possible hut circles) to the SW, MCC8638 (field boundaries, linear features and possibly extraction pits) and MCC7481 (subrectangular enclosure, ring ditch and field ditches) to the W, MCC7069 (trackway, pits, linear features) to the NW, MCC7480 (subrectangular enclosure) to the NE and MCC7708 (pits, linear features, rectilinear enclosures) to the E/SE.

Archaeological excavations c 450m to the north in 1977 revealed a Bronze Age cemetery consisting of seven ring ditches, at least thirteen urned cremations, ten cremations without urns, 26 prehistoric pits, and two linear ditches; forming three phases of activity (Crummy 1977). Archaeological c 180m north in 1973 revealed a prehistoric ditch aligned NE/SW which was likely a continuation of one of the linears excavated in 1977 (MCC7480, Petchey 1977).

More recent archaeological investigations in the area include a watching brief in 1999 at 40 Chitts Hill of one metre deep foundation trenches for a 4.5 by 2m extension at the front of the house revealed 20cm garden topsoil above pale to mid brown natural clay (project 99/03c, CAT Report 1000). an archaeological evaluation in 2013 at the 'Hunter's Rough' on the southern end of Chitts Hill which revealed a post-medieval ditch (ECC2903, CAT Report 687), a watching brief at 128 Halstead Road, Chitts Hill in 2000 revealed modern features (CAT Report 88), in 2016 a watching brief at Lower House, 103 Chitts Hill where no archaeological remains were encountered (CAT Report 1059). A recent evaluation on land c 40m west of the site by Archaeology South-East revealed a low incidence of below-ground archaeological remains across the site and showed that the majority of the potential features identified by the cropmark and geophysical surveys are either later post-medieval to modern ditches, or else do not exist as below-ground remains (Germany 2017).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2019 (application No. 192561) for *the erection of new chalet bungalow with associated parking facilities following the demolition of an existing garage/store.*

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 (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

The brief requires that a single linear trench measuring 8m long by 1.8m wide be excavated to cover the area of the proposed development (see Fig 1). The Trench will be widened in localised areas to facilitate excavation of deep archaeological features if required.

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, and will be completed prior to determination of the planning application. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

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 CHER. 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Nigel Rayner.

Evaluation 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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, contexts and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed.

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

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of evaluation 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 context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Human remains

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. 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.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

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.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

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 three 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 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. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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 | <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 and P Crummy |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 88 | 2000 | Watching brief report: 128 Halstead Road, Chitts Hill, Colchester |
| CAT Report 687 | 2013 | Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'Hunter's Rough', Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex: March 2013 |
| CAT Report 1059 | 2017 | CAT Report 1059: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Lower House, 103 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex – January 2017 |
| 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 <i>CAT Report Series</i> from 1997). By H Brooks |
| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at part side of garden, Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, CO3 9ST</i> . By J Tipper |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crummy, P | 1977 | <i>A Bronze Age Cemetery at Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex, Essex Archaeology and History 9</i> |
| Germany, M | 2017 | <i>Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Chitts Hill, Stanway, Colchester, Essex</i> . ASE Report 2017129. |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 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 |
| 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. |
| Petchy, M | 1977 | <i>A prehistoric enclosure at Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex Archaeology and History 9</i> |

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OASIS ID: colchest3-389736

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | An archaeological evaluation at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9ST. |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new chalet bungalow. The site lies within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, south of a Bronze Age cemetery, and in the midst of numerous cropmark complexes indicating the presence of further extensive prehistoric remains. A ditch and a pit were uncovered but neither yielded any dating evidence, and so their relationship to other archaeological deposits in the area is unclear. |
| Project dates | Start: 15-06-2020 End: 15-06-2020 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 192561 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2020/03g - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4451 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Current Land use | Other 3 - Built over |
| Monument type | DITCH Uncertain |
| Monument type | PIT Uncertain |
| Methods & techniques | "Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.) |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester |
| Postcode | CO3 9ST |
| Study area | 0.19 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 95901 25694 51.894791987422 0.84748713215 51 53 41 N 000 50 50 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 35.26m Max: 35.44m |

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 | Ben Holloway |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Owner |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Chris & Sue Watts |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Digital Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | ECC4451 |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Paper Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | ECC4451 |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report" |

Project bibliography

1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological evaluation at Wemadit, 58 Chitts Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9ST: June 2020 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Hicks, E. |
| Other bibliographic details | CAT Report 1561 |
| Date | 2020 |
| Issuer or publisher | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Place of issue or publication | Colchester |
| Description | A4 loose-leaf ring-bound |
| URL | http://cat.essex.ac.uk |
| Entered by | Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org) |
| Entered on | 26 June 2020 |

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