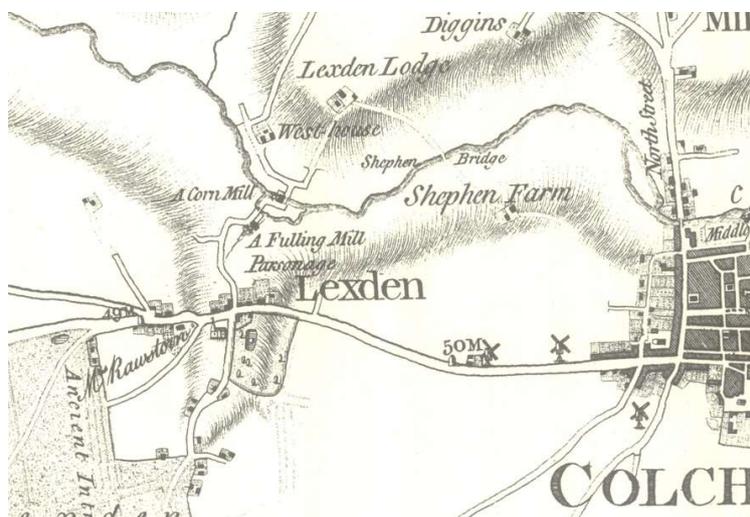


Archaeological monitoring at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RZ

July 2020



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Alec Wade

commissioned by Peter Tyler (Tyler Surveying)

NGR: TL 97849 25433 (centre)

Planning reference: 19285

CAT project ref.: 20/01j

CHER ref: ECC4430

OASIS reference: colchest3-382268



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CAT Report 1577

July 2020

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OASIS Summary

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. A ditch or pit was uncovered but a lack of dating evidence means its relationship with other archaeological remains in the area is unclear. A post-medieval layer of redeposited natural sands and gravels was also revealed by the groundworks.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out during 7th-8th July 2020. The work was commissioned by Peter Tyler of Tyler Surveying on behalf of Mr Simons, was undertaken during groundworks for a single -storey rear extension, and was carried out 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 Dr 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 Archaeological Investigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2020), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (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 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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record, accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

The development site lies c 1.75km west northwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the west of the Roman walled town. It is also located on the western edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (MCC7487, Scheduled Monument no. 1002173). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s and 1970s (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Niblett 1985; CAR 11, 131-7). Finds were plentiful, and the remains of a trackway and workshops was uncovered, along with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15-16).

The Late Iron Age settlement at Sheepen was defended on its western side by the Sheepen Dyke (MCC498). This was comprised of a large earth bank and ditch, and was probably constructed by c AD 10 (CAR 11, 161-2). A later addition to the dyke extended to the southwest for approximately 340m ('Ditch 1A'). This stretch was possibly added shortly before the Roman invasion and was sectioned in several places in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 111-12). It was projected to cross the southeastern corner of the Kingswode Hoe School and then continued towards the north bank of a

stream, which is represented today by a marked dip in Sussex Road. The Sheepen Dyke was probably levelled and the ditch backfilled shortly after the Roman conquest (Crummy 2001, 90; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 51 & 112).

To the west of the development site (c 410m) is Moat Farm Dyke, a continuation of Lexden Dyke (MCC2099, MCC7280, Scheduled Monument 1019966). It also formed part of the defensive system of dykes and ditches that surrounded the Iron Age *oppidum*.

Cropmarks indicate the possible presence of an irregular enclosure in a field c 80m to the northeast of the development site (MCC8637). Further cropmarks of field boundaries, trackways and a ring-ditch are located to the north of Cymberline Way (MCC7719).

A number of negative watching briefs have been undertaken in the vicinity: at 19 Hubert Road (CAT Report 1248), 4 Elianore Road (CAT Report 1000, 98/7f), 27 Elianore Road (CAT Report 910), 11 and 24 Glen Avenue (CAT Report 868 and 874), 14 Acland Avenue (CAT Report 968) and 10 Sanders Drive (CAT Report 1058). A Roman pit associated with a spread of Roman pottery and ceramic building material was observed during monitoring at 3 Sanders Drive, however (CAT Report 1013).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A CAT archaeologist observed the following groundworks:

- a) foundation trenching for the new extension, 13.9m long, 0.5m wide and 0.9-1.15m deep;
- b) a soakaway, 1.2m by 1.3m and 1.1m deep.

Five layers were recorded. The foundation trenching was initially excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.18-0.27m thick, firm/hard, dark grey silty-loam with charcoal flecks). In the northern part of the trenching, a subsoil or levelling layer overlay ditch/pit F1 (L2, up to 0.27m thick, firm/hard, dry medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones). Together, L1 and L2 sealed natural sands (L3, hard, dry light/medium orange/brown sand with 5% gravel and 5% stones, encountered at a depth of 0.24-0.27m below current ground level). The soakaway was excavated through L1 (0.24-0.26m thick), a further subsoil or levelling layer (L4, c 0.28-0.32m thick, firm, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stones) and a post-medieval layer of redeposited natural (L5, c 0.43-0.56m thick, loose/soft, moist medium orange/grey sandy-silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 5% stones) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.98-1.11m bcgl)

Ditch/pit F1 was uncovered within the northern part of the foundation trenching. It was aligned ENE-WSW and was 2.26m wide and 0.4m deep. It yielded no dating evidence.



Photograph 1 F1 sx – looking east



Photograph 2 Soakaway rep sx showing redeposited natural L5 – looking south

6 Finds

by Laura Pooley

A small copper-alloy pin, mostly likely from a post-medieval shoe or knee buckle, came from L5 (finds no. 1) (SF1). The pin is cylindrical at the head with a small perforation (1.5mm diameter) for the spindle to pass through which would have attached the pin and the associated stud chape to the buckle frame (Whitehead 1996, ch. 11). Below the head the pin is notched on one side and tapers to a rounded point. The main body of the pin is pointed-oval in cross-section. Length: 17.5mm; width: 5.2mm (max.); thickness: 3.4mm (max.); weight: 0.7g.

7 Conclusion

Groundworks at this site uncovered a ditch or pit. Due to the absence of dating evidence, however, it is not possible to discern its possible relationship with other archaeological remains in the area. Excavation of the soakaway also revealed a layer of redeposited natural which contained a post-medieval copper-alloy pin. This deposit indicates that further archaeological remains dating to this period lie in the vicinity.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Peter Tyler of Tyler Surveying and Mr Simons for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wade. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS 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 investigation at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RZ</i> |
| CAT Report 868 | 2015 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 24 Glen Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SD: July 2015</i> , by P Parmenter & M Baister |
| CAT Report 874 | 2015 | <i>Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 11 Glen Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SD: October 2015</i> , by L Pooley |
| CAT Report 910 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological excavation and watching brief at 27 Elanore Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RX: December 2015-January 2016</i> , by L Pooley |
| CAT Report 968 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS: June 2016</i> , by L Pooley |
| 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 |
| CAT Report 1013 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SE: July 2016</i> , by P Parmenter |
| CAT Report 1058 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SE: January 2017</i> , by L Pooley |
| CAT Report 1248 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological monitoring 19 Hubert Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SA: March 2018</i> , by E Hicks |
| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, CO3 3RZ</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 | 2001 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| 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, M R | 1947 | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL, 14 |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Hull, MR | 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 |
| Niblett, R | 1985 | <i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report 57 |

Whitehead, 1996 *Buckles 1250-1800*
R

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
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: discarded

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1577)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (site notes, sections and plan)

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1577)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphics

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 project ref. ECC4430.

Distribution list

Peter Tyler, Tyler Surveying

Mr Simons

Dr Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

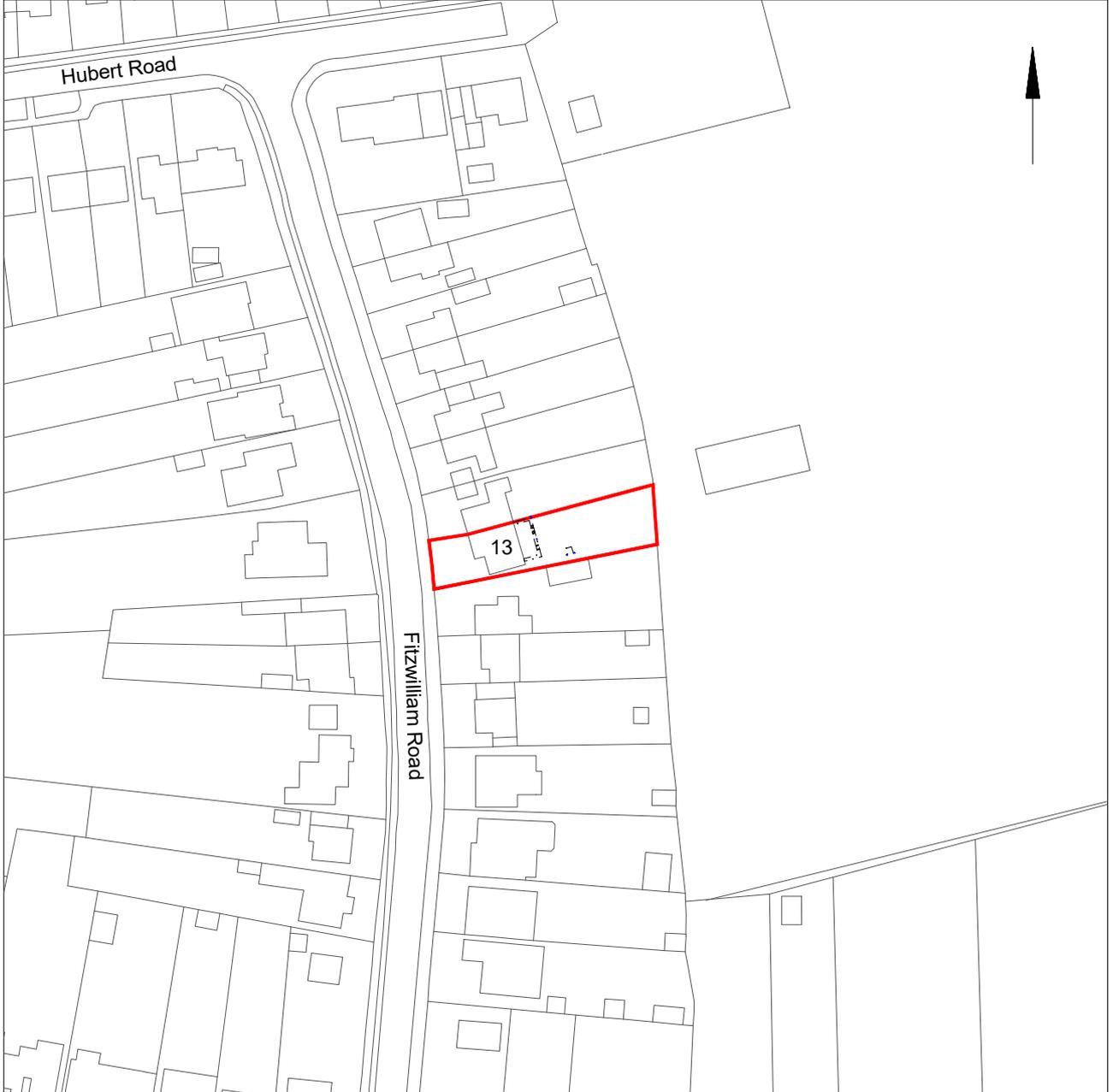
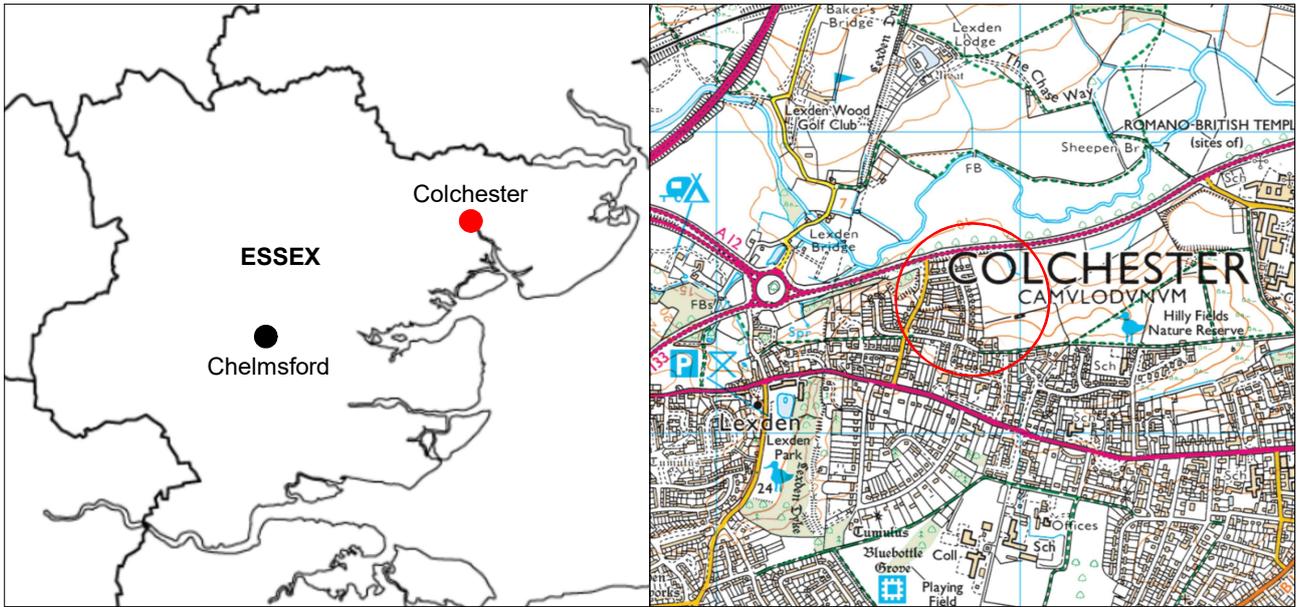
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 29.07.2020



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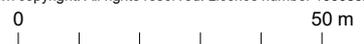


Fig 1 Site location.

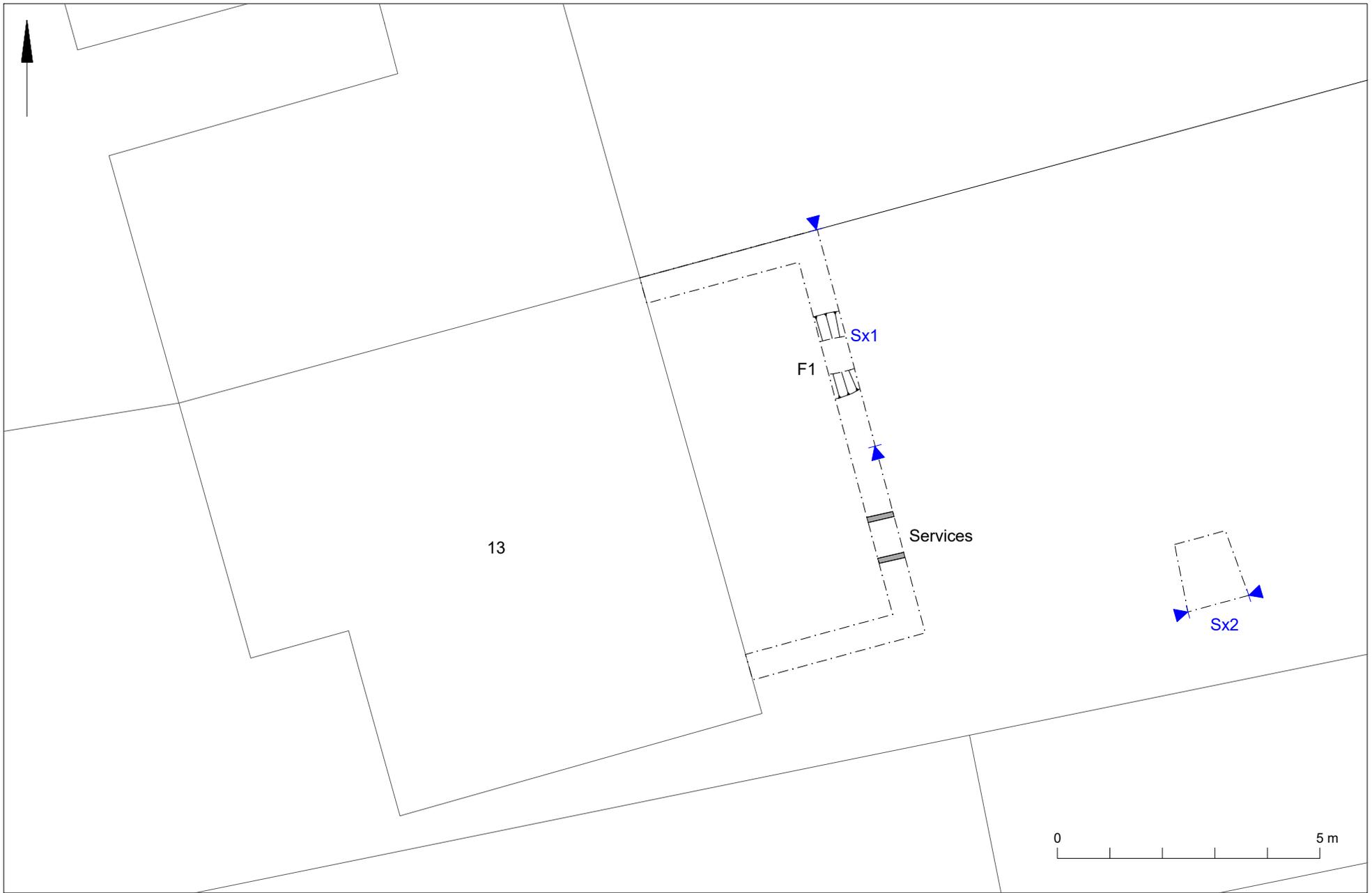
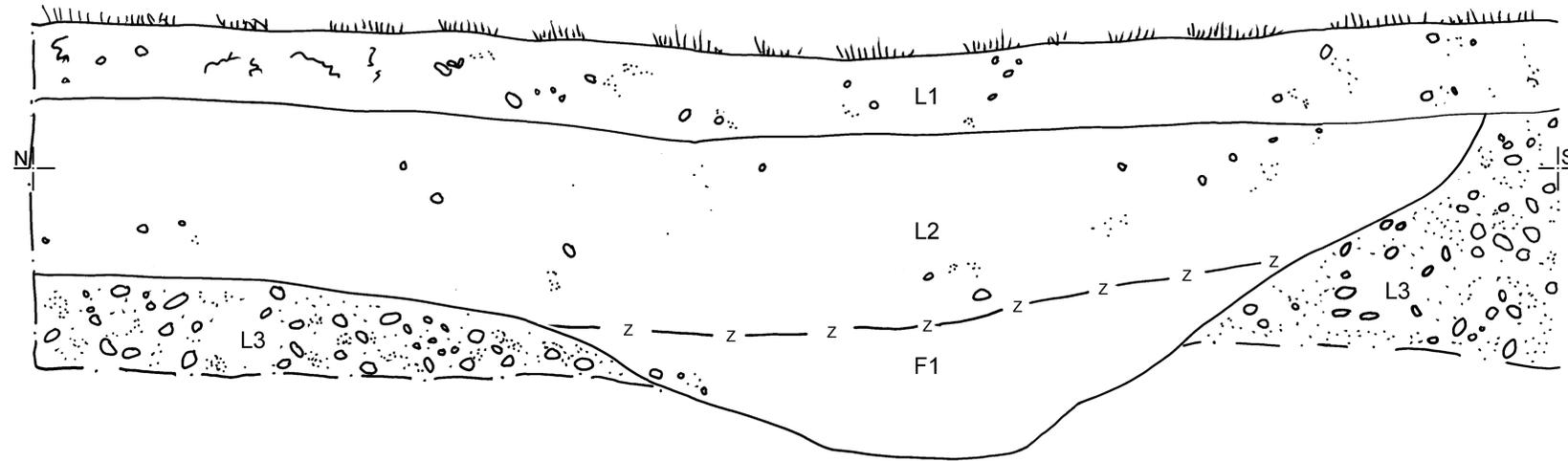


Fig 2 Results.

Sx1



Sx2

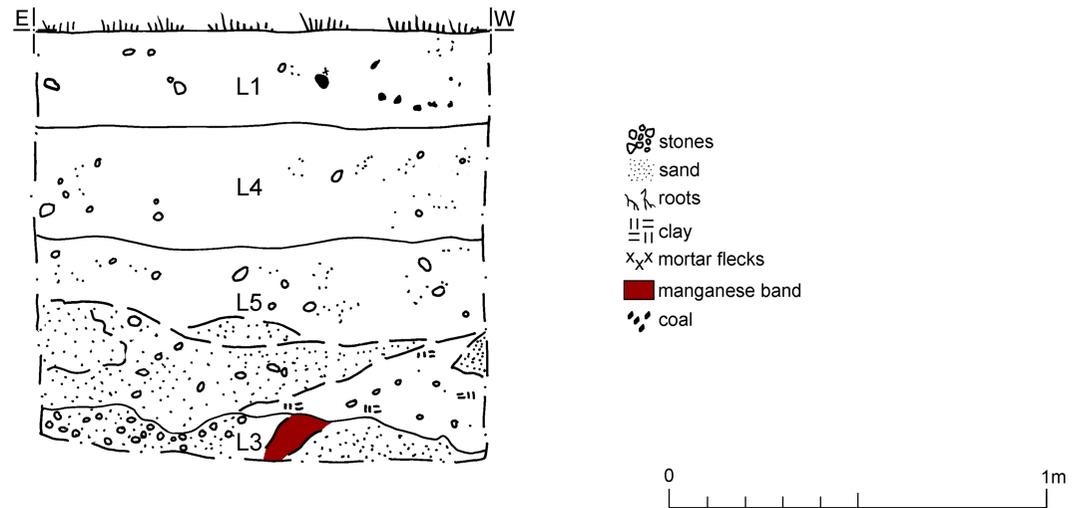


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97849 25433 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 20/01j CHER ref: ECC4430 OASIS ref: colchest3-382268
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th-8th July 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.04ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC498, MCC2099, MCC7280, MCC7487, MCC7719, MCC8637
Final report: CAT Report 1577	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. A ditch or pit was uncovered but a lack of dating evidence means its relationship with other archaeological remains in the area is unclear. A post-medieval layer of redeposited natural sands and gravels was also revealed by the groundworks.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: July 2020

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RZ.

NGR: TL 97849 25433 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning references: 192851

Commissioned by: Peter Tyler (Tyler Surveying)

On behalf of: Mr Simons

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4430

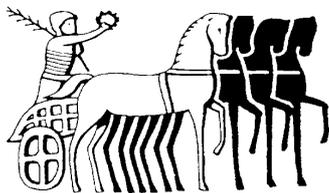
CAT project code: 2020/01j

OASIS project number: colchest3-382268

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 24/01/2020



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RZ (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 97849 25433.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a single storey extension to the rear of the existing dwelling and any other associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is located c 1.75km west-northwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the west of the Roman walled town. It is also located on the western edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (MCC7487, Scheduled Monument no. 1002173). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; CAR 11, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15-16).

The Late Iron Age settlement at Sheepen was defended on its western side by the Sheepen Dyke (MCC498). This was a large earth bank and ditch, which was probably constructed by c AD 10 (CAR 11, 161-2). A later addition to the Sheepen Dyke extended to the southwest for approximately 340m ('Ditch 1A') and was sectioned in several places in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 111-12). This stretch was possibly added shortly before the Roman invasion. It was projected to cross the southeastern corner of the Kingswode Hoe School. This ditch then continued towards the north bank of a stream, which is represented today by a marked dip in Sussex Road. The Sheepen Dyke was probably levelled and the ditch backfilled shortly after the Roman conquest (Crummy 2001, 90; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 51 & 112).

To the west of the development site (c 410m) is Moat Farm Dyke, a continuation of Lexden Dyke (MCC2099 & 7280, Scheduled Monument 1019966), also part of the defensive system of dykes and ditches that surrounded the Iron Age *oppidum*.

Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography reveal a possible irregular enclosure, about 45m long in a field c 80m to the northeast of the development site (MCC8637). Cropmarks of field boundaries, trackways and a ring-ditch have also been recorded to the north of Cymberline Way (MCC7719).

No significant archaeological horizons were identified during investigations at 19 Hubert Road (CAT Report 1248), 4 Elianore Road (CAT Report 1000, 98/7f), 27 Elianore Road (CAT Report 910), 11 and 24 Glen Avenue (CAT Report 868 and 874), 14 Acland Avenue (CAT Report 968) and 10 Sanders Drive (CAT Report 1058). However, archaeological monitoring and recording at 3 Sanders Drive (CAT Report 1013) revealed a Roman pit associated with a spread of Roman pottery and ceramic building material.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2019 (application No. 192851) for a proposed *single storey rear extension*.

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 2020).

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 are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved remains are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g, Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

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 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 Colchester Historic Environment Record (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 CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Investigation methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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

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

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

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: Robin Mathieson/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. 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. 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: 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 edition.
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 868	2015	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 24 Glen Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SD: July 2015</i>
CAT Report 874	2015	<i>Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 11 Glen Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SD: October 2015</i>
CAT Report 910	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation and watching brief at 27 Elianore Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RX: December 2015-January 2016</i>
CAT Report 968	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS: June 2016</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
CAT Report 1013	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 3 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SE: July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1058	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Sanders Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SE: January 2017</i>
CAT Report 1248	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring 19 Hubert Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SA: March 2018</i>
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, CO3 3RZ.</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>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, C F C, and Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL, 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.
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report 57

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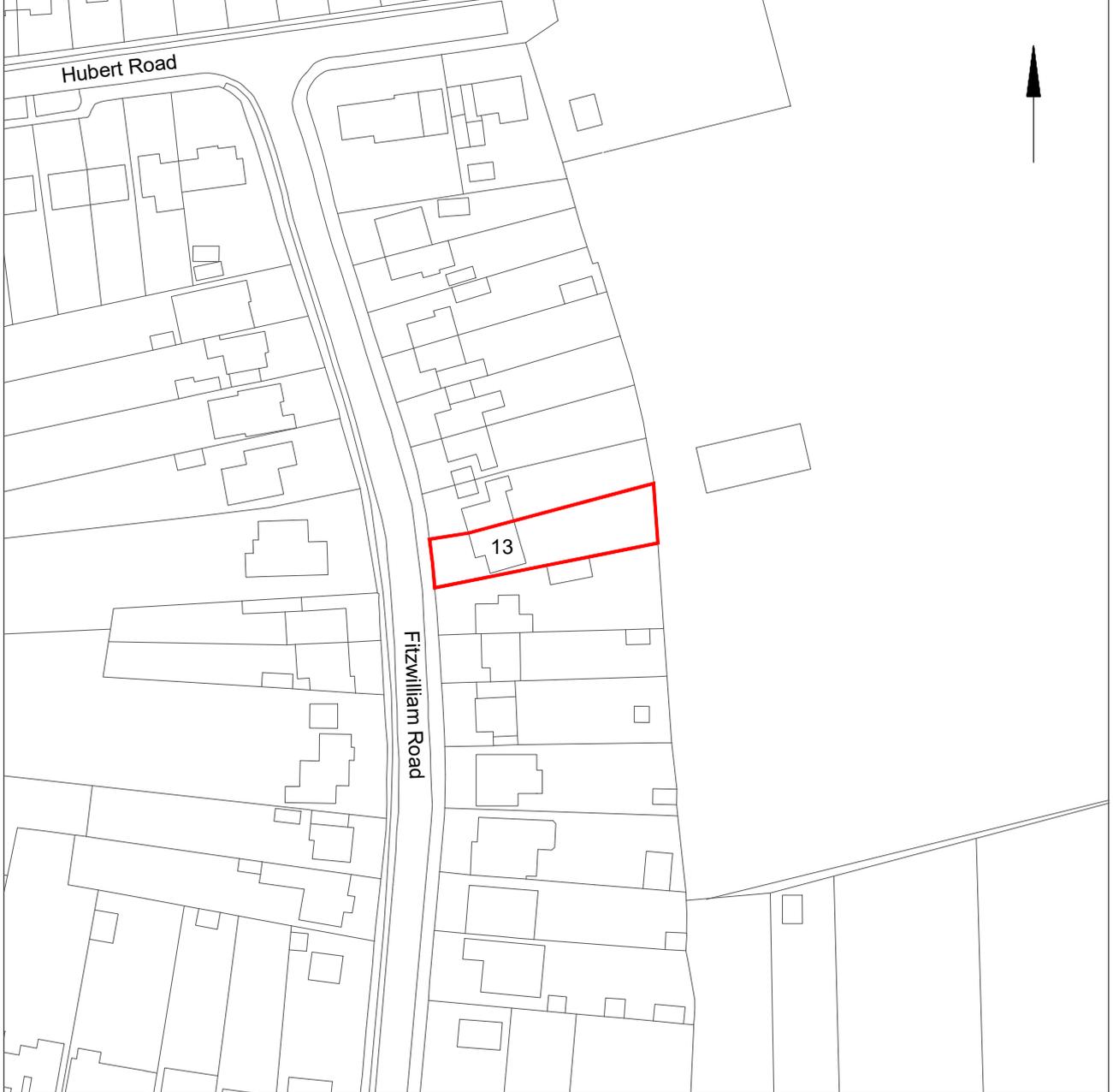
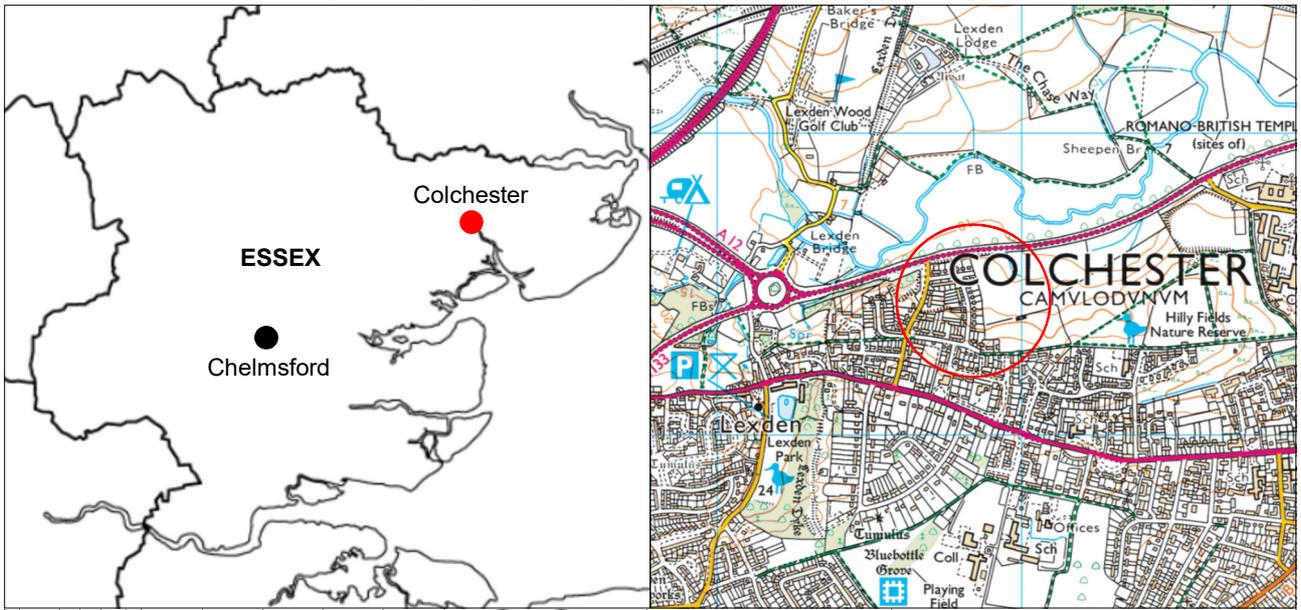


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-382268

Project details

Project name	An archaeological investigation at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RZ.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. A ditch or pit was uncovered but a lack of dating evidence means its relationship with other archaeological remains in the area is unclear. A post-medieval layer of redeposited natural sands and gravels was also revealed by the groundworks.
Project dates	Start: 07-07-2020 End: 08-07-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	192851 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/01j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4430 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	COPPER-ALLOY PIN Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO3 3RZ
Study area	0,04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 97849 25433 51.891756776661 0.875613939709 51 53 30 N 000 52 32 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	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Simons

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4430
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4430
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 13 Fitzwilliam Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RZ: July 2020
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1577
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	29 July 2020

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