

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1847  
issued September 2022**

**Archaeological monitoring at 8 Creffield Road,  
Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JB: August 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2021/07e  
CHER code: ECC4738**

**Archaeological monitoring at 8 Creffield Road,  
Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JB: August 2022**

**NGR: TL 98974 24679 (centre)**

**Planning ref.: 201244**

**CAT project ref.: 2021/07e  
CAT Report 1847**

**CHER code: ECC4738  
OASIS ref.: colchest3-426311**

**report prepared by  
Dr Elliott Hicks**

**with contributions from Dr Matthew Loughton**

**fieldwork by Nigel Rayner and Dr Elliott Hicks**

**commissioned by the homeowner**

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<b>Issued:</b>	27/09/2022	

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OASIS Summary

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new extension. Located to the south-east of the Roman walled town and within an area of known Roman burials, monitoring revealed a substantial depth of cultivation soil sealing a ditch/pit that was too deep to fully investigate.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex on 15th-16th August 2022. The work was commissioned by the homeowner in advance of the construction of an extension to the rear of the existing dwelling.

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 monitoring 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 Archaeological Investigation at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester*, written by Dr Richard Hoggett and detailing the required archaeological work (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

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

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The development site is within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, c 350m to the south-west of the Roman walled town (CHER MCC9314), and within the Roman western cemetery area (MCC7647). Roman cremations and inhumations have been found to the north along Wellesley Road (MCC1437-42, 1507, 2518, 2521-2, 3017-8, 8440), to the north-west at the former Essex County Hospital (MCC1366, 1517, 2427, 2498, 2676, including the sphinx MCC2133/4844) and Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC1444, 1503, 1844, including the Roman temple-tomb, CHER MCC2791-7), and to the west along Creffield Road (MCC1357, 2500, 3072-3, 8433). Burials have also been found to the south and east along Maldon Road (MCC1546), Beaconsfield Avenue (MCC1901, 2436, 2501) and Alexandra Road (MCC1864).

Discoveries along Creffield Road in recent years have included part of a cremation urn from no. 54 (CAT Report 51) and three burials (two cremations and one inhumation) at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). Archaeological investigations at 60 Creffield Road, c 350m to the west, revealed the metalled road surface and roadside ditches of the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman Road (MCC2529), along with pits and at least one pit containing pyre debris (CAT Report 1587; CHER ECC4380, ECC4436, ECC4448).



#### 4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to excavate and record any archaeological remains impacted by the groundworks.

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The foundation trenches totalled 11.6m long, were 0.5m and 1m wide, and 1.9m deep (except where shown on Fig 2).



**Photograph 1** Foundation trench, looking north

The stratigraphy of the site was as follows:

- modern concrete slabs and underlying sub-base (L1, c 0.2m thick) sealed
- buried modern topsoil (L2, c 0.5m thick) overlaying a
- thick cultivation soil (L3, c 1.1m thick) and a
- possible cover loam or hill wash (L4, at least 0.1m thick).

Natural sand (L5) was only uncovered in the centre of the north/south foundation trench, on either side of pit/ditch F1, at a depth of 1.9m below current ground level.

Sealed by L3 was pit/ditch F1. It was at least 1.4m by 1.24m but, at c 1.8m below ground level, it could not be safely excavated. However, some fragments of clinker/coke and animal bone were recovered from the surface.





**Photograph 2** South-west corner of foundation trench showing manhole and services, looking south



**Photograph 3** Pit/ditch F1 at base of foundation trench, looking east

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Buried topsoil L2 (finds no. 1) produced one sherd (14g) from a 19th-20th century flowerpot (EVE:0.18) in fabric 51B (CAR 7). This was not retained.

### 6.2 Other finds

by Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman

Broken pieces (55.3g) of a small glass bottle came from buried topsoil L2 (finds no. 1). The bottle was rectangular and of clear glass, probably dating to the 19th-20th century.

From pit/ditch F1 (finds no. 2) was a fragment of clinker/coke (4.2g) and two pieces of animal bone (261.2g). The animal bone consisted of a fragment of horse tibia and a fragment of cow humerus with butchery and chop marks, which also had signs of being gnawed.

None of the finds have been retained.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 8 Creffield Road revealed a pit/ditch that could not be dated. However, as natural was only reached in a small part of the trench, any archaeological remains beneath L4 would not have been impacted by the groundworks.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, the fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner and E Hicks. Figures are by C Lister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

## 9 References

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

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2022	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 51	1999	<i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester</i> , by C Crossan
CAT Report 799	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014</i> , by D Shimmin
CAT Report 1587	2022	<i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 8 Creffield Road Colchester, CO3 3JB</i> , by R Hoggett
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2019
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	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.



## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
clinker	the stony residue from burnt coal or from a furnace
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHES	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, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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:** none retained

**Digital record:**

The report (CAT Report 1847)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The 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 the Archaeological Data Service.

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### Distribution list:

The Homeowner

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Paving slabs	Modern paving slabs with underlying cement and crush sub-base	Modern
L2	1	Buried topsoil	Loose/soft, moist very dark grey/brown/black sandy-loam with charcoal and CBM flecks	Modern
L3	-	Cultivated soil	Soft, moist medium/dark yellow/brown sandy-silty-loam with oyster shell flecks	Undated
L4	-	?Cover loam/hillwash	Soft, moist light yellow/brown sandy silt	Undated
L5	-	Natural	Firm, dry medium orange sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F1	2	Pit/ditch	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt	Undated

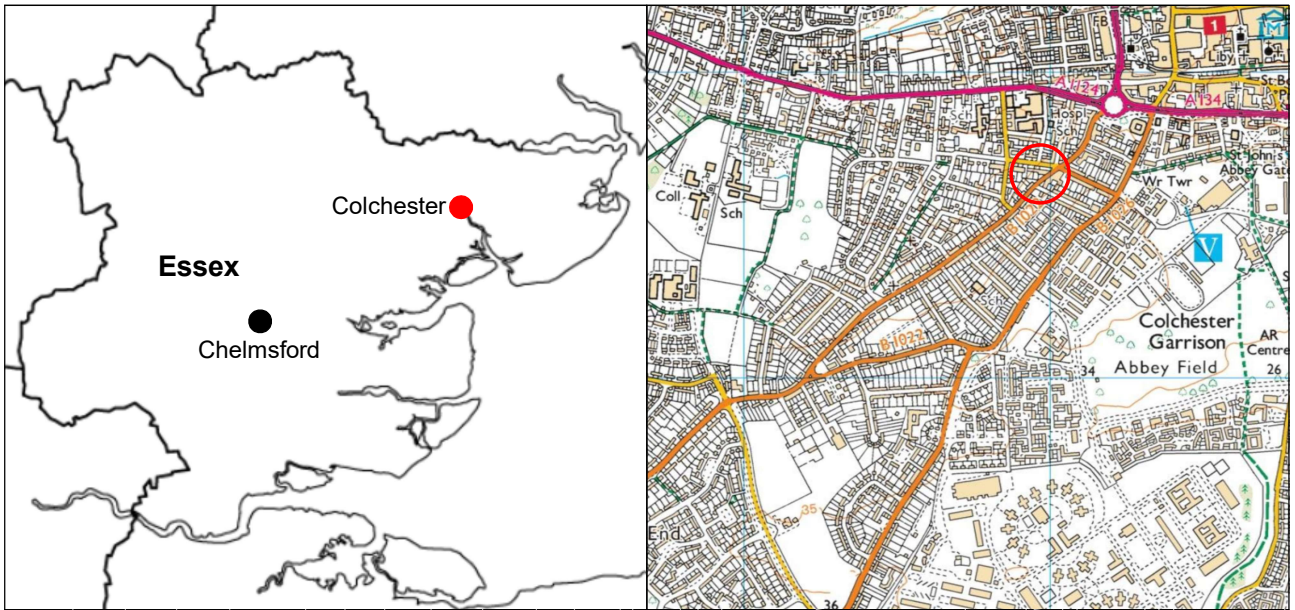


Fig 1 Site location.

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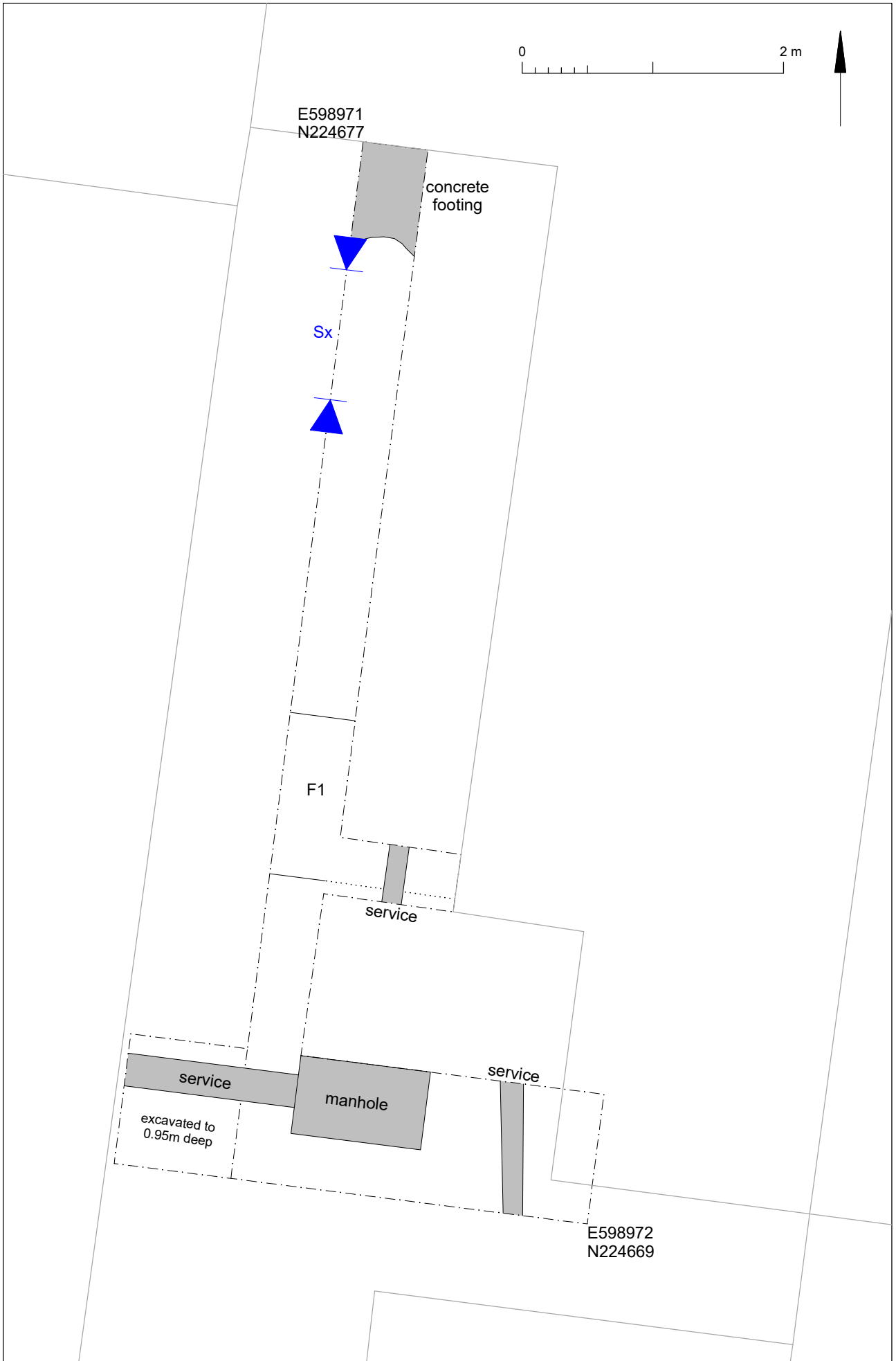


Fig 2 Monitoring results. Modern services and foundations in grey.



Fig 3 Representative section.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JB	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98974 24679 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2021/07e CHER ref: ECC4738 OASIS ref: colchest3-426311
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 15th-16th August 2022	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.02ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeological Data Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Homeowner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC7647
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1847	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new extension. Located to the south-east of the Roman walled town and within an area of known Roman burials, monitoring revealed a substantial depth of cultivation soil sealing a ditch/pit that was too deep to fully investigate.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Simon Wood	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> *
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> September 2022

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JB

**NGR:** TL 98974 24679 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Parish:** Colchester

**Planning reference:** 201244

**Client:** Landowner

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** tbc

**CAT project code:** 2021/07e

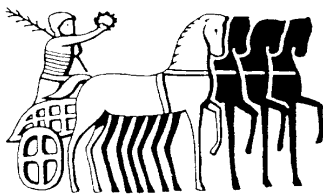
**OASIS project number:** colchest3-426311

**Contracts manager:** Chris Lister

**Fieldwork manager:** Adam Wightman

**CBC monitor:** Dr Simon Wood

**This WSI written:** 19/07/2021



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 793m southwest of the historic centre Colchester town centre at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98974 24679.

## Proposed work

The development comprises of the demolition of an existing rear extension to be replaced with a new larger one, removal of front wall for the installation of paving and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on extracts from CAT Report 1625, draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers; accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The development site is c 0.8km west-southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the southwest of the Roman walled town. It is located within an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11).

A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC2791/MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CHER MCC1357) with other 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (CHER MCC7645), inhumations (CHER MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (CHER MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323; CHER MCC1352).

A Roman road linking the town to Gosbecks is located c 255m west of the site (CAR 11, 104; CHER MCC2529). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958; CAR 11; MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (CAR 11, p121; CHER MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road. However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways c 2m wide with a main carriageway c 7m wide in the centre. Features identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167). The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkerne Gate (CHER MCC475, MCC555). Recent archaeological investigations at 60 Creffield Road revealed the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman Road (CAT Report CHER MCC2529) with metalled road surface, roadside ditches, pits and at least one pit containing pyre debris (CAT Report 1587 forthcoming, CHER nos. ECC4380, ECC4436, ECC4448).

## **Planning background**

A planning application (201244) was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2020 for the *demolition of ground floor 21.54sqm rear extension and erection of 34.14 sqm rear extension. Addition of 2 No skylights and rear facing dormer and existing rear extension roof. Removal of existing front garden wall and installation of paving to front 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 (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically:

The monitoring 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 mosaic floors (or similar 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, e.g. well-preserved mosaic 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).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

## **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-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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**

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.

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 excavation 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 micromorphical 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 monitoring.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them 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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). 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  
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth  
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 / Gwladys Monteil  
Roman brick/tile: 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 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

## 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: 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 9	1993	<i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88. Colchester Archaeological Report 9</i> . By N Crummy, P Crummy, and C Crossan
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2020	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>

CAT Report 51	1999	<i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 127	2008	
		<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996</i>
CAT Report 323	2010	<i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i>
CAT Report 799	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.</i>
CAT Report 1167	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017</i>
CAT Report 1587	forthcoming	<i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 8 Creffield Road Colchester, CO3 3JB. By R Hoggett</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised Oct 2019</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hall, A F	1946	<i>'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', in <i>Archaeological Journal</i> <b>CI</b></i>
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice. By S Cole &amp; P Backhouse</i>
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. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, <b>20</b></i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

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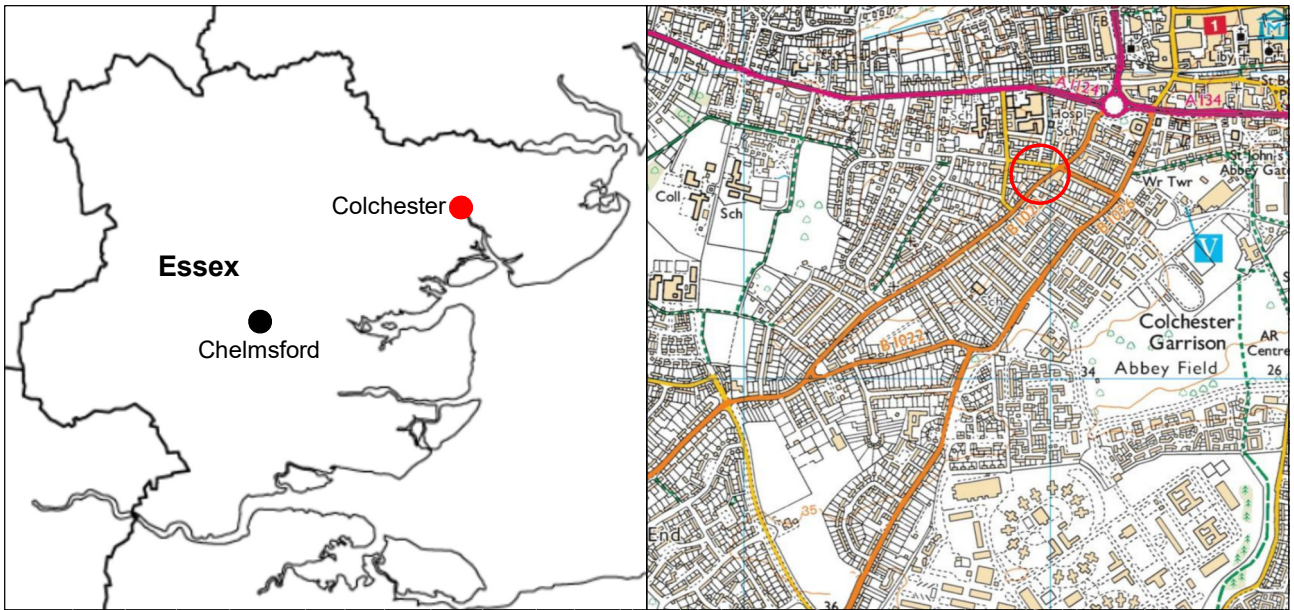


Fig 1 Site location.

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# Summary for colchest3-426311

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-426311
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JB
Sitename	8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/07e
Planning Id	201244
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	15-Aug-2022 - 16-Aug-2022
Location	8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex NGR : TL 98974 24679 LL : 51.8851508418559, 0.889767211311675 12 Fig : 598974,224679
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks as per the Brief and WSI.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 8 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new extension. Located to the south-east of the Roman walled town and within an area of known Roman burials, monitoring revealed a substantial depth of cultivation soil sealing a ditch/pit that was too deep to fully investigate.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	E, Hicks
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4738
Archives	