

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2069  
issued July 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at  
47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS:  
July 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/01i  
CHER code: ECC4836**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at  
47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS:  
July 2024**

**NGR: 98192 25278 (centre)**

**Planning district: Colchester**

**Planning ref.: 231634**

**Scheduled Monument number: SM EX 46,**

**HA 1002173**

**Scheduled Monument Consent number: S00245548**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/01i**

**CAT Report 2069**

**CHER code: ECC4836**

**OASIS id: colchest3-523141**

**Report prepared by Tabitha Lawrence**

**Fieldwork by Tabitha Lawrence**

**Commissioned by the homeowner**

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<b>Issued:</b>	22/07/2024	

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## **Contents**

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	5
7	Conclusion	5
8	Acknowledgements	5
9	References	5
10	Abbreviations and glossary	6
11	Archive deposition	7
	Appendix 1 Context list	8

Figures after p8

Summary sheet  
CAT WSI  
OASIS Data Collection Form

## **List of photographs, tables and figures**

Cover: Rear of property, looking south.

Photograph 1	Soakaway, looking north-west.	3
Photograph 2	Trench collapse, looking north.	3
Photograph 3	Trench shuttering, looking north.	4
Photograph 4	Representative section, looking south-east.	4
Table 1	Summary of the pottery and CBM from L1 (finds nos.1-2).	5

Fig 1 Site location.  
Fig 2 Results.  
Fig 3 Representative sections.

## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension. Despite being in the scheduled ancient monument of Sheepen Farm, no archaeological features were uncovered during the works.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for the archaeological monitoring and recording at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex which was carried out during five site visits between 1st to 10th July 2024. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) and the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

All work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CCCAA 2024) and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) (S00245548). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2024a) in response to the brief and Scheduled Monument Consent and agreed with the HEIAM and the CCCAA.

In addition to the project brief, SMC and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024b).

## 3 Geological and Archaeological background

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

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Cover Sand (periglacial aeolian blanket deposits of lowland areas comprising fine- to very fine-grained sand, usually horizontally bedded although they may form subaerial dunes with large-scale cross-bedding). The London Clay mainly comprises bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay.

The proposed development site is located within an area of high archaeological significance known as Sheepen Farm (Scheduled Monument No. 1002173, MCC7487). This area of Colchester has rich evidence of both Late Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial activity. The main period of occupation was dated to c AD5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1946; Niblett 1985), although some evidence of Bronze Age activity was also found (CAR 11, 132-3).

<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

One of the key industries at Sheepen was the production of pottery and tile. In 1952, at Endsleigh School (to the east of the site, now closed), a pear-shaped kiln was discovered in the school playing fields (MCC205/MCC8422). It is suggested the kiln was probably used in the production of mortaria and other wares. Later, in 1959, the remains of a kiln were identified during the construction of Endsleigh Court and the Sussex Road housing estate (MCC1822). Pottery recovered from the remains included Barbotine ware, mortaria, grey wares, cooking pots, jars and face-urns. Much of the material was waste and a large proportion of it was under-fired. There were also fragments of vitrified kiln-wall. Several Roman pottery kilns (MCC1524, MCC1525, MCC1526, MCC1527, MCC1529) were also discovered in the late 19th century in Warren Field, located to north of the site. Recent monitoring and recording at 61 Endsleigh Court produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery, the quantity, fabric make-up and condition of which suggested that it was waste material from nearby pottery production sites (CAT Report 2059).

In 2018 CAT carried out an excavation at Kingswode Hoe School, roughly 130m east of the proposed development (CAT Report 1342). During the work three 1st-century graves and several pits of the same date were uncovered. Unfortunately, post-medieval quarry pits had truncated much of the northern half of the site, including a cremation burial. Crossing the front of the school is the projected line of the Sheepen Dyke (MCC498). Sheepen Dyke protected the Late Iron Age settlement on Sheepen Hill along its western edge. The dyke ran from near the Colne River over Sheepen Hill to the south, to meet a tributary stream of the Colne on the south side of Sheepen Hill. A further leg was added to the dyke to extend the protected area also in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age.

The development site is also located to the north and west of an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses several Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds with the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11). Numerous Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the area (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

Further archaeological discoveries within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development include the discovery of a Roman burial (MCC1512) and a Roman wall (MCC1513) at 19 Endsleigh Court and a lead coffin at 55 Endsleigh Court (MCC8073/MCC8509). However, other watching briefs carried out at properties on Endsleigh Court did not reveal any archaeological remains (CAT Report 66, CAT Report 140, CAT Report 169, CAT Report 174, CAT Report 679, CAT Report 1270).

#### **4 Aims**

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was specifically to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

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

In total 12.4m<sup>2</sup> of foundation trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. A bathroom extension and patio were removed prior to the works starting. The trench was between 0.6m to 1m wide, c 1.6m deep, and cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.7m thick) into natural geology (L2).

The soakaway was 2m x 1.5m and 1.6m deep. The service trench measured 2m x 0.4m and 0.5m deep.

Several services for water and electricity were encountered throughout the monitoring. The foundation trench was susceptible to collapse and required timber shuttering as seen in photographs 2 and 3. No archaeological remains were impacted by the groundworks.



**Photograph 1** Soakaway, looking north-west.



**Photograph 2** Trench collapse, looking north.



**Photograph 3** Trench shuttering, looking north.



**Photograph 4** Representative section, looking south-east.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Monitoring uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at eight sherds with a weight of 738g and mean sherd weight of 92g (Table 1). All this material came from topsoil L1. The pottery consisted of three (25g) sherds of Roman greyware (fabric GX), one sherd (50g) of black surface ware (BSW 3) and a handle (295g) from a southern Spanish (Baetican) Dressel 20 olive oil amphora. The CBM consisted of two pieces of Roman CBM (248g) including a tegula flange, and one sherd (120g) of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile. None of this material was retained.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	5	370	74	0.00
CBM	3	368	123	-
<b>All</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM from L1 (finds nos.1-2).

### 6.2 Clay tobacco pipe

by Laura Pooley

A fragment of post-medieval/modern clay tobacco pipe stem (3.2g) was also recovered from L1 (finds no.1). It has been discarded.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located within the scheduled monument of Sheepen Farm no archaeological features were encountered during the monitoring, although a small assemblage of residual Roman pottery and CBM was recovered from the topsoil.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by T Lawrence. Figures are by T Lawrence, L Pooley and C Hill. The project was monitored for Historic England by Adam Single and for CCC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

## 9 References

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

- |                          |       |   |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper <b>8</b> (EAA <b>8</b> ).  |
| CAR <b>9</b>             | 1993  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CAR <b>10</b>            | 1999  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.   |
| CAR <b>11</b>            | 1995  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy.   |
| CAT                      | 2024a | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring and recording at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS,</i> by Sarah Veasey. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.                         |
| CAT                      | 2024b | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.   |
| CAT Report 66            | 2000  | <i>Watching Brief Report: 13 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex – March 2000,</i> by H Brooks. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.   |



CAT Report 140	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, by K Orr. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAT Report 169	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 4 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: January 2002, by K Orr. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAT Report 174	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: July 2001 and February 2002, by K Orr. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAT Report 679	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 23 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: December 2012, by A Wightman. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAT Report 1270	2005	<i>69 Endsleigh Court, Colchester: report on a negative watching brief: March 2004-March 2005, by L Pooley. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAT Report 1342	2018	<i>Archaeological excavation at Kingswode Hoe School, 18 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QJ: October-November 2018, by E Hicks. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAT Report 2059	2024	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS: May 2024, by E Hicks &amp; L Pooley. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CCCAA	2024	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS, by R Hoggett. Colchester: Colchester City Council.</i>
ClfA	2020	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Published 2014, revised October 2020.</i>
ClfA	2020	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives. ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.</i>
ClfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.</i>
ClfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct. ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022.</i>
ClfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording. ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.</i>
ClfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording. ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 14.</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	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government</i>
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum. CBA Research Report 57.</i>
Symonds, R & Wade, S. (eds)	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCHEA	Colchester City Council Historic Environment Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain ‘contexts’
Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference

OASIS            Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations,  
<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>  
Roman            the period from AD 43 to c AD 410  
section           (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s  
wsi                written scheme of investigation

## 11 Archive deposition

**Digital record:** This project falls within the ClfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

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### Distribution list:

Homeowner  
Adam Single, Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments.  
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council  
Colchester Historic Environment Record

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds No.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	1, 2	Topsoil	Firm dry dark orange/brown silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 30% pot 1%	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Friable dry medium orange/brown sand and inclusions of: stone 60%	Post-glacial

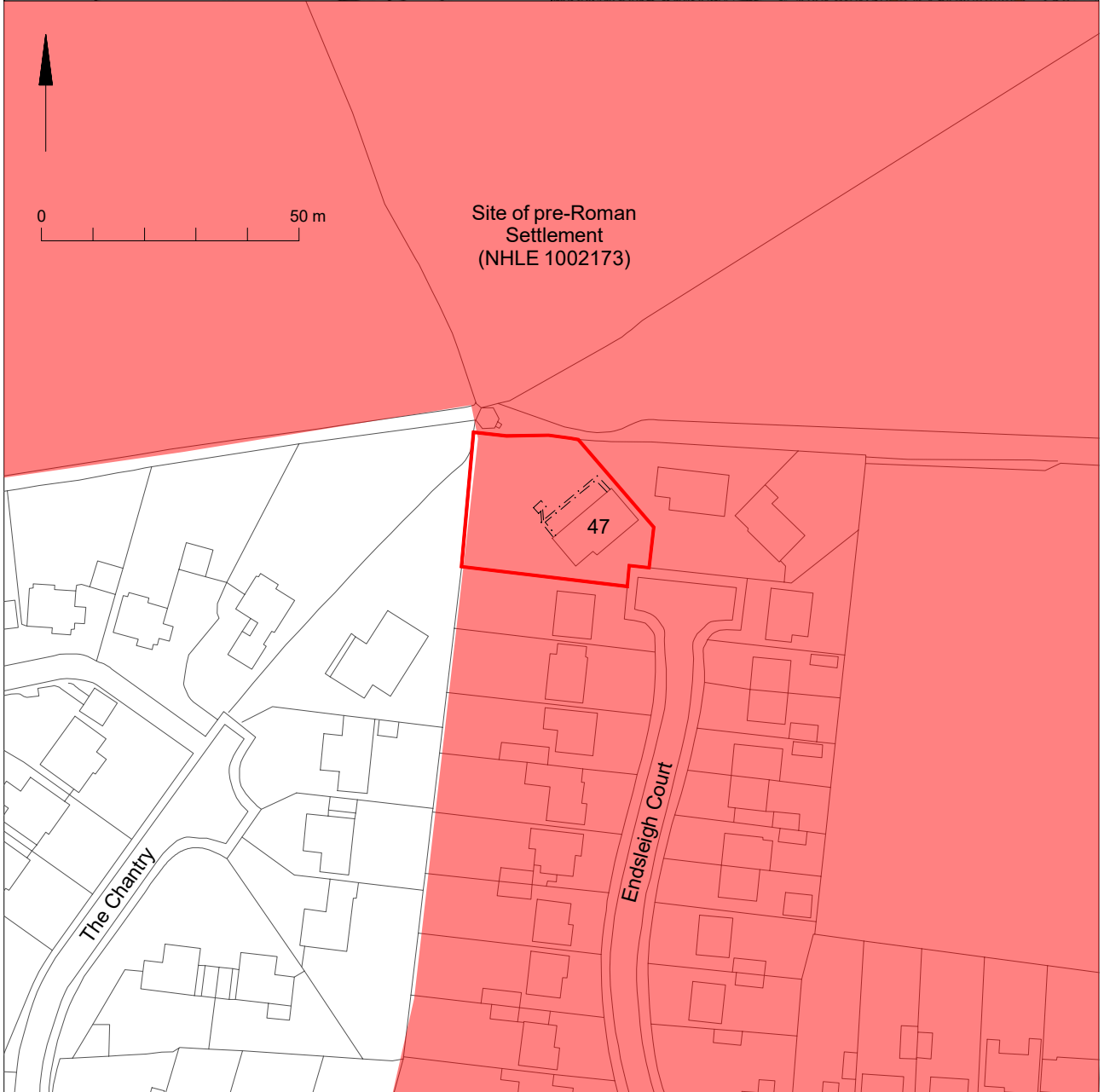
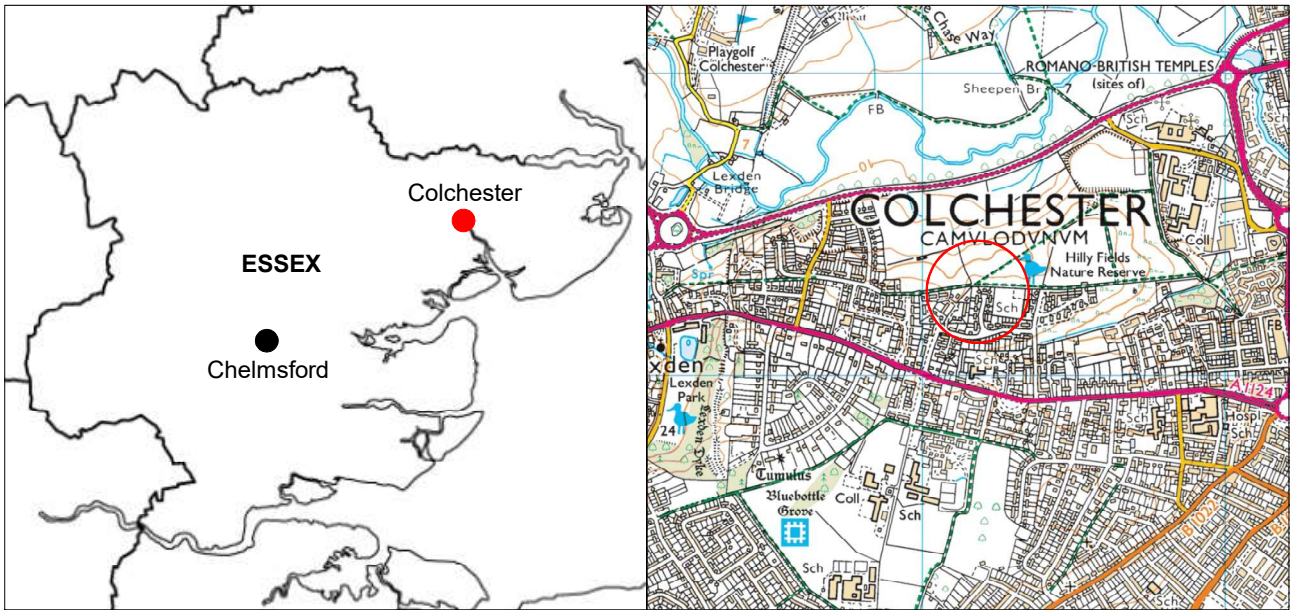


Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Results

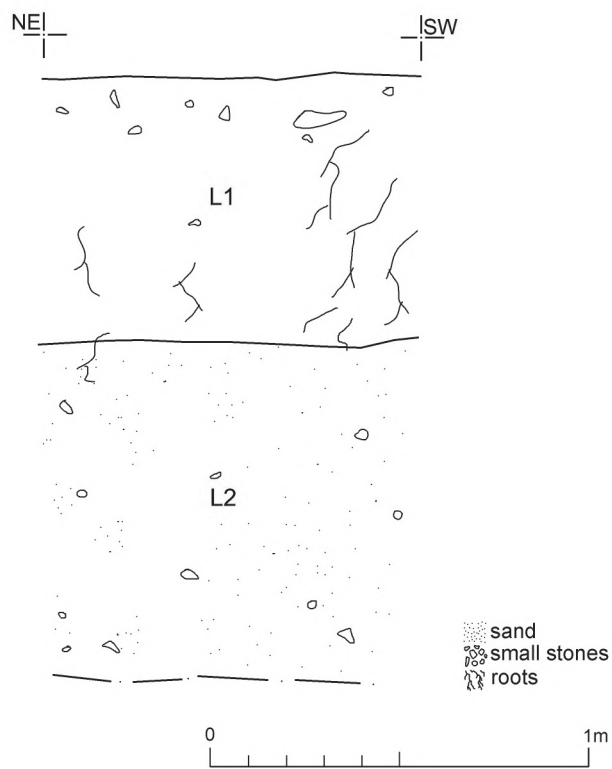


Fig 3 Representative Section.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98192 25278 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2024/04i CHER ref.: ECC4836 OASIS ref.: colchest3-523141
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 1st to 10th July 2024	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.081 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeology Data Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC205, MCC498, MCC1512, MCC1513, MCC1524, MCC1525, MCC1526, MCC1527, MCC1528, MCC1529, MCC1822, MCC7487, MCC7647, MCC8073, MCC8422, MCC8509
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 2069	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Despite being in the scheduled ancient monument of Sheepen Farm, no archaeological features were uncovered during the works.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> n/a	
<b>CCC monitor:</b> Dr Richard Hoggett	
<b>Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments:</b> Adam Single	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Tabitha Lawrence	<b>Date of summary:</b> 17th July 2024

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for archaeological monitoring and recording at  
47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS**

**February 2024**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/01i  
CHER code: [tbc](#)**



**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
archaeological monitoring and recording at  
47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS**

**February 2024**

**NGR: TL 98192 25278**

**Planning district.: Colchester**

**Planning ref.: 231634**

**Scheduled Monument number: SM EX 46, HA 1002173**

**Scheduled Monument Consent number: tbc**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/01i**

**CHER code: tbc**

**CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett**

**Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Adam Single**

**OASIS id: colchest3-523141**

**WSI prepared by: Sarah Veasey**

**Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Client: Homeowner**

Prepared by:	Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	26/02/2024	

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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located to the west of the walled historic core of Colchester town centre at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98178 25190.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises a single-storey extension with associated groundworks.

## Archaeological and geological background

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

The bedrock geology for the site is Thames Group (clay, silt and sand), with superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (sand and gravels)<sup>1</sup>.

The proposed development site is located with an area of high archaeological significance known as Sheepen Farm (Scheduled Monument No. 1002173, MCC7487). This area of Colchester has rich evidence of both Late Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial complex. The main period of occupation was dated to c AD5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1946; Niblett 1985), although some evidence of Bronze Age activity was also found (CAR 11, 132-3).

One of the key industries at Sheepen was the production of pottery and tile. In 1952, at Endsleigh School (to the east of the site, now closed), a pear-shaped kiln was discovered in the school playing fields (MCC205/MCC8422). It is suggested the kiln was probably used in the production of mortaria and other wares. Later, in 1959, the remains of a kiln were identified during the construction of Endsleigh Court and the Sussex Road housing estate (MCC1822). Pottery recovered from the remains included Barbotine Ware, Mortaria, Grey wares, cooking pots, jars and face-urns. Much of the material was waste and a large proportion of it was under-fired. There were also fragments of vitrified kiln-wall. A number of Roman pottery kilns (MCC1524, MCC1525, MCC1526, MCC1527, MCC1529) were also discovered in the late 19th century in Warren Field, located to north of the site.

In 2018 CAT carried out an excavation at Kingswode Hoe School, roughly 130m east of the proposed development. During the work three 1st century graves and several pits of the same date were uncovered. Unfortunately, post-medieval quarry pits had truncated much of the northern half of the site, including a cremation burial (CAT Report 1342). Crossing the front of the school is the projected line of the Sheepen Dyke (MCC498). Sheepen Dyke protected the Late Iron Age settlement on Sheepen Hill along its western edge. The dyke ran from near the Colne River over Sheepen Hill to the south, to meet a tributary stream of the Colne on the south side of Sheepen Hill. A further leg was added to the dyke to extend the protected area also in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age.

The site is located to the north and west of an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses several Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds with the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11). Numerous Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the area (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

Archaeological discoveries within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development include the discovery of a Roman burial (MCC1512) and a Roman wall (MCC1513) at 19 Endsleigh Court and a lead coffin at 55 Endsleigh Court (MCC8073/MCC8509).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>

Since 2000, CAT has undertaken a number of watching briefs at properties on Endsleigh Court, none of which identified any archaeological remains (CAT Report 66, CAT Report 140, CAT Report 169, CAT Report 174, CAT Report 679, CAT Report 1270).

## **Planning background**

A planning application (231634) was made to Colchester City Council in July 2023 for a *single storey contrast brick flat roof extension*.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and 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 2023).

## **Requirement for work** (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CCCAA (CBC 2024).

*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 HEIAM & CCCAA will be informed immediately and the HEIAM & CCCAA 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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 2020, 2022 & 2023a-b).
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>.
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024).
- Scheduled Ancient Monument consent documents.
- The archaeological brief (CCCAA 2024).

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 the HEIAM & CCCAA 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CCCAA 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.

## **Monitoring and recording methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks 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), at least 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological

analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be at least 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.
- 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.

## **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, HEIAM or CCCAA.

The HEIAM & CCCAA 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 Historic England guidance (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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 (2015a).

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Howard Brooks (Interim 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/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)  
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley  
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley  
flint: Adam Wightman  
environmental processing: Bronagh Rae-Quinn  
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

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:  
Historic England 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 the HEIAM & ECCHEA.

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 the HEIAM & CCCAA 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* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10-figure grid reference.
- 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 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eeo/>)
- 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 CCCAA.

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 City 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.

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museum *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

**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 the HEIAM & CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the HEIAM & CCCAA. 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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 CCCAA for integration into the HER.

### **Monitoring**

The HEIAM & CCCAA 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 the HEIAM & CCCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with the HEIAM & CCCAA prior to them being carried out.

The HEIAM & CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the HEIAM & CCCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

### **Public outreach**

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

## Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website ([www.catuk.org](http://www.catuk.org)) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

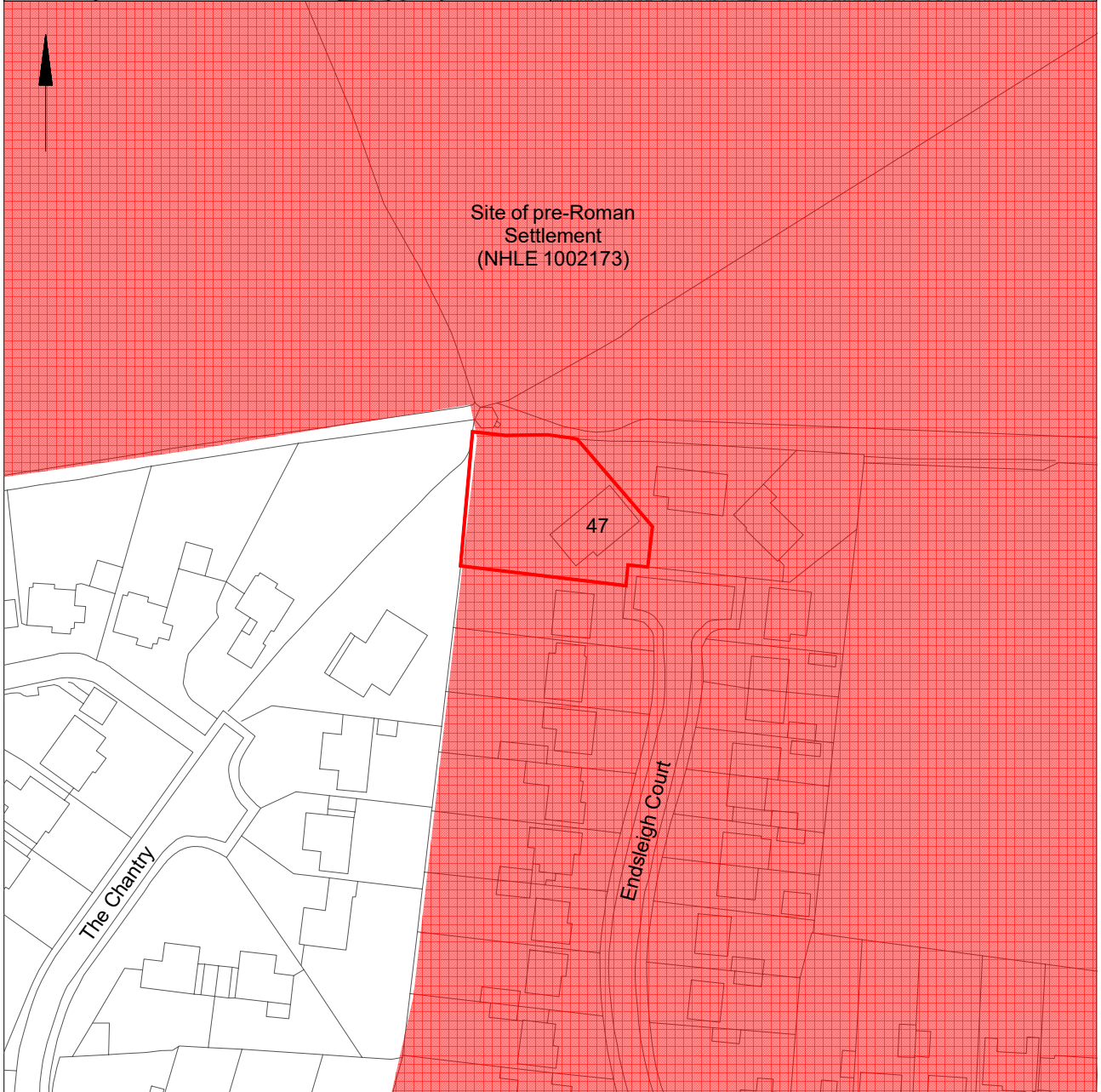
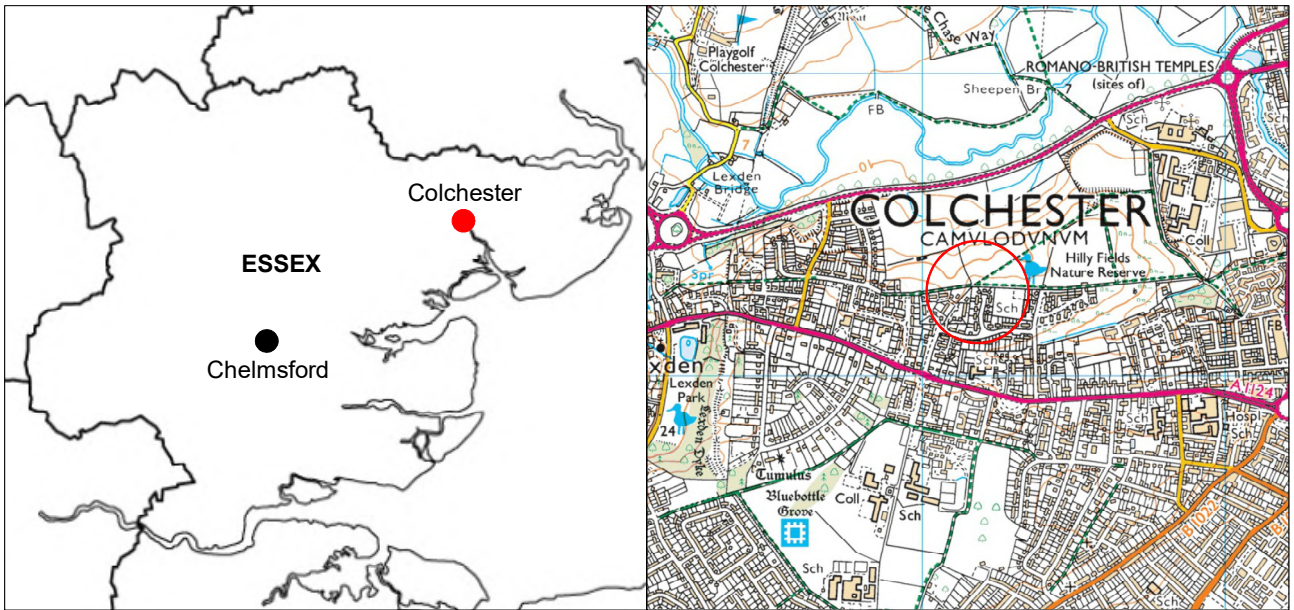
## References

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, 2nd ed. compilation, transfer and curation.</i>
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2,</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2023	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i>
CAT Report 66	2000	<i>Watching Brief Report: 13 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex – March 2000</i> by H Brooks
CAT Report 140	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex</i> by K Orr
CAT Report 169	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 4 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: January 2002</i> by K Orr
CAT Report 174	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: July 2001 and February 2002</i> by K Orr
CAT Report 679	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 23 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: December 2012</i> by A Wightman
CAT Report 1270	2005	<i>69 Endsleigh Court, Colchester: report on a negative watching brief: March 2004-March 2005</i> by L Pooley
CAT Report 1342	2018	<i>Archaeological excavation at Kingswode Hoe School, 18 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QJ: October-November 2018</i> by E Hicks



CCCAA	2024	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS</i> by R Hoggett
CifA	2020	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Published 2014, revised October 2020
CifA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Published 2014, revised October 2022
CifA	2023a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . Published December 2023
CifA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i> .
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Hawkes, CFC and Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, number 14</i>
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> , by S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> .
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley & 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 <b>24</b> ).
MHCLG	2023	<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 <b>57</b>



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Fig 1 Site location.



# OASIS Summary for colchest3-523141

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-523141
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS: July 2024
Sitename	47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS
Sitecode	ECC4836
Project Identifier(s)	2024/01i
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	231634
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	01-Jul-2024 - 10-Jul-2024
Location	47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS NGR : TL 98192 25278 LL : 51.89080786660837, 0.878763852303385 12 Fig : 598192,225278
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording carried out on all groundworks as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 47 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Despite being in the scheduled ancient monument of Sheepen Farm, no archaeological remains were uncovered during the works.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4836
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;