

Archaeological monitoring at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR

September 2019



by **Dr Elliott Hicks, Philip Crummy and Laura Pooley**
with additional contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Alec Wade

commissioned by Martin Ellis

NGR: TL 98476 24399 (centre)

Planning reference: 182573

CAT project ref.: 19/08n

CHER ref: ECC4372

OASIS reference: colchest3-365278



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CAT Report 1469
October 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a single-storey side and rear extension. This development site lies within the projected route of the Roman road linking Gosbecks and Colchester. Groundworks revealed the remains of two ditches and a fragmentary metalled surface which appear to represent the remains of the Roman road.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 2nd and 4th September 2019. The work was commissioned by Martin Ellis and took place during groundworks for a single-storey side and rear extension. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

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

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). Heath Farm Dyke (MCC2095), Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742) and Lexden Dyke (MCC2099) are all located approximately 900m to the west southwest (CAR 11, Fig 6.1).

The site is also situated to the southwest of the Roman walled town and within an area of known Roman cemeteries that cluster around the former Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks (MCC2529) is projected to run through the development site (CAR 11, Fig 6.1). It is likely that Roman burials or buildings will be aligned to the orientation of this road.

To the northeast, several Roman burials, as well as the famous 'Colchester Sphinx', were discovered in 1819-20 during the construction of the Essex County Hospital (CAR 9, 258). A number of burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958,

203-5), with eighteen Roman inhumation burials excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). Over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road, also to the northeast of the site (CAR 9, 4-202). To the east and northeast, cemetery sites were uncovered during excavations at Abbey Field (MCC7954) and on land both sides of Circular Road North (Areas J1, C2, H and others; CAT Report 412). Significantly, a cremation burial was found on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (MCC1505) with graves also being found at the south end of Cambridge Walk (MCC7655).

A substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) was also partly excavated in 1947 (MCC8407), 200m west northwest of the site in the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The following groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist:

- 1) foundation trenching for the new extension, c 17m long, 0.5m wide and 1-1.2m deep;
- 2) a soakaway measuring 1.7m by 1.7m and 1.25m in depth with an accompanying drainage trench measuring 5.7m long, 0.4m wide and c 0.7m deep.

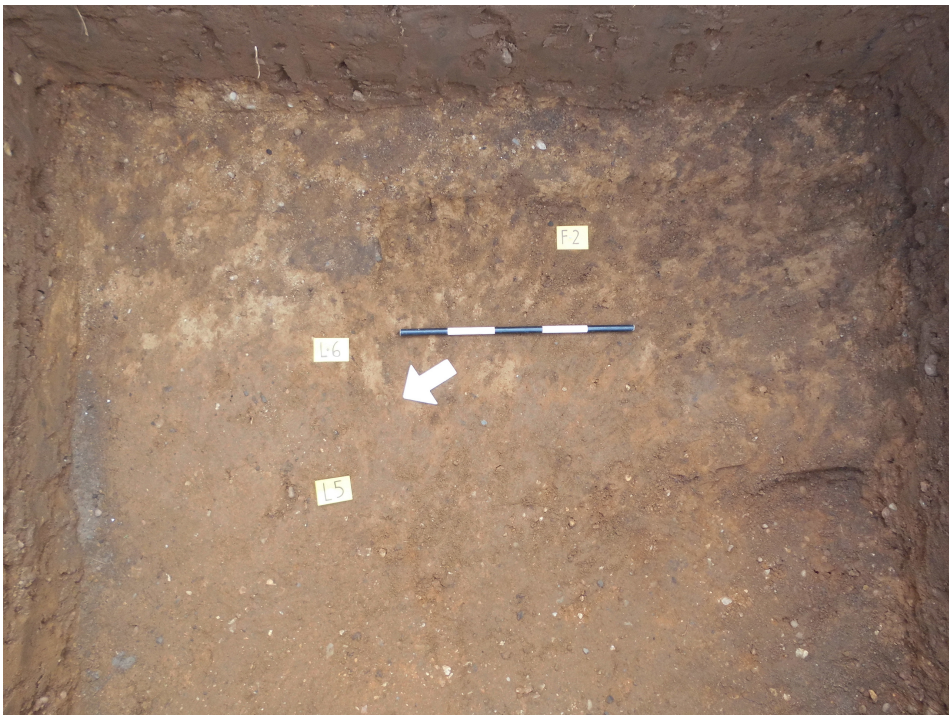
Six layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.28-0.37m thick) sealed a post-Roman accumulation layer (L2, c 0.06-0.26m thick). In places along the centre of the foundation trenching, L2 overlay a thin and very patchy layer of compacted stones probably representing the remains of a truncated metalled surface (L3, c 0.01-0.1m thick, loose, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with up to 25% stones). Beneath L2 and L3 (where it had survived) was another accumulation layer (L4, c 0.34-0.68m thick) which sealed natural sand (L5, encountered at a depth of 0.85-1.22m below current ground level (bcgl)). In the soakaway, a layer of possibly redeposited natural was encountered between L4 and L5 (L6, at a depth of 1.05-1.16m bcgl).

Undated ditch F1 was observed in the foundation trench. It appeared to be contemporary with metalled surface L3, and cut through both L4 and L5. Aligned north-northeast to south-southwest it was a steep-sided U-shaped feature 1m wide by 0.97m deep.

Undated ditch F2 was uncovered in the soakaway. It was very poorly defined and appeared as only a faint outline in places interspersed with patches of dark grey silt. Cut into L6, it was also tentatively recorded as being sealed by L4. The feature was also aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, making it parallel to F1, and was 0.2m wide and 1.1m deep. A single undated iron nail was the only find recovered from F2.



Photograph 1 Layers L1-L4 and ditch F1, looking south southwest



Photograph 2 Layers L5-L6 and ditch F2, looking southeast

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Monitoring produced five fragments of Roman CBM (imbrex, tegulae and brick) from layer L4 (finds no. 3) and one unstratified sherd of Roman coarse grey ware pottery (finds no. 1).

Context	Find no.	Find Type	Fabric Group	Discard	No.	Weight/g	Form	Date
L4	3	CBM	-	X	1	42	Imbrex	Roman
L4	3	CBM	-	X	2	999	Brick	Roman
L4	3	CBM	-	X	2	563	Tegula	Roman
U/S	1	Pottery	GX	X	1	9	-	Roman

Table 1 Ceramic finds by context

6.2 Other finds

by Laura Pooley

A single iron nail came from F2 (finds no. 2). The shape of the nail is mostly obscured by corrosion but it appears to be complete with a round head (c 20mm diameter), 56.3mm long, 32.6g. Undated.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 36 Cambridge Road was primarily undertaken to investigate the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road which is projected to run through the development site. The course of this road is well known, originating from the major Roman road junction beneath the Colchester Royal Grammar School and running to the east side of the religious complex at Gosbecks. Aerial photographs show four ditches in two pairs, creating a main central carriageway with ancillary tracks to each side. Previous investigations have been carried out on the road at Rayners Farm in 1936 by Rex Hull (Hull 1958, fig 2.1; *CAR 11*, p138, no. 73) and at Gosbecks by the Colchester Archaeological Trust in 1989 (*CAR 11*, p121, no. 39). However, neither of these small excavations proved to be satisfactory in defining the road. Hull's section appears to show all four ditches, but the overall road width defined by these is too narrow in comparison with the 1995 excavation (see below), and probably only three of them are part of the Roman road. The 1989 section was also confused by the presence of what was later revealed to be a post-medieval ditch.

An excavation in advance of the construction of Cunobelin Way at Gosbecks in 1995 gave the first clear view of the road layout. It confirmed the aerial photographic evidence that the road consisted of four ditches set out as two pairs, defining narrower areas or footways, each just over 2m wide, on either side of a central carriageway which was about 7m across (CAT Report 127). Although no road surfaces survived, there were distinct concentrations of stones across the road area at the base of the ploughsoil, especially in the top of the ditches and on the footways. The ditches themselves were slightly irregular, but were generally about 1m wide and between 0.6m and 0.7m deep, with steep sides and broad, slightly uneven bottoms (CAT Report 127).

In 2017, investigations at the former Alderman Blaxill School revealed two parallel features which possibly represented one set of the (heavily truncated) parallel ditches flanking the carriageway (CAT Report 1167), but archaeological monitoring at 50 Cambridge Road in 2018 did not uncover any evidence of the road (CAT Report 1228).

When compared to the results of the 1995 excavation (1.98km to the southwest to the current development) it is possible to reconcile the results of the current monitoring (see Fig 4). Ditch F1 is of a similar size and shape to those excavated in 1995 and is probably one of the roadside ditches. All of the patches of possible metalling (L3) were recorded within the foundation trenches to the east of F1, suggesting that this was part of the central carriageway. Linear F2 is more problematic. If we align the results of the 1995 excavation against F1 and L3, then F1 is the inner of the western flanking pair of ditches, meaning that F2 is on the correct alignment to be the outer ditch of the eastern flanking pair. The discrepancy in size and depth of F2 when compared to F1 must be addressed though. It is possible that F2 has been so severely truncated that all that remains of the ditch is the very base of the feature, meaning that L4, as it has been recorded in the soakaway, may actually be the fill of a later feature. Alternatively, as the edges of F2 were quite faint it is possible that the feature was actually cut from higher within L4 and the edges were too indistinct to determine. It is worth pointing out that the 1989 excavations of the road recorded that the 'ditches and road metalling were hard to detect' (CAR 11, 121, no. 39). As the drainage trench to the west of F2 was only excavated to a depth of 0.7m, it is likely that this was too shallow to encounter the remains of the associated inner ditch.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Martin Ellis 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 S Carter. The project was monitored for CBCPS by 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> |
| | 2nd ed. | |
| 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 & C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</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 412 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex</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 1228 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR: January-February 2018</i> |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester</i> , by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crummy, P | 1997 | <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) |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Hull, MR | 1958 | <i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20 |
| Medycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for</i> |

MHCLG 2019 *the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	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	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
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1469)

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1469)

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under the reference ECC4372.

Distribution list

Martin Ellis

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

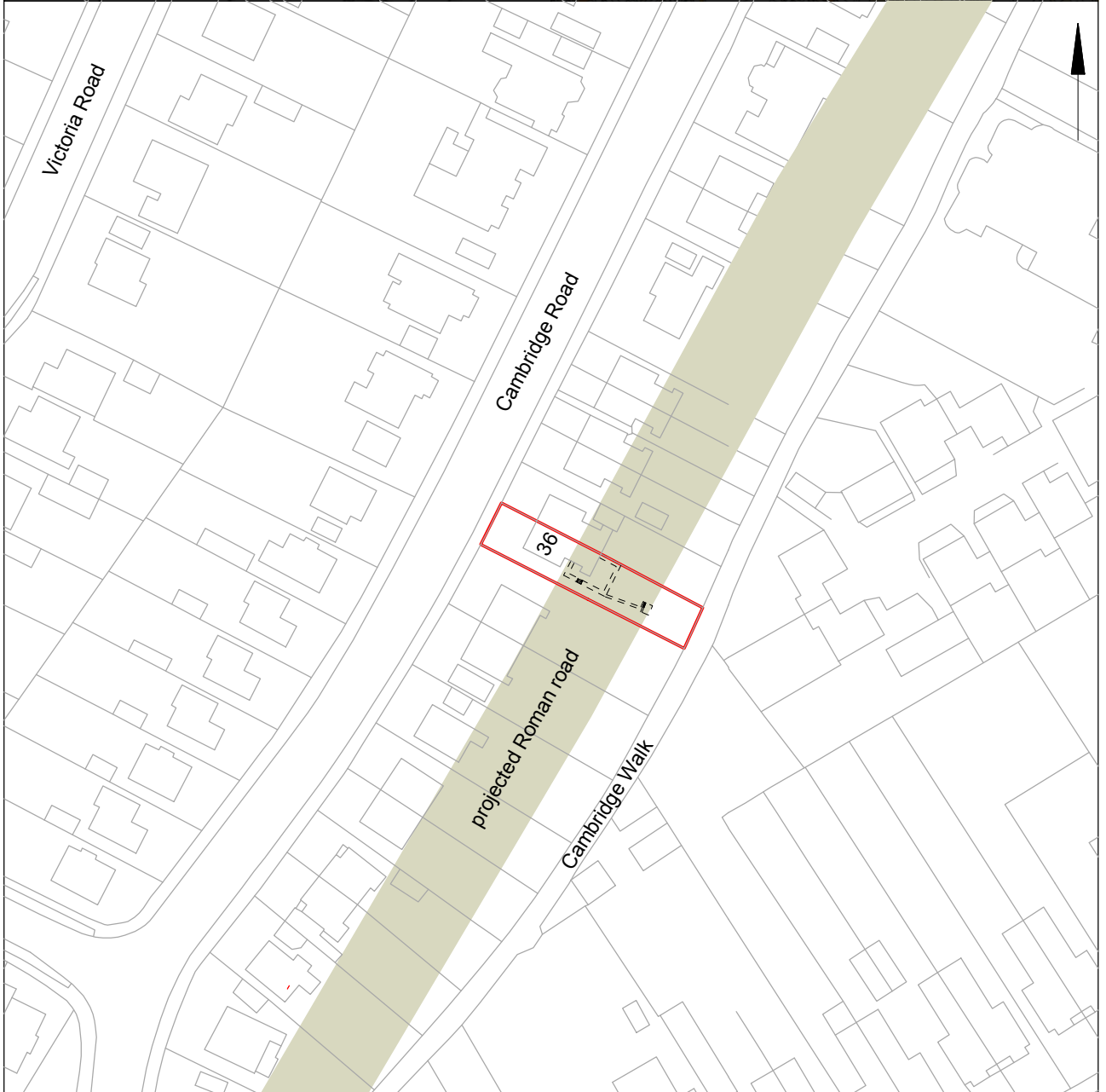
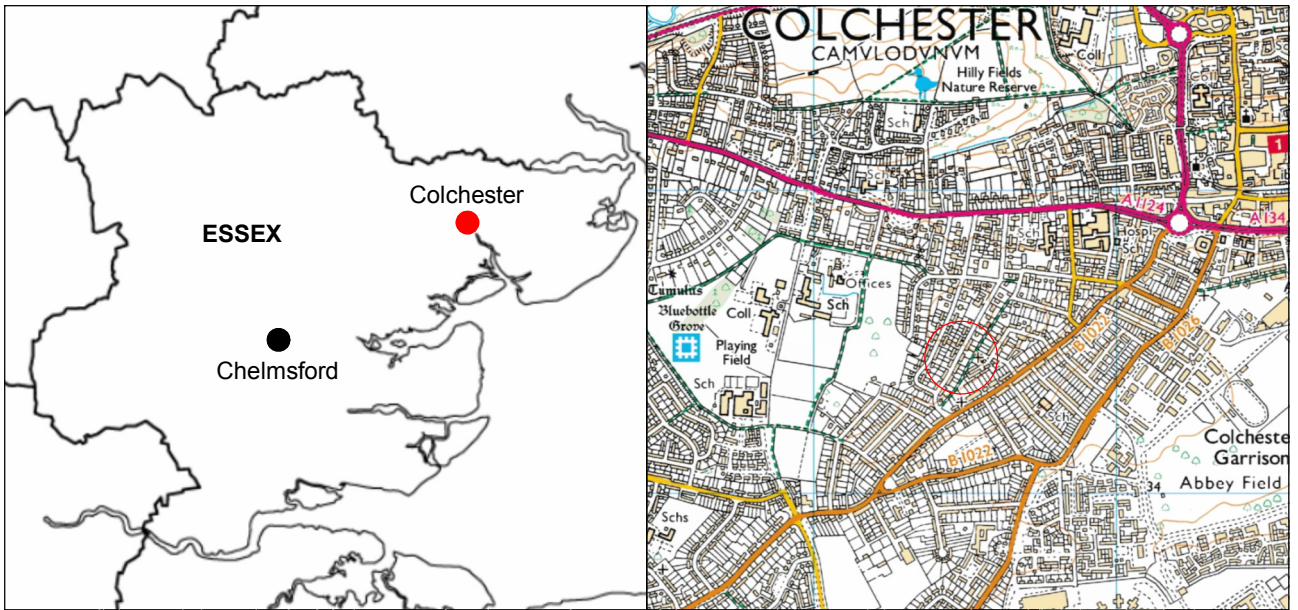
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 7.10.2019

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds number	Context Type	Soil description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Loose/soft, dry, dark grey sandy-loam with rare charcoal and CBM flecks, 1% stones	Modern
L2	-	Accumulation	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks	Post-Roman
L3	-	Metalling	Loose, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with up to 25% stones; but only survives in a few small patches	Roman
L4	3	Accumulation	Soft, moist, light/medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay.	Roman
L5	-	Natural	Firm, moist, medium orange sand with <5% stones	Post-glacial
L6	-	?Redeposited natural	Firm, moist yellow silty-sand	Undated
F1	-	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with <1% stone	Roman
F2	2	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium to dark yellow/grey sandy-silt with <1% stone	Roman
U/S	1	-	-	-



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Fig 1 Site location.



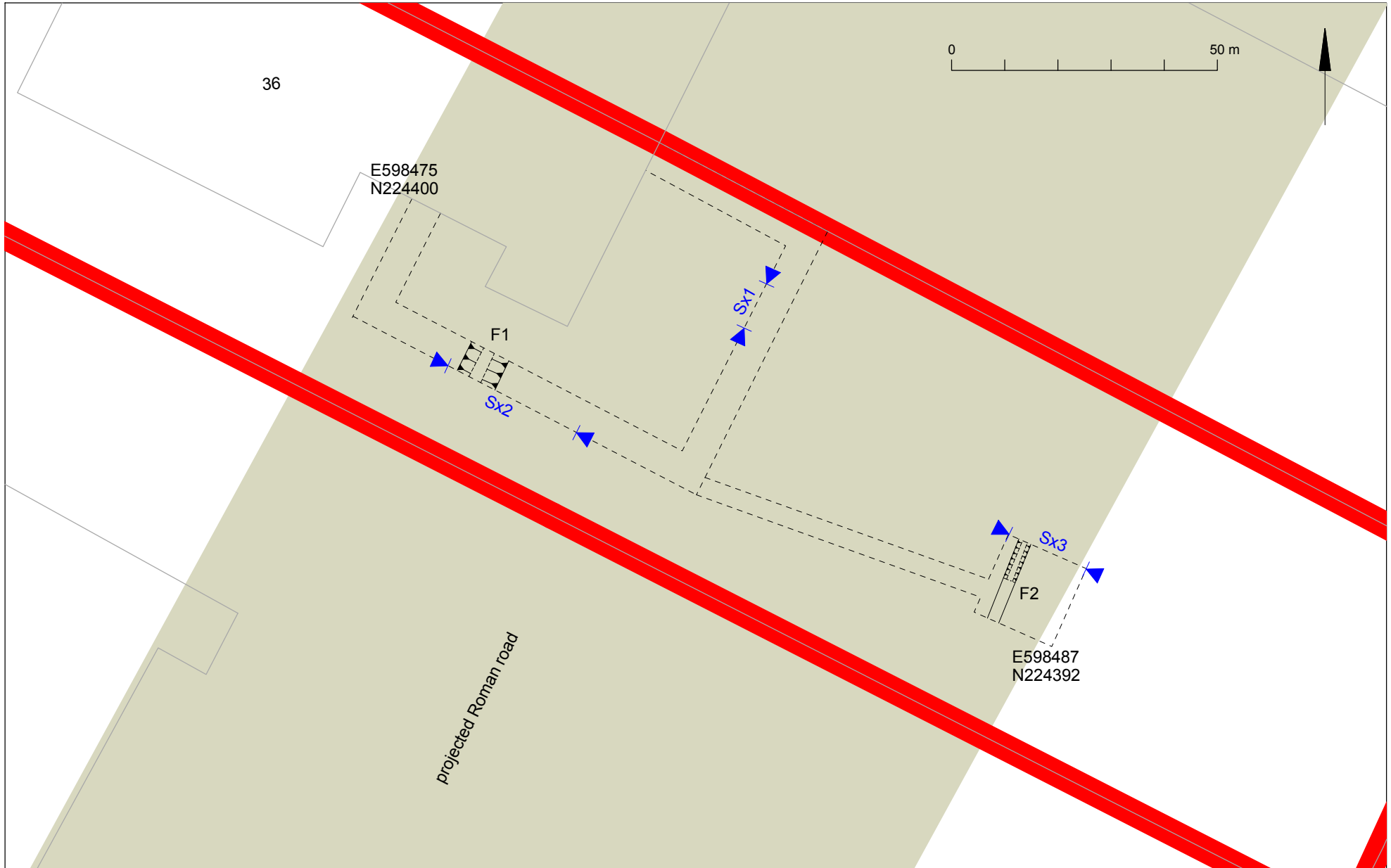


Fig 2 Results.

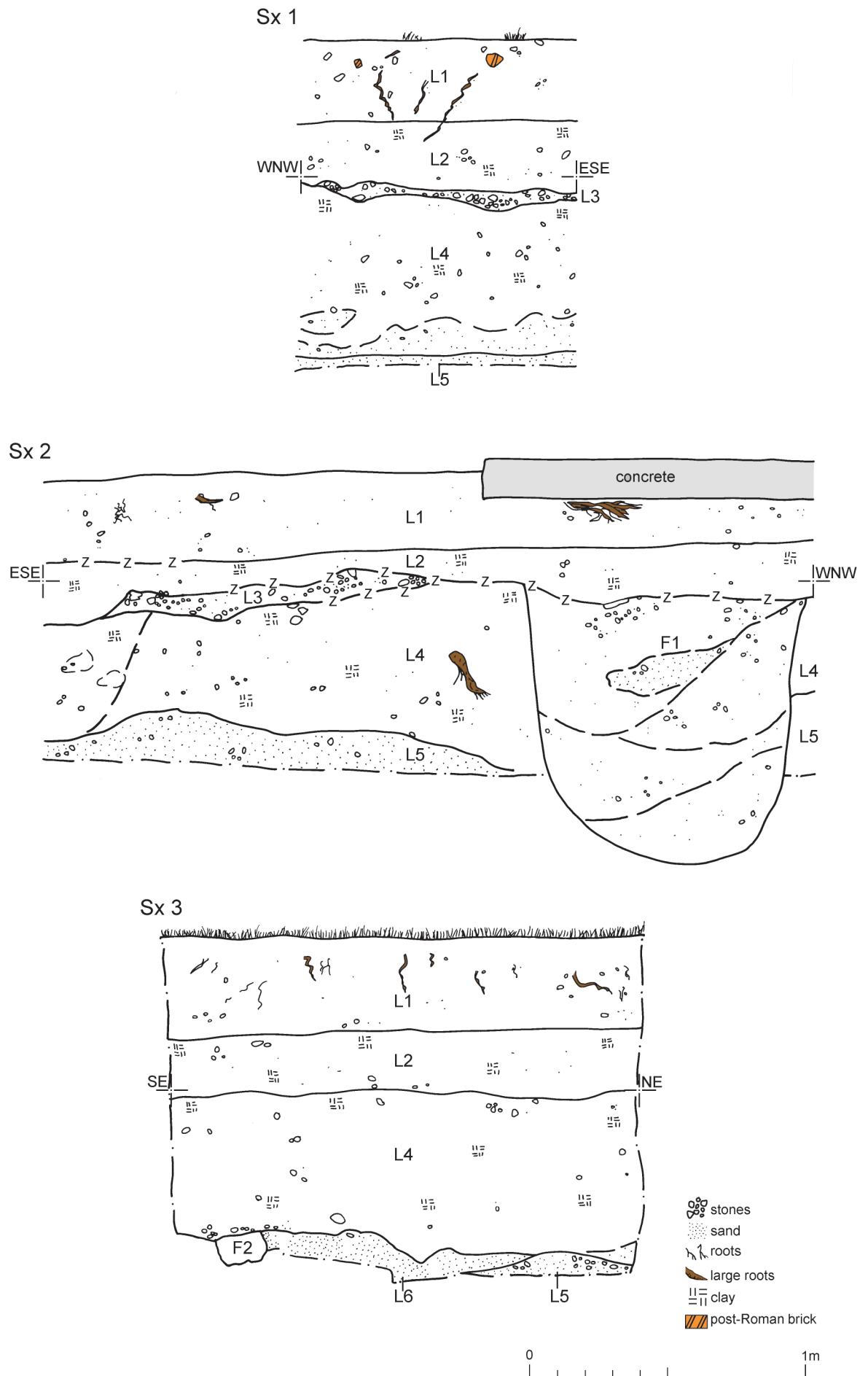


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

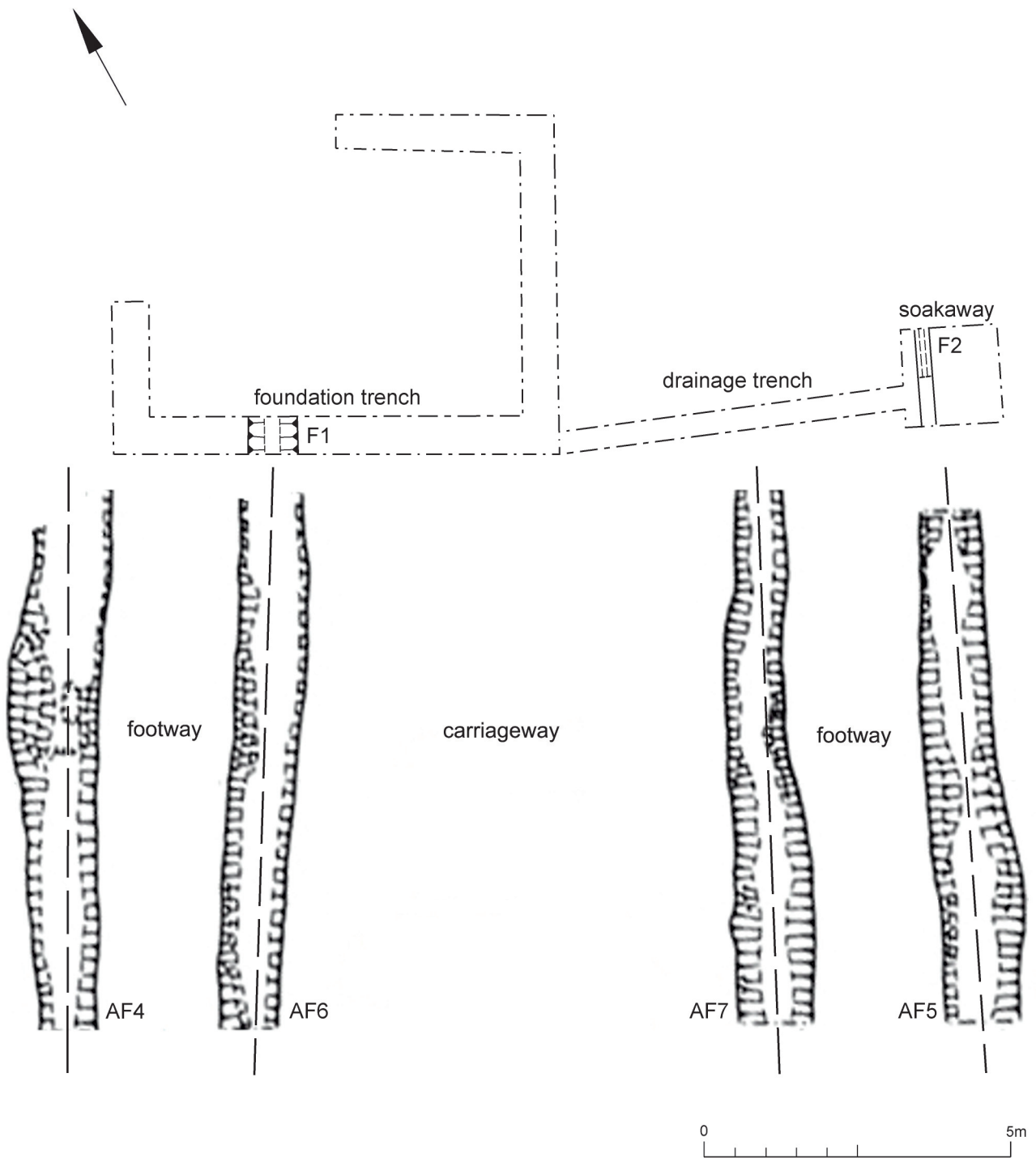


Fig 4 A comparison between the ditches found at 36 Cambridge Road (upper) and the Roman road ditches at Gosbecks Archeological Park (1995) (lower).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98476 24399 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/08n CHER ref: ECC4372 OASIS ref: colchest3-365278
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 2nd to 4th September 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.02ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC1505, MCC1742, MCC2095, MCC2099, MCC2529, MCC7655, MCC7954
Final report: CAT Report 1469	
Periods represented: Roman	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a single-storey side and rear extension. This development site lies within the projected route of the Roman road linking Gosbecks and Colchester. Groundworks revealed the remains of two ditches and a fragmentary metalled surface which appear to represent the remains of the Roman road.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: Roman road	Significance: **
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: October 2019

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological investigation at
36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex
CO3 3NR.**

NGR: TL 98476 24399 (centre)

Parish: Colchester

Planning references: 182573

Commissioned by & on behalf of: Martin Ellis

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: [tbc](#)

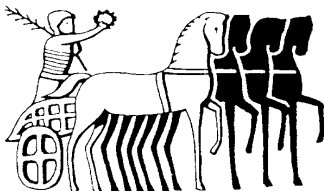
CAT project code: 2019/08n

OASIS project number: colchest3-365278

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 30/08/2019



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 1.7km south-west of the historic centre of Colchester, at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98476 24399.

Proposed work

The development comprises the removal of an existing conservatory and the building of a side and rear single storey wraparound extension to be used as a kitchen/living room area.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). Heath Farm Dyke (MCC2095), Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742) and Lexden Dyke (MCC2099) are all located approximately 900m to the WSW (CAR 11, Fig 6.1).

The site is also situated to the south-west of the Roman walled town and within an area of known Roman cemeteries that cluster around the former Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks (MCC2529) is projected to run through the development site (CAR 11, Fig 6.1). It is likely that Roman burials or buildings will be aligned to the orientation of this road.

To the northeast, several Roman burials were discovered in 1819-20 along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258). A number of burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5), with eighteen Roman inhumation burials excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). Also to the northeast over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202). To the east/northeast, cemetery sites are known from excavations at Abbey Field (MCC7954) and on land both sides of Circular Road North (Areas J1, C2, H and others; CAT Report 412). Significantly, a cremation burial was found on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (MCC1505) with graves also being found at the south end of Cambridge Walk (MCC7655).

A substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) was also partly excavated in 1947 (MCC8407), 200m WNW of the site in the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2018 (application No. 182573) for the proposed removal of an existing conservatory and the building of a side and rear single storey wraparound extension to be used as a kitchen/living room area.

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

Requirement for work

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

Specifically:

The investigation is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief and WSI are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

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

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

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

Staffing

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

Investigation methodology

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

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of investigation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

Human remains

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

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

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

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a)

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

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

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups)

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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

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

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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

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

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

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

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

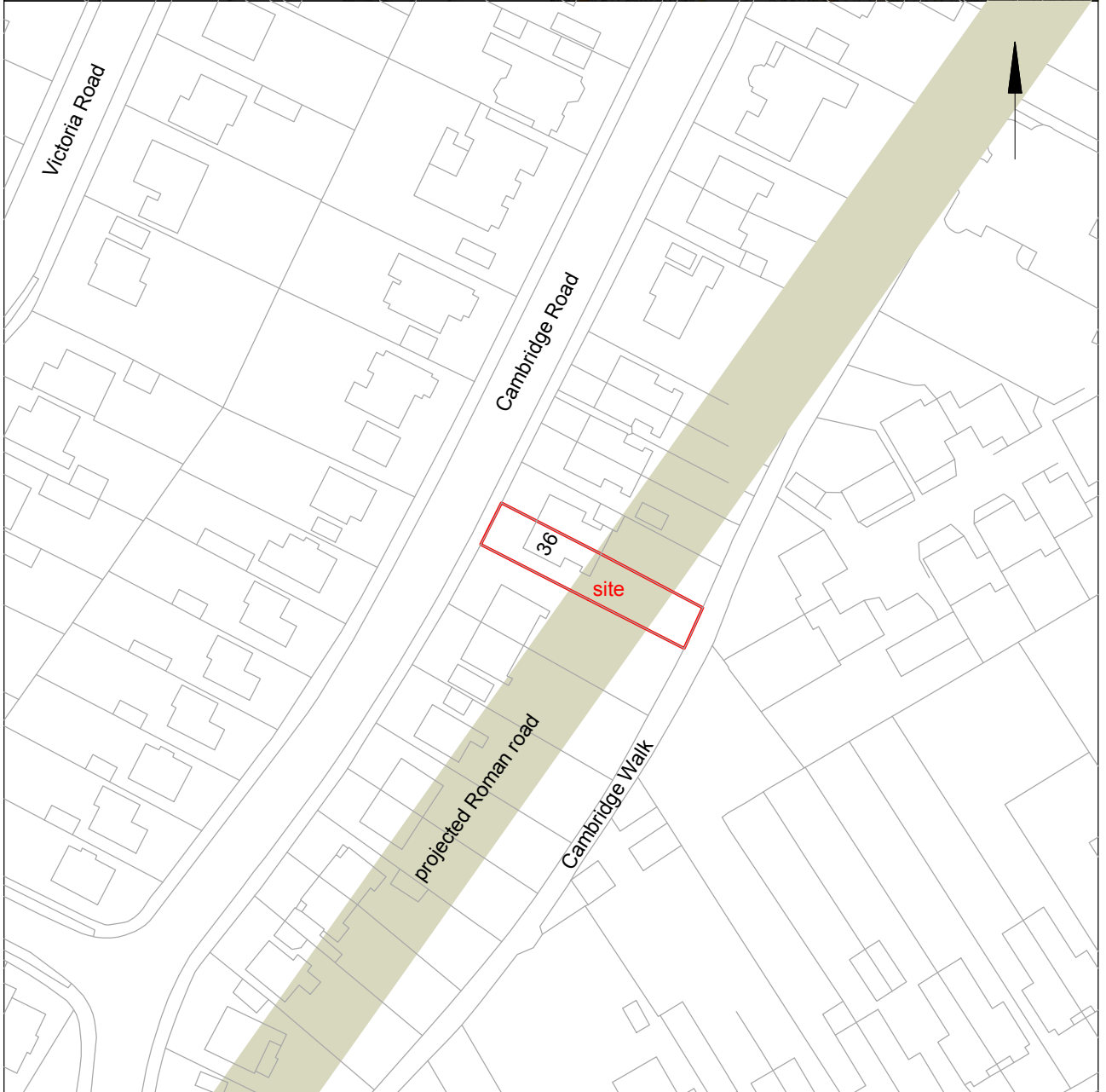
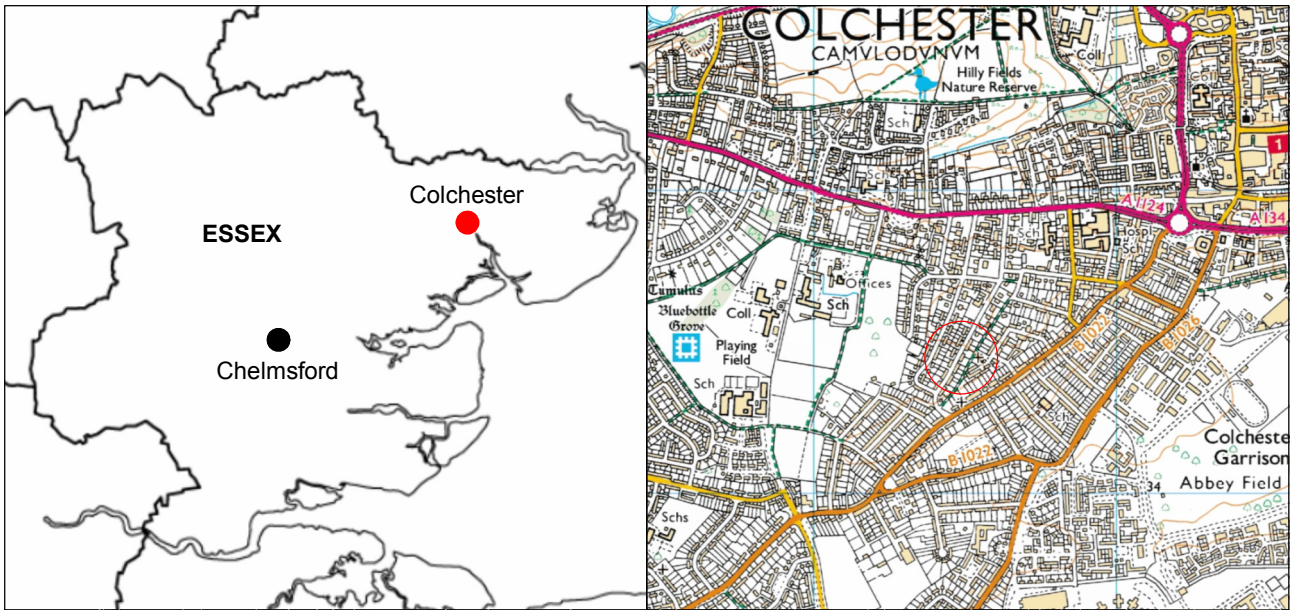
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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-365278

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a single-storey side and rear extension. This development site lies within the projected route of the Roman road linking Gosbecks and Colchester. Groundworks revealed the remains of two ditches and a fragmentary metalled surface which appear to represent the remains of the Roman road.
Project dates	Start: 02-09-2019 End: 04-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4372 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	19/08n - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	ROAD Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	METALLED SURFACE Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 36 Cambridge Road
Postcode	CO3 3NR
Study area	0.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98476 24399 51.882247058332 0.884119663149 51 52 56 N 000 53 02 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Martin Ellis

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4372
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive	Colchester Museum

recipient
Paper Archive ID ECC4372
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 36 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR: September 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Crummy, P
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L
Other bibliographic details
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 9 October 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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