

Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7LL

September 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Adam Wightman with Sarah Carter

**commissioned by Ross Bain (Vaughan & Blyth Homes)
on behalf of Partridge Group Ltd**

NGR: TM 0044 2426 (centre)
Planning ref.: 190255
CAT project ref.: 19/09f
ECC code: ECC4379
OASIS ref.: colchest3-366622



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1477
October 2019

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	3
8	Acknowledgements	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of archive	5
12	Archive deposition	5

Appendix 1	Ceramic and pottery list	7
------------	--------------------------	---

Figures	after p7
---------	----------

CAT wsi
OASIS summary sheet

List of maps and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	Trench shot – looking south	3
--------------	-----------------------------	---

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Results
Fig 3	Feature and representative sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two semi-detached houses with associated parking. A single post-medieval gully was recorded.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 19th September 2019. The work was commissioned by Ross Bain of Vauhgan & Blyth Homes on behalf of Partridge Group Ltd in advance of the construction of two semi-detached houses with associated parking and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (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 field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The proposed development site lies approximately 120m to the ESE of the former Meeanee and Hyderabad barracks of the Colchester Garrison. As part of the Colchester Garrison redevelopment, a series of evaluations and excavations took place within these barracks (known during the redevelopment as 'GAL Area A1'). The site revealed significant archaeological discoveries which are summarised below. For full details see CAT Reports 206 and 628.

Prehistoric

Evaluations and excavations in Area A1 revealed some pits dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. These features have mostly been identified as tree-removal pits, evidence of woodland clearance (swidden or 'slash and burn') for early farming. One tree stump clearance pit was found to contain sixty-one sherds of Early Neolithic Mildenhall style pottery alongside nine Neolithic flints (MCC10082).

GAL Area A1 falls within the area of the pre-Roman *oppidum* of Camulodunum. The only above ground traces of this *oppidum* are the linear banks and ditches of the defensive dyke system that surrounded it. Excavation within Site J of GAL Area A1 included the discovery of a previously unknown extension of the late Iron Age/early Roman Berechurch Dyke (MCC2116). There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference

works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Colchester Archaeological Report 11 (CAR 11): Camulodunum 2*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

Approximately 200m to the east of the site the CHER shows a record of a cropmark recorded through aerial photography. The feature observed is interpreted as a ring-ditch (MCC8990).

Roman

The line of Mersea Road to the west of GAL Area A1 almost certainly follows the course of a Roman road leading to the southeast gate of the Roman town (via St Botolph's Street). Roman cemeteries are often found adjacent to Roman roads and Roman burials were found during the excavation of GAL Area A1 Sites A, G, H and K.

Almost all of the excavation sites revealed Roman features. Largely, these comprised of features that probably represent the trackways, paddocks and field boundaries of a rural settlement of that period. There was a substantial ditch and stock enclosure in Site D (MCC10081), with ditches in Sites G, I and K. A large quarry pit in Site B (MCC10075) would have been created for the extraction of sands and gravels often used for the construction of Roman roads.

Anglo-Saxon

An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was suggested by fragmentary remains and grave goods found in 1926 east of Mersea Road and north of the northwestern corner of the barracks (MCC2642). Excavation of GAL Area A1 Site A, revealed a cemetery of fourteen cremations and seventy inhumations. The cemetery was first used in the mid Roman period and either continued in use, or was reused, in the late 6th or early 7th century. Eight inhumations were within ring-ditches, and five contained grave-goods including Anglo-Saxon shield bosses, spear-heads, knives and beads.

Medieval

Despite being located close to the remains of the medieval St John's Abbey (to the northwest of the development site), no significant medieval archaeology was found on GAL Area A1, and the likelihood is that the area was within open farmland at this time. There was also little evidence relating to the early post-medieval period.

Post-medieval/Modern

A series of windmills were located along Military Road during the post-medieval period (MCC2277, MCC2278, MCC8993, MCC9002).

The earliest barracks covering Area A1 were constructed in 1855 as a temporary camp. The Meeanee and Hyderabad Barracks were built between 1896 to 1904, and modernised between 1958 and 1961.

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench, 15m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was excavated through topsoil (L1, 0.2-0.26m thick, firm, dry light/medium grey/brown silt with 9% stones) and an accumulation layer (L2, 0.25-0.29m thick, firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 5% stones) onto natural (L3, soft/firm, dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt, encountered at a

depth of 0.48-0.51m below current ground level). Several sondages were excavated in the trench to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

Post-medieval gully F1 extended through the northern half of the trench, where it terminated. It was aligned NNE-SSW and was 0.43m wide and 0.12m deep.



Photograph 1 Trench shot – looking south

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and CBM

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced one sherd (23g) of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile from F1 (1) and from L2 (2) one sherd (18g) of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40), which dates from the 16th until the 19/20th century.

6.2 Clay tobacco pipe

by Laura Pooley

Two fragments of clay pipe stem came from F1 (1) and L2 (2), weighing 1.4g and 3.2g respectively. The stem from L2 (2) includes a rounded mouthpiece formed in a mould as the seams can be seen extending up to the bore. This type of mouthpiece only occurs on late 19th century or later pipes (Higgins 2017, Section 6.5).

7 Conclusion

A single post-medieval gully was revealed during the course of this evaluation. It yielded a sherd of peg-tile and a fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe. A sherd of post-medieval or modern pottery and a further fragment of clay tobacco pipe dating to the late 19th century or early 20th century were recovered from accumulation layer L2. The area witnessed extensive activity during the late 19th century, during which the houses which presently stand there were constructed, while the gully is probably related to an earlier phase of activity at the site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ross Bain of Vaughan & Blyth Homes and Partridge Group Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by A Wightman with S Carter. Figures are by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council 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 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 206	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Areas A, B, D, GJ, H, J, N, V and YP at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex, June-July 2002</i> , by Howard Brooks
CAT Report 305	2016	<i>Late Iron Age dyke, Roman and Anglo Saxon burials, a Roman coin hoard, and a Civil War fort: Stage 1b evaluation and Stage 2 archaeological excavation at Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area A1 (former Meeanee & Hyderabad Barracks) Colchester, Essex. October 2010- September 2011</i> , by H Brooks
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, CO2 7LL</i> , by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Higgins, D	2017	<i>Guidelines for the recovery and processing of clay tobacco pipes from archaeological projects</i> . Historic England, Version 1.2
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hawkes, CFC, and Hull, MR	1958	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
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

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
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
EHER	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
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC

NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1477)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1477)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

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

Distribution list:

Ross Bain of Vaughan & Blyth Homes

Partridge Group Ltd

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

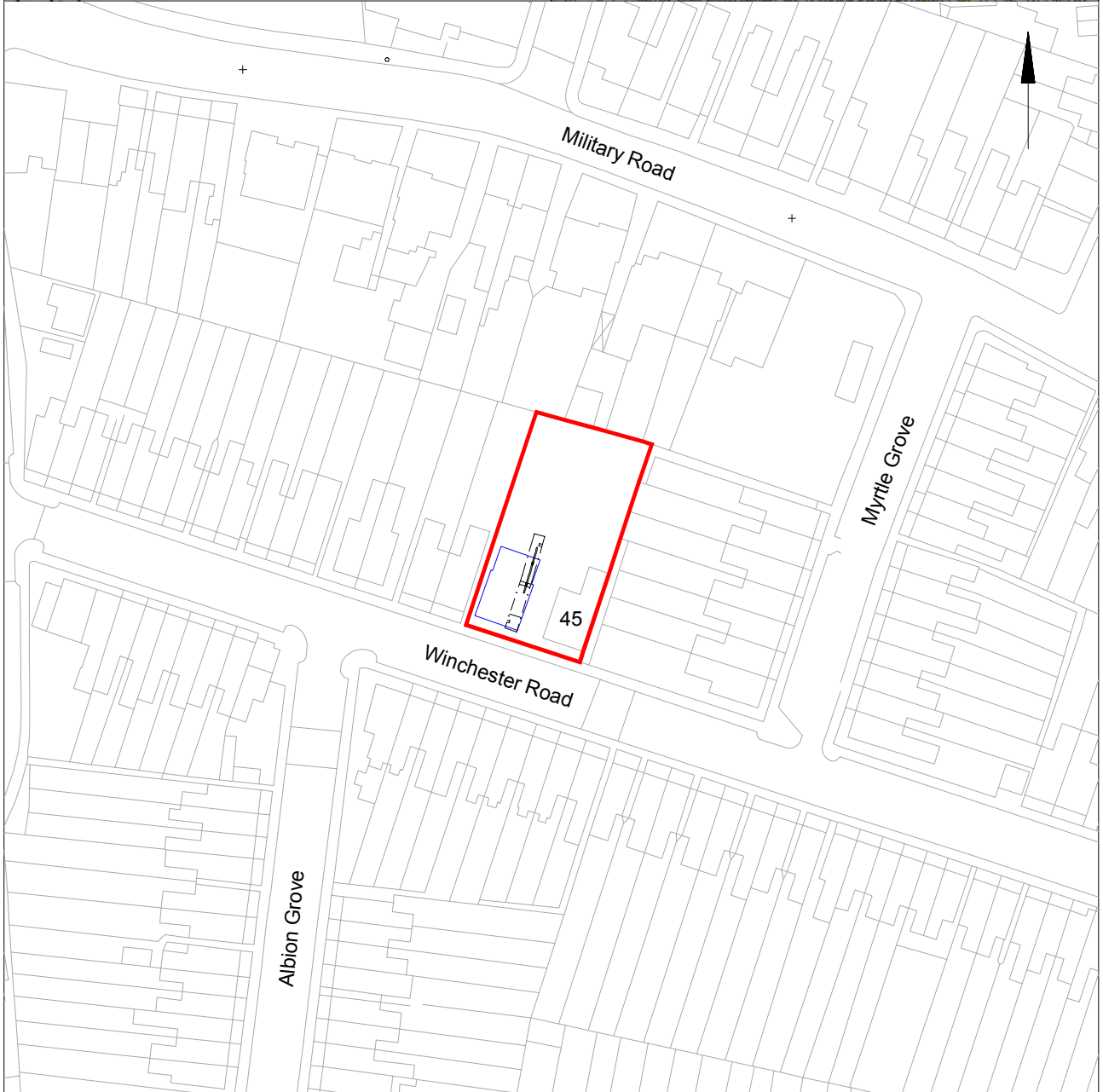
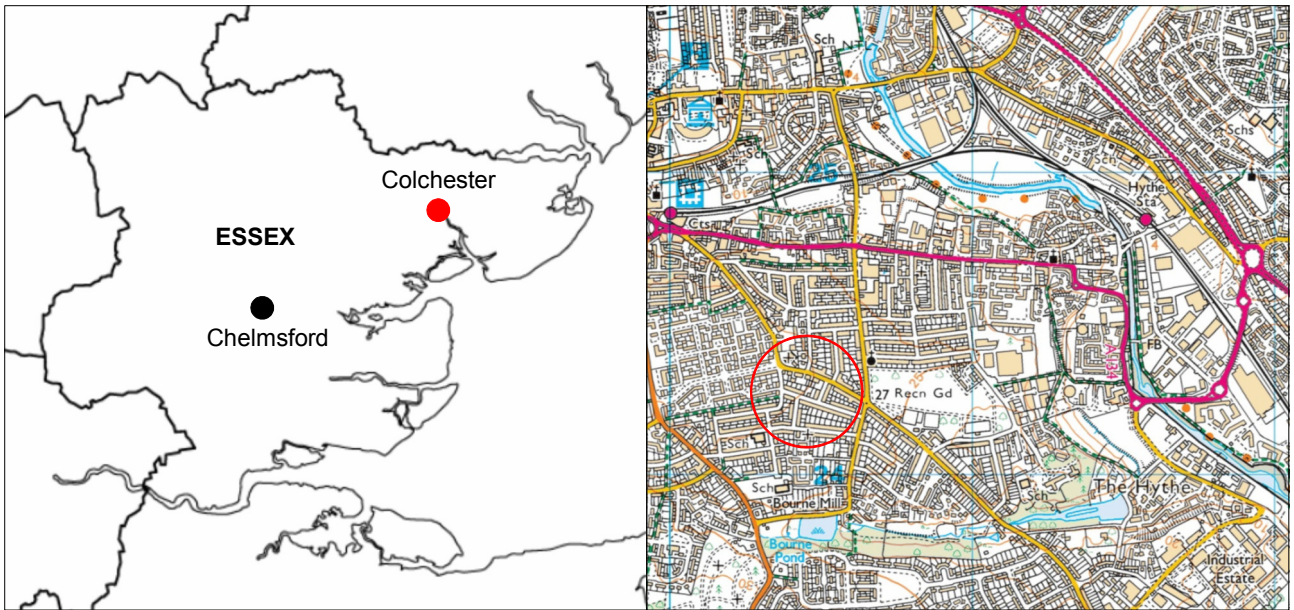
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 03.10.2019

Appendix 1 Ceramic and pottery list

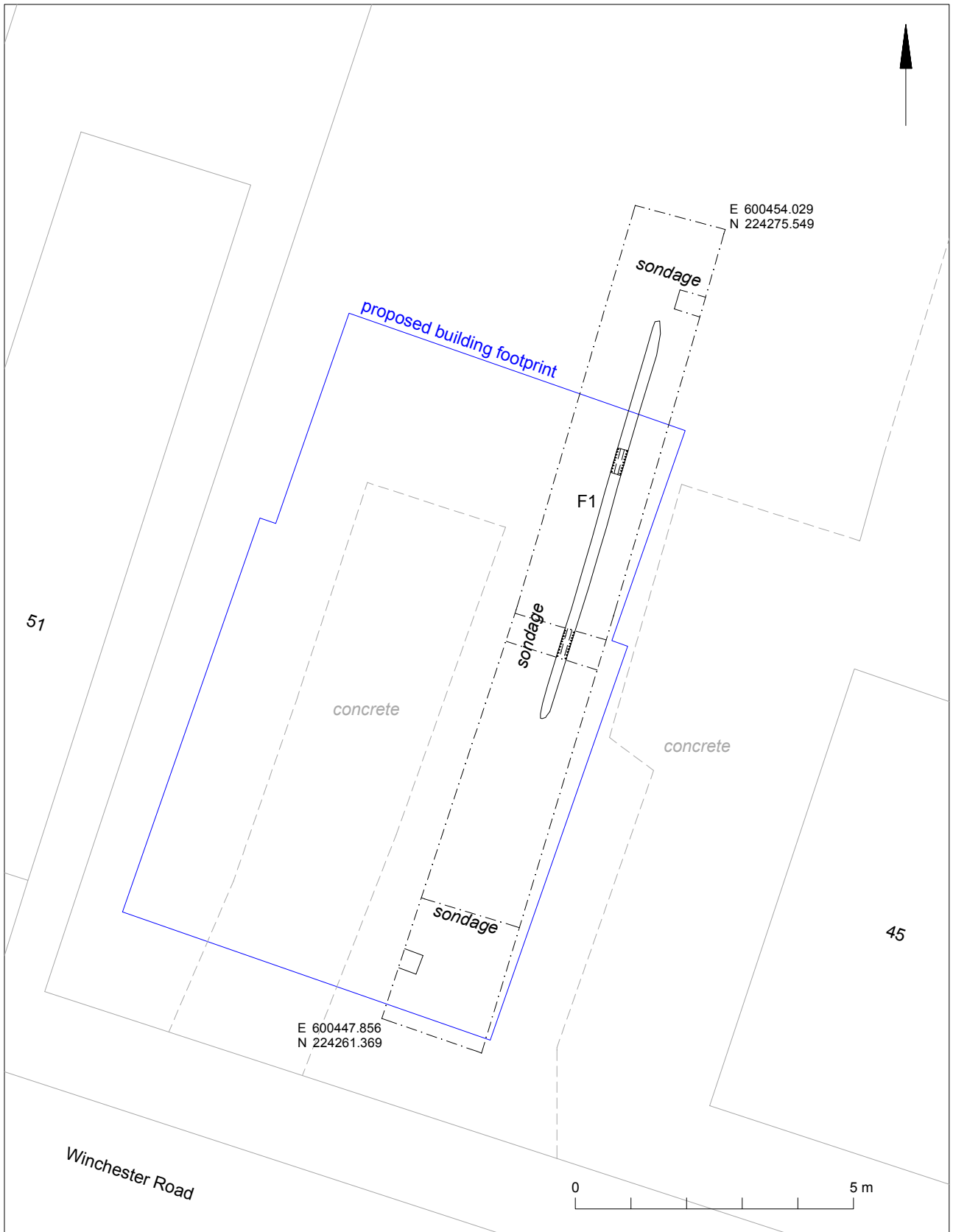
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Find Type	Fabric Group	Discard	No.	Weight/gr	Rim	Handle	Base	Form	Comments	Date
F1		1	CBM	-	X	1	23				PT		Medieval / post-medieval
L2		2	Pottery	F40	X	1	18						1500-19/20th century



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



Copyright Colchester Archaeological Trust. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 2 Results.

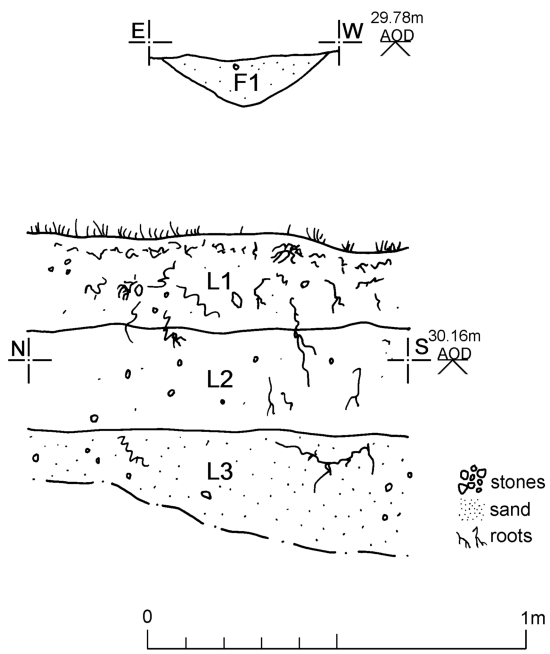


Fig 3 Feature and representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7LL	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0044 2426 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/09f CHER ref: ECC4379 OASIS ref: colchest3-366622
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 19th September 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.06ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC2116, MCC2277, MCC2278, MCC2642, MCC8990, MCC8993, MCC9002, MCC10075, MCC10081, MCC10082
Final report: CAT Report 1477	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two semi-detached houses with associated parking. A single post-medieval gully was recorded.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: October 2019

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological trial-trenched evaluation
on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO2 7LL.**

NGR: TM 0044 2426 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning reference: 190255

Commissioned by: Ross Bain (Vaughan & Blyth Homes)

On behalf of: Partridge Group Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER project code: ECC4379

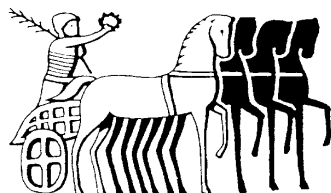
CAT project code: 2019/09f

Oasis project ID: colchest3-366622

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 11/09/2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.28km southeast of the main historic core within Colchester town centre, on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7LL (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 0044 2426. The site is currently in use as a garden and is located within the New Town conservation area.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses with associated parking and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The proposed development site lies approximately 120m to the ESE of the former Meeanee & Hyderabad barracks of the Colchester Garrison. As part of the Colchester Garrison redevelopment, a series of evaluations and excavations took place within these barracks (known during the redevelopment as 'GAL Area A1'). The site revealed significant archaeological discoveries which are summarised below. For full details see CAT Reports 206 and 628.

Prehistoric

Evaluations and excavations in Area A1 revealed some pits dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. These features have mostly been identified as tree-removal pits, evidence of woodland clearance (swidden or 'slash and burn') for early farming. One tree stump clearance pit was found to contain sixty-one sherds of Early Neolithic Mildenhall style pottery alongside nine Neolithic flints (MCC10082).

GAL Area A1 falls within the area of the pre-Roman *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*. The only above ground traces of this *oppidum* are the linear banks and ditches of the defensive dyke system that surrounded it. Excavation within site J of GAL Area A1 included the discovery of a previously unknown extension of the late Iron Age/early Roman Berechurch Dyke (MCC2116). There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Colchester Archaeological Report 11 (CAR 11): Camulodunum 2*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

Approximately 200m to the east of the site the CHER shows a record of a cropmark recorded through aerial photography. The feature observed is interpreted as a ring-ditch (MCC8990)

Roman

The line of Mersea Road to the west of GAL Area A1 almost certainly follows the course of a Roman road leading to the southeast gate of the Roman town (via St Botolph's Street). Roman cemeteries are often found adjacent to Roman roads and Roman burials were found during the excavation of GAL Area A1 sites A, G, H and K.

Almost all of the excavation sites revealed Roman features. Largely these comprised of features that probably represent the trackways, paddocks and field boundaries of a rural settlement of that period. There was a substantial ditch and stock enclosure in Site D (MCC10081), with ditches in sites G, I and K. A large quarry pit in site B (MCC10075) would have been created for the extraction of sands and gravels often used for the construction of Roman roads.

Anglo-Saxon

An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was suggested by fragmentary remains and grave goods found in 1926 east of Mersea Road and north of the northwestern corner of the barracks (MCC2642). Excavation of GAL Area A1 site A, revealed a cemetery of fourteen cremations

and seventy inhumations. The cemetery was first used in the mid Roman period and either continued in use, or was reused, in the late 6th or early 7th century. Eight inhumations were within ring-ditches, and five contained grave-goods including Anglo-Saxon shield bosses, spear-heads, knives and beads.

Medieval

Despite being located close to the remains of the medieval St John's Abbey (to the northwest of the development site), no significant medieval archaeology was found on GAL Area A1, and the likelihood is that the area was within open farmland at this time. There was also little evidence relating to the early post-medieval period.

Post-medieval/Modern

The CHER shows that along Military Road there were a series of post-medieval windmills (MCC2277, MCC2278, MCC8993, MCC9002).

The earliest barracks covering Area A1 were constructed in 1855 as a temporary camp. The Meeanee and Hyderabad Barracks were built between 1896 to 1904, and modernised between 1958 and 1961.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2019 (application No. 190255) for the *construction of a pair of semi-detached houses - 1 x2 bedroom and 1 x3 bedroom, and associated car parking.*

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

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically,

One linear trench, measuring 15m long and 1.8m wide will be evaluated to cover the area of the proposed development. Areas may need to be locally widened if there are deep trenches and/or sections across deep features to ensure they are evaluated.

The purpose of the trenches is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if further archaeological investigation is required. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks will be made by the CBCAA on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. The WSI should provide for a contingency in the event of the need for absolute dating (radiocarbon and/or archaeomagnetic dating).
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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 2018)
- 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 CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor and one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

Evaluation methodology

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

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*.

Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

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 evaluation.

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 Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (including prehistoric and Roman pottery): Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

carbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

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

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Small Finds: Nina Crummy

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

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

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

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication

report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

Brown, D	2011 (2 nd Ed.)	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II, by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 206	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Areas A, B, D, GJ, H, J, N, V and YP at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex, June-July 2002. By Howard Brooks.</i>
CAT Report 305	2016	<i>Late Iron Age dyke, Roman and Anglo Saxon burials, a Roman coin hoard, and a Civil War fort: Stage 1b evaluation and Stage 2 archaeological excavation at Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area A1 (former Meeanee & Hyderabad Barracks) Colchester, Essex. October 2010- September 2011. By H Brooks</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, CO2 7LL. By J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice. By S Cole & 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>
Hawkes, CFC, and Hull, MR	1958	<i>Camulodunum, Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 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	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing,</i>

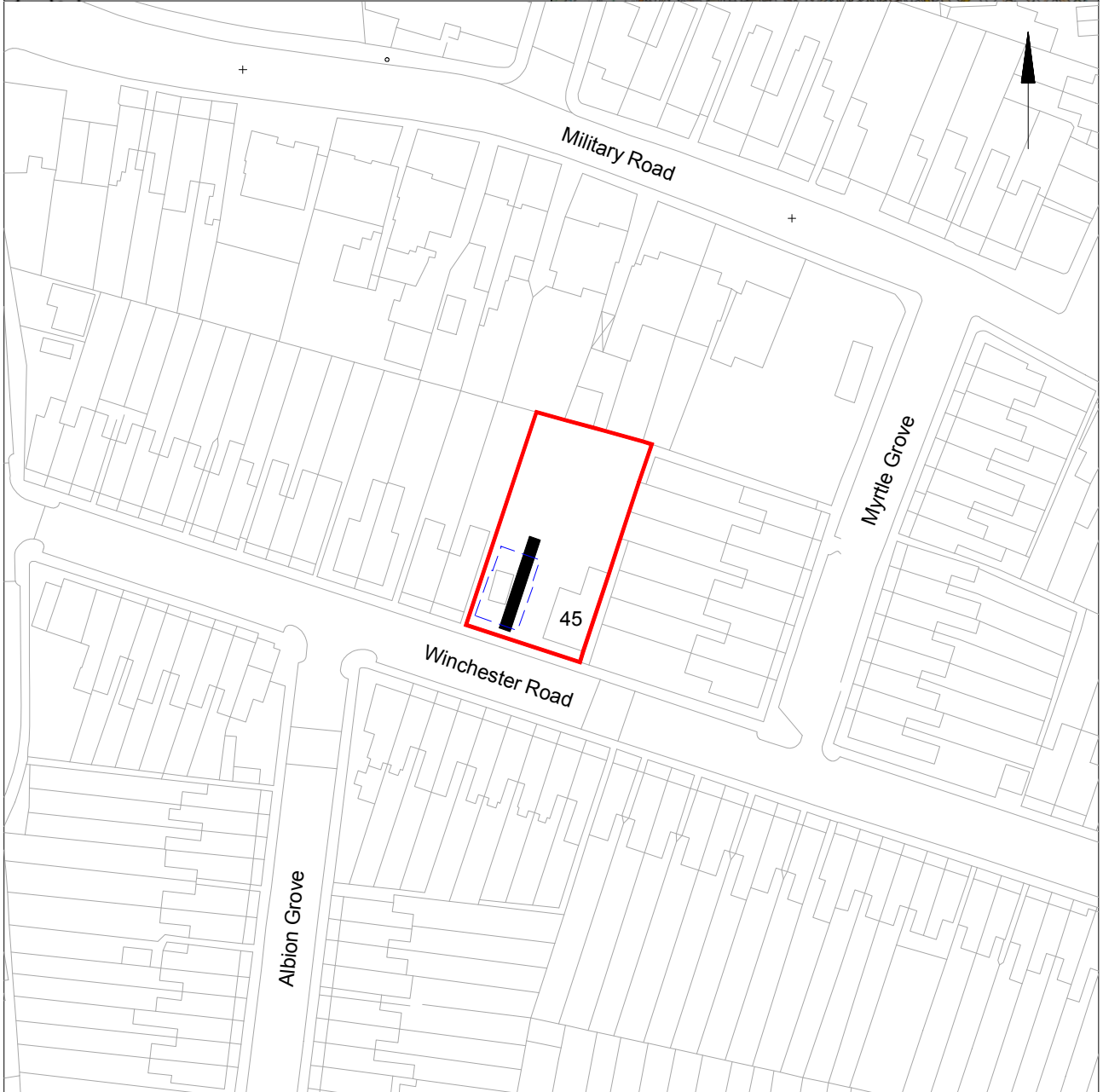
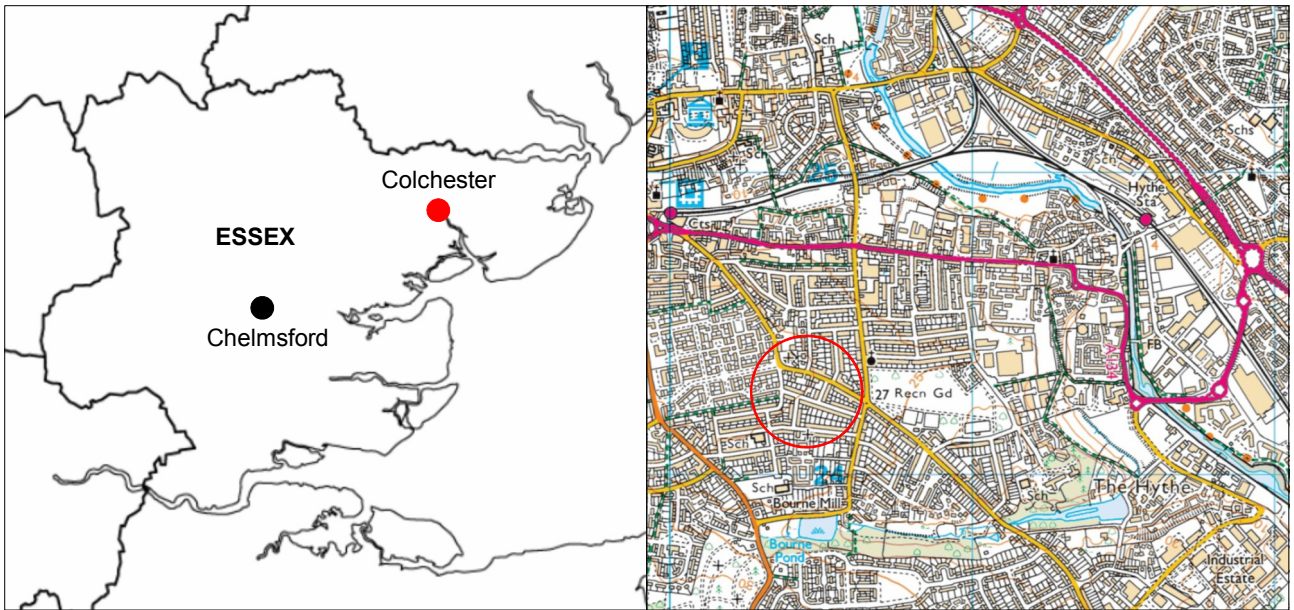
Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue line).

0 50 m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-366622

Project details

Project name	Archaeological trial-trenched evaluation at land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7LL.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two semi-detached houses with associated parking. A single post-medieval gully was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 19-09-2019 End: 19-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190255 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/09f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4379 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-366622 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO2 7LL
Study area	0.06 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0044 2426 51.880292922431 0.912538871145 51 52 49 N 000 54 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29.62m Max: 29.99m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Partridge Group Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4379
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4379
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 45 Winchester Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7LL: September 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1477
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester

Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	3 October 2019

OASIS:

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

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=368922> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)