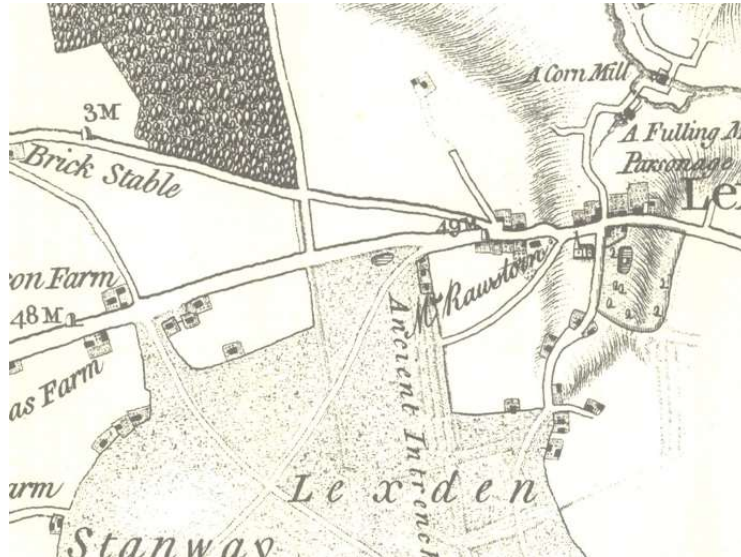


Archaeological monitoring at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JN

June 2020



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by Mr Colin Ross

NGR: TL 9655 2473 (centre)

Planning reference: 190353 & 191703

CAT project ref.: 19/09o

CHER ref: ECC4384

OASIS reference: colchest3-368180



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CAT Report 1572

June 2020

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CAT WSI
OASIS Summary

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a garage conversion and an extension. A ditch was revealed by the groundworks but did not produce any dating evidence.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out during 29th June 2020. The work was commissioned by Colin Ross, was undertaken during groundworks for a garage conversion and an extension, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Dr Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for 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 briefs* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

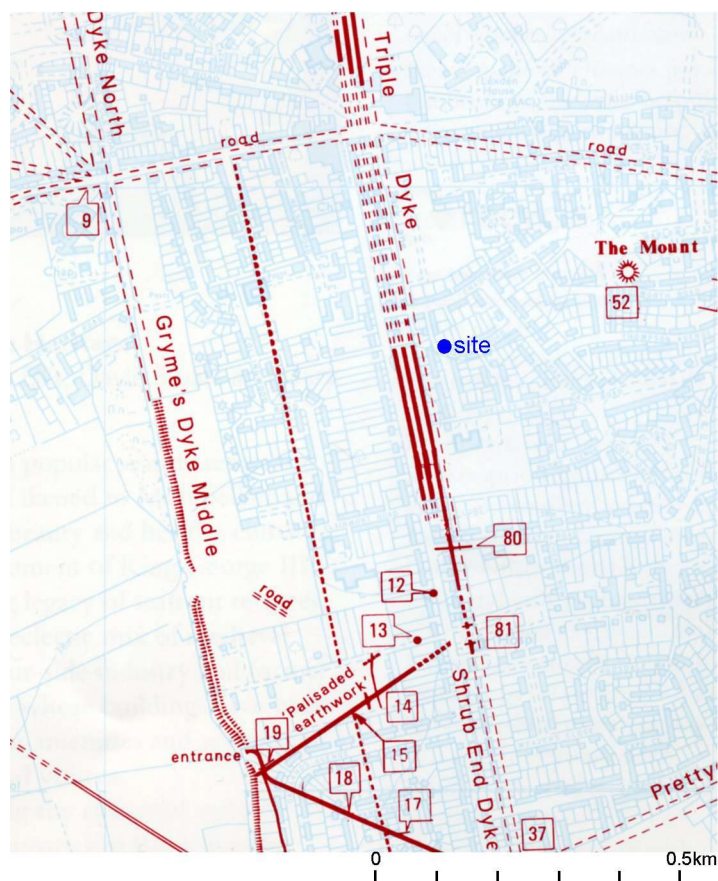
The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies less than 40m east of the projected line of the earthwork known as the Triple Dyke (scheduled monument 1019993; CHER MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467).

The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in 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).

The Shrub End Dyke was originally a single ditch, thought to have been constructed in approximately AD 10, which formed part of a system with the Lexden and Sheepen Dykes. Aerial photography carried out in 1933 revealed that a little north of Heath Road, two further ditches had been added to the west side of the Shrub End Dyke, forming the Triple Dyke. The Triple Dyke continued on for approximately 1.61km northwards to the River Colne (CAR 11, 53-7).

In 1961, Colchester Archaeological Group excavated a section through the Triple Dyke. The section revealed that the innermost ditch had larger dimensions than the outer two.

It is thought that the innermost ditch is the original Shrub End Dyke and that the two additional ditches and banks were added later. This triplication was dated to the Roman period (CAR 11, 57 Fig 2.33 and 59). In 1984, two sections of the Shrub End Dyke were excavated. The western edge of the dyke was recorded some 21.5m east of the western site boundary (on Straight Road). Its width was recorded at 6m and its depth varied from approximately 1m to 3m (CAR 6, 1045-6, fig 13.278)



Map 1 Extract of the general map of Colchester showing the locations of earthworks and excavations discussed in CAR 11 (Fig 6.1). The development site is indicated.

More recent archaeological work in this area includes monitoring at the former 'Brights' public house along Straight Road in 1996, when the partial remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke was observed (CAT project code 96/4d; CAT Report 1000 [forthcoming]). No significant archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring at 93-97 Straight Road (CAT Report 109) or 91 Straight Road (CAT Report 135). During development work at 108 Straight Road in 2006, a possible undated ditch was uncovered, although it appeared to be situated too far east to be the Shrub End Dyke (CAT report 381). Archaeological monitoring and evaluation conducted by CAT in March 2018 revealed the entire width of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke within the footprint of a new dwelling at 78 Straight Road (CAT Report 1253). The ditch was 5.4m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.6m below modern ground level whereupon excavations ceased due to the need to maintain safe working depths.

Approximately 320m northeast of the development site lies Lexden Mount, an earthwork in the form of a barrow which is thought to have been a burial mound of a wealthy individual, similar to the Lexden Tumulus, which is located 750m east of the site (MCC1356). Investigation of Lexden Mount undertaken by the Morant club in 1910 (MCC7520) and 1920 (MCC7519) failed to reveal any signs of a burial but Roman

pottery and tile was recovered. Cropmarks indicating the presence of a rectangular enclosure just to the southeast of Lexden Mount were recorded during aerial photography conducted prior to the construction of the Poets Housing Estate (MCC7710).

Significant artefacts have been discovered within the vicinity of the site. In 1958, a Late Bronze Age urn of Deverel Rimbury type was found beneath what is now no. 1 Shakespeare Road (MCC1315). Two other urns were found during the two years prior to this at no. 284 Shakespeare Road. Palaeolithic implements and axes have also been recovered in the area of around Lexden Park and St Leonard's Church graveyard (MCC2288, MCC2306, MCC8117).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A CAT archaeologist attended the site to observe the excavation of foundation trenching for the new extension. Prior to this, an area measuring 31.6m² was reduced by 0.25-0.5m to accommodate the new extension. Foundation trenching was then dug within the reduced area. The trenching was 24.2m long, 0.6m wide, and 1m deep.

Excavations occurred through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.2m thick, medium grey/brown sandy-loam), a layer of redeposited sand and gravel (L2, c 0.15m thick, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with frequent small stones) and subsoil (L3, c 0.2m thick, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with frequent small stones) onto natural (L4, medium orange/brown silty-sand with frequent gravel).

Ditch F1 passed through the southwestern corner of the foundation trenching on a WNW-ESE alignment. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation, and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained, but its exposed extent was 0.88m wide and 0.34m deep. It yielded no dating evidence.



Photograph 1 F1 sx – looking southwest

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Groundworks at this site revealed a ditch. Due to the absence of dating evidence, however, it is not possible to discern its possible relationship with other archaeological remains in the area.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Colin Ross for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Dr Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 109 | 2000 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 93-97 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2000, unpublished CAT archive report</i> , by C Crossan |
| CAT Report 135 | 2001 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Plot 6 to the rear of 91 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2001</i> , by K Orr |
| CAT Report 381 | 2006 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2004-February 2005</i> , by K Orr and H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1000 | forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1253 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JH – June 2018</i> , by E Hicks |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, CO1 2SP</i> , by J Tipper |
| Cifa | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| Cifa | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500–700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
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
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1572)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (site notes, sections and plan)

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1572)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphics

Site digital photos and log

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. 4384.

Distribution list

Colin Ross

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



Colchester Archaeological Trust

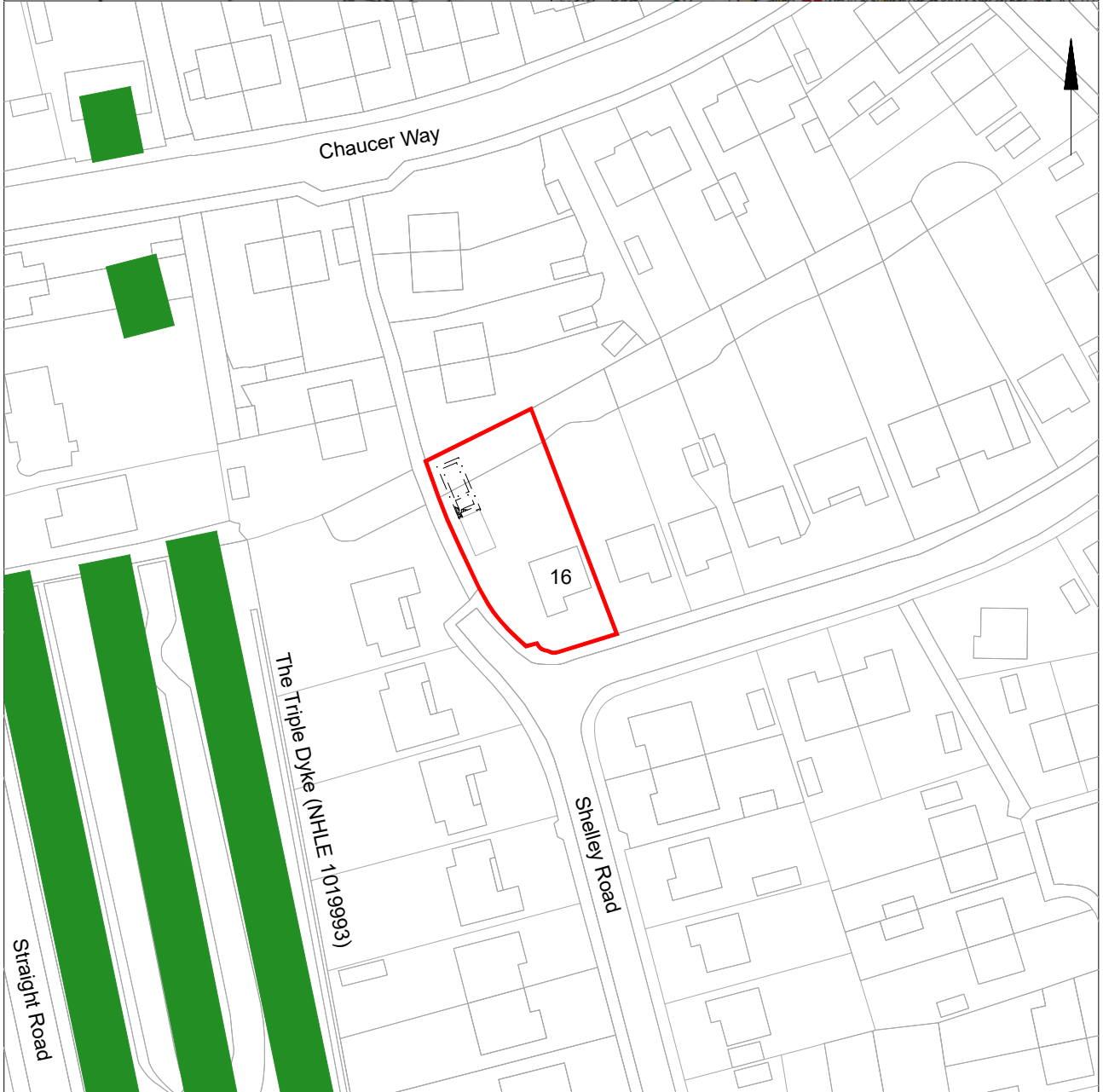
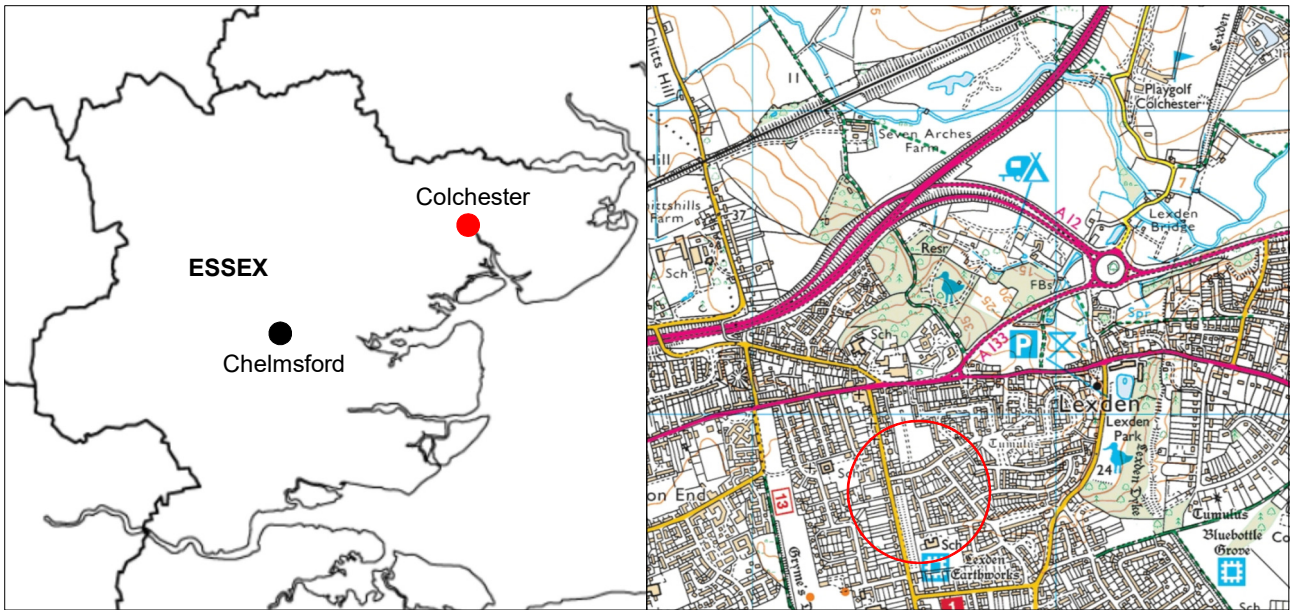
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tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 16.07.2020



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Fig 1 Site location.



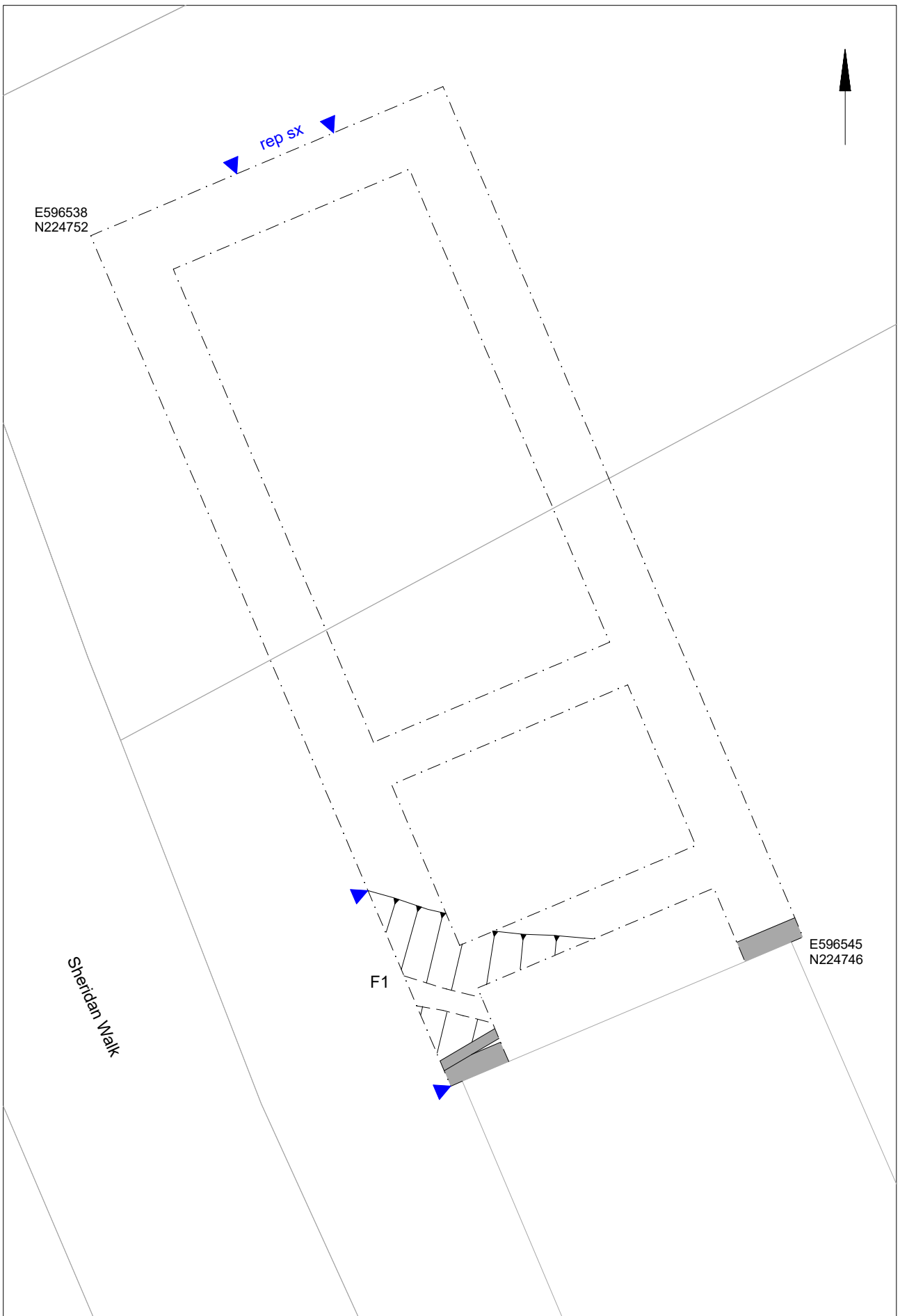


Fig 2 Monitoring results with modern services shown grey.

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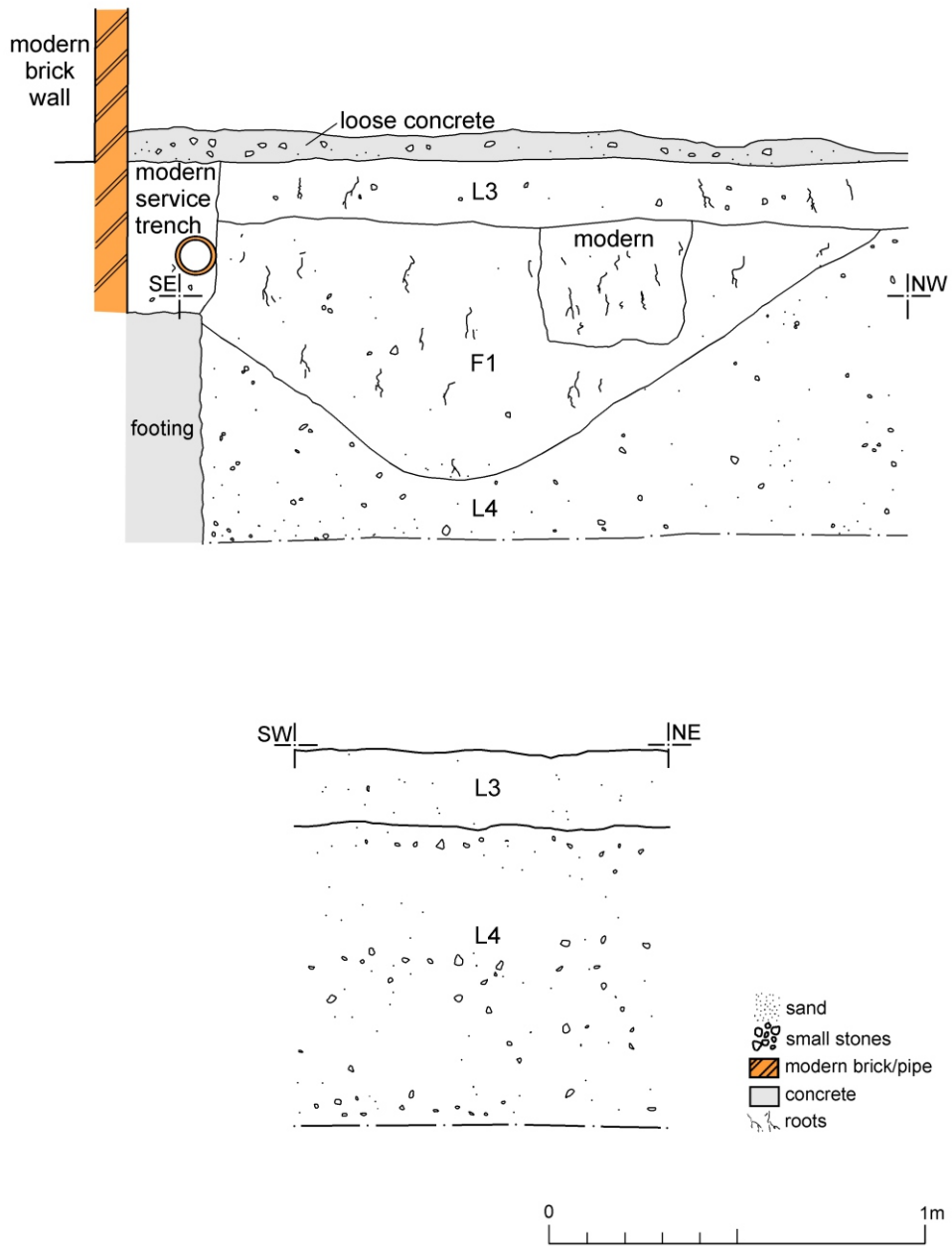


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JN	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9655 2473 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/09o CHER ref: ECC4384 OASIS ref: colchest3-368180
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 29th June 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.06ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1315, MCC1356, MCC2288, MCC2306, MCC7041, MCC7467, MCC7519, MCC7520, MCC7710, MCC8117
Final report: CAT Report 1572	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a garage conversion and an extension. A ditch was revealed by the groundworks but did not produce any dating evidence.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: July 2020

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological monitoring and recording
at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 4JN.**

NGR: TL 9655 2473 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning references: 190353 & 191703

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Colin Ross

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4384

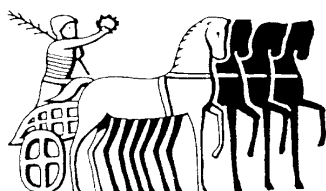
CAT project code: 2019/09o

OASIS project number: colchest3-368180

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 27/09/2019 (revised)



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 is located 3.06km west-southwest of the historic centre of Colchester, at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JN (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9655 2473.

Proposed work

The development comprises a garage conversion and extension to create a home office and hobby room any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

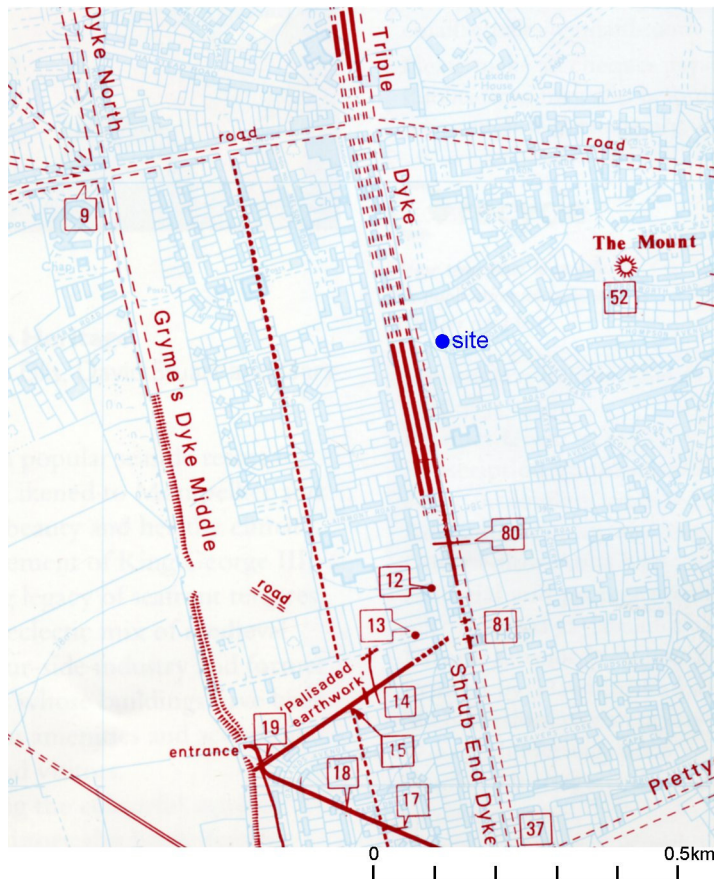
The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers are accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies less than 40m east of the projected line of the earthwork known as the Triple Dyke (scheduled monument 1019993; CHER MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in 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).

The Shrub End Dyke was originally a single ditch thought to have been constructed in approximately AD 10 which formed part of a system with the Lexden and Sheepen Dykes. Aerial photography in 1933 revealed that a little north of Heath Road, two further ditches had been added to the west side of the Shrub End Dyke, forming the Triple Dyke. Photographs show that the Triple Dyke continued for approximately 1.61km northwards to the River Colne (CAR 11, 53-7).

In 1961, Colchester Archaeological Group excavated a section through the Triple Dyke. The section revealed that the innermost ditch had larger dimensions than the outer two. Philip Crummy believes this shows that the innermost ditch is the original Shrub End Dyke and the two additional ditches and banks were added later. This triplification was dated to the Roman period (CAR 11, 57 Fig 2.33 and 59). In 1984, two sections of the Shrub End Dyke were excavated. Its western edge was recorded at 21.5m east of the western site boundary (on Straight Road). Its width was recorded at 6m and its depth varied from approximately 1m to 3m (CAR 6, 1045-6, fig 13.278).

More recent archaeological work in this area includes monitoring at the former 'Brights' Public House along Straight Road in 1996 revealed the partial remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke (CAT project code 96/4d; soon to be published in CAT Report 1000). No significant archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring at 93-97 Straight Road (CAT Report 109) or 91 Straight Road (CAT Report 135). Development work in 2006 at 108 Straight Road uncovered one possible undated ditch (CAT report 381) that appeared to be too far to the east to be the Shrub End Dyke. In March 2018 archaeological evaluation and monitoring by CAT revealed the entire width of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling at 78 Straight Road (CAT Report 1253). Sealed beneath c 0.25m of topsoil, and measured 5.4m wide. The ditch was excavated to 1.6m (and still not fully bottomed) below modern ground level before being too unsafe to dig.



Map 1 Extract of the general map of Colchester showing the locations of earthworks and excavations discussed in CAR11 (Fig 6.1). The development site is shown in blue.

Approximately 320m northeast of the proposed development lies Lexden Mount (labelled as 'The Mount' on Map 1 above), an earthwork in the form of a barrow which is thought to have possibly been a burial mound of a wealthy individual, potentially similar to Lexden Tumulus (MCC1356) 750m east of the site). However, investigations undertaken by the Morant club in 1910 (MCC7520) and 1920 (MCC7519) failed to reveal any signs of a burial but did find pottery and tile dating it as Roman. Aerial photography recorded cropmarks showing a rectangular enclosure just to the southeast of Lexden Mount prior to the construction of the Poets Housing Estate (MCC7710).

A number of findspots of significant artefacts are located within the vicinity of the site. In 1958, a Late Bronze Age urn of Deverel Rimbury type was found beneath what is now no. 1 Shakespeare Road (MCC1315). Two other urns were found during the two years prior to this at no. 284 Shakespeare Road but these were either destroyed or lost. Palaeolithic implements and axes have also been recovered in the area of around Lexden Park and St Leonard's Church graveyard (MCC2288, MCC2306, MCC8117).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2019 (application No. 190353) for a *garage conversion and extension to provide home office and hobby room*. This application was resubmitted in July 2019 (191703).

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 archaeological monitoring and recording 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 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 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.

Monitoring 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

monitoring.

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

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

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

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon) if suitable deposits are identified. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

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>

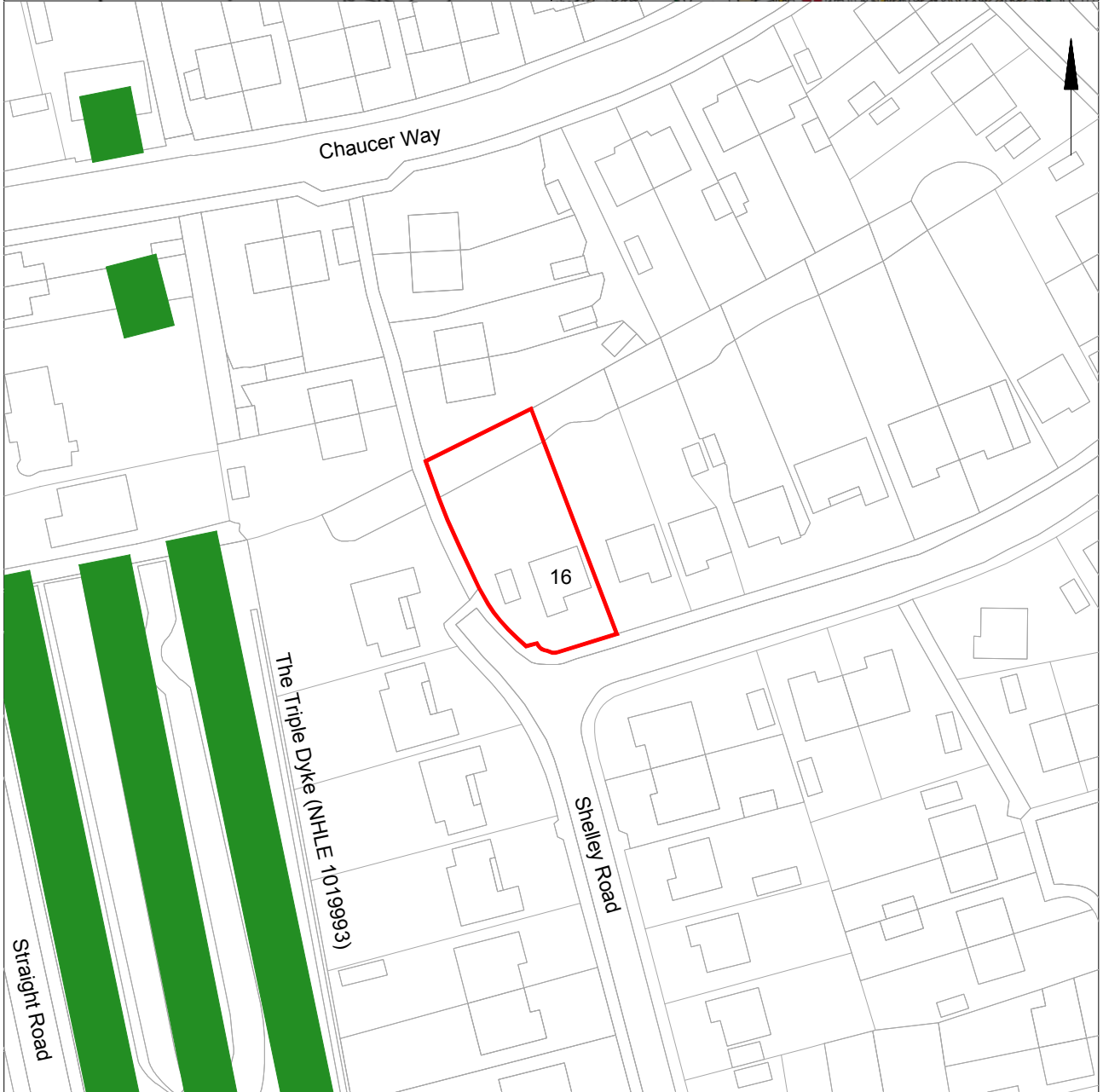
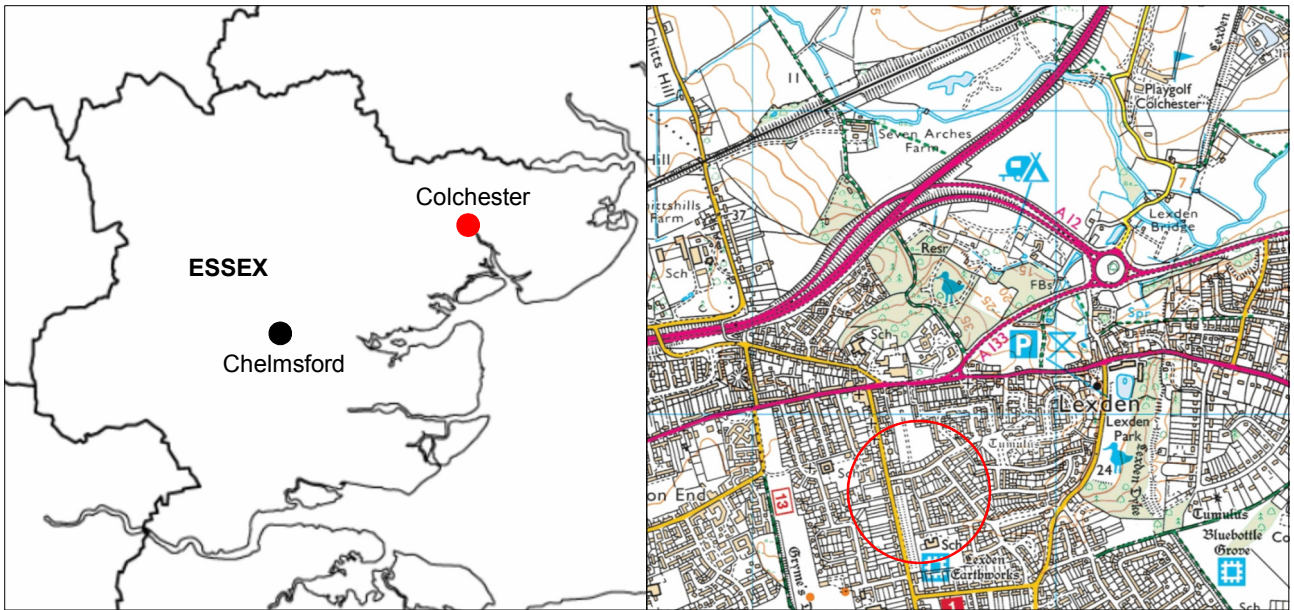
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 6	2 nd ed 1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester, 1971-85.</i> By P Crummy
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2.</i> By CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 109	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 93-97 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2000, unpublished CAT archive report.</i> By C Crossan
CAT Report 135	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Plot 6 to the rear of 91 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2001.</i> By K Orr
CAT Report 381	2006	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2004-February 2005.</i> By K Orr and H Brooks
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997).</i> By H Brooks
CAT Report 1253	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JH – June 2018.</i> By E Hicks
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, CO1 2SP.</i> By J Tipper.
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse.
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell.
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.

E Holloway



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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-368180

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 16 Shelley Road Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JN: June 2020
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a garage conversion and an extension. A ditch was revealed by the groundworks but did not produce any dating evidence.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2020 End: 29-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190353 and 191703 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/09o - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4384 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 16 Shelley Road Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 4JN
Study area	0.06 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9655 2473 51.885905092835 0.856358584556 51 53 09 N 000 51 22 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief	CBC Archaeological Officer

originator
 Project design originator Emma Holloway
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Nigel Rayner
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr C Ross

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID ECC4384
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID ECC4384
 Paper Media available "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological monitoring at 16 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JN: June 2020
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1572
 Date 2020
 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Place of issue or publication Colchester
 Description A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled
 URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>
 Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
 Entered on 16 July 2020

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

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