


Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

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CAT Report 1628 Archaeological monitoring at B Ground Athletics Track, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex: July-August 2020	Planning reference: -
	CHER Event no.: ECC4597
	OASIS ref.: colchest3-412928
	Grid Reference: TL 99434 24303 (centre)
	Number of site visits: 4
	Dates of visit: 23rd, 24th, 30th July and 13th August 2020
Nature of the work: Observation of the removal and replacement of the athletics track surface and of ground investigation to determine cause of sports pitch subsidence.	
Reason for condition: The site lies near to the Roman Circus and within a known area of Roman burials.	
% of total seen: 100% of the groundworks.	
Results: All groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Jess Tipper of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services. The entire surface of the athletics track, an area measuring 5797.3m ² , was removed. All groundworks occurred through the modern rubber track (L1, c 0.01m thick). Additionally, four investigatory slots were excavated in the surface of the sports pitch. The slots were approximately 0.025m by 0.15m and were excavated to a depth of 0.25m. The slots were excavated through modern topsoil (L2, soft, moist medium brown silty-loam). No archaeological features were encountered as groundworks did not penetrate beyond modern layers. Nor was any archaeological material recovered.	
	
Photograph 1 Working shot	
Recorded by: Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)	Date: 01.02.2021
Checked by: Philip Crummy (pc@catuk.org)	Date: 02.02.2021

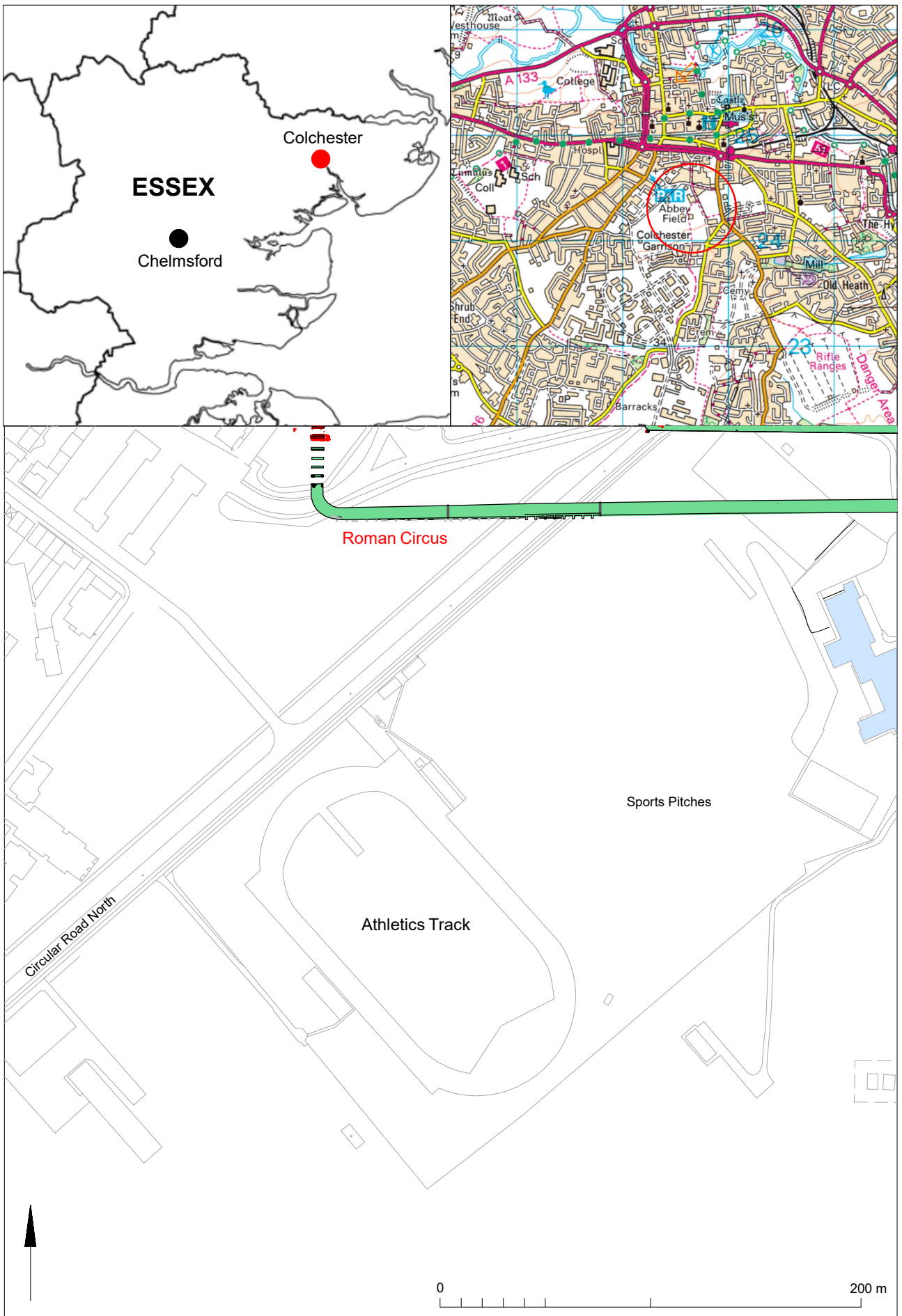


Fig 1 Site location.

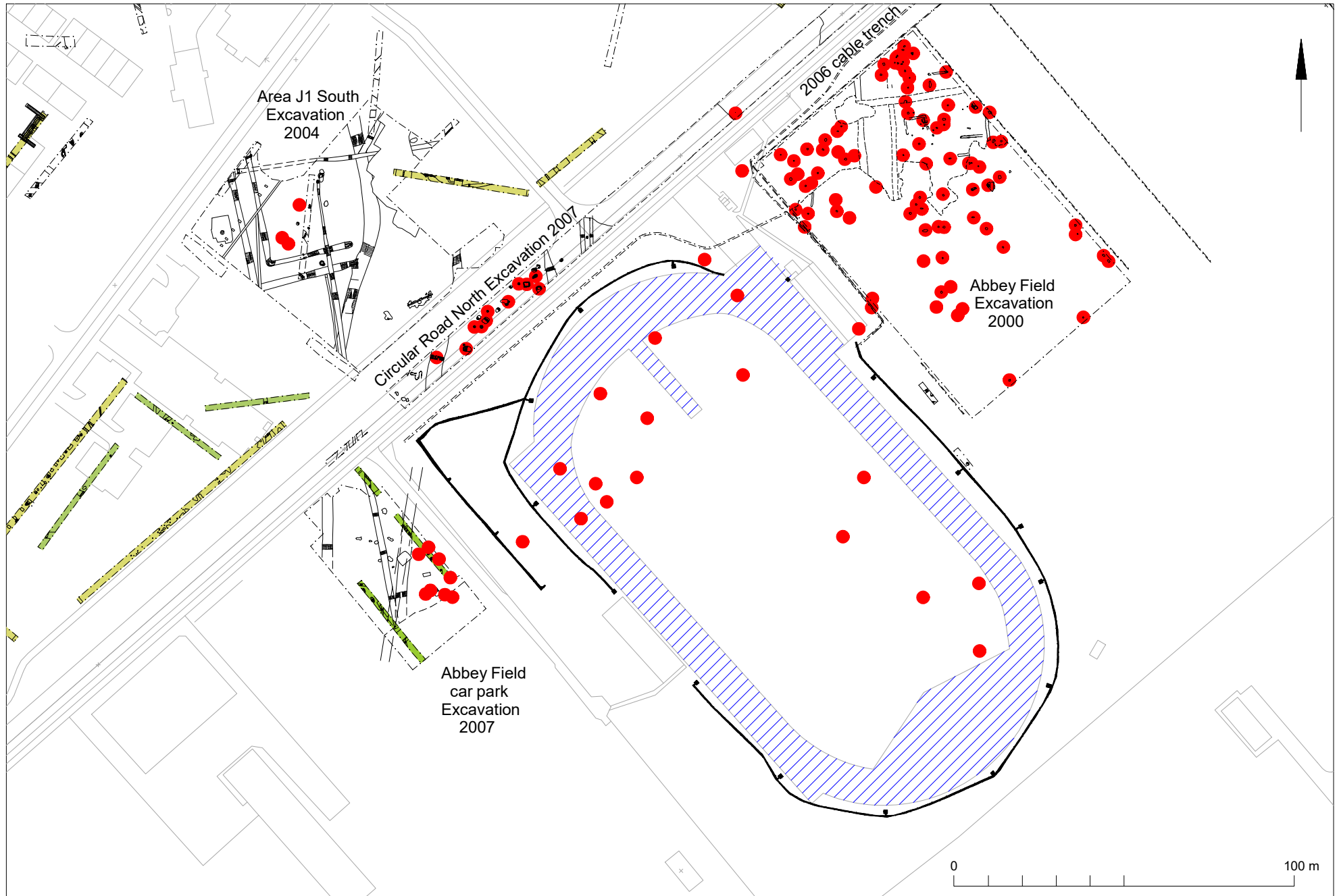


Fig 2 Results in relation to nearby excavations. Stripped area in blue, burials in red.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS

B GROUND ATHLETICS TRACK REPLACEMENT, ABBEY FIELD,
COLCHESTER GARRISON

JAC26472
Written Scheme of
Investigation
1
03 June 2020

Quality Management

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Approval for issue

Robert Masefield	[Signature]	3 June 2020
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Figure 1: Site Location

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Appendix A Team Structure

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is for an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the replacement of the surface of the Colchester Garrison Athletics Track at B-Ground and Abbey Field Colchester. The WSI has been prepared by RPS in association with the archaeological contractor (Colchester Archaeological Trust), on behalf of Sodexo and RMPA Services.
- 1.2 The location of the Athletics Track is shown on Figure 1, whilst Figure 2 illustrates the archaeological context. The total surface area is approx. 5400m² and includes long jump run ups, high jump fan, javelin run up and 8 lane 400m track with 100m straight.
- 1.3 The known elements of the pitch make-up comprise:
- PERIMETER EDGES of polymeric track is contained by precast concrete edgings
 - MACADAM BASE – depth unknown
 - POLYMERIC – originally a 13-14mm polymeric rubber track, with texture spray performance top
 - GATES – Main gate entrance of the north-eastern bend
- 1.4 It is understood that the existing athletics track surface is approximately 20 years old having been constructed in circa 2000. The works to the track comprises the resurfacing of the track over a maximum 8-week programme beginning c. 23rd July 2020.
- 1.5 As a minimum the works will entail removal of the original 13-14mm polymeric rubber track, with texture spray performance top and, if necessary, repairs to the macadam sub-base.
- 1.6 A review of archaeological work undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust within the vicinity of these works and a consultation with Jess Tipper, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO), has established that although the track resurfacing the risk of disturbing archaeology is minimal, should the sub-base require repair or partial replacement there is some potential for encountering underlying Roman period archaeology, including burials.
- 1.7 An intermittent archaeological watching brief is designed to allow a Colchester Archaeological Trust operative to review the removal of the surfacing periodically and to understand via dialogue with the Main Contractor where further removal of the concrete sub-base will be required, and if so to monitor concrete removals in case archaeology below becomes vulnerable to damage. In that event prior archaeological investigation and recording will be instigated.
- 1.8 This WSI sets out the investigation, recording, reporting and archiving processes for a precautionary watching brief during the associated groundworks.
- 1.9 The WSI sets out proposals for the archaeological work including treatment of finds, production of a report, and deposition of the archive. The WSI mirrors standards and practices contained in Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996. revised 1999). The Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) requires this document in order to formally approve the scope of the watching brief and the aims and methods for archaeological recording and reporting.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

- 1.10 The WSI is prepared by RPS in association with CAT and will be adhered to by CAT.
- 1.11 All archaeological monitoring works will be conducted by CAT and will be managed by RPS. The CBCAO will be kept informed of the progress of the works and will be given the opportunity to inspect.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Drift geology of the area is predominantly sands and gravel formed up to around 3 million years ago. This is occasionally in a clay matrix, and is sometimes capped by about 300mm of 'cover loam'. Archaeology predominately of Roman date has been recorded at depths of c.400- 1200mm across the Site.
- 2.2 Ground level at B-Ground in the northern area of Abbey Field, Colchester is approximately is between c.28 and 29m OD. The land slopes gently down to an east west aligned dry valley that is followed by the course of Circular Road South (the repair to the replacement sewer is located on grass to the north side of the valley bottom).
- 2.3 The archaeological context of B-Ground, including the Athletics track is well understood following a series of evaluations and excavations conducted in adjacent areas since 2000.
- 2.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age features (mainly pits) have been identified during the Taylor Wimpey Alienated Land project within Areas C1, C2 either side of Circular Road North/Napier Road, approximately 140m north-east of the athletics track, with a further example within Flagstaff Road (CAT 2011). There are currently no Neolithic or Bronze Age finds known from Athletics track. The Area C1 pits contained both Mildenhall Ware and Peterborough Ware may have been transitional between to the middle/late Neolithic traditions (CAT Report 412, 2011). A pit within Alienated Land Area C2 to the immediate east of the Arena contained Beaker pottery typical of the late 3rd millennium to early 2nd millennium BC (RPS 2015). The stage 1a trenching found no features of this date whilst a single worked flint with retouch typical of the later prehistoric period was found residually within a later feature (CAT 2015, 13).
- 2.5 A Deverel-Rimbury-type burial with calcined (cremated) bone is reported from the west side of the Abbey Field, 500m west of the proposed foul sewer replacement (Essex Historic Environment Record or EHER no 11876).
- 2.6 Late Bronze Age occupation pits were identified in 2004/5 and 2013 to the west of Abbey Field, in Alienated Land Areas J1 and H (CAT 2011). Late Bronze Age pits were also found in the northern zone of St John's Abbey (UAD event 3019) and within Alienated Land Trench WBT4 (CAT 2011) at Flagstaff Road, whilst a Bronze Age burial urn was found in the southern area of Abbey Field (UAD event no. 1237). A pit/posthole (CRNF50) containing probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds was also found during the Circular Road North works to the west side of Abbey Field (CAT 2011).
- 2.7 Pre-oppidum phase Iron Age activity is relatively sparse within Abbey Field and its surrounds but two parallel driveway ditches (CRNF41 & CRNF42) contained probable Middle-Late Iron Age sherds and several other Iron Age features were excavated immediately west of B-Ground during the relaying of Circular Road North (CAT 2011). The other principal discovery from the wider area of the New Garrison is the remains of a late Middle Iron Age roundhouse within a ditched enclosure, south of the former Ypres Road and about 600m to the south of Circular Road South (drain replacement).
- 2.8 Iron Age and the Oppidum: The watching brief site falls within the eastern area of the pre-Roman (late Iron Age) oppidum of Camulodunum (CAT Report 97, CAT 2000). The only above-ground traces of this oppidum are the linear banks and ditches of the defensive dyke system that surrounded it but the closest of these is located in the south-east corner of the current residential development area of the former Hyderabad and Meeanee Barracks well to the east of Mersea Road (ibid). The oppidum has only two main confirmed centres of activity: at modern Gosbecks Farm (2km south-west of the Garrison), which was a Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman rural farmstead (and possibly the home of the Catuvellani tribe's king, Cunobelin); and Sheepen (2km north-west of the Garrison), which was the industrial and trading centre. Apart from these two large

centres it is likely that there were a number of smaller domestic and farming sites in the oppidum. One of these farms was identified by the field boundaries paddocks and other features recorded at Kirkee & McMunn Barracks in 1994 (Shimmin 1998: figs 8, 11) and another farmstead with origins in the latest Iron Age was investigated in 2010 at the former Goojerat Barracks (CAT 2012). Late Iron Age cremation urns were also found within mitigation Area 6 for the New Garrison in 2003 to the east of Kirkee McMunn Barracks (CAT in association with RPS 2005) and in the southern and south-eastern areas of Abbey Field in 1904 and 1905 (west of the TA Centre) respectively (UAD event nos. 1246 & 1248).

- 2.9 The most significant contribution of the Alienated Land project to the understanding of the Iron Age oppidum was the discovery of 'new' section of the Berechurch Dyke at Hyderabad Barracks to the east side of Mersea Road and east of the northern zone of Abbey Field in 2011 (CAT 2016 – CAT Report 628). The c. 7m wide and 2m+ deep ditch contained Late Iron Age ceramics at its base in sufficient quantity to suggest adjacent settlement. The settlement must have been to the south of the barracks in the area of modern housing as there were no few traces of occupation within the barracks itself. A further Late Iron Age to early Roman settlement was located by the same project within the former Goojerat Barracks to the west side of the south-west corner of Abbey Field in 2010 (CAT Report 588).
- 2.10 However, two isolated cremation burials are recorded relatively close to the proposed foul sewer alignment. The first is a find reported c.190m north of the current site in 1905 as a 'Celtic' cinerary urn. This is probably a Late Iron Age burial (EHER no 11878). The second is a group of two Late Iron Age vessels (probably a burial), recorded c. 320m west-southwest of the proposed new foul sewer line (EHER no 11877).
- 2.11 Roman Colchester is particularly significant for the study of cemeteries and funerary practices in Britain, because the town started off as a coming together of two different populations, i.e. the indigenous, largely Romanised British community and an immigrant 'Roman' one, each of which had their own beliefs and funerary practices.
- 2.12 The archaeological remains in the north-western part of the Abbey Field are well understood. Significantly in terms of the current project at least 28 Roman burials were found during construction of the athletics track and sports pitch between the hockey pitch and the car park, in 1925 (Hull 1958; UAD event no 1099; TL 9940 2430 (see Figure 2).
- 2.13 Trial-trenching and excavation for the all-weather hockey pitch to the north by CAT in 2000 recovered 73 more cremation burials, some only 300mm below existing ground-level (CAT Report 97; CAT Report 54; TL 9954 2441). A north-south ditch-defined track was also plotted extending approximately through the middle of this distribution of burials.
- 2.14 An evaluation and subsequent excavation were conducted ahead of construction for the B-Ground car park to the south of the athletics track in 2006 and 2007 (CAT March 2006 & Oct 2007). The investigations confirmed the north-south aligned projection southwards of a partially metalled ditch defined Roman trackway, with a scatter of six Roman burials to its east side.
- 2.15 Further concentrations of Roman burials (a mixture of inhumations and cremations) were excavated in 2004 and 2005 in Alienated Land Area J1 North (360 burials) and Area C2 (66 burials) to the north-west and north-east of Abbey Field respectively (CAT Report 412).
- 2.16 A Roman circus was identified during the archaeological investigations of 2004-6 in Alienated Land Areas C1, C2 and J1 (CAT Report 412, 2011). In addition, the work by CAT which was managed by RPS and funded by the Time Team has confirmed the remains of the southern wall line of the circus extending across the northern part of the Abbey Field (CAT report in prep; Fig 2, TTT3-TTT7). The approximately 450m-long circus was orientated east-west and extended from the area now occupied by the garden of the Sergeants' Mess north of Le Cateau Road to terminate in the area of the grounds of the former Flagstaff House to the east. The double-walled form (of the ground-fast elements of the stand) is now reasonably well understood. The starting gates were located at the western end of the structure, with the semi-circular end at the east end.

- 2.17 A 2006 cable trench crossed the spina and southern wall (both of which appear to have been robbed out in the Abbey Field (CAT Report 393), although it is possible that parts of the lower courses of foundation survive locally). The closest point of the circus to the current watching brief sites is some 60m to the north, and therefore the works are not within the circus Scheduled Monument (which includes a 10m buffer to its south side). The circus is unique in Britain and as such is of national importance.
- 2.18 2013 archaeological works undertaken ahead of development of the St John's Green Primary School to the east of Circular Road East (CAT Report 778, March 2015), identified further settlement and burial-related Roman archaeology. In particular a 1st to 3rd century Roman cemetery area included a high status 1st century bustum burial, whilst other features included ditched enclosures and a large later Roman quarry. To the east a timber-framed Roman villa had previously been identified within the school playing field area, fronting onto Mersea Road (the former Roman road to the south-east gate of the Roman town), via CAT trenching in 2004 and 2011.
- 2.19 The earliest Saxon finds from the area include 5th to 7th century early Saxon burials were found in the late 19th century to east of Mersea Road and north of the former Hyderabad Barracks c.450m to the north-east of B Ground. A Saxon cremation was also recovered from Hyderabad Barracks itself in 1926. This burial ground extended south into the north-west corner of the former Hyderabad Barracks where about 70 inhumation graves investigated in 2010 were probably mainly of 6th-7th century Anglo-Saxon date (CAT Report 628, 2016). Three graves contained Anglo-Saxon weapons (spear heads with iron shield bosses) and were associated with at least four ring-ditches of probable barrows, similar in form to late 3rd century Roman examples at Area C2/Napier Road/ Circular Road North. Later Saxon evidence for the period was identified in 1972 when the remains of the small Anglo-Saxon church of St John were excavated before the construction of St Botolph's roundabout.
- 2.20 The remains of St John's Abbey are the dominant standing archaeological feature in the vicinity of Abbey Field. The Benedictine Abbey of St John was founded by Eudo close to the site of the Anglo-Saxon church of St John in 1095. It was completed in 1115, burnt down in 1133, and then rebuilt in the early 13th century. A wall surrounding the ecclesiastical precinct had been built by the 13th century and further additions were made in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Abbey was dissolved in 1538, although historic maps indicate that many of its buildings remained standing well into the 17th century. The main gatehouse was built in the 15th century and still stands in the centre of the north side of the precinct wall, although much of it was rebuilt following the siege of Colchester of 1648 (CAT Report 97, CAT 2000). The magnificent Abbey gatehouse is a Grade I listed building and it and much of the area within and including the precinct wall is a Scheduled Monument. The south-western area within the Abbey precinct, within Area B1b closest to the Arena, is not part of the SM.
- 2.21 The Roman circus greensand foundations were evidently systematically robbed during the medieval period, with material used for the construction/repair of the abbey and its precinct wall (circus derived greensand is still evident in the fabric of the abbey precinct wall flanking Flagstaff Road). Both C1 foundations and the C2 northern cavea and parts of the southern cavea footing were robbed in the medieval period, as was most of a monument base of the spina found beneath the cross roads of Flagstaff/Circular Road East and Napier Road/Circular Road North (see below). Spreads of mortar and demolition layer appear to have been associated with this activity.
- 2.22 The Abbey Field has traditionally been used for Army training purposes, with the Cavalry Barracks and Le Cateau Barracks to the west of Circular Road North operative since the 19th century. The watching brief site falls within the north-eastern corner of the Abbey Field. Maps pre-dating the garrison suggest that this area was farmland in the 17th century. The Le Cateau Barracks were built in the early 1860s. The OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map of 1874-76 shows that, after the construction of barrack blocks to the west (of B- Ground), the area continued to be open, and was

used as the drill ground by the Army. The historic maps from 1876 to the present day show no structures in the vicinity of the watching brief sites.

a) Strategy and aims

Replacement of the B- ground athletics track

- 2.23 The replacement surfacing works are not expected to encounter archaeological levels. RPS have been informed that the works will consist of the removal of the original 13-14mm polymeric rubber track, with texture spray performance top and any necessary repairs to the macadam sub-base.
- 2.24 In terms of potential repairs to the sub-base the following information has been supplied in the specification/ scope:
- A 'straightedge survey' of exposed macadam base will be undertaken to identify areas that are out of tolerance. Base to be checked with the inclination in the running direction shall not exceed 0.1% (1:1000) downwards and the lateral inclination (cross-fall) shall not exceed 1.0% (1:100) inwards (towards the field);
 - (estimated) 3no 3m x 3m areas of high/ low macadam base repairs;
 - If any areas are found out of tolerance depending on the area of macadam or asphalt found to be outside the specification, the following methods of correction will be adopted:
 - a) Low areas in macadam/asphalt will either be made good by flood coating the area with polyurethane or by cutting out the wearing course and relaying with new material to correct levels and falls.
 - b) High areas in macadam/asphalt will either be ground, planed or rolled down to the correct level using suitable machinery.
- 2.25 It is not expected that plant will be operative within the internal grassed areas of the tracked circuit. However, the watching brief will also monitor whether plant movements to ensure rutting, that might effect buried archaeology, does not take place within the soft landscape zone.

Aims

- 2.26 The general aims of the watching briefs are to:
- To identify whether archaeology is present above or at construction formation level, and to;
 - To recover sufficient evidence to characterise the nature, date, function and importance of the archaeological features within the affected area
- 2.27 Specific Aims: The specific project aims have to an extent been informed by previous investigations as follows:
- To establish the presence/absence Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity;
 - To establish the presence/absence of later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age activity;
 - Inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, prior to the construction of Camulodunum;

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- To elucidate the nature of spatial organisation within this area of the oppidum and in particular whether further LIA cremations are located in the area of the foul sewer diversion;
- To address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town
- To establish if double ditches of a possible trackway of Roman date found during trenching for the attenuation area in the south-east corner of Abbey Field extend south to be crossed by the new foul sewer trench
- Elucidate the presence/absence and density of Roman burials within the watching brief areas;
- Establish the likely presence/absence of funerary monuments based on building remains and/or artefacts;
- To establish whether there is clear evidence for domestic occupation or industrial activity at the watching brief sites;
- To identify presence/absence elements of the Roman to post-Roman landscape; and
- To identify presence/absence of any remains potentially associated with the Siege of Colchester offensive line.

2.28 A final aim is to hold discussions with the CBC Archaeological Officer in the event of significant findings that may require a further level of investigation and reporting works.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 This method statement is in accordance with the research design developed in consultation with CBC and complies with the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (NPPF) and with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2017). The archaeological contractor (CAT) will liaise closely with CgMs Heritage - part of RPS (the Archaeological Project Managers and advisors to Sodexo and RMPA) with respect to all important matters concerning the co-ordination and management of the project. The CBC archaeological officer (CBCAO) will be kept fully informed of all archaeological developments.

b) Machining

- 3.2 The Main Contractor is to be instructed by Sodexo/RMPA and CAT will be required to provide a RAMS for their approval prior to the instigation (including Covid-9 control measures and working practices in accordance with the latest government guidance).
- 3.3 The Client/ Main Contractor is required to provide any evidence of contamination and services in the areas of work that might require the use of particular PPE (in addition to hard hat, safety boots and vis-jacket as the minimum).
- 3.4 For any the soft areas (e.g. any cleaning of subsoil beneath the sub-base, if exposed) plant operative are required to use toothless bucket under the supervision of the archaeological contractor.
- 3.5 Significant archaeological deposits will not be removed by machine unless sanctioned by the CBC Archaeological Officer. In circumstances where vertical stratigraphy is found or where archaeology is vulnerable, the machining will be monitored by a senior member of staff.
- 3.6 Care will be taken to ensure that machines used do not rut, compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features and deposits ahead of recording. No potentially significant archaeological deposits will be removed prior to recording and sampling (if necessary) to provide an adequate understanding of their character.
- 3.7 The archaeological contractor will then undertake their investigation and recording work as set out in section c below.
- 3.8 CAT will observe machining and will confirm if any archaeology is present within the impact area. If deposits are present the CAT archaeologist will pre-clear the deposits to the full depth of the cut prior to any further reduction.
- 3.9 Surveying: Following the overburden stripping temporary bench marks will be surveyed with respect to an Ordnance Survey datum and all features and deposits will be recorded relative to their OD height. The TBM's will be shown on the site location plans.
- 3.10 The exposed surface of the natural will be hand cleaned sufficiently to define any archaeological features present. This process will facilitate accurate planning and allow for metal detected finds to be correctly assigned following an initial scan of the site.
- 3.11 Complex areas (areas of intercutting features, surviving layers, where features are complex in form or where surface finds may plotted) will be planned by hand, usually at a scale 1:20. These plans will located via total station, scanned, vectorised and imported via CAT's CAD programme on the OS grid-based plan. Less complex areas of the site (where features are absent or rare and of simple form) will be planned using a total station with the data input directly onto CAD and the OS tiles. There will be no site grid on the ground. All site plans will show OS grid points and spot levels and will be fully indexed and related to adjacent plans. It is not anticipated that single context recording will be appropriate. However, should particularly complex sequences of

deposits or features be encountered, then single context recording will be undertaken. A uniform site plan will be produced showing all site features.

c) Sampling Strategy

- 3.12 Archaeological investigation will be by hand and will respect the stratigraphy of archaeological layers, features, deposits and structures. Each context will be excavated in sequence. Occasionally further use of the mechanical excavator may be required. Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogenous low-grade deposits that may give a “window” into underlying levels. They will not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first. If encountered horizontal deposits (e.g. layers) should be hand excavated or sample excavated in 1m grid squares and should not be removed by machine.
- 3.13 The following sampling strategy will be adopted to ascertain the nature, depth, date and state of preservation of archaeological features as well as the stratigraphical relationships of these deposits and features to one another.
- (i) Normally 50% of the fills of all pits and other discrete archaeological features will be excavated. However, in the event that complex areas of pitting are encountered a representative sample will be excavated (although all will be planned). Tree throw holes will not normally be investigated.
 - (ii) At least 20% of the exposed lengths of ditches will be excavated (although in practice within the narrow trenches 50% or the full exposed length may need to be excavated). The segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches and will include excavation of all terminals and intersections. A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples such that areas of exposed ditch fill with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted. A lower excavation sample ratio of ditches will only be acceptable in the event that the research aims will not be further advanced. Any such reduction in sample ratio will be agreed with CBC and RPS.
 - (iii) At least 50% excavation of ring gullies will include excavation of the terminals and sections at each side to the rear of the gully. Special regard will be given to significant stratigraphical relationships and concentrations of artefactual material.
 - (iv) In the event that stone structures, hearth or kilns are encountered, these will be cleaned in sufficiently to establish their basic plan within the trench, function and date with stratigraphic associations recorded where clear in plan. Should floor levels be encountered, these will be fully exposed within the trench confines.
 - (v) Human remains will only be excavated after obtaining the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, as required by the Burials Act of 1857 (amended 1981). The discovery of human remains will be reported to the local coroner. Other structured or placed deposits will be recorded and retained as “small finds”. Should sufficient human bone be exposed to warrant specialist examination *in situ*, a human bone specialist may be required to attend to examine the remains (subject to CBCAO requirements). It is expected that archaeological human remains encountered will be excavated in accordance with the processes set out in ‘The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project, (Historic England 2018).
 - (vi) Metal detectors will be used to scan for metallic finds on spoil heaps, vacated areas, areas of modern disturbance and during the excavation of key archaeological features or deposits.
 - (vii) Any ‘dark earth’ deposits will be subject to and excavation and environmental sampling.

d) Recording

- 3.14 The following procedures will always be initiated:
- (i) All features will be planned either by means of a total station or hand drawn plans where appropriate.
 - (ii) Sections: all sectioned and excavated archaeological features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10, or at a smaller scale (if appropriate). All sections will be levelled to ordnance datum.
 - (iii) All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be allocated unique context numbers prior to any hand excavation including contexts for which there is no archaeological interpretation or definition. All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets detailing: character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records. On-site matrices will be compiled during the excavation such that the results of the written stratigraphical records may be fully analysed and phased.
 - (iv) An adequate photographic record of the investigation will be made of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard record shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. The record will include working and promotional shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. All photographic records will include information detailing: site code; date; context(s); section number; a north arrow and a scale. All photographs will be listed and indexed on context record sheets.
 - (v) A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological features, deposits or layers encountered will be produced. The detailed hand drawn plans will be related to the site, and O.S. national grid and be drawn at an appropriate scale, generally 1:20. Where necessary e.g. when recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 scale, or where appropriate 1:20 will be drawn. The O.D. height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
 - (vi) A record or index will be maintained of all site drawings and these will form part of the project archive. All site drawings will contain the following information: site name; site number and code; scale; plan or section number; orientation, date and compiler.

e) Treatment of Samples

- 3.15 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the Historic England/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.
- 3.16 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT is advised by the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science. In consultation with Val Fryer, CAT will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by VF, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or VF will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.
- 3.17 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating.

- 3.18 The procedures set in 'A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis' (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and 'Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)' (English Heritage 2011) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science, the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director:
- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur). These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc.
 - (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
 - (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits and from undated features. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
 - (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
 - (v) Cremations and other "special deposits" will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
 - (viii) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.
- f) General Methodology**
- 3.19 All works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists. The proposed team structure is given in the appendix (end of document).
- 3.20 All work will be according to CAT Policies and Procedures (2000), and will be informed by Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), the MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (English Heritage, 2006) and Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996, revised 1999).
- 3.21 Animal and human burials, including cremations, will only be excavated should they have been damaged by their exposure. A Ministry of Justice (MOJ) licence is required for the excavation of human remains. Where a licence for their excavation is issued by the MOJ, the requirements of that licence will be followed.
- 3.22 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.
- 3.23 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester Museum. This will be used this as the site code.
- 3.24 The Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) will be followed.
- 3.25 Following completion of the manual excavation and recording the trenches will be backfilled flush with ground level. There are no proposals to reinstate the surfaces with simple backfilling of trenches the agreed method.
- 3.26 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided

in the English Heritage/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.

- 3.27 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT is advised by the East of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (Zoe Outram). In consultation with Val Fryer, CAT will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by Val Fryer, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or Val Fryer will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.
- 3.28 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating. A contingency for absolute dating is allowed for (should it be required). A contingency for archaeomagnetic dating is also allowed for, should appropriate in situ burnt remains be encountered.
- 3.29 The procedures set in 'A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis' (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and 'Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation' (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science, the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director.
- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur). These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc. A representative range of features should be sampled and environmental sampling should include undated, as well as dated, archaeological contexts.
 - (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
 - (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
 - (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
 - (v) Any excavated cremations and other "special deposits" will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
 - (vi) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.

4 PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

4.1 Public access will not be provided due to Health and Safety restrictions.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 The archaeological contractor (nominally CAT) will provide a Risk Assessment for the project for the agreement of Sodexo/RMPA and the Main Contractor prior to the commencement of the works.
- 5.2 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard safety policy (CAT 2017), which will be adhered to, in addition to the latest Covid-19 control measures.
- 5.3 No personnel will work in deep or unsupported excavations.
- 5.4 The archaeologist(s) will not enter an area under machine excavation without alerting the machine driver to his/her intention.
- 5.5 The archaeologist(s) shall remain alert and take due care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/she shall stand well back from the turning circle of an excavator' buckets and cabs.
- 5.6 Spoil will be stored at a safe distance away from trench edges.
- 5.7 Suitable accommodation will be provided for staff to shelter from inclement weather and during breaks. Hand washing facilities will be provided.
- 5.8 CAT will provide any necessary protective footwear, high-visibility jackets, and safety helmets. All staff and visitors to the site will be expected to wear full PPE at all times.
- 5.9 The RPS project manager will be provided with a list of all personnel working on site each day by the CAT Supervisor.
- 5.10 CAT scanning will be undertaken prior to and during machine excavation.

6 FINDS

- 6.1 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the research aims or are of intrinsic interest. All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No.2, the Council for British Archaeology's First Aid for Finds (Third Edition, 1998) and the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Guidelines for Finds Work (1992). Iron finds may require X-rays prior to conservation and similarly residues on pottery may require study ahead of any conservation which may be appropriate.
- 6.2 All finds and bones will be recorded, collected and labelled according to their individual stratigraphical context. Finds from each archaeological context will be allocated an individual finds tray and waterproof labels will be used for each tray to identify unique individual contexts. Each label will be marked with the appropriate context number in waterproof ink and will be securely attached to each tray.
- 6.3 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.4 All lifting, conservation or other on-site treatment of delicate finds will be done by Colchester Museums' staff. It is anticipated that robust items such as intact cremations will be lifted by site staff.
- 6.5 The site archive will be presented to Colchester Museums in accordance with the requirements for conservation and storage as outlined in Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester Museums (Colchester Borough Council 1996).
- 6.6 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. Any other finds remain for the landowner to assess and dispose of.
- 6.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' published booklet Guidelines for Finds Work.
- 6.8 Agreement with the landowner will be sought for deposition of the finds and paper archive. Arrangements for the finds to be viewed by the landowner will be made if he/she wishes.
- 6.9 The following specialists have been approached for artefact and environmental analysis:
- Francesca Boghi – Human Bone
 - Adam Wightman - animal bone;
 - Stephen Benfield – prehistoric pottery
 - Stephen Benfield late Iron Age and Roman pottery;
 - Joanna Bird - Samian
 - Laura Pooley/Ernest Black – Roman Brick/tile
 - Dr Hilary Cool – Roman glass
 - Dr John A Davies – Roman coins
 - Nina Crummy – Small finds
 - Sue Tyler- Saxon Pottery
 - Helen Walker – Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery
 - Hazel Martingell - Lithics
 - Lynn Keys – Metalworking residues;
 - Pat Wiltshire- pollen analysis
 - Peter Murphy - Environmental
 - Val Fryer- Archaeo-botanist

- Jackie Makinley- Cremations.

7 REPORTING

- 7.1 At the start of work an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website. A copy of the OASIS online form should be included as an appendix to the report. A copy of the WSI should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 7.2 A Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) Event number must be obtained the CBCAO; this will be the unique reference number for the work in the CHER.
- 7.3 Following completion of fieldwork an evaluation report will be completed within 4 weeks and submitted to RPS for distribution to the CBCAO for his approval. The report will be marked DRAFT until agreed. Following acceptance, a single digital and hard copy of the report should be presented to both the CHER and Essex HER. A hard copy of the report should be deposited with the archive at Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 7.4 Copies of the final report will also be issued to the RPS and RMPA/Sodexo.
- 7.5 Expert advice and reporting (in relation to cultural artefacts and ecofacts) will be provided by individual Specialists appointed as appropriate.
- 7.6 All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the Historic England procedural document, Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).
- 7.7 The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (EH 2006) will be adhered to with regard to post-excavation management in relation to this and any subsequent mitigation that may be required.
- 7.8 The report should include relevant background context information.
- 7.9 At the end of the project, a copy of the digital vector plan, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, will be sent by CAT to CBC for integration in the CHER. AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).

g) Publication

- 7.10 Minimum publication will consist of a note in the Colchester Archaeologist. The evaluation stage reporting will be summarised in an overall publication for the Site should mitigation result.

8 ARCHIVES AND FINDS DEPOSITION

- 8.1 All retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved and packaged in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2, the Council for British Archaeology's First Aid for Finds (Second Edition, 1987), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Guidelines Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives Published December 2014. Small finds will be boxed separately from the bulk finds. Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester Museum storage systems. A full archive will be prepared to standards outlined in Management of Archaeological Projects: 2 (English Heritage 1991).
- 8.2 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester Museums, subject to RMPA Services Plc consent and subject to the guidelines and requirements of MAP 2, as soon as is practicable, and within six months of completion of publication text on the project. All requirements for archive storage as given in Colchester Borough Council's Guidelines for the standards and practice of archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester, will be followed.
- 8.3 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester Museums.
- 8.4 Photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on CD Roms, hard copies of digital photos on high quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester Museums.
- 8.5 CD Roms of material held on computers will be presented to Colchester Museums, along with bound copies of printouts.
- 8.6 Deposition of the archive will be confirmed in writing to CBCAO, and a summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to CBCAO.
- 8.7 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service, or similar digital archive repository (<http://ads.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 8.8 All artefacts recovered from the archaeological excavation shall be deposited at the Colchester Museums. All recovered artefacts shall be fully catalogued, shall constitute one single deposit and shall be deposited within two years of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

9 STAFFING, TIMETABLE AND INSURANCE

- 9.1 The overall archaeological project will be managed by Robert Masefield MCIfA (of RPS). The archaeological contractor CAT will be managed by Chris Lister. The experience of the project team is included in the Appendix of this method statement.
- 9.2 The project is currently programmed to commence on the 23rd July 2020 and to last for 8 weeks.
- 9.3 Insurance: The archaeological contractor (CAT) shall hold Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.

10 MONITORING

- 10.1 The CBCAO will be given the opportunity to inspect the works, and in particular if archaeology is encountered.
- 10.2 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed between RPS, Sodexo/RMPA, CBCAO and CAT prior to their being carried out.
- 10.3 The involvement of CBCAO shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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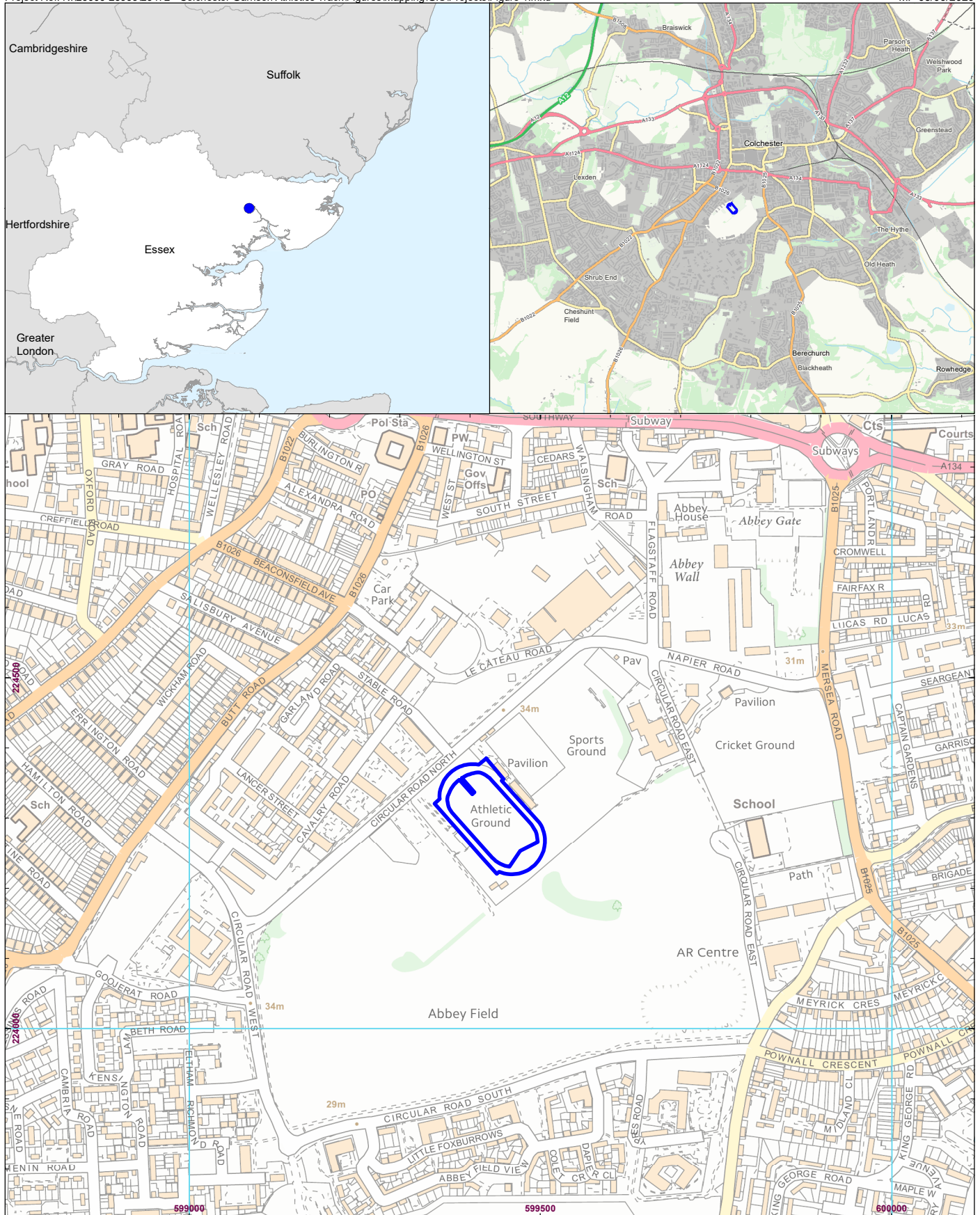
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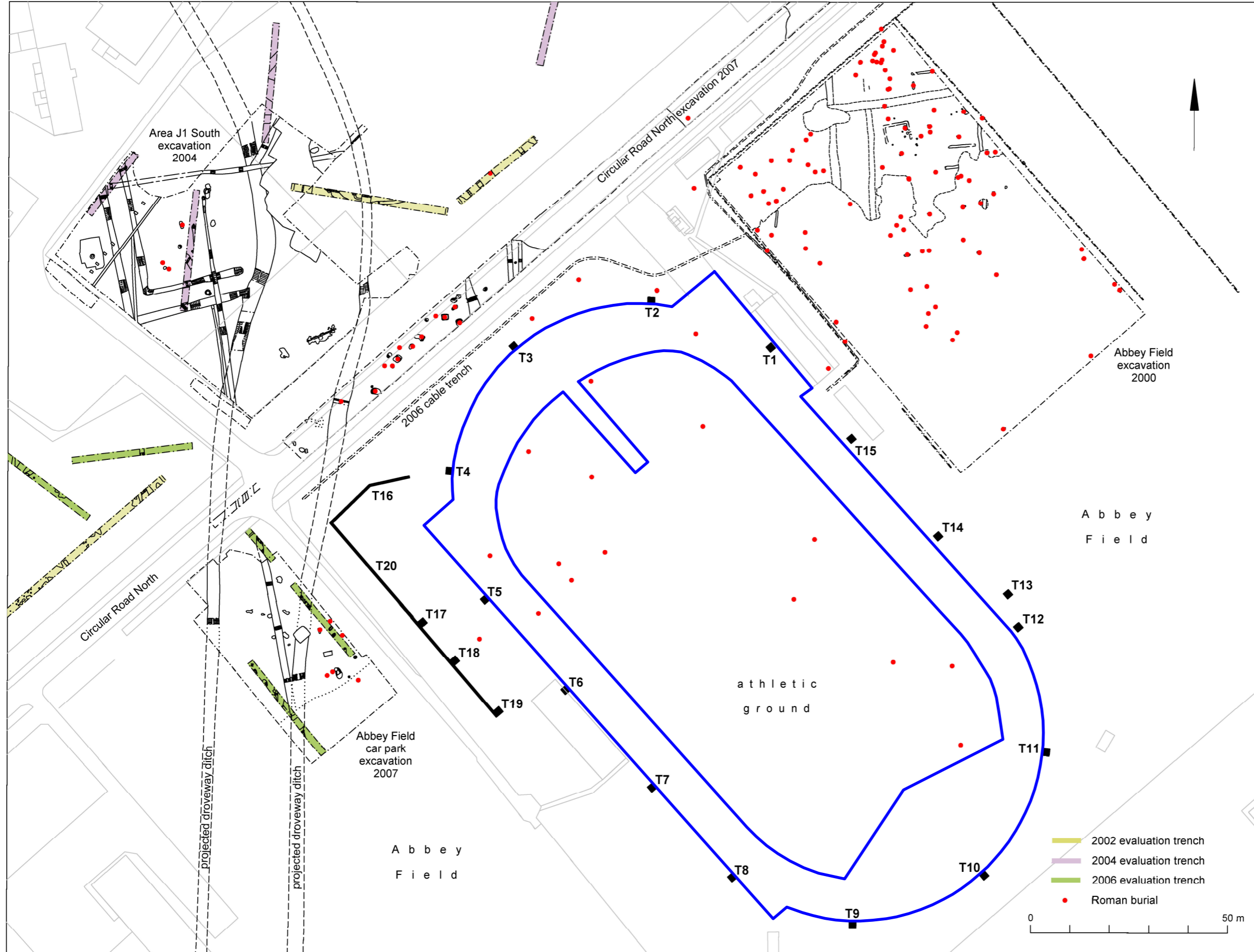
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rps MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

Athletics Track

N
0 10 20m
Scale at A3: 1:1,000



Figure 2
Archaeological Context Plan

Project Ref: N:\26000-26999\26472 - Colchester Garrison Athletics Track\Figures\GIS\Projects\Figure 2.mxd



APPENDICES

Appendix A
Team Structure

Team Structure

RPS PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM

RPS Archaeological Project Manager

Rob Masefield

LIST OF CAT TEAM MEMBERS

Project Management

Chris Lister

Site Manager

Chris Lister

Site staff

Ben Holloway, Adam Wightman, E Holloway and three Others.

Finds

E Holloway

Metal detecting

Brian Hurrell

Finds Consultants

Matthew Loughton (CAT) LIA/Roman pottery

Joanna Bird (Guildford) Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Paul Sealey Prehistoric Pottery/ amphora

Hilary Cool (Nottingham) Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curle (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal bone.

John Davis (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Val Fryer (Loddon) Environmental processing

Nick Lavender (ECC) Prehistoric pottery

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) Lithics

Rachel Ballantyne (EH) Environmental policy

Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums) Roman Amphoras

Susan Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Helen Walker (ECC) post-Roman pottery.

Graphics

C Lister, E Spurgeon, J Chittenden, H Brooks

Report writing

B, Holloway, H Brooks,

RPS EXPERIENCE

Robert Masefield

Office: Cottons Centre, London Bridge

Position in Company: Director

Qualifications / Memberships: FSA, CMIFA, MA, BSc

Date of Birth: 15 October 1969

Key Clients: Taylor Wimpey, RMPA Services, Southern Water, Cemex UK, Countryside Properties, Gatwick Airport Limited

Robert has over 27 years experience in British archaeology and has been with RPS for 25 years. Experienced in the production of Environmental Impact Assessments and Statements, the design and management complex archaeological projects and the preparation of proofs of evidence, he also has extensive experience of undertaking negotiations on behalf of clients.

Experience Includes:

- Delivery of compliance with NPPF, Town and Country Planning, Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area and Listed Building legislation, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Construction Design Management (CDM) regulations; and the Highways Agency Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB vol 10 & 11)
- Provision of Environmental Statement chapters including Great Western Park (George Wimpey & Taylor Woodrow), Colchester New Garrison (RMPA/ MoD) Didcot, Radcot Farm Mineral Extraction (Oxfordshire), Priors Green, Takeley (Countryside Properties), The Wixams, Elstow, Bedfordshire (National Power/JJ Gallagher), Barrington Quarry, Cambridgeshire (Cemex), Sheerness WTM (Peel Ports), Marston Gate Bedfordshire & Apex Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire (both Prologis), Enterprise House Bexhill (SeaChange Sussex) plus several ES's on behalf of Southern Water (Bognor–Littlehampton, Bexhill & Hastings and Brighton & Hove).
- Project Design and Management on watching briefs evaluation and excavation projects including production of written schemes of investigation and Research Agendas.
- Management and design of the 160ha Colchester New Garrison and linked Urban Village projects including identification and successful retention within the scheme of Britain's first Roman circus, excavation of major cemetery site and excavation of prehistoric and Roman sites within Camulodunum.

DETAILS OF CAT TEAM MEMBERS (SUBJECT TO COMMISSION)

SENIOR SITE STAFF

Philip Crummy MA, FSA, MIFA

Philip is a very experienced field archaeologist, and the longest-serving director of excavations at any major archaeological organisation in Britain. Since joining CAT (or Colchester Excavation Committee as it was then, and Colchester Archaeological Unit soon after) as Site Director in the early 1970s, he has supervised or directed large urban projects including Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, Butt Road, and Culver Street, as well as numerous small projects. Philip's publication record is outstanding, and includes sole or joint authorship of eight of the Colchester Archaeological Report series, principally volumes 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11. He also produces major parts of the CAT annual magazine *The Colchester Archaeologist*. He has also contributed to *Britannia*, *Post-medieval Archaeology*, and several of the *BAR* series. His most recent work *City of Victory* is one of the local bestsellers in bookshops in Colchester. He lectures widely.

Ben Holloway BSc AIFA

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital and Colchester 6th Form College. His work in Essex includes the Sandon Park and Ride Site, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley, Dry Street, Basildon and the Stanhope industrial park Stanford-le-hope.

FINDS SPECIALISTS

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top Samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the blockbuster Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-86.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernie is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the Archaeological Journal Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85, and Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993). Among her major works is the internationally selling Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85.

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the Colchester Archaeological Reports, and was principal author of the best-selling Colchester Archaeological Reports 2 (Roman small finds), 4 (The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9) and 5 (The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curle Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. Currently working as a freelance specialist in both human and animal bone and Illustration. She has been producing faunal and Human remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specialises in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to British Numismatic Journal on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9, and Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993).

Nick Lavender (to follow)

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, The *East Anglian Archaeology* Monograph series, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

Rachel Ballantyne (EH) Environmental (to follow)

Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead). On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88, and to Ros Niblett's Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (Council for British Archaeology Research Report 57, 1985).

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums) Amphoras/prehistoric pottery

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports for Colchester sites. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen (British Archaeological Report 142, 1985), contributions to Ros Niblett's Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (Council for British Archaeology Research Report 57, 1985). He regularly contributes to Essex Archaeology & History.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-412928

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at B Ground Athletics Track, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at B Ground Athletics Track, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex, during the removal of the athletics track and an investigation to ascertain the causes of ground subsidence in the adjacent sports pitch. The site lies near to the remains of Colchester's Roman Circus and within an area of Roman burials. No archaeological remains were encountered as groundworks did not penetrate beyond modern layers.
Project dates	Start: 23-07-2020 End: 13-08-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/06d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4597 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-412928 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER B Ground Athletics Track, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex
Study area	6,2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99434 24303 51,881041503215 0,8979660302 51 52 51 N 000 53 52 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Elliott Hicks
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Robin Mathieson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4597
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID ECC4597
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at B Ground Athletics Track, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex: July-August 2020
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