

Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2US

November 2021



by Harvey Furniss

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Chris Lister, Harvey Furniss and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Harvey Furniss with Oliver Windridge

**commissioned by Darren Chittenden
on behalf of Walnut Tree Developments Ltd**

NGR: TM 00443 25095 (centre)

Planning ref.: 181064

CAT project ref.: 2021/10h

CHER code: ECC4677

OASIS ref.: colchest3-432702



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1738

November 2021

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single three-bedroom detached dwelling and associated groundworks. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including East gate of the Roman town and a small number of Roman cremation urns located c 270m northwest of site. A post-medieval/modern garden feature was uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex on 12th November 2021. The work was commissioned by Darren Chittenden on behalf of Walnut Tree Developments Ltd in advance of the construction of a new detached house and associated groundworks.

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

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

The site is located c 225m east of the historic Roman and medieval core surrounded by the Roman Town wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument, NHLE no. 1003772, MCC859) and c 270m southeast of East Gate which would have been one of the largest gates using East Hill as a main route towards the Hythe. To the west of the town centre extra-mural Roman occupation, considered to be an extension of the Roman town, is known to extend up to 300m west of the town wall (CAR 3, fig 8).

Approximately 150m west of the site four complete Roman cremation urns were found in the garden of St Botolph's Vicarage (MCC1481, 1483 and 1484-5, Hull 1958, 258 and 295). A whole Roman flask recorded c 115m northeast of the site may also relate to a burial (MCC1958).

Residual Mesolithic flints were recorded by CAT during a watching brief at Brooklands, Brook Street in 1994 (Project 1994/11a, CAT Report 1000, MCC2220).

During archaeological investigations near the development site CAT have noted several instances of substantial deposits of modern and post-medieval soils, up to 1.4m in depth from modern ground levels (50 Rosebery Avenue, CAT Report 236, MCC5408 and rear of 10 East Hill, CAT Report 168, MCC5398).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A single trial-trench (10m x 1.8m) was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.



Photograph 1 F1 – looking northeast

The trench was excavated through a layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.47-0.5m thick) and a layer of subsoil (L2, c 0.11-0.14m thick). The trench was excavated to natural (L3) which was a compact light yellowish-brown clay gently sloping downhill northwards.

Feature F1 was excavated in the middle of the trench and yielded a small assemblage of abraded CBM (see section 6). The feature was irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and was not fully exposed due to the trench edge. The exposed area of the feature was 0.3m in depth filled by a friable, mid-brown sandy-silt.



Photograph 2 Trench shot – looking northeast

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation at 42 Smythies Avenue uncovered eight pieces of ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) weighing 248g, all of which came from garden feature F1. This included sherds of Roman brick, medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and 18th- to 20th-century brick.

7 Conclusion

Excavations at 42 Smythies Avenue uncovered a single post-medieval/modern garden feature. The finds were likely to have originated from nearby housing developments from the 19th/20th century. Unfortunately the activity on site showed no links to the significant Roman monuments in the local area.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Darren Chittenden of Walnut Tree Development Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by H Furniss with O Windridge. Figures are by C Lister, H Furniss and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011
(2nd ed.) | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 3 | 1984 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex.</i> By P Crummy |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 168 | 2002 | <i>An Archaeological watching brief at 10 East Hill (rear of, Colchester, Essex: November 2001,</i> by B Holloway |
| CAT Report 236 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 50 Rosebery Avenue, Colchester, Essex: May/June 2003,</i> by C Crossan |
| 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</i> |

CBCAA	2021	<i>CAT Report Series from 1997</i>), by H Brooks <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at land at 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester</i> , by S Wood
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<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)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, M	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20
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
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: not retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1738)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1738)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4677.

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Distribution list:

Darren Chittenden

Walnut Tree Developments Ltd

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Date: 25/11/21

Appendix 1 Context list

Context number	Trench number	Finds number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	T1	-	Topsoil	Friable dry dark and brown silt with small stone inclusions	Modern
L2	T1	-	Subsoil	Firm, mid reddish brown silt with regular stone inclusions	Undated
L3	T1	-	Natural	Compact, light yellowish brown clay	Post-glacial
F1	T1	1	Garden feature	Irregular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base. Friable, mid brown sandy silt with occasional rounded stone and CBM fleck inclusions.	Post-medieval/ modern



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Fig 1 Site location



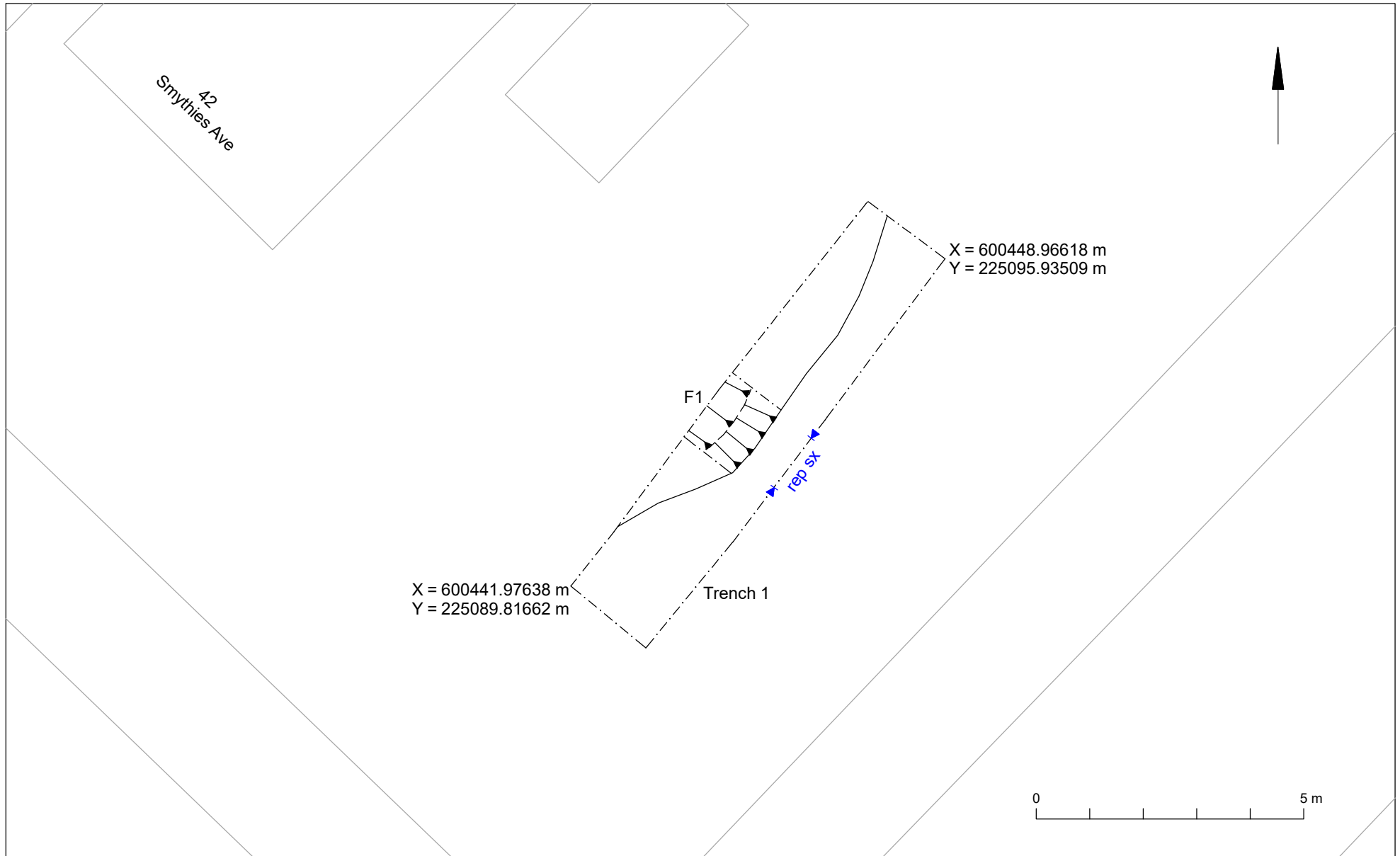


Fig 2 Results

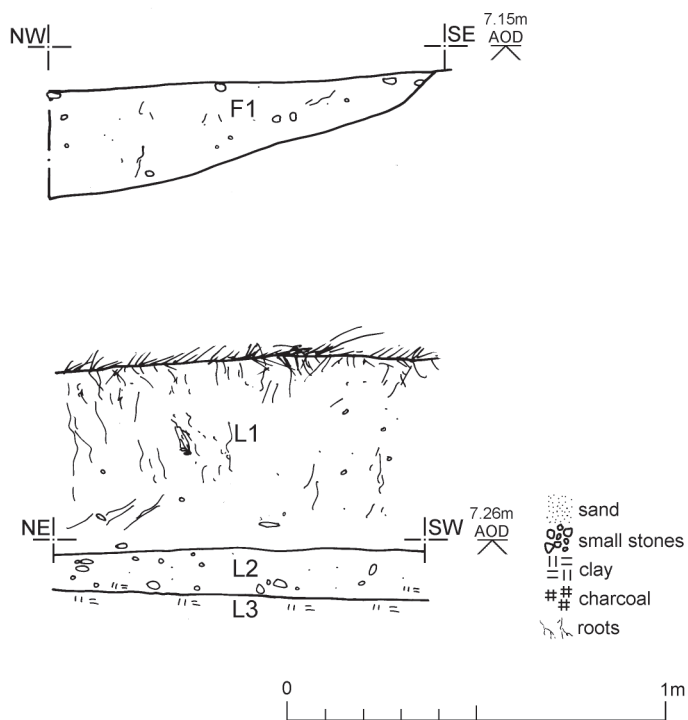


Fig 3 Feature and representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2US	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00443 25095 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/10h CHER ref: ECC4677 OASIS ref: colchest3-432702
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 12th November 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.137 acres
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC859, MCC1481, MCC1483, MCC1484, MCC1485, MCC1958, MCC2220, MCC5408, and MCC5398
Final report: CAT Report 1738	
Periods represented: Post-medieval/modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single three-bedroom detached dwelling and associated groundworks. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including East gate of the Roman town and a small number of Roman cremation urns located c 270m northwest of site. A hedgerow was uncovered but a small assemblage of post-medieval/modern artefactual evidence meant that there was no link to the Roman occupation of Colchester on the development area.	
Previous summaries/reports: n/a	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Harvey Furniss	Date of summary: 22nd November 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2US

NGR: TM 00443 25095 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning references: 181064

Commissioned by: Darren Chittenden (Walnut Tree Developments Ltd)

On behalf of: Walnut Tree Developments Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2021/10h

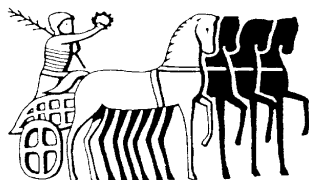
OASIS project number: colchest3-432702

Contract Manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 14/10/2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located 255m east of the walled historic core of Colchester on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex. The site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) TM 00443 25095. The development site comprises of a grass 0.35ha plot on the corner of Smythies Avenue and Rosebery avenue c 138m east of the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area (DEX22998).

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a single three-bedroom detached dwelling and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The site is located c 225m east of the historic Roman and medieval core surrounded by the Roman Town wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument, NHLE no. 1003772, MCC859) and c 270m southeast of East Gate which would have been one of the largest gates using East Hill as a main route towards the Hythe. To the west of the town centre extra-mural Roman occupation, considered to be an extension of the Roman town, is known to extend up to 300m west of the town wall (CAR 3, fig 8).

Approximately 150m west of the site four complete Roman cremation urns were found in the garden of St Botolph's Vicarage (MCC1481, 1483 and 1484-5, Hull 1958, 258 and 295). A whole Roman flask was recorded C 115m northeast of the site may also relate to a burial (MCC1958).

Residual Mesolithic flints were recorded by CAT during a watching brief at Brooklands, Brook Street in 1994 (Project 1994/11a, CAT Report 1000, MCC2220).

During archaeological investigations near the development site CAT have noted several instances of substantial deposits of modern and post-medieval soils, up to 1.4m in depth from modern ground levels (50 Rosebery Avenue, CAT Report 236, MCC5408 and rear of 10 East Hill, CAT Report 168, MCC5398).

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2018 (application No. 181064) for a *proposed detached dwelling on land adjacent to existing host dwelling. Resubmission of 173036.*

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

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) was for an archaeological evaluation.

One trenches, 8m long by 1.8m wide, will be positioned within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling.

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Contingencies will be included for scientific analysis of significant deposits such as absolute dating, soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

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 & c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

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

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furness

Evaluation methodology

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

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

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least a 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of the evaluation 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 context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

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

Human remains

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are not to be lifted the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. 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.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

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 (Historic England 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

ceramic finds (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: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

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 / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: 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 if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to 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 three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

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

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

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

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester 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>

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|-------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> . 2nd Edition |
| CAR 3 | 1984 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkeerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex</i> . By P Crummy |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 168 | 2002 | An archaeological watching brief at 10 East hill (rear of, Colchester, Essex: November 2001, by B Holloway |
| CAT Report 236 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 50 Rosebery Avenue, Colchester, Essex: May/June 2003</i> , by C Crossan |
| 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 |
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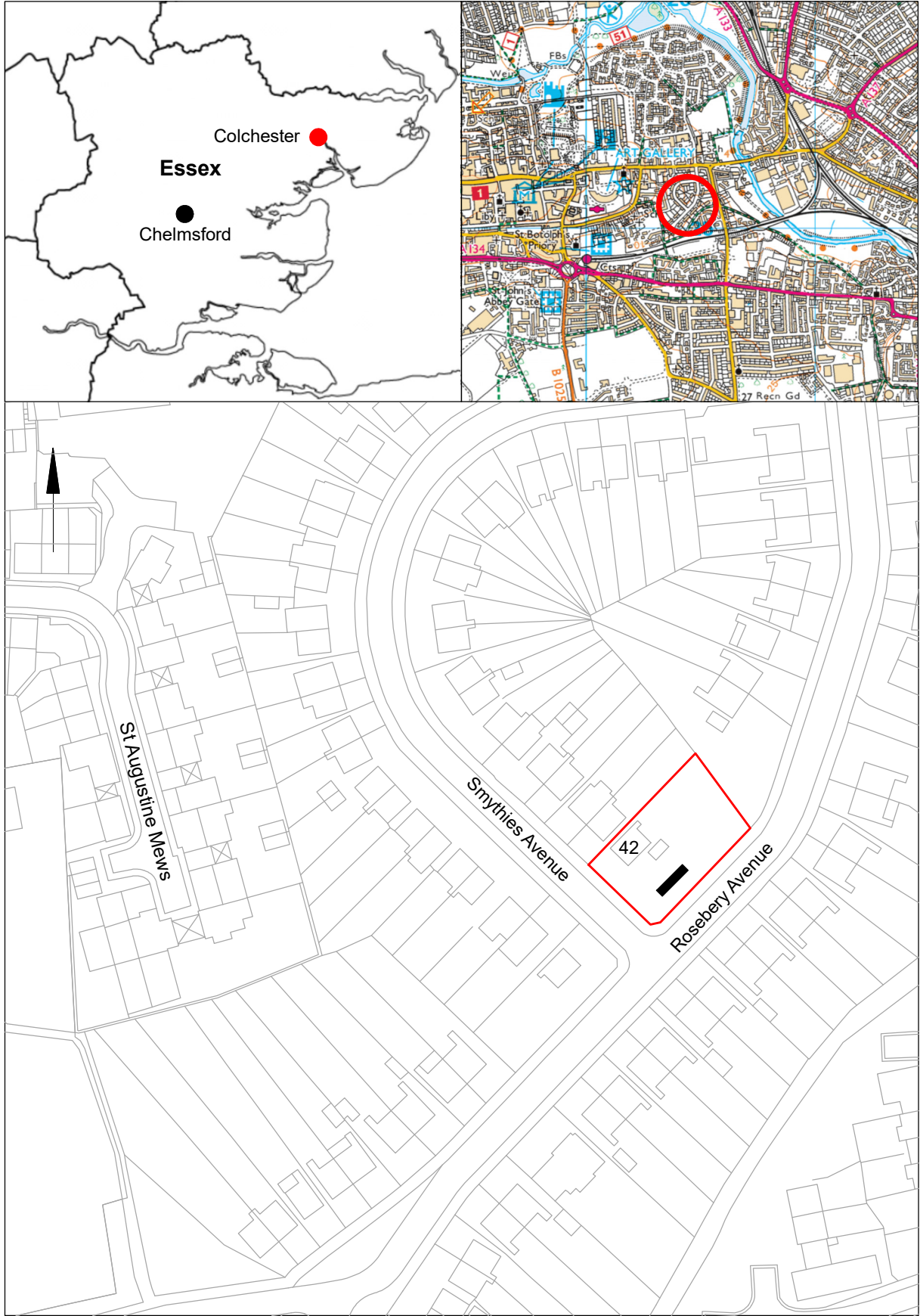
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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.

0 50 m

Summary for colchest3-432702

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-432702
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2US
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	2021/10h
Planning Id	181064
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	12-Nov-2021 - 12-Nov-2021
Location	land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex NGR : TM 00443 25095 LL : 51.8883604562836, 0.911324247302351 12 Fig : 600443,225095
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Trial-trenched evaluation
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 42 Smythies Avenue, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single three-bedroom detached dwelling and associated groundworks. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including East gate of the Roman town and a small number of Roman cremation urns located c 270m northwest of site. A hedgerow was uncovered but a small assemblage of post-medieval/modern artefactual evidence meant that there was no link to the Roman occupation of Colchester on the development area.
Keywords	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4677
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive