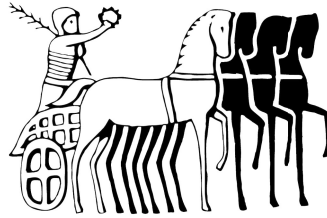


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1947
issued August 2023**

**Archaeological evaluation and monitoring at
23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA:
January-May 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/11f
CHER code: ECC4806**

**Archaeological evaluation and monitoring at
23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA:
January-May 2023**

NGR: TL 98908 24741 (centre)

**Planning district: Colchester
Planning ref.: 200328**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11f
CAT Report 1947**

CHER code: ECC4806

**CCC monitor: Dr Simon Wood/Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-511234**

**report prepared by Laura Pooley
with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
and Alec Wade**

**fieldwork by Adam Wightman, Nigel Rayner,
Robin Mathieson and Alexander Smith**

**commissioned by Andrew Feasey, CPS Architecture
on behalf of the landowner**

Prepared by:	Laura Pooley	Post-Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	17/08/2023	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

web: <https://catuk.org/>

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	8
7	Conclusion	10
8	Acknowledgements	11
9	References	11
10	Abbreviations and glossary	12
11	Contents of archive	12
12	Archive deposition	13
Appendix 1 Context list		14
Appendix 2 Pottery list		15
Appendix 3 CBM list		16

Figures after p16

EHER summary sheet

CAT wsi

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: Working site shot

Photograph 1	Trench 1, looking south-west.	3
Photograph 2	Trench 2, looking north-west.	4
Photograph 3	Trench 3, looking north-east.	4
Photograph 4	Trench 3 showing natural in south-west corner and the edge of the quarry pit, looking south-south-west.	5
Photograph 5	Ground reduction of the driveway into L2, looking west.	6
Photograph 6	Service trenches, looking east.	6
Photograph 7	Service trenches, looking north.	7
Photograph 8	Service trenches, looking north.	7
Table 1	Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.	8
Table 2	Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	8
Table 3	Summary of the Roman pottery.	9
Table 4	Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.	9
Table 5	Quantities of Roman pottery from specific contexts.	9
Table 6	Approximate dates for the individual contexts.	10
Table 7	Animal bone listed by context.	10

Fig 1 Site location.

Fig 2 Results of the evaluation.

Fig 3 Area of ground reduction for new driveway.

Fig 4 The service trenches.

Fig 5 Combined plan of all areas of archaeological investigation showing the extent of Roman quarry pits F1/F2/F3/L2 as recorded across the development site.

Fig 6 Feature and representative sections.

1 Summary

Archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) and monitoring was carried out at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex as part of the redevelopment of the site. Located to the south-west of the Roman walled town, the development site is located in an area of known Roman burials and close to where Roman buildings, roads, quarry pits, ovens and burials have recently been excavated. Evaluation and monitoring revealed a significant depth of dark earth covering the site from backfilled Roman sand quarry pits.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological evaluation and monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 13th January and 10th May 2023 at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex. The work was commissioned by Andrew Feasey of CPS Architecture and carried out as part of the redevelopment of the site for housing with associated infrastructure.

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 City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). This recommendation 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 archaeological monitoring by strip, map and record at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester* written by Dr Simon Wood and detailing the required archaeological work (CCCAA 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CCCAA (CAT 2022).

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 (ECC/MCC numbers), which is accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London clay formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

The development site is 813m south-west of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum* and to the south-west of the Roman walled town. It is located within an area of Roman burials known as the western cemetery or Lexden cemetery (Hull 1958; MCC7647). The cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

As part of the nearby redevelopment of the former Essex County Hospital site, c 80m to the north, CAT has undertaken a number of investigations, evaluations and excavations. Key results include:

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

- A major north-east/south-west aligned Roman Road was uncovered in the northwestern corner of the site. The road lead from Balkerne Gate (the western gate of the Roman town) through the site and on towards a major road junction underneath the Colchester Royal Grammar School. From there roads continued onto Gosbecks, St Albans/Braughing and London. Sections excavated through the road make-up revealed that there were two main phases of road.
- A series of sand/gravel-extraction pits associated with the construction of the road have also been identified along both of its northern and southern edges.
- Two metalled (compacted gravel) trackways have been identified, one perpendicular to the main Roman road and another leading through the area populated by Roman burials to the rear of the hospital complex.
- A series of Roman building plots defined by ditches which flanked the Roman road.
- A Roman building with deep and wide foundations (mostly robbed-out) and a poorly-preserved mortar floor set back from the Roman road. It is possible that the building could be a tower, a two-storey temple-tomb or part of a larger Roman house.
- The remains of at least 19 brick/tile-built bread ovens situated to the rear of the buildings flanking the road.
- Numerous Roman burials, both human and two complete equine burials.
- A large quantity of Roman finds including a significant quantity of locally-made and imported Roman pottery vessels.

In 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School, c 170m WNW (CAT Report 345; MCC2791/MCC5229). Part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) and three burials have been recorded at 56 Creffield Road (CAT Report 799; MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). Investigations at 60 Creffield Road identified the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road aligned north-east to south-west across the development site. To the east of the road was a series of pits dating from the mid/late 1st to the 2nd century (CAT Report 1587; ECC4448).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to record the extent of any archaeological deposits to be damaged or removed by groundworks associated with the development.

5 Results (Figs 2-6)

As per the wsi, the archaeological investigation should have consisted of two phases of work.

1. Monitoring of the demolition of the existing bungalow, including the removal of the existing slab but leaving the foundations in place.

Excavation Manager Adam Wightman visited the site during the demolition of the bungalow and removal of the slab. No archaeological remains were impacted by these works.

2. Within the area of the proposed dwellings the site will be stripped to the top of archaeological deposits or natural geology, whichever is reached first. Should archaeological deposits be present there will be a meeting with the CCCAA to decide on a mitigation strategy for how to proceed. The foundations will be removed only after an appropriate mitigation strategy for the archaeology has been reached and/or implemented.

On the 13th January 2023, Project Officer Nigel Rayner attended the site to begin the strip, starting in the north-west corner and extending along the western inside edge of the *in situ* footing. It quickly became obvious that there was a significant depth of dark soil covering the site. Excavation Manager Adam Wightman visited the site and called CCCAA Simon Wood to

explain the situation, as it was apparent that it would not be safe to strip the entire footprint of the site to these depths. It was agreed with Simon Wood to extend the initial strip and turn it into an evaluation trench (T3), with two more evaluation trenches to be excavated in the north-east and south-east corners of the site, to determine if the same depths existed across the site and what this dark soil represented. Given the depths involved the trenches were opened, recorded and backfilled on the same day as they could not be left overnight.

Excavation of the trenches revealed 0.3-0.4m of post-medieval/modern topsoil sealing a thick deposit of dark grey/brown silty loam (L2) from the backfill of at least one large Roman quarry pit, but probably several intercutting quarry pits which covered the development site. Similar archaeological remains had recently been encountered during CAT excavations at the former Essex County Hospital (ECH) 80m to the north of the site.

Trench 1 – 4.8m long, 2m wide, 1.4m deep

Approximately 0.3-0.4m of L1 and 1-1.2m of L2 was removed from the trench before excavation ceased. A small sondage was then hand-excavated another 0.4m deep through L2 but natural ground level was not reached. Layer L2 contained very few Roman inclusions.



Photograph 1 Trench 1, looking south-west.

Trench 2 – 9m long, 1.8m wide, 1.4m deep

Approximately 0.3-0.4m of L1 and 1-1.1m of L2 was removed from the trench before excavation ceased. Natural sand (L3) was encountered at a depth of c 1.25m below current ground level (bcgl) at the eastern end of the trench only. The cut was curving in such a way as to suggest that either the edge of the quarry was irregular or that multiple quarry pits were present on the site. The uppermost 1-1.1m of L2 was the same dark homogenous soil seen in Trench 1 but, as exposed in the base of the trench, the lower quarry fills were varied, with some deposits of dark soil and others which were predominantly sand/gravel material cast back into the quarry pit. This was also recorded during excavation of the quarry pits at ECH. Hand-excavated sondages through the lower fills of the quarry pit recovered Roman pottery and animal bone, and identified the base of the quarry at a depth of c 2.1m bcgl. The quarry pit in Trench 2 was given the feature number F1.



Photograph 2 Trench 2, looking north-west.



Photograph 3 Trench 3, looking north-east.

Trench 3 – 13m long, 1.8-2m wide, 1.4m deep

Approximately 0.3-0.4m of L1 and 1-1.1m of L2 was removed from the trench before excavation ceased. Natural sand (L3) was encountered at a depth of c 1.15m bgl in the far southwestern

corner of the trench only. Hand-excavated sondages through the lower fills of the quarry pit recovered Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone, and identified the base of the quarry at a depth of c 1.75m bcgl at the southern end of the trench and 2.1m below the top of the surviving footing in the northern end of the trench. Outside of the footprint of the demolished building, the ground level was considerably higher, and the base of the quarry pit was actually closer to 2.6m below ground level when compared with areas to the north and west of the former building. The quarry pit in Trench 3 was given the feature number F2.



Photograph 4 Trench 3 showing natural in south-west corner and the edge of the quarry pit, looking south-south-west.

Given the depths involved, the client decided that rather than foundations, the new buildings would have to be built on piles. It was agreed with Simon Wood that, although the piles did not need to be monitored, a member of CAT staff should be present to monitor the removal of the existing foundations, ground reduction for the new driveway, and the excavation of ground beams and services along with any other groundworks.

CAT returned to the site on 17th January to monitor the removal of the old foundations and the ground reduction of the new driveway. Other than L1 and the upper levels of L2, no significant archaeological remains were impacted by the removal of the old foundations. Similarly the area of the new driveway was reduced by approximately 0.2m (front and east of site) to 0.8m (northwestern corner of reduction area). This occurred through 0.3-0.4m of L1 and into L2. It was originally thought that a small patch of sand on the western side of the reduction area may have been the edge to one of the quarry pits (F3), but a sondage revealed Roman finds so it is just a horizon of mixed soil within L2.



Photograph 5 Ground reduction of the driveway into L2, looking west.

As agreed, the piles were not monitored. Later discussions with the contractors revealed that the ground beams were only going to be 0.5m deep, and would therefore be excavated through 0.3-0.4m of L1 and 0.1-0.2m of L2. Given this, it was agreed with Simon Wood that the ground beams did not need to be monitored.



Photograph 6 Service trenches, looking east.

In May 2023, approximately 68m of service trenching was monitored by a CAT archaeologist. At 0.5-0.65m wide and 0.8-0.9m deep, the trenches were excavated through the remains of L1 into L2. There were no other archaeological horizons.



Photograph 7 Service trenches, looking north.



Photograph 8 Service trenches, looking north.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Archaeological investigation uncovered 45 sherds of pottery (776g with an EVE of 0.84) and three pieces of ceramic building material (henceforth CBM, 226g). This material came from two features (Table 1).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1/L2	Quarry pit	37	785	21
F3	Quarry pit	11	217	20
Total		48	1,002	75

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.

Prehistoric pottery

There were two sherds of handmade flint-tempered pottery (fabric HMF), with a weight of 2g and EVE of 0.02, from quarry pit F3.

Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) and the vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There was a modest-sized assemblage of Roman pottery at 43 sherds weighing 774g with an EVE of 0.82 (Table 3). Most of the Roman pottery came from the quarry pit F1/L2 with only nine sherds from quarry pit F3 (Table 5). The Roman pottery from the quarry pit F1/L2 indicates a date during the late 3rd century AD. The latest dateable vessel is a Cam 305B bowl (EVE:0.08) in BB1 (fabric GA) dating to AD 275-400 while there was also a sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (fabric EA) dating to AD 225/250-425. Other vessel forms from this structure include a Cam 407 beaker (EVE:0.23) in Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) dating to AD 225-275/300, a Cam 39A dish (EVE:0.11) in fabric GA (BB1) dating to AD 140-400, and a Cam 278 jar (EVE:0.08) in fabric KX (Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware) dating to AD 125/150-250/260. There is also a small quantity of residual early Roman material consisting of a sherd of North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1 (fabric NOG WH1) and a Cam 267 jar (EVE:0.11) in fabric GX (S). Quarry pit F3 produced an early Roman Cam 192 (EVE:0.13) mortaria in fabric TZ (Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	AD 110-220
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	Roman
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	AD 100/110-275/300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	AD 225/250-425
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	AD 110/125-400
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (coarse sandy fabrics)	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised	Late Iron Age-Roman

	wares	
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-300
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1	20 BC-AD 69
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Roman

Table 2 Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2	42	21	0.08
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	3	45	15	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	7	58	8	0.23
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	2	43	22	0.00
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	1	2	2	0.00
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	3	54	18	0.19
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	19	292	15	0.00
GX (S)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (coarse sandy fabrics)	1	23	23	0.11
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	1	31	31	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	30	30	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	1	15	15	0.08
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1	1	87	87	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	1	52	52	0.13
Total		43	774	18	0.82

Table 3 Summary of the Roman pottery.

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BACG	All	0.08
	Drag. 31	0.08
CZ	All	0.23
	Cam 407	0.23
GA	All	0.19
	Cam 39A	0.11
	Cam 305A	0.08
GX (S)	All	0.11
	Cam 267	0.11
KX	All	0.08
	Cam 278	0.08
TZ	All	0.13
	Cam 192	0.13
Total		0.82

Table 4 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1/L2	Quarry pit/pits	34	559	16	0.69
F3	Quarry pit	9	215	24	0.13
Total		43	774	18	0.82

Table 5 Quantities of Roman pottery from specific contexts.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM consists of a piece of Roman tile, imbrex and a tesserae from quarry pit F1/L2.

Conclusion

Table 6 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which contained dateable pottery and CBM. Quarry pit F1/L2 dates to the late 3rd century AD. Quarry pit F3 could be early Roman, but this is a very small sample of material, and the quarry pit is more likely to be contemporary with F1/L2.

Context	Prehistoric	Roman	CBM	Date approx.
F1/L2	-	BACG (DRAG. 31), BSW 2, CZ (CAM 407), DJ, EA, GA (CAM 39A, CAM 305A), GX, GX (CAM 267), KX (CAM 279), NOG WH1	RI, RT, TESS	AD 275-300
F3	HMF	BSW 2, DJ, GX, HZ, HZ OX, TZ (CAM 192)	-	Early Roman?

Table 6 Approximate dates for the individual contexts.

6.2 Glass

by *Laura Pooley*

One fragment (13g) of post-medieval/modern bottle glass was recovered from quarry pit F1 (finds no. 3). It is an intrusive find, probably from L1, and has been discarded.

6.3 Animal bone

by *Alec Wade*

Archaeological investigation produced eight pieces of animal bone (weighing a total of 38g) from the upper fill of at least one or possibly two Roman quarry pits (F1 and F2 in trenches T2 and T3). The small amount of fragmented material was characteristic of general waste from the Roman period. This included a dog-gnawed bone which indicates the residual nature of the finds recovered from the feature. Pig was the only species positively identified in the assemblage with the remaining pieces likely to be of cattle and sheep or goat.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
L2 in F1 (T2)	1	5	24	Large sized mammal (horse or cattle)	(1) skull fragment. (3) rib fragments. (1) diaphysis fragment.
L2 in F2 (T3)	2	1	10	Pig	(1) 2nd phalanx with a small cut/chop mark on the anterior edge of the proximal articulation and an oblique break across the distal articular surface (both likely to be excavation damage).
	2	2	4	Medium sized mammal (sheep or goat, smaller deer species)	(1) cervical vertebrae fragment that has been dog gnawed. (1) diaphysis fragment.
	Total	8	38		

Table 7 Animal bone listed by context.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological investigation at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex revealed a large area of Roman quarrying which, where possible to identify, ranged in depth from 1.75-2.6m, with finds from the backfill dating to the late 3rd century date. Unfortunately it was impossible to trace the edges of the pits, some of which presumably continued beyond the edges of the development site (see Fig 5). No features other than quarry pits were found during the groundworks.

As already mentioned, evidence of an area of extensive Roman sand quarrying was also identified on the southern boundary of the former Essex County Hospital site (ECH), c 70m to the north. The following information was supplied by Adam Wightman. The irregularly-shaped area of quarrying at ECH was approximately 25m x 25m in size at its maximum extent and had

been quarried to varying depths, presumably reflecting localised variations in the sand-versus-stone content of the aggregate. The quarried area appeared to have taken a substantial amount of time to infill, with other Roman features including ditches and several graves having been dug into the base of the quarry. However, no human burials were found within the infill of the quarried area itself. Many other smaller pits which are likely to have been dug to extract sand or gravel were found across the ECH site.

Evidence from 23 Creffield Road indicates that this sand quarrying continued to the south of ECH. As the base of the quarrying was only identified in a couple of small sondages, it was impossible to determine if any features had been cut into it as at ECH. However, if there were any such features, most would be preserved beneath the current development, perhaps only being impacted by the piles.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Andrew Feasey of CPS Architecture and the landowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by A Wightman, N Rayer, A Smith and R Mathieson. Figures were compiled by R Mathieson, B Holloway and S Veasey. The project was monitored for CCC by Dr Simon Wood and Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---|
| Baker, P & Worley, F | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive</i> . Swindon: Historic England. |
| Bidwell, P | 1999 | 'A survey of pottery production and supply at Colchester', in Symonds, R & Wade, S (eds.), <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-8</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd, 488-499. |
| Bidwell, P & Croom, A | 1999 | 'The <i>Camulodunum</i> /Colchester type series', in Symonds, R & Wade, S (eds.), <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-8</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd, 468-487. |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8). |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-8</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd, |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy. |
| CAT | 2023 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> . |
| CAT Report 51 | 1999 | <i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester</i> |
| CAT Report 345 | 2005 | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> |
| CAT Report 799 | 2015 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014</i> . |
| CAT Report 1587 | 2022 | <i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex –December 2019 – July 2021</i> |
| CCC | 2022 | <i>Brief for archaeological evaluation via strip, map and record and archaeological monitoring of demolition at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester</i> , by S Wood. |

CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Updated October 2020.</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Updated October 2020.</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Revised October 2020.</i>
CIfA	2014d	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised October 2022.</i>
Cohen, A & Serjeantson, D	1996	<i>A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites. Revised edition. London: Archetype Publications.</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification. Abingdon: Routledge.</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London no. 20). Oxford: The Society of Antiquaries, London.</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).</i>
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company.</i>
Symonds, R & Wade, S	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-8. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
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 I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, e.g a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	period from AD 43 to AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: Part of one box
Digital record
 The report (CAT Report 1947)
 CCC brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
 Digital photographs
 Survey data
 Site data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 (finds) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital).

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2023

Distribution list:

Andrew Feasey, CPS Architecture

Landowner

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor

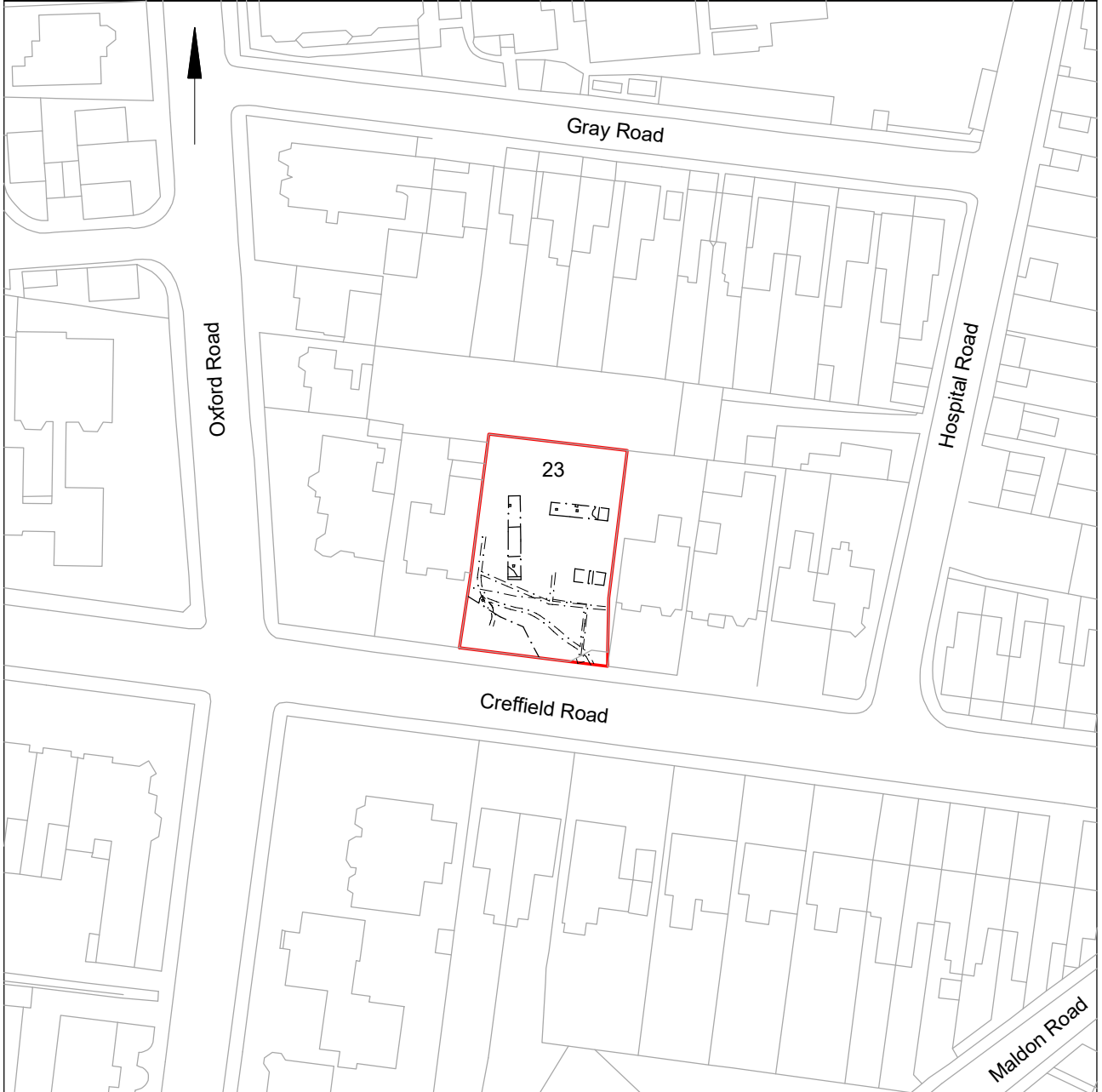
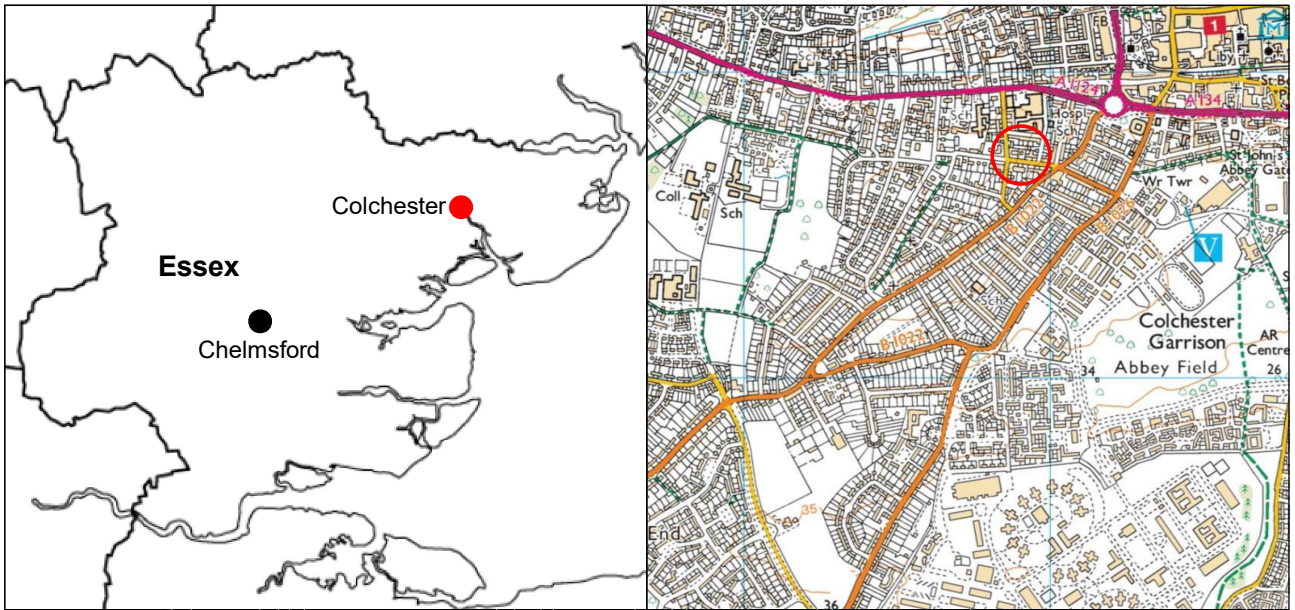
Colchester Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench	Finds no.	Identification	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Loose/soft moist very dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks.	Post-medieval/modern
L2	All	-	Quarry pit backfill	L2 is the upper dark earth fill of F1, F2 and F3. Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks.	Roman
L3	All	-	Natural	Sand and gravels.	Post-glacial
F1	T2	2, 3	Quarry pit/pits	Lower fill – Soft firm moist medium/dark yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks.	Roman
F2	T3	1	Quarry pit/pits	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks.	Roman
F3	-	4	Quarry pit/pits	Friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt.	Roman

Appendix 2 Pottery list

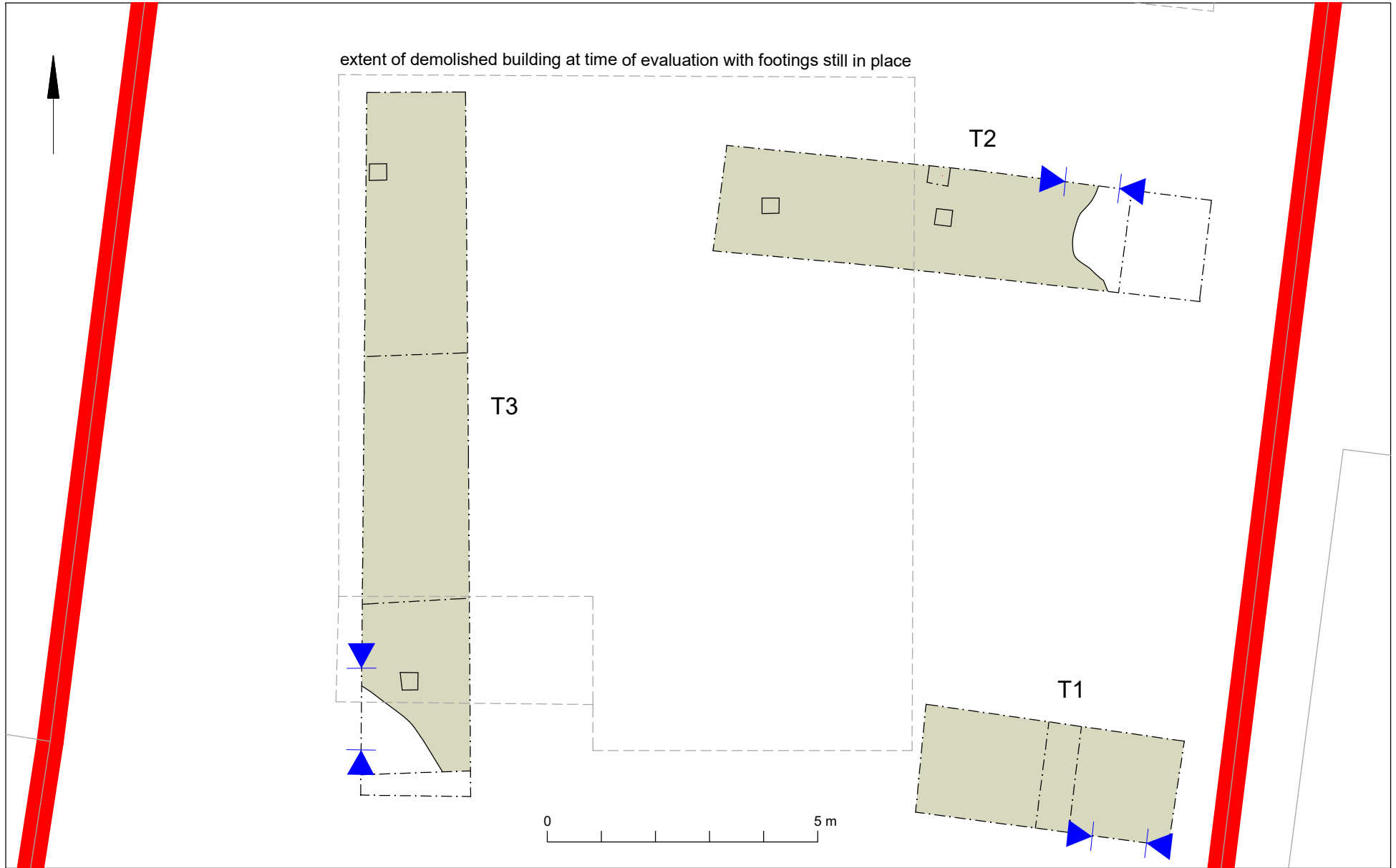
Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	WIND	Sooting (ext.)	Sooting location	Charing (int.)	Charing location	Burning	Overfired	Wasters	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Pedestalling	Abraison	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Fabric Grp	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	2	20	10						X																GX						ROMAN	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	7	58	8		1	0	0																		CZ	CAM 407	BEAKER	0.23	80		AD 225-275/300	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	5	65	13																						GX						ROMAN	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	1	21	21																						BSW 2						ROMAN	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	1	11	11		1	0	0																		GA	CAM 39A	DISH	0.06	140		AD 140-400	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	1	23	23		1	0	0																		GX (S)	CAM 267	JAR	0.11	120		AD 43-69	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	1	6	6																						GX						ROMAN	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	2	2	42	21		1	0	0																		BACG	DRAG 31	DISH	0.08	270		AD 150-220	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	1	2	2																						EA						AD 225/250-425	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	6	148	25		0	0	2																		GX						ROMAN	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	1	6	6																						GX						ROMAN	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	1	3	3																						DJ						ROMAN	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	1	87	87		0	0	1																		NOG WH1							LIA-ER
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	2	43	22		2	0	0																		GA	CAM 305A	BOWL	0.08	190		AD 275-425	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1																									GA	CAM 39A	DISH	0.05	180		AD 140-400	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	1	15	15		1	0	0																		KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.08	220		AD 125/150-250/260	
F1/L2	Quarry pit	1	1	9	9		0	0	1																		GX						ROMAN	
F3	Quarry pit	4	1	30	30	X																					HZ OX							LIA-AD 200/300
F3	Quarry pit	4	1	31	31						?																HZ					PATCHY WH MIN DEP INT	LIA-AD 200/300	
F3	Quarry pit	4	3	38	13																						GX							ROMAN
F3	Quarry pit	4	2	24	12																						BSW 2							ROMAN
F3	Quarry pit	4	1	40	40		0	0	1						X												DJ							ROMAN
F3	Quarry pit	4	2	2	1		1	0	0																		HMF	?		0.02	?			PREHISTORIC
F3	Quarry pit	4	1	52	52		1	0	0										X								TZ	CAM 192	MORTARIA	0.13	290	SOME GRIT SON FL	EARLY ROMAN	



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


Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



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

Fig 2 Results of the evaluation.

 extent of Roman quarry pit/pits F1/F2/L2

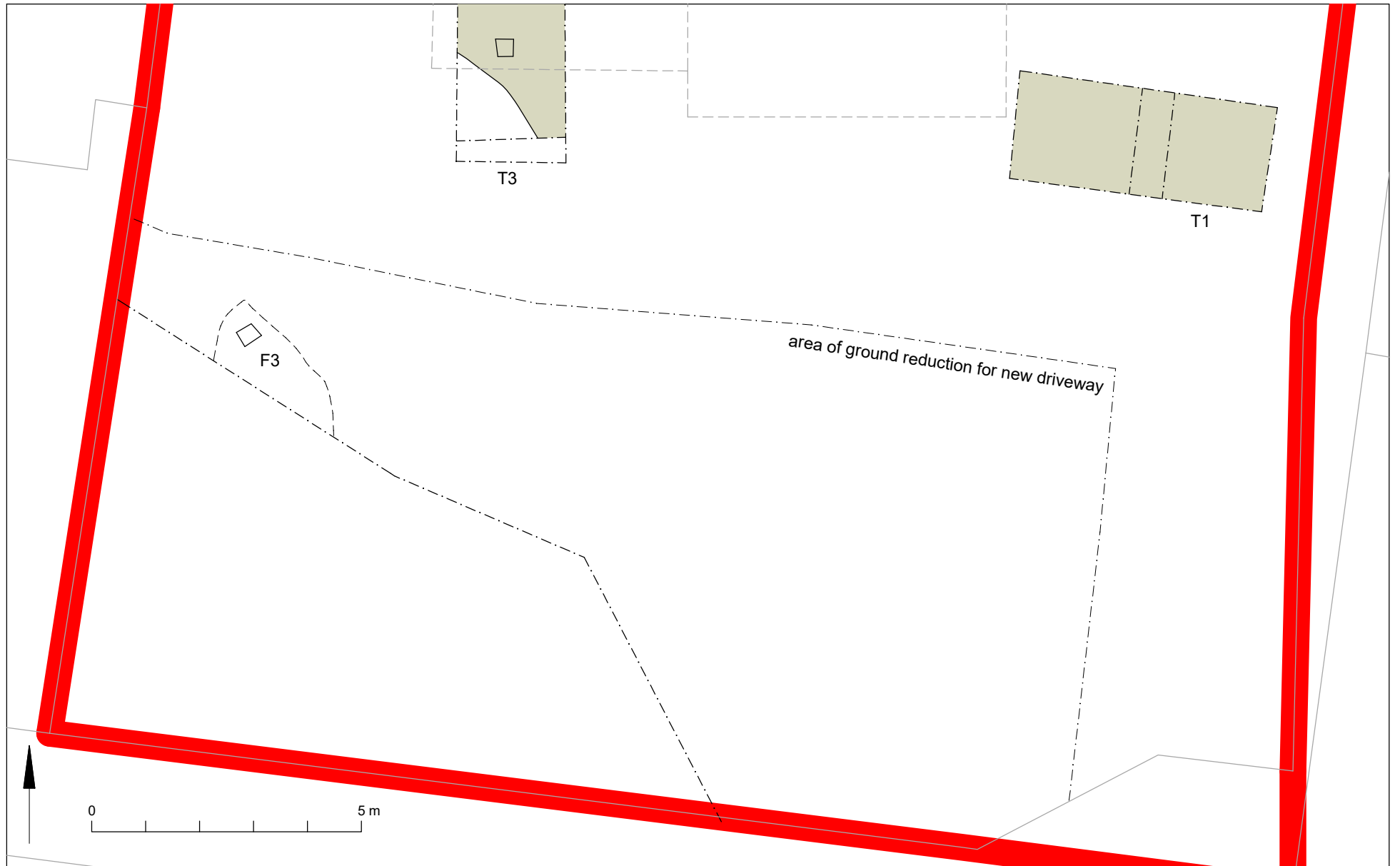


Fig 3 Area of ground reduction for the new driveway.

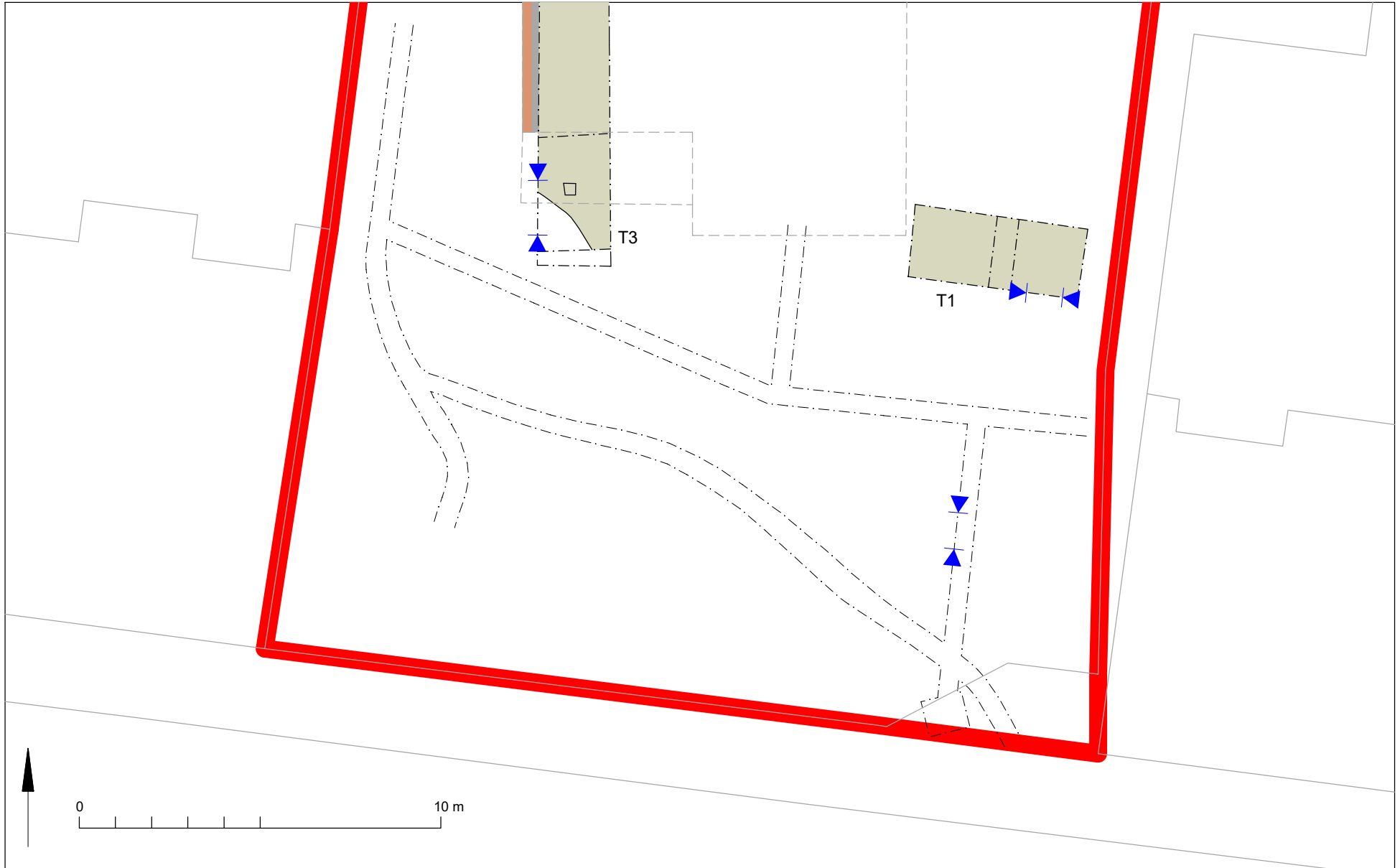
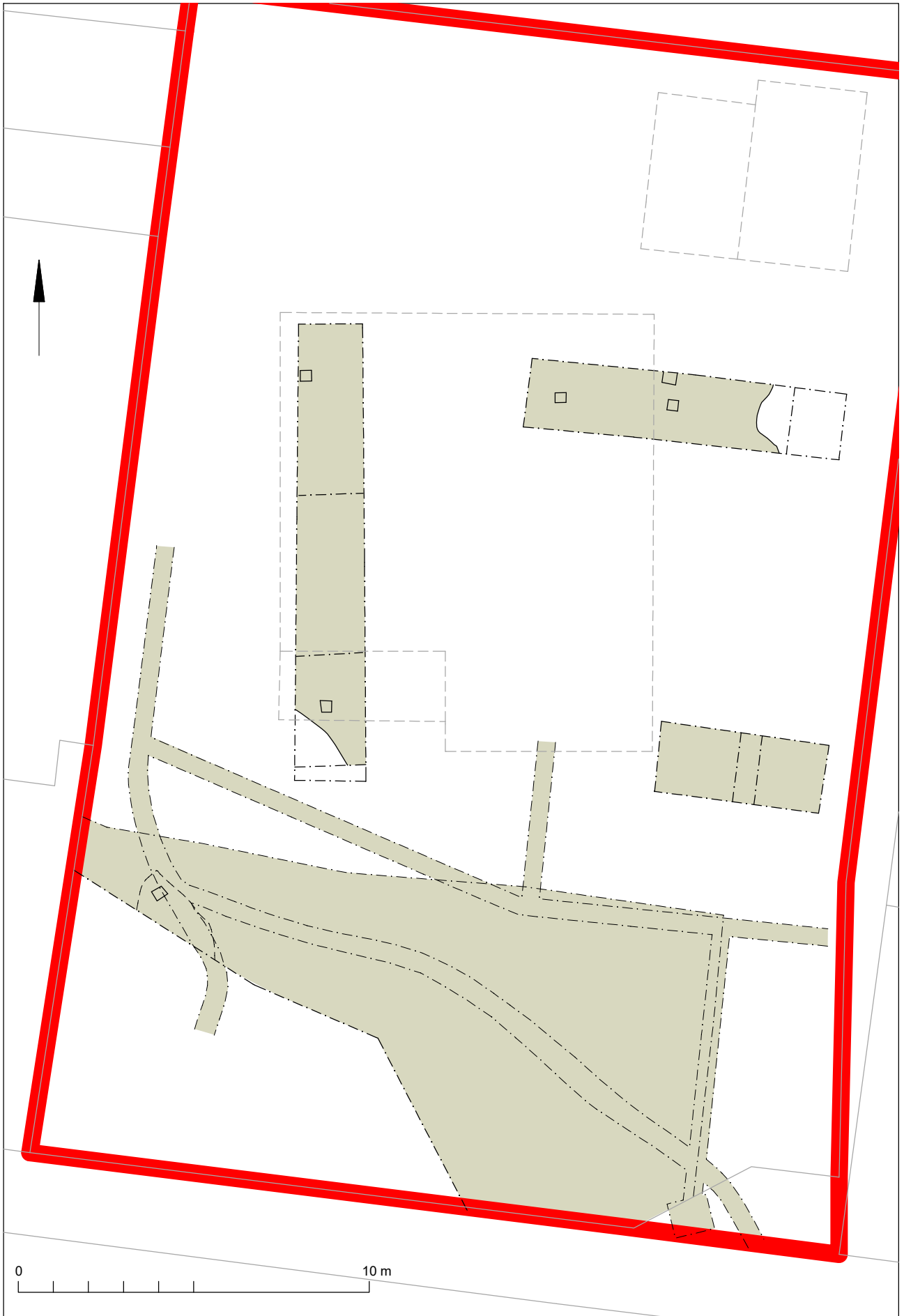



Fig 4 The service trenches.



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

Fig 5 Combined plan of all areas of archaeological investigation showing the extent of Roman quarry pits F1/F2/F3/L2 as recorded across the development site.

 Roman quarry pit/pits F1/F2/F3/L2

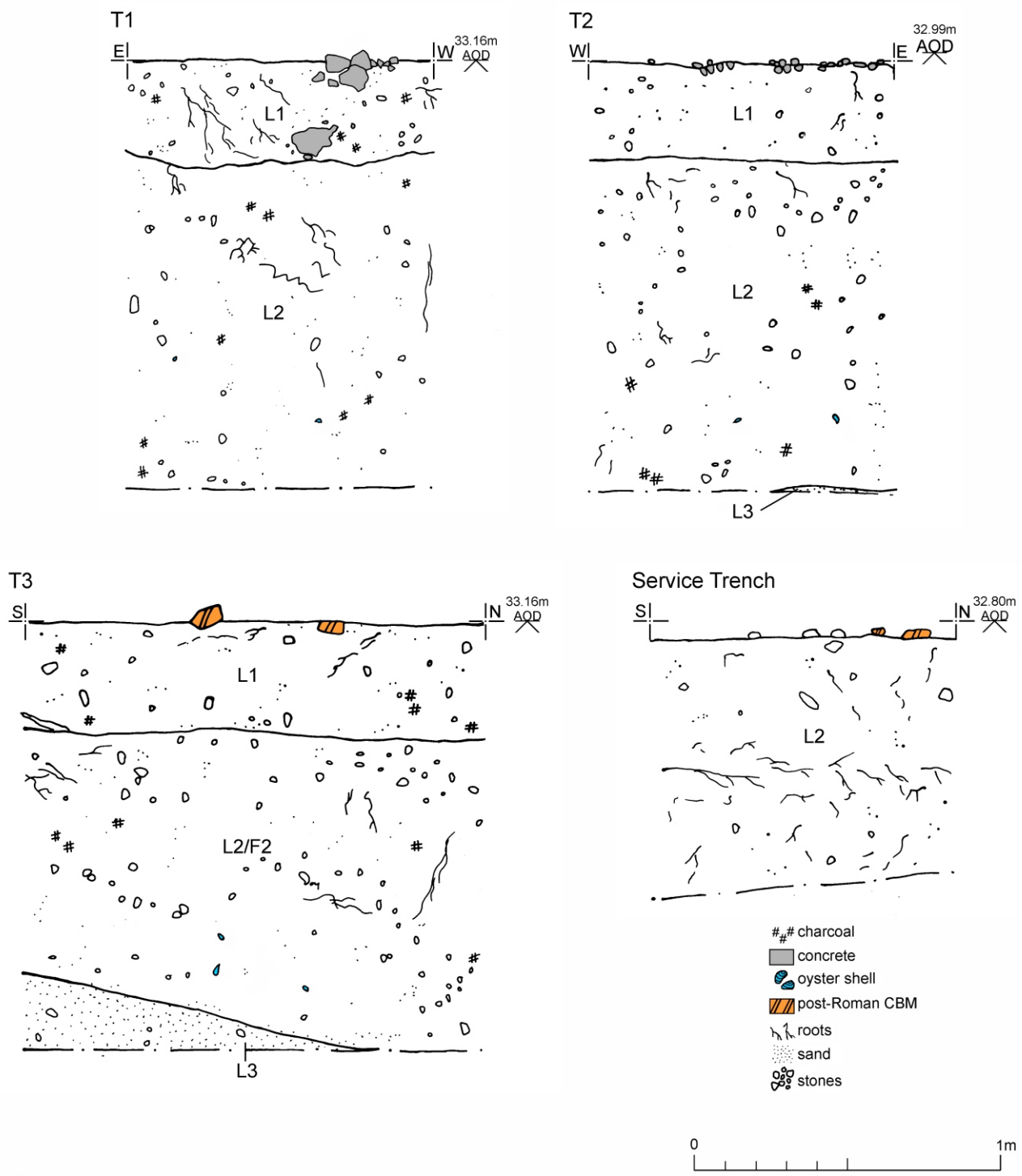


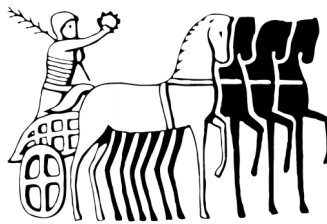
Fig 6 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98908 24741 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/11f CHER ref.: ECC4806 OASIS ref.: colchest3-511234
Type of work: Evaluation & monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 13th January – 10th May 2023	Size of area investigated: 0.07ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum & Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Landowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1947	
Periods represented: Roman	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) and monitoring was carried out at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex as part of the redevelopment of the site. Located to the south-west of the Roman walled town, the development site is located in an area of known Roman burials and close to where Roman buildings, roads, quarry pits, ovens and burials have recently been excavated. Evaluation and monitoring revealed a significant depth of dark earth covering the site from backfilled Roman quarry pits.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CCC monitor: Dr Simon Wood & Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: Roman quarry pit	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: August 2023

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring of demolition work and
an evaluation by strip, map and record at
23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA.**

November 2022

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11f
CHER code: tbc**

**Written scheme of investigation for archaeological
monitoring of demolition work and an evaluation by
strip, map and record at 23 Creffield Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA.**

November 2022

NGR: TL 98908 24741

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 200328**

CAT project ref.: 2022/11f

**CHER code: tbc
CBC monitor: Simon Wood
OASIS id: colchest3-511234**

**WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway
Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Andrew Feasey (CPS Architecture)
Client: Landowner**

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	24/11/2022	
Version 2 issued:	08/12/2022	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

web: www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk
eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The site is located approximately 813m south-west of the historic core of Colchester, at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex. The site is centred on national Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98908 24741.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing chalet bungalow, to be replaced with 2 three storey, four bedroom dwellings and associated groundworks (including any services or soakaways).

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London clay formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

The development site is 813m south-west of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum* and to the south-west of the Roman walled town.

The development site is also located within an area of Roman burials known as the western cemetery or Lexden cemetery (Hull 1958; MCC7647). The cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

As part of the nearby redevelopment of the former Essex County Hospital site CAT have undertaken a number of investigations, evaluations and excavations. Key results include:

- The remains of the major north-east/south-west aligned Roman Road that lead south-west from the Balkerne Gate (western gate) of the Roman town through the site and on towards Gosbecks Roman temple site, St Albans/Braughing and London, has been uncovered in the north-western corner of the site. Sections excavated through the road make-up revealed that there were two main phases of road.
- A series of sand/gravel-extraction pits associated with the construction of the road have also been identified along both of its northern and southern edges.
- Two metalled (compacted gravel) trackways have been identified, one perpendicular to the main Roman road and another leading through the area populated by Roman burials to the rear of the hospital complex.
- A series of Roman building plots defined by ditches which flanked the Roman road.
- A Roman building with deep and wide foundations (mostly robbed-out) and a poorly-preserved mortar floor set back from the Roman road. It is possible that the building could be a tower, a two-storey temple-tomb or part of a larger Roman house.
- The remains of at least 19 brick/tile-built bread ovens situated to the rear of the buildings flanking the road.
- Numerous Roman burials, both human and two complete equine burials.
- A large quantity of Roman finds have been recovered including a significant quantity of locally-made and imported Roman pottery vessels.

In 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; MCC2791/MCC5229). Part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) and three burials have been

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

recorded at 56 Creffield Road (CAT Report 799; MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). Investigations at 60 Creffield Road identified the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road aligned north-east to south-west across the development site. To the east of the road was a series of pits dating from the mid/late 1st to the 2nd century (CAT Report 1587; ECC4448).

Planning background

A planning application (200328) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in February 2020 for the *demolition of chalet bungalow and construction of two new dwellings*.

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 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of two phases work:

1. Monitoring of the demolition of the existing bungalow, including the removal of the existing slab but leaving the foundations in place.
2. Within the area of the proposed dwellings the site will be stripped to the top of archaeological deposits or natural geology, whichever is reached first. Should archaeological deposits be present there will be a meeting with the CBCAA to decide on a mitigation strategy for how to proceed. The foundations will be removed only after an appropriate mitigation strategy for the archaeology has been reached and/or implemented.

Details are given in a Project Brief written by the CBCAA (CBC 2022).

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

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

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-e)
- East of England 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 2022)

- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBC 2022).

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 the 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:

1. Monitoring phase: One CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.
2. Evaluation strip, map and record: One CAT Officer for the stripping within the footing area. Additional archaeologists as required.

Fieldwork methodology

During the archaeological work there will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

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.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded, once a mitigation strategy is agreed with the CBCAA.

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

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan the excavation area both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

The excavation area will not be backfilled until it has been signed off by the CBCAA.

Site surveying

The excavation 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 monitored and excavated areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical 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.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

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

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

Human remains

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

The CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the archaeological work.

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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating.

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
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: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts
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 the 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.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the CBCAA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the CBCAA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

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* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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 and and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- 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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

The 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 the CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to compliment it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

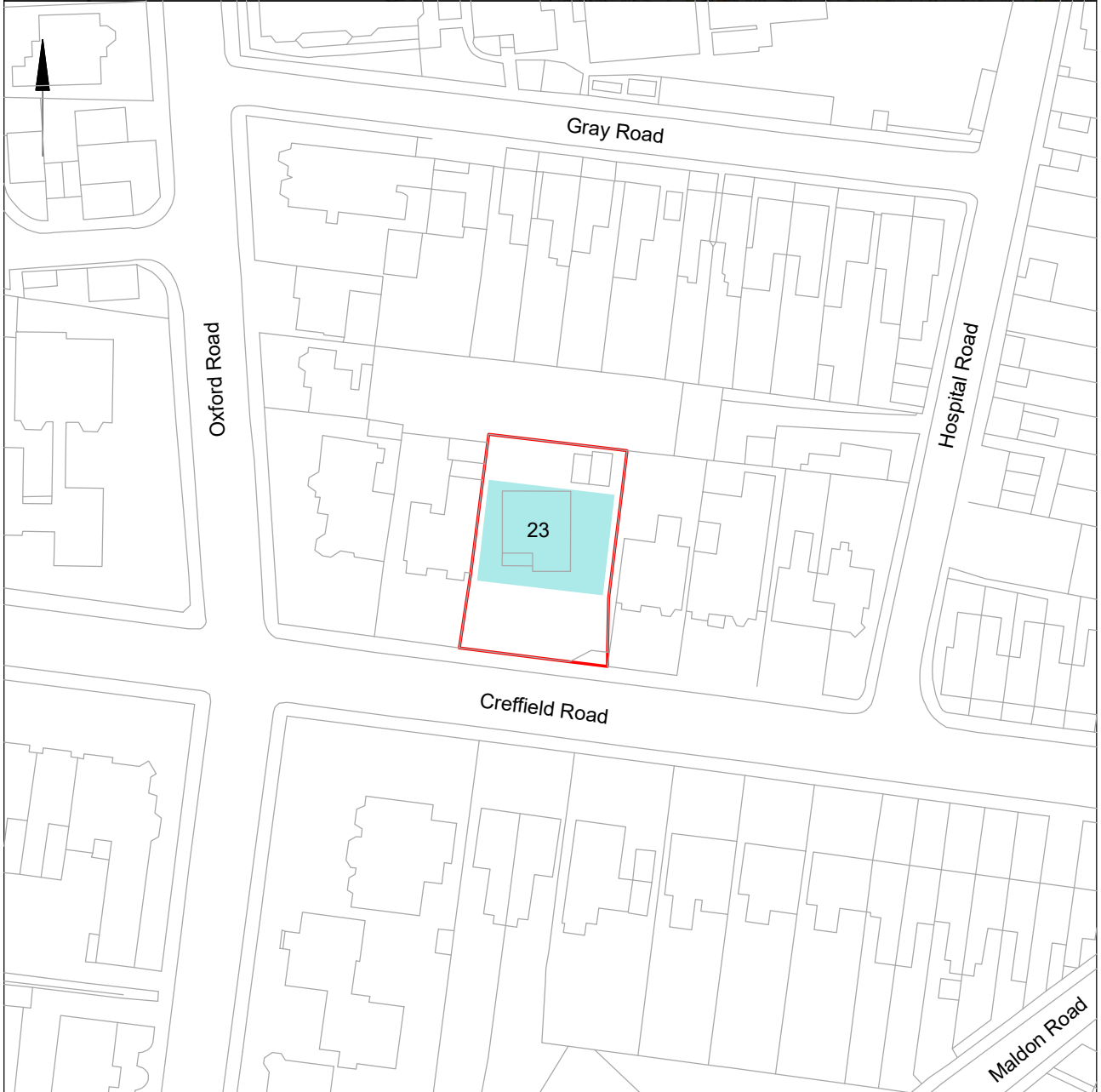
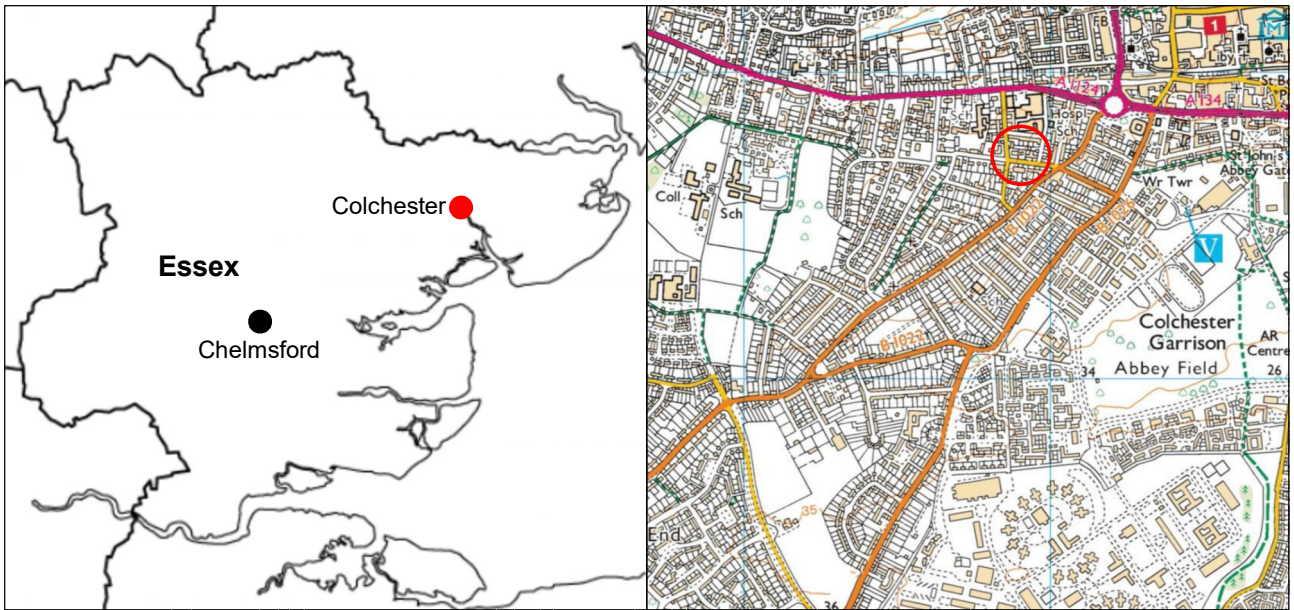
Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i>
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II,</i> by Hawkes and Crummy.
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy.</i>
CAT Report 51	1999	<i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i>
CAT Report 799	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.</i>
CAT Report 1587	2022	<i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex –December 2019 – July 2021</i>
CBC	2022	<i>Brief for archaeological evaluation via strip, map and record and archaeological monitoring of demolition at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester,</i> by S Wood.
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Updated October 2020.
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.</i> Updated October 2020.
CifA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation.</i> Updated October 2020.
CifA	2014d	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020.
CifA	2014e	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2022.
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0.</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	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice,</i> by S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project,</i> by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
Hull, M R	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	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.



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

Fig 1 Site location with area to be stripped indicated by the blue square.



OASIS Summary for colchest3-511234

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-511234
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation and monitoring at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA
Sitename	23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA
Sitecode	ECC4806
Project Identifier(s)	2022/11f
Activity type	Evaluation, Field Observation (Monitoring)
Planning Id	200328
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	13-Jan-2023 - 10-May-2023
Location	23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3JA NGR : TL 98908 24741 LL : 51.8857310976828, 0.888845235842561 12 Fig : 598908,224741
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation and monitoring carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi, with changes to these working practices approved in advance with the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor.
Project Results	Archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) and monitoring was carried out at 23 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex as part of the redevelopment of the site. Located to the south-west of the Roman walled town the development site is located in an area of known Roman burials and close to where Roman buildings, roads, quarry pits, ovens and burials have recently been excavated. Evaluation and monitoring revealed a significant depth of dark earth covering the site from backfilled Roman sand quarry pits.
Keywords	Sand Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister, Laura Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Monument No - ECC4806
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;