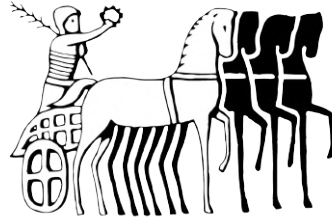


# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2059**  
**issued June 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring at**  
**61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS:**  
**May 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/01g**  
**ECC code: ECC4835**

**Archaeological monitoring at  
61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS:  
May 2024**

**NGR: TL 98178 25190 (centre)**

**Planning district.: Colchester  
Planning ref.: 222253**

**Scheduled monument number: SM EX 46, HA 1002173  
Scheduled monument consent number: S00245547**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/01g  
CAT Report 2059**

**ECC code: ECC4835  
OASIS id: colchest3-523136**

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**commissioned by the homeowner**

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<b>Issued:</b>	19/06/2024	

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. The site is located on the edge of the Scheduled Monument at Sheepen and close to several known Roman kilns. Monitoring revealed a large assemblage of Roman pottery from a context that, within the confines of the foundation trench, proved difficult to interpret but could be a layer or large pit. The quantity of pottery, its fabric make-up and condition suggests that the assemblage consisted of waste material from nearby pottery production sites.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex on 21st May 2024. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Monument and therefore is an area with a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) and the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

All work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CCCAA 2024) and Scheduled Monument Consent (S00245547). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2024a) in response to the brief and Scheduled Monument Consent and agreed with the HEIAM and the CCCAA.

In addition to the SMC and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024b).

## 3 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 proposed development site is located within the nationally-significant archaeological site of Sheepen Farm (Scheduled Monument 1002173, MCC7487), and area of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial activity. The main period of occupation occurred during c AD5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1946; Niblett 1985), although evidence of Bronze Age activity has also been uncovered there (CAR 11, 132-3).

One of the key industries at Sheepen was pottery and tile production. In 1952, a pear-shaped kiln was discovered in the playing fields of the now-closed Endsleigh School, to the east of the site (MCC205/MCC8422). It is suggested the kiln was probably used in the production of mortaria and other wares. Later, in 1959, the remains of a further kiln were identified during the construction of Endsleigh Court and the Sussex Road housing estate (MCC1822). Pottery recovered from the remains included Barbotine ware, mortaria, grey wares, cooking pots, jars and face-urns. Much of the material was waste and a large proportion was under-fired. There were also fragments of vitrified kiln-wall. A number of Roman pottery kilns (MCC1524,

MCC1525, MCC1526, MCC1527, MCC1529) were also discovered in Warren Field, to north of the site, in the late 19th century.

In 2018 CAT carried out an excavation at Kingswode Hoe School, roughly 130m east of the proposed development. During the work three 1st-century graves and several pits of the same date were uncovered. Unfortunately, post-medieval quarry pits had truncated much of the northern half of the site, including a cremation burial (CAT Report 1342). Crossing the front of the school is the projected line of the Sheepen Dyke (MCC498) which protected the Late Iron Age settlement on Sheepen Hill along its western edge. The dyke ran from near the Colne River over Sheepen Hill to the south, to meet a tributary stream of the Colne on the south side of Sheepen Hill.

The site is located to the north and west of an area of Roman burials termed ‘the western cemetery’ by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses several Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds with the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; *CAR 11*). Numerous Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the area (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR 9*.

Archaeological discoveries within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development include a Roman burial (MCC1512) and a Roman wall (MCC1513) at 19 Endsleigh Court and a lead coffin at 55 Endsleigh Court (MCC8073/MCC8509). However, several other watching briefs at properties on Endsleigh Court did not produce any archaeological remains (CAT Reports 66, 140, 169, 174, 679 & 1270).

The bedrock geology for the site is Thames Group (clay, silt and sand), with superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (sand and gravels).<sup>1</sup>

#### **4 Aims**

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

#### **5 Results** (Figs 2-3)

Following the demolition of an old conservatory and the removal of some of its associated foundations, a CAT archaeologist monitored all groundworks for the excavation of a new foundation trench. The trench totalled 10m long, 0.6m wide and 1.6m deep. It cut through modern concrete (c 0.1m thick) and a thick buried topsoil (L1, c 0.7m thick) which produced fragments of brick, peg-tile and clay pipe stem (none retained for post-excavation analysis). Natural sand (L3) was identified at a depth of 0.8m below current ground level in the southern end of the foundation trench. Between L1 and L3 was a layer of medium yellow/brown sandy-silt (L2). This layer started at the southern end of the foundation trench and sloped away to the north, measuring at least 0.8m thick/deep along the northern edge of the trench. It was not possible to determine the nature of the context, it could be a layer or a cut feature like a pit/quarry pit. Finds from L2 included 240 sherds of Roman pottery, and its fabric make-up and condition suggested that this assemblage consists of waste material from nearby pottery production sites (see Section 6).

Topsoil L1 – Soft, moist, medium/dark yellow/grey/brown loam with charcoal and CBM flecks.

Subsoil L2 – Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.

Natural L3 – Natural sand.

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1 <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>





**Photograph 1** Northern foundation trench showing L1 and L2, looking south-west.



**Photograph 2** Foundation trench, looking south.

## 6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Archaeological monitoring uncovered a modest-sized assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at 250 sherds with a weight of 6.5kg and 5.87 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 26g. All of this material came from layer L2.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	240	5,035	21	5.87
CBM	10	1,521	152	-
<b>All</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5.87</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM.

### Roman pottery (Fig 4)

Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998) (Table 2). Roman 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).

The Roman pottery assemblage consist of 240 sherds with a weight of 5kg and EVE of 5.87 (Tables 3-4). The quantity, fabric make-up and condition of the Roman pottery from this layer suggests that we are dealing with material from nearby Roman pottery production and the development site is close to several known Roman pottery kilns, notably kilns 27, 28 and 32 (Hull 1963, 157-168).

It is notable that the pottery assemblage unusually contains very little in the way of non-Colchester material apart from rare sherds of Lezoux samian (fabric BACG), Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) and non-Colchester mortaria (fabric TZ I), while sherds of amphorae are absent. Evidence of vessel use in the kitchen, such as sooting, limescale (from the heating of water) and burning, are also lacking. A large proportion of the pottery appears to be discoloured, while some of the sherds with burnished or slipped surfaces are patchy, which is all suggestive of misfired pottery and/or pottery seconds. There is also one waster with a deformed squashed rim which is from a Cam 268 jar (EVE:0.28) in fabric GX (Fig 4.2).

This assemblage consists of material from kilns associated with the production of black-burnished vessels, mostly of dishes and bowls (fabrics GB, KX), colour-coated beakers (fabric CZ), and various grey (fabric GX, GX/47) and oxidised vessels (fabric DJ). Vessels dating from the later 2nd/early 3rd century AD onwards are particularly common in the assemblage. This includes examples of the Cam 307 bowl/jar (EVE:0.37) in fabric GX and possible misfired oxidised examples in fabric DJ (EVE:0.11). Of similar date to the Cam 307 is the Cam 360/368 flagon in fabric DJ (EVE:0.45) while the latest dateable vessel in the assemblage is the Cam 305B bowl (EVE:0.10) in fabric GB which dates to the last quarter of the 3rd century AD. The Colchester colour-coated pottery (fabric CZ) includes examples of the Cam 392 (EVE:0.33), dating to c AD 150/180-250 and the Cam 407 (EVE:0.34) which is one of the latest Colchester CZ products dating to the 3rd century AD. The Cam 268 jar, dating from c AD 125/150 until the late 3rd/early 4th century is also well-represented with examples in fabric GX (EVE:0.71) and possible misfired examples in fabrics DJ (S) (EVE:0.13) and GX/47 (EVE:0.17). Other sherds of note included part of an applied ceramic 'face' from a Cam 287-290 facepot in fabric MQ (white-slipped fine wares and parchment wares) (Fig 4.1). There is also a Cam 198 tazza (EVE:0.13) in a slightly grey overfired white-slipped fabric (fabric MQ). Finally, Colchester mortaria include examples of the later forms dating from the mid/late 2nd century AD onwards, such as the Cam 497 (EVE:0.23) and Cam 498 (EVE:0.10).

Most of these pottery forms were recovered from the adjacent kilns 27-28 (125m west) and kiln 32 (30m south) which Hull dated to c AD 300 and c AD 250 respectively (1963, 162-174, 176-177). Common products recovered from these kilns included the Cam 37B/38B, Cam 40, Cam 268, Cam 278, Cam 307, Cam 392 and Cam 406-407, while examples of the Cam 198, Cam 360/368, Cam 287-290, Cam 498 were also noted albeit in smaller quantities.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	AD 110-220
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	Roman
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	Roman
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	c.AD 100-300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	Roman
DJ (S)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (sandy)	Roman
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	AD 225/250-425
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	AD 43-110
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (misfired?)	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-300
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	Roman
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	AD 43-425
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	AD 43-225
TZ (I)	Mortaria, Continental imports	AD 43-425

**Table 2** Roman pottery fabrics recorded. \*NRFRC

Fabric code	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	3	50	17	0.00
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	1	29	29	0.00
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	4	23	6	0.07
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	40	658	16	0.67
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	4	314	79	0.66
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	1	9	9	0.00
DJ (S)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (sandy)	3	39	13	0.13
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	1	16	16	0.13
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	28	452	16	0.44
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	1	44	44	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	78	1,747	22	1.64
GX/47	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (misfired?)	45	538	12	0.76
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	3	85	28	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	11	203	18	0.71
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	9	308	34	0.13
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	2	138	69	0.14
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	5	334	67	0.33
TZ (I)	Mortaria, Continental imports	1	48	48	0.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5.87</b>

**Table 3** Details on the Roman pottery.



<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>EVE</b>
<b>BSW 2</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.07</b>
	CAM 508	0.07
<b>CZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.67</b>
	CAM 392	0.33
	CAM 407	0.34
<b>DJ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.66</b>
	?	0.10
	CAM 307	0.11
	CAM 360/368	0.45
<b>DJ (S)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.13</b>
	CAM 268	0.13
<b>EA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.13</b>
	CAM 407	0.13
<b>GB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.44</b>
	CAM 37B/38B	0.09
	CAM 39B	0.03
	CAM 40B	0.22
	CAM 305B	0.10
<b>GX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.64</b>
	CAM 108	0.19
	CAM 268	0.71
	CAM 270B	0.13
	CAM 271	0.16
	CAM 307	0.37
	CAM 379	0.08
<b>GX/47</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.76</b>
	?	0.41
	CAM 108	0.18
	CAM 268	0.17
<b>KX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.71</b>
	CAM 37B/38B	0.52
	CAM 39B	0.11
	CAM 278	0.08
<b>MQ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.13</b>
	CAM 198	0.13
<b>TZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.14</b>
	CAM 192B	0.04
	CAM 498	0.10
<b>TZ (COL)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.33</b>
	CAM 497	0.23
	CAM 498	0.10
<b>TZ (I)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	CAM 192B	0.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.87</b>

**Table 4** Late Iron Age-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 10 fragments of CBM with a weight of 1.5kg and a mean sherd weight of 152g. (Table 5). The CBM consists of Roman material although there was one fragment (48g) of intrusive medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (from L1).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	4	948	237
RI	Roman imbrex	2	69	35
RT	Roman tegulae	1	129	129
RFT	Roman flue-tile	1	319	319
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	1	48	48
Undated				
Baked clay		1	8	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>152</b>

**Table 5** Building material by period and type.

### Conclusion

Table 6 summarizes the dating evidence for layer L2. Assuming that the sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile is intrusive, layer L2 consists of material from nearby pottery kilns which were active in the 3rd century AD. Given that this material cannot be assigned to an individual kiln or even to a closed context, and is to some extent 'unstratified', further analysis of this material is not recommended.

Context	LIA-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
L2	BACG (DRAG 31), BSW 1, BSW 2 (CAM 508), CZ (CAM 392, CAM 407), DJ (CAM 207/296, CAM 287-290, CAM 307, CAM 360/368), DJ (M), DJ (S) (CAM 268), EA, GB (CAM 37B/38B, CAM 39B, CAM 40B), GP, GX (CAM 108, CAM 268, CAM 270B, CAM 271, CAM 307, CAM 379), GX/47 (CAM 108, CAM 268), HZ, KX (CAM 37B/38B, CAM 39B, CAM 278), MQ (CAM 198, CAM 287-290), MQ (COL), TZ (CAM 192B, CAM 498), TZ (COL) (CAM 497, CAM 498), TZ (I) (CAM 192B)	RB RI RT RFT PT (intrusive)	3rd century AD

**Table 6** Approximate date for L2.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 61 Endsleigh Court revealed a large single context (L2) which, within the confines of the foundation trench, has proved difficult to interpret. It could be a layer or, given its size, a large cut feature like a pit/quarry pit. In terms of quantity, fabric make-up and condition, the Roman pottery assemblage recovered from L2 appears to be waste material from nearby 3rd-century pottery production. Excavated in the 1950s, kilns 27-28 (125m west of the development site, dated to c AD 300) and kiln 32 (30m south, dated to c AD 250) produced pottery of a similar form and date to the assemblage recorded here.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner. Figures are by C Lister, L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Historic England by Adam Single and Colchester City Council by Dr Richard Hoggett.

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

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## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Late Iron Age	period from c 100 – 50 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
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of Archaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Roman section	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
ws	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	Written Scheme of Investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** pottery and CBM

**Digital:**

CAT Report 2059

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographs

Graphic files

Site data

Survey 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 archive) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital archive).

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**Distribution list:**

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Adam Single, Historic England

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council

Colchester Historic Environment Record



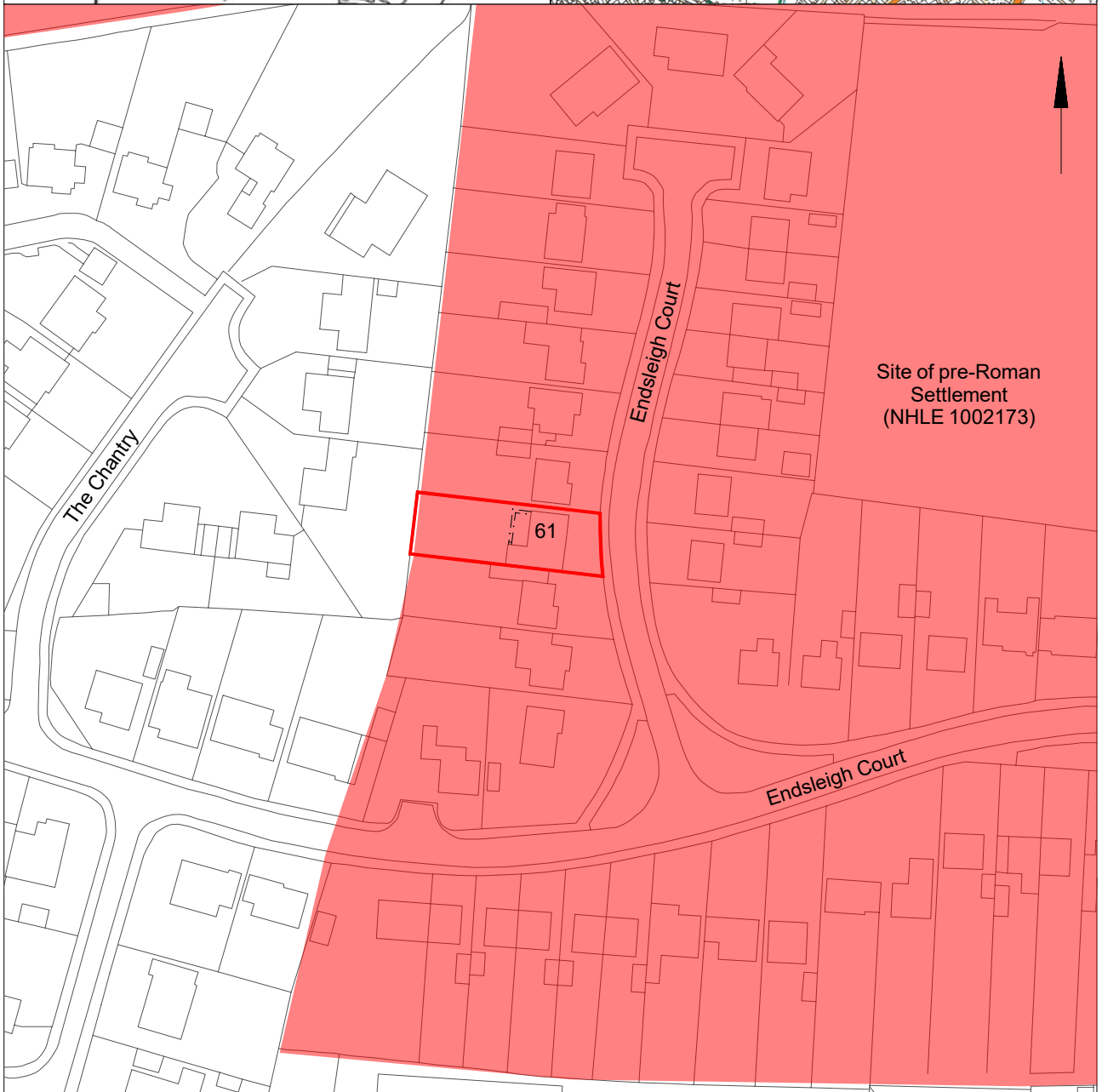
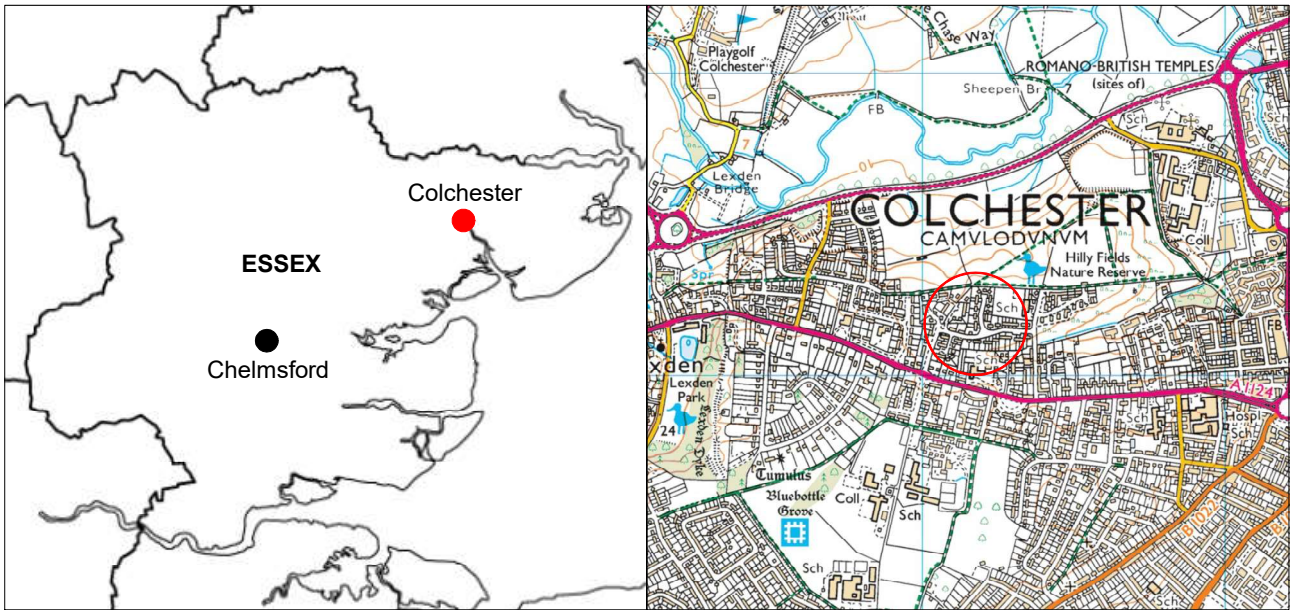
## Appendix 1 Pottery list

Context	Feature type	Find number	NR	GR	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Misfired	Overfired	Wasters	Drying crack	Deformed	Klin second	Grittied	Spout	Abrasion	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
L2		1	3	50	17																	BACG	DRAG 31	DISH				150	210
L2		1	1	60	60	1	0	0														GX	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.13	280		43	200/300
L2		1	5	81	16	0	0	1				X										GX					MISFIRED PATCHY GREY TO DRK SURF, GREY CORE, OTHERS SANDWICH	43	425
L2		1	4	30	8	2	0	0				X										GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	150	PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE	43	130/140/200
L2		1										X										GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.11	80?		43	130/140/200
L2		1	2	34	17	2	0	0														KX	CAM 39B	DISH	0.11	250		140	300
L2		1	1	17	17																	GX						43	425
L2		1	1	11	11	0	0	1														GB						110/125	300
L2		1	1	5	5	1	0	0														GB	CAM 39B	DISH	0.03?			140	300
L2		1	1	22	22	1	0	0				X										GB	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.10	200	PATCHY SURFACE, LOST BURNISH	275	300
L2		1	1	9	9	0	0	1				X										DJ (M)					SMOOTH SURF, NR MR?	43	425
L2		1	1	50	50	0	0	1														GX						43	425
L2		1	2	17	9	2	0	0														BSW 2	CAM 508	LID	0.04	150		43	425
L2		1																				BSW 2	CAM 508	LID	0.03?			43	425
L2		1	1	29	29																	BSW 1						43	425
L2		1	1	13	13	1	0	0														KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.03?			180	275
L2		1	13	196	15	2	0	3				X										GB	CAM 40B	DISH	0.08	180	PATCHY GREY-BL SURF	110/125	275
L2		1										X										GB	CAM 40B	DISH	0.07	280	PATCHY GREY-BL SURF	110/125	275
L2		1	3	32	11	1	0	0														GX	CAM 379	FLAGON	0.08	80	?, PLUS SHERD FROM C198	140	300
L2		1	1	35	35	1	0	0				X										DJ	CAM 360/368	FLAGON	0.45	45		180/220	425
L2		1	1	12	12	1	0	0														GB	CAM 40B	DISH	0.07	180		110/125	275
L2		1	2	30	15							X										GX					FOLDED BK, BR CORE PATCY GREY SURF/MIS-FIRED CZ?	43	425
L2		1	2	6	3																	BSW 2						43	425
L2		1	1	18	18									X								GX						43	425

Context	Feature type	Find number	NR	GR	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Misfired	Overfired	Wasters	Drying crack	Deformed	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Abrasion	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
L2		1	3	68	23	3	0	0				X									GX	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.12	200	PATCHY GREY SURF	180/220	400	
L2		1										X									GX	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.06	240	PATCHY GREY SURF	180/220	400	
L2		1																			GX	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.08	300	PATCHY GREY SURF	180/220	400	
L2		1	3	44	15	0	0	1													GX						43	425	
L2		1	45	538	12	7	0	2				X									GX/47	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.18	115	MISFIRED PATCHY GREY SURF, OR/BUFF CORE, SOME SAND-WICH	43	130/140/200	
L2		1										X									GX/47	CAM 268	JAR	0.11	170		125/150	280/320	
L2		1										X									GX/47	CAM 268	JAR	0.06	220		125/150	280/320	
L2		1										X									GX/47	?	?	0.09	140		43	425	
L2		1										X									GX/47	?	?	0.08	120		43	425	
L2		1										X									GX/47	?	?	0.10	130		43	425	
L2		1										X									GX/47	?	JAR	0.14	100		43	425	
L2		1	1	6	6																GX						43	425	
L2		1	1	10	10	1	0	0													KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.08	150		125/150	250/260	
L2		1	3	75	25	3	0	0				X									KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.06	240	OR MISFIRED GB, LOST SLIP/BURNISH	180	275	
L2		1										X									KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.13	230		180	275	
L2		1										X									KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.08	220		180	275	
L2		1	2	16	8							X									GB						110/125	300	
L2		1	1	239	239	2	0	2													DJ	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.11	220	OR/BR PATCHY GREY, GREY CORE, MISFIRED	180/220	400	
L2		1																			DJ	?	?	0.10	160		43	425	
L2		1	1	12	12																HZ						-100	200/300	
L2		1	1	44	44	0	0	1													GP						43	110	
L2		1	7	163	23	1	0	5													GB	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.09	160		180	275	
L2		1	36	894	25	6	0	4													GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.29	170		125/150	280/320	
L2		1																			GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.06	140		125/150	280/320	
L2		1														X	X				GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.28	120	WARPED/DEFORMED RIM	125/150	280/320	
L2		1																			GX	?	?	0.00?			43	425	

Context	Feature type	Find number	NR	GR	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Misfired	Overfired	Wasters	Drying crack	Deformed	Kiln second	Gritted	Spout	Abrasion	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
L2		1																				GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.08	140		125/150	280/320
L2		1	2	27	14																	GB					110/125	300	
L2		1	8	287	36	2	0	0														GX	CAM 307	BOWL/JAR	0.11	270	DARKER SAND	180/220	400
L2		1																				GX	CAM 271	STORAGE JAR	0.16	230	DARKER SAND	43	200/300
L2		1	9	130	14																	GX					43	425	
L2		1	3	39	13	1	0	0														DJ (S)	CAM 268	JAR	0.13	120		125/150	280/320
L2		1	2	49	25	2	0	0														KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.10	220		180	275
L2		1	2	22	11	2	0	0														KX	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.12	220		180	275
L2		1	2	73	37																	HZ					-100	200/300	
L2		1	1	19	19																	CZ						100	300
L2		1	36	560	16	6	0	9														CZ	CAM 407	BEAKER	0.13	85	AFFECTED BY SOIL CONS? LOST/PATCHY SLIP	225	300
L2		1																				CZ	CAM 392	BEAKER	0.10	45		150/180	250
L2		1																				CZ	CAM 392	BEAKER	0.15	80		150/180	250
L2		1																				CZ	CAM 392	BEAKER	0.08	130		150/180	250
L2		1																				CZ	CAM 407	BEAKER	0.18	70		225	300
L2		1																				CZ	CAM 407	BEAKER	0.03?			225	300
L2		1	3	79	26	0	0	1					X									CZ						100	300
L2		1	1	16	16	1	0	0														EA	CAM 407	BEAKER	0.13	110		225/250	400
L2		1	1	17	17																	MQ	CAM 287-290	FACE-POT			PBUFF TRACE Y/CR SLIP, SAND, MICA, FACE	43	300
L2		1	1	9	9																	DJ	CAM 287-290	FACE-POT			CR/WH EAR FROM FACE	43	300
L2		1	1	10	10									X								MQ					OF GREY SURF, OR CORE SAND	43	300
L2		1	2	73	37																	MQ					ROUL, TRACE Y/CR SLIP, BUFF AB S, SOME MICA, SLIGHTLY GREY CORE	43	300
L2		1	2	145	73	0	0	2														MQ					CR/PY SLIP, BUFF, GREY CORE	43	300
L2		1	2	50	25	1	0	0					X	X								MQ	CAM 198	TAZZA	0.13	180	VGREY	43	180/220





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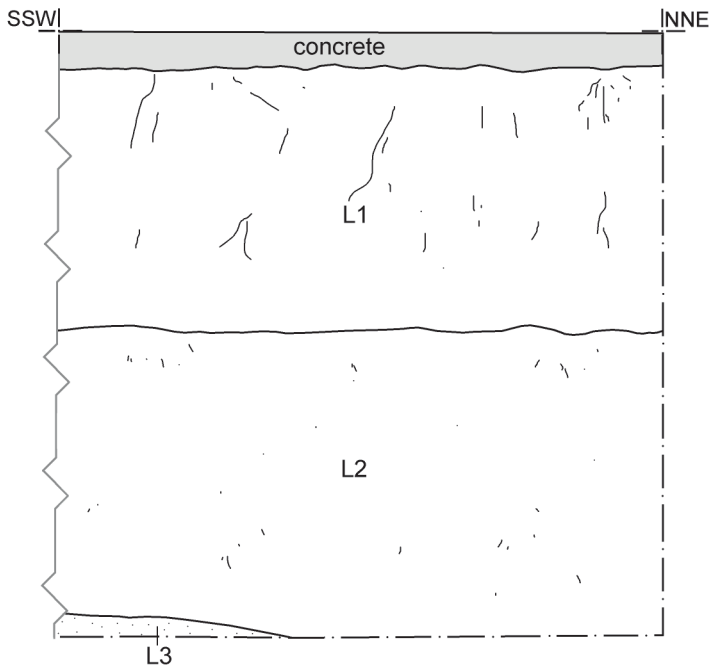
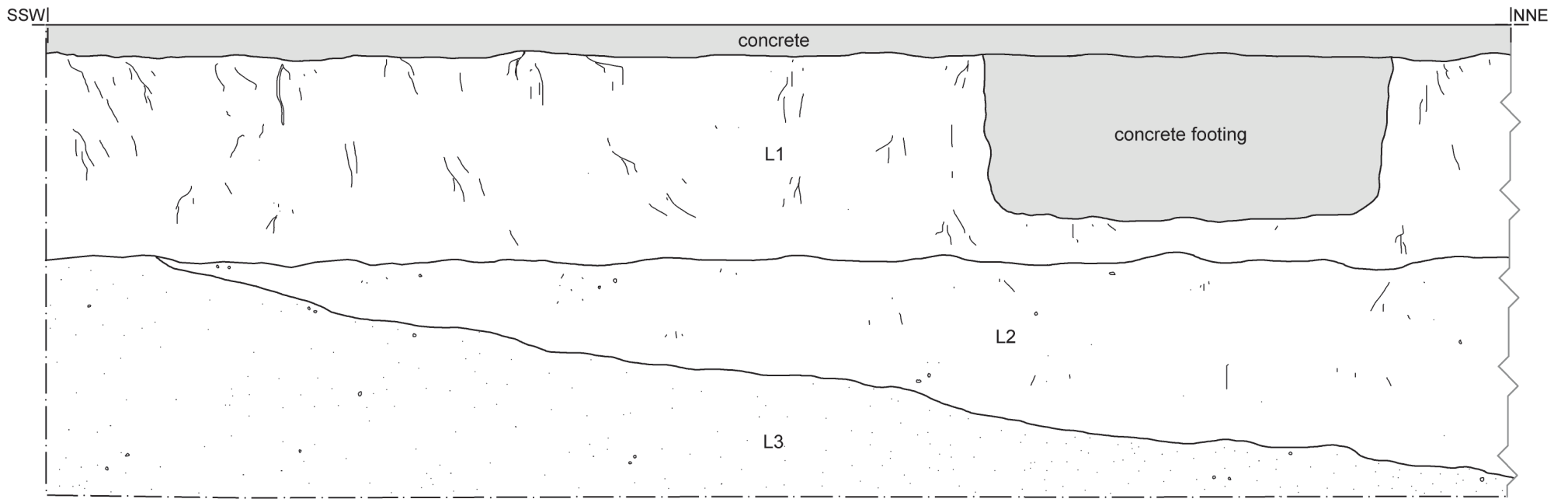
0 50 m

Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Results.



- sand
- ⊗ small stones
- ⌘ roots



Fig 3 Representative section.



Fig 4 Roman pottery from L2.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98178 25190 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2024/01g CHER ref.: ECC4835 OASIS ref.: colchest3-523136
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 21st May 2024	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.044 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeology Data Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC205, MCC498, MCC1512, MCC1513, MCC1524, MCC1525, MCC1526, MCC1527, MCC1528, MCC1529, MCC1822, MCC7487, MCC7647, MCC8073, MCC8422, MCC8509
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 2059	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Roman (3rd century)	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. The site is located on the edge of the Scheduled Monument at Sheepen and close to several known Roman kilns. Monitoring revealed a large assemblage of Roman pottery from a context that, within the confines of the foundation trench, proved difficult to interpret but could be a layer or large pit. The quantity of pottery, its fabric make-up and condition suggests that the assemblage consisted of waste material from nearby pottery production sites.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> n/a	
<b>CCC monitor:</b> Dr Richard Hoggett	
<b>HEIAM:</b> Adam Single	
<b>Keywords:</b> Pottery kiln	<b>Significance:</b> *
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> 13th June 2024

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for archaeological monitoring and recording at  
61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS**

**February 2024**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/01g  
CHER code: [tbc](#)**



**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
archaeological monitoring and recording at  
61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS**

**February 2024**

**NGR: TL 98178 25190**

**Planning district.: Colchester**

**Planning ref.: 222253**

**Scheduled Monument number: SM EX 46, HA 1002173**

**Scheduled Monument Consent number: [tbc](#)**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/01g**

**CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett**

**Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Adam Single**

**OASIS id: colchest3- 523136**

**WSI prepared by: Sarah Veasey**

**Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Client: Homeowner**

Prepared by:	Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	26/02/2024	

**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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Essex CO2 7GZ

*tel.:* 01206 501785

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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located to the west of the walled historic core of Colchester town centre at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98178 25190.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises a two-storey rear extension, addition of pitched roofs to existing front dormer and other associated works.

## Archaeological and geological 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 bedrock geology for the site is Thames Group (clay, silt and sand), with superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (sand and gravels)<sup>1</sup>.

The proposed development site is located with an area of high archaeological significance known as Sheepen Farm (Scheduled Monument No. 1002173, MCC7487). This area of Colchester has rich evidence of both Late Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial complex. The main period of occupation was dated to c AD5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1946; Niblett 1985), although some evidence of Bronze Age activity was also found (CAR 11, 132-3).

One of the key industries at Sheepen was the production of pottery and tile. In 1952, at Endsleigh School (to the east of the site, now closed), a pear-shaped kiln was discovered in the school playing fields (MCC205/MCC8422). It is suggested the kiln was probably used in the production of mortaria and other wares. Later, in 1959, the remains of a kiln were identified during the construction of Endsleigh Court and the Sussex Road housing estate (MCC1822). Pottery recovered from the remains included Barbotine Ware, Mortaria, Grey wares, cooking pots, jars and face-urns. Much of the material was waste and a large proportion of it was under-fired. There were also fragments of vitrified kiln-wall. A number of Roman pottery kilns (MCC1524, MCC1525, MCC1526, MCC1527, MCC1529) were also discovered in the late 19th century in Warren Field, located to north of the site.

In 2018 CAT carried out an excavation at Kingswode Hoe School, roughly 130m east of the proposed development. During the work three 1st century graves and several pits of the same date were uncovered. Unfortunately, post-medieval quarry pits had truncated much of the northern half of the site, including a cremation burial (CAT Report 1342). Crossing the front of the school is the projected line of the Sheepen Dyke (MCC498). Sheepen Dyke protected the Late Iron Age settlement on Sheepen Hill along its western edge. The dyke ran from near the Colne River over Sheepen Hill to the south, to meet a tributary stream of the Colne on the south side of Sheepen Hill. A further leg was added to the dyke to extend the protected area also in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age.

The site is located to the north and west of an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses several Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds with the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11). Numerous Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the area (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>

Archaeological discoveries within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development include the discovery of a Roman burial (MCC1512) and a Roman wall (MCC1513) at 19 Endsleigh Court and a lead coffin at 55 Endsleigh Court (MCC8073/MCC8509).

Since 2000, CAT has undertaken a number of watching briefs at properties on Endsleigh Court, none of which identified any archaeological remains (CAT Report 66, CAT Report 140, CAT Report 169, CAT Report 174, CAT Report 679, CAT Report 1270).

## **Planning background**

A planning application (222253) was made to Colchester City Council in September 2022 for a *proposed two storey rear extension & pitched roofs to existing front dormers & associated works*.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and 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 2023).

## **Requirement for work** (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CCCAA (CBC 2024).

*Specifically*, the monitoring is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the HEIAM & CCCAA will be informed immediately and the HEIAM & CCCAA 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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 2020, 2022 & 2023a-b).
- 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 2024).
- Scheduled Ancient Monument consent documents.
- The archaeological brief (CCCAA 2024).

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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 CCCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.

## **Monitoring and recording methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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.

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.

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

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

## **Site surveying**

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

## **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be at least 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, HEIAM or CCCAA.

The HEIAM & CCCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

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

Following 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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 Howard Brooks (Interim 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 Rae-Quinn  
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

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:  
Historic England 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 HEIAM & ECCHEA.

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 the HEIAM & CCCAA 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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 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 CCCAA.

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 City 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 Museum *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 HEIAM & CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the HEIAM & CCCAA. 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 HEIAM & CCCAA 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 CCCAA for integration into the HER.

### **Monitoring**

The HEIAM & CCCAA 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 HEIAM & CCCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The HEIAM & CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the HEIAM & CCCAA 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 complement 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

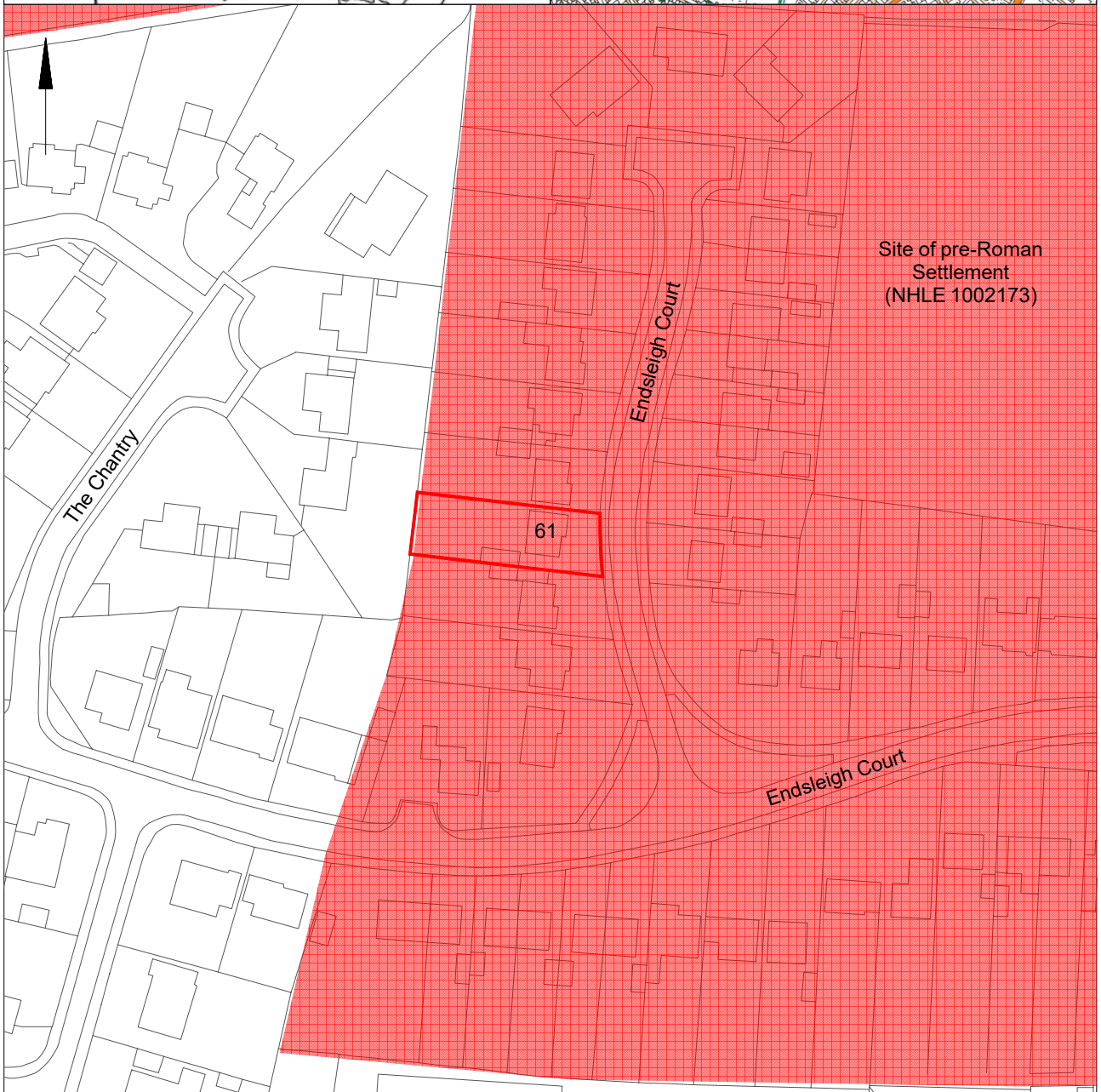
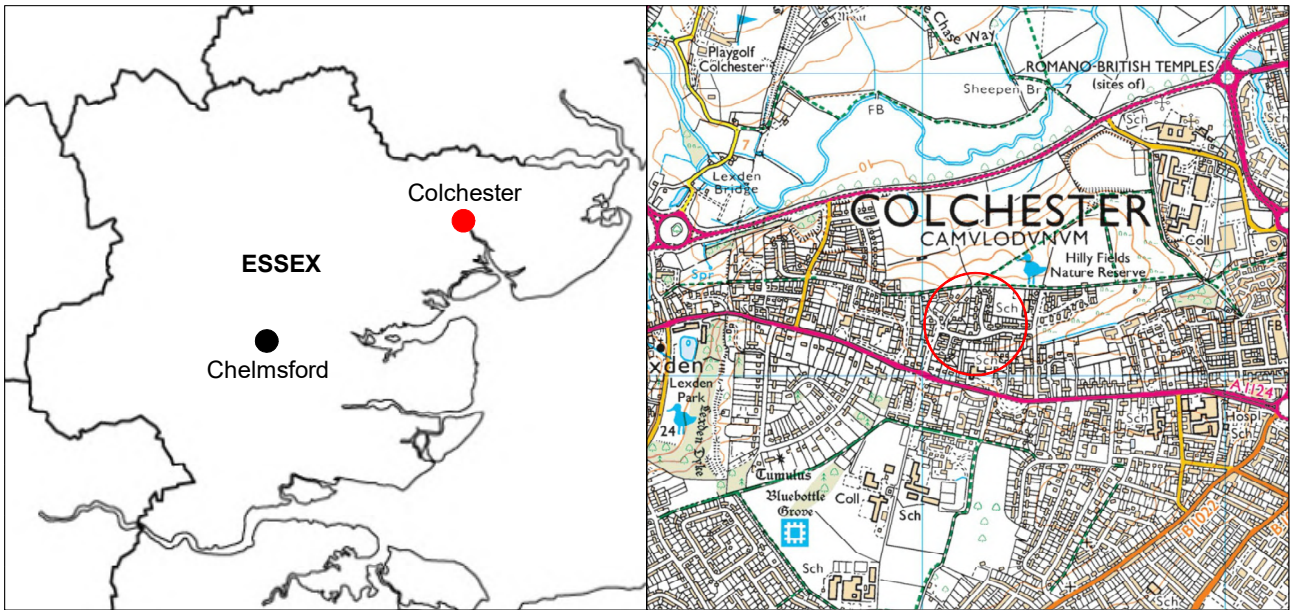
In addition, the CAT website ([www.catuk.org](http://www.catuk.org)) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies 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>
	2nd ed.	
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: Camunlodunum 2,</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2023	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i>
CAT Report 66	2000	<i>Watching Brief Report: 13 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex – March 2000</i> by H Brooks
CAT Report 140	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex</i> by K Orr
CAT Report 169	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 4 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: January 2002</i> by K Orr
CAT Report 174	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: July 2001 and February 2002</i> by K Orr
CAT Report 679	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 23 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex: December 2012</i> by A Wightman
CAT Report 1270	2005	<i>69 Endsleigh Court, Colchester: report on a negative watching brief: March 2004-March 2005</i> by L Pooley
CAT Report 1342	2018	<i>Archaeological excavation at Kingswode Hoe School, 18 Sussex Road,</i>

CCCAA	2024	<i>Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QJ: October-November 2018</i> by E Hicks <i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS</i> by R Hoggett
CifA	2020	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Published 2014, revised October 2020
CifA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Published 2014, revised October 2022
CifA	2023a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . Published December 2023
CifA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . CifA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
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 <b>14</b> ).
Hawkes, CFC and Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, number 14</i>
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
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA <b>24</b> ).
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report <b>57</b>



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-523136

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-523136
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS: May 2024
Sitename	61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS
Sitecode	ECC4835
Project Identifier(s)	2024/01g
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	222253
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	21-May-2024 - 21-May-2024
Location	61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QS NGR : TL 98178 25190 LL : 51.890022643318765, 0.878510157260416 12 Fig : 598178,225190
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks carried out as specified in the scheduled monument consent, project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 61 Endsleigh Court, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. The site is located on the edge of the Scheduled Monument at Sheepen and close to several known Roman kilns. Monitoring revealed a large assemblage of Roman pottery from a context that, within the confines of the foundation trench, proved difficult to interpret but could be a layer or large pit. The quantity of pottery, its fabric make-up and condition suggests that the assemblage consisted of waste material from nearby pottery production sites.
Keywords	Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Waster - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4835
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Sevice (Colchester Collection);