

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BZ

May – June 2016



by **Laura Pooley**

with contributions by Stephen Benfield and Julie Curl
figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

**commissioned by Andy Feasey, CPS Architecture & Design
on behalf of Sean Power**

NGR: TL 99279 24756 (centre)

Planning reference: 152570

CAT project ref.: 16/02i

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.26

UAD ref: ECC3725

OASIS reference: colchest3-244064



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 969

July 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. Despite being located close to Butt Road Roman cemetery no significant archaeological horizons were identified, with only modern features and landscaping/terracing recorded. A piece of human arm bone and a sherd of cut amphora were both recorded from modern contexts (L1). The human bone was probably from a disturbed Roman burial associated with Butt Road cemetery but the amphora is more representative of Roman domestic or industrial activity.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 31st May and 2nd June 2016. The work was commissioned by Andy Feasey (CPS Architecture & Design), on behalf of Sean Power, in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording (a watching brief)*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016)

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, specifically within an area of Roman cemeteries. Approximately 50m to the north of the site over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Butt Road Police station (CAR 9, 4-202). Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were also excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261).

To the west, several Roman burials were discovered in 1819-20 when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258) along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx', and many others have been found since. A number of burials have also been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5) also to the west of the site: a single Roman burial at 23 Wellesley Road (just to the south of the Colchester County High School); a Roman lead coffin from the west side of Wellesley Road (just north of the school); and a

group of five Roman burials from the north-west corner of Wellesley Road. This last is also the reported find spot of the glass Colchester circus cup (CAR 8, 43-9). A find such as a glass cup would normally come from a cremation burial, so it would seem that the burials in and around Wellesley Road may include both early Roman cremations (1st-2nd century) and also later Roman inhumations (3rd-4th century).

In 1998 an evaluation and excavation was carried out at 47 Butt Road, 30m to the south of the Butt Road cemetery. The evaluation revealed a single inhumation (EHER 1185518) with the subsequent excavation revealing a further three Roman inhumations, two in coffins (EHER 1267469). Two of the graves cut a very large early Roman feature, part of whose edge was observed in a later watching brief.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. The new foundations totalled 24.4m in length and measured 0.45m wide and 1m deep.

Two layers were identified. A sandy-loam, probably from modern landscaping/terracing (L1, 300-400mm thick) sealed natural sand (L2). A large piece of Roman amphora and a piece of human bone were recovered from L1, most likely from disturbed burial features.

Three pits were identified. Two (F1-F2) contained modern brick, slate, mortar and glass (none retained) but no dating evidence was recovered from the third (F3). A short section of modern manhole and a disused drainage trench were also identified.



Photograph 1 Rear and side foundation trenches, looking SE



Photograph 2 Rear foundation trench, including brick manhole and pit F2, looking SE



Photograph 3 Side foundation trench, including pit F3 in foreground, looking SE

5 Finds by Stephen Benfield

A single sherd (weight 692g) from the shoulder of a Dressel 20 Spanish Oil amphora (Fabric AJ – see *CAR 10*) was recovered from layer 1 (L1) in footing trench E. In general terms, Dressel 20 amphorae (broadly current during the period of the mid 1st-early/mid 3rd century) are the most common amphora type found on Roman sites in Britain and normally the sherd would call for little comment other than to note its presence. However, the sherd has been modified, showing that the pot had been cut-down for reuse by removing the neck and rim just above the level of the base of the handle allowing access to the body of the pot. The cut edge has been roughly smoothed. Also, this modification has cut through a group of incised lines indicating earlier graffiti scratched onto the pot body. These are relatively deeply incised compared with other marks and scratches on the sherd and consist of an angled line next to and to the left of a V shaped mark. Another angled line just to the right of the V mark is not so strongly incised and may be an incidental surface mark.

Some Dressel 20 amphorae are known to have been modified by the removal of the neck and rim leaving the large, round, hollow body of this amphora type as a convenient receptacle or container. On occasion this has previously been encountered with cremation burials at Colchester where a cremation urn, accessory pots and/or other objects have been placed together in the buried amphora body. Examples of this practice at Colchester are Grave 302 (Hull 1967, 144-146) dated late 2nd century, Handford House F137, dated mid-late 2nd century, which also has incised graffiti (CAT Report **323**, 33-34, 88 -89 & figs 43-44) and two burials at Colchester Garrison Area J South (JSF9 & JSF10) one of which (JSF9) was unusual in that two Dressel 20 amphorae were included in the one burial pit (CAT Report **412**, 58, 339-40). The two garrison burials are dated to the early-mid 2nd century (JSF9) and 2nd-early 3rd century (JSF10). Where the nature of the removal of the top of these burial amphorae is preserved (Grave 302 (photo in unpublished grave inventory), Handford House burial and the more complete of the two amphorae placed in Garrison burial JSF9) the amphora had been cut below the level of the handles so that the neck and rim could be lifted away and then replaced to cover the contents. Also, the Garrison amphora (which was available to be checked) has some smoothing and/or abrasion along the line of the cut, but is not as rounded as the sherd here where the cut edge itself has been unevenly rounded-off. Although on the JSF9 amphora the cut was made primarily to facilitate the removal and replacement of the neck and rim section and any sharp and jagged edges would have been smoothed off. Further, later access to the interior of the burial amphorae might also have possible using the attached handles to lift the top.

In contrast to the known burial amphorae above, the amphora sherd here (L1) shows that the pot has been cut just above the level of the handles, the position of the handle on the sherd showing as a scar and (if not already missing) the handles would had to have been cut through or broken-off. The handle scar appears to have been smoothed down so that the handle was probably removed along with the neck and rim. This could imply that the top of the amphora or its reuse as a lid/cover was of little concern. While the purpose of the modified pot is not clear the nature of the modification appears possibly more in keeping with a pot that is intended to be reused and accessed as a container for domestic or industrial storage rather than for a burial. While the sherd was recovered from an extra-mural site adjacent to areas with Roman burials the area has also produced finds evidence for industrial activity in this area in the 3rd century at the Butt Road site (Period 1, Phase 2) (*CAR 9*, 25). The removal of the neck above the handles is seen on an amphora of this same type found on an occupation area at Balkerne Lane dating to Period 5b c AD 150-250 (NF116, *CAR 3* 135, microfiche Appendix 8, fig 206, no 3), although the neck and rim also appear to be present as a separated piece. This pot is described as having been buried with the top at ground level (*CAR 3*, 135). Part of another similar but damaged amphora was also found at

Balkerne Lane sealed by a pit dated to Period 6 c AD 300-400 (CAR 3, micro fiche Appendix 8, fig 206, no 4).

The only other find recorded from the site was an adult or sub-adult human humerus (26.4cm long) with a slight curve in the shaft that may represent occupational strain (identified by Julie Curl). Found within L1, this bone was probably from a disturbed inhumation associated with the Butt Road Roman cemetery.

6 Discussion

Despite being located close to the Roman cemetery at Butt Road, no significant archaeological horizons were identified with only modern features and landscaping/terracing recorded. However, a piece of human bone from L1 probably originated from a Roman inhumation which was part of the Butt Road cemetery. A sherd of cut amphora, also from L1, may in contrast be more representative of Roman domestic or industrial activity.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Andy Feasey (CPS Architecture & Design) and Sean Power for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 3 | 1984 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAR 8 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Price |
| 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 & C Crossan |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade |
| CAT Report 323 | 2005 | <i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-2005</i> |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land' Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex, May 2004-October 2007</i> |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2016 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 51 & 53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BZ</i> |
| CBC | 2015 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 51 & 53 Butt Road, Colchester, CO3 3BZ</i> , by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crummy, P | 2001 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| David Gurney | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Hawkes, C.F.C., and Hull, M.R. | 1947 | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL, 14 |

Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
Hull, M R	1963	<i>The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester</i> , RRSCAL 21
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)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	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 of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: two bags

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 969)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.26.

Distribution list

Andy Feasey, CPS Architecture & Design

Sean Power

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 3.7.2016

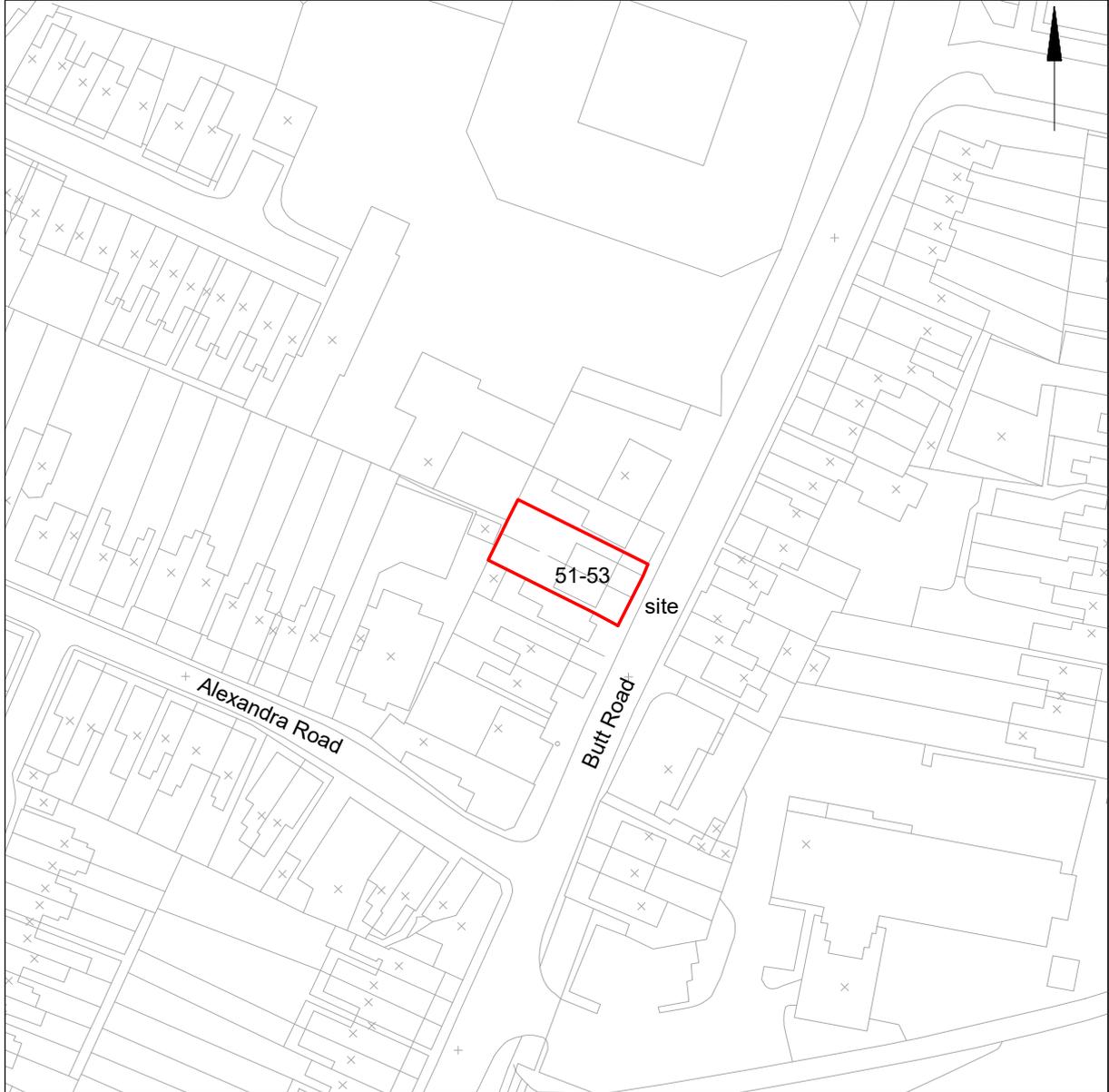
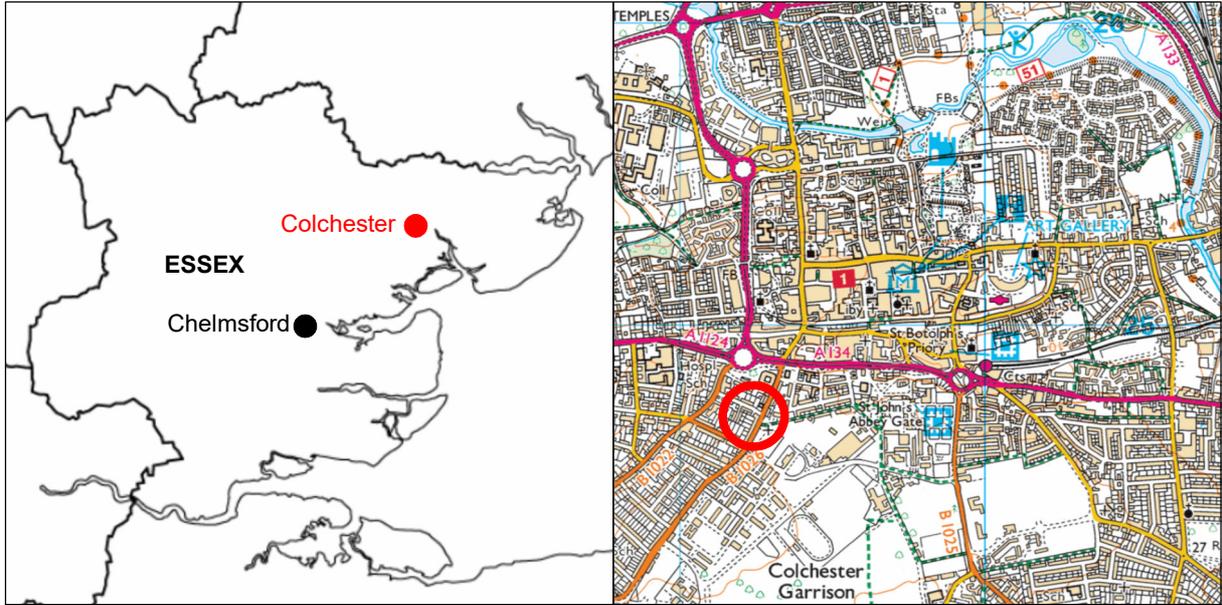


Fig 1 Site location.

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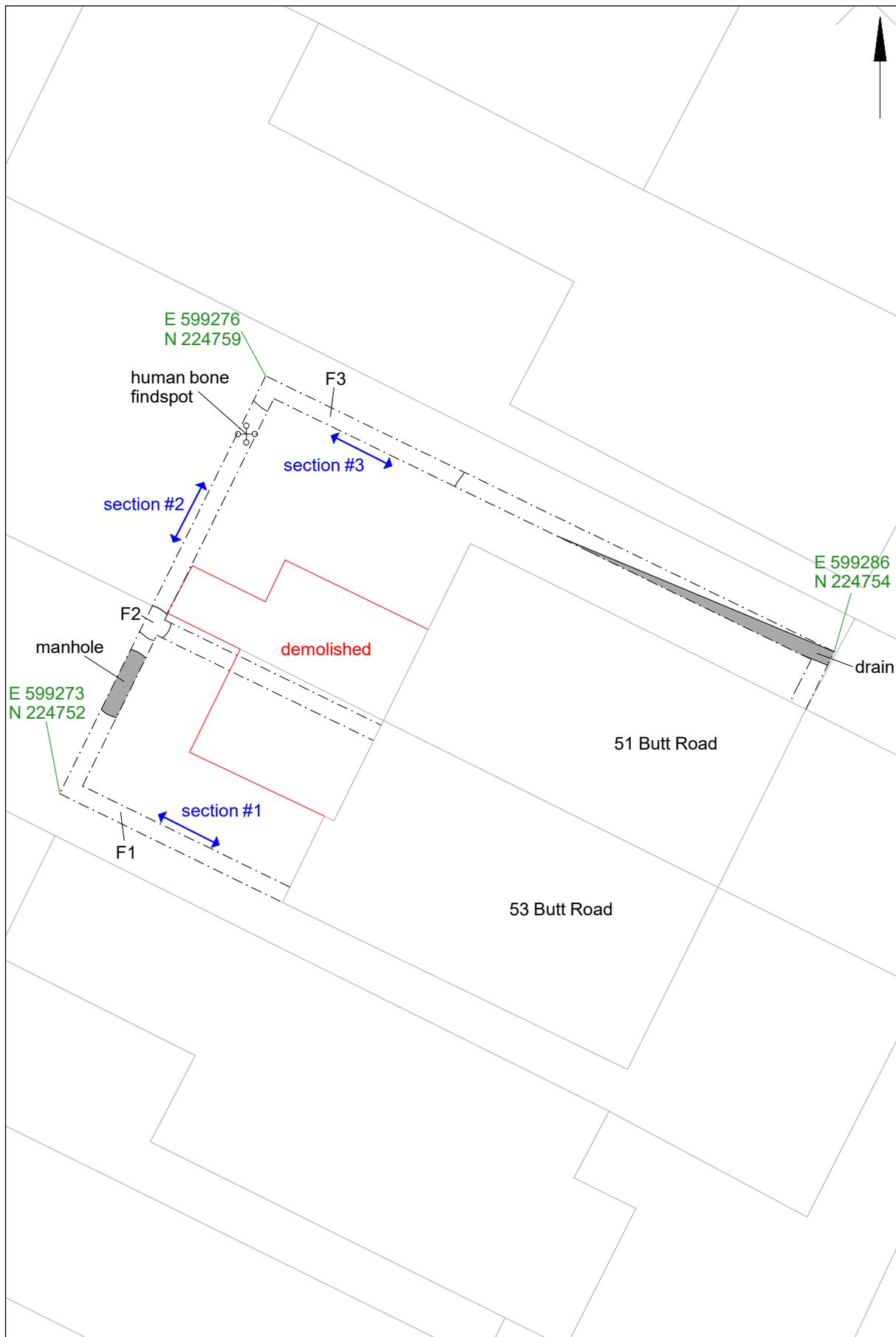


Fig 2 Monitoring results, with modern features shaded.

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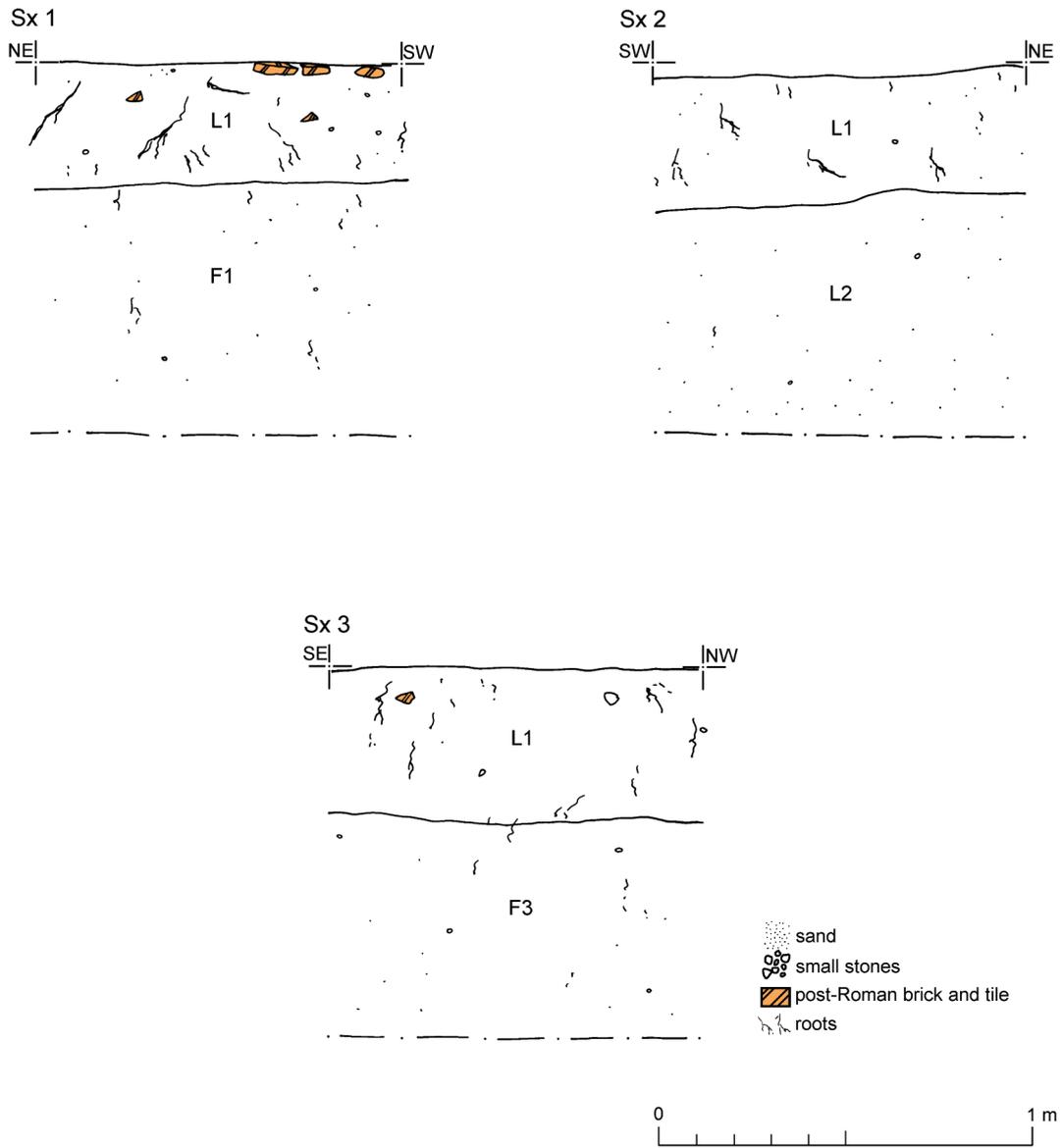


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99279 24756 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/02i UAD ref: ECC3725 OASIS ref: colchest3-244064
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 31st May - 6th June 2016	Size of area investigated: 11m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.26	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 1185518, 1267469
Final report: CAT Report 969	
Periods represented: modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. Despite being located close to Butt Road Roman cemetery no significant archaeological horizons were identified, with only modern features and landscaping/terracing recorded. A piece of human arm bone and a sherd of cut amphora were both recorded from modern contexts (L1). The human bone was probably from a disturbed Roman burial associated with Butt Road cemetery but the amphora is more representative of Roman domestic or industrial activity.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: July 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 51 & 53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BZ

NGR: TL 99279 24756 (centre)

Planning references: 152570

Commissioned by: Andy Feasey, CPS Architecture & Design

Client: Sean Power

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

UAD Event number: [tbc](#)

CAT Project code: 16/02i

OASIS project number: colchest3-244064

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 26-02-2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies immediately to the south of Colchester town centre at 51 & 53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 99279 24756.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of side and rear extensions.

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, specifically within an area of Roman cemeteries. Approximately 50m to the north of the site over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Butt Road Police station (*CAR 9*, 4-202). Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were also excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (*CAR 9*, 261).

To the west, several Roman burials were discovered in 1819-20 when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (*CAR 9*, 258) along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx', and many others have been found since. A number of burials have also been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5) also to the west of the site: a single Roman burial at 23 Wellesley Road (just to the south of the Colchester County High School); a Roman lead coffin from the west side of Wellesley Road (just north of the school); and a group of five Roman burials from the north-west corner of Wellesley Road. This last is also the reported find spot of the glass Colchester circus cup (*CAR 8*, 43-9). A find such as a glass cup would normally come from a cremation burial, so it would seem that the burials in and around Wellesley Road may include both early Roman cremations (1st-2nd century) and also later Roman inhumations (3rd-4th century).

In 1998 an evaluation and excavation was carried out at 47 Butt Road. Evaluation 30m south of the excavated cemetery revealed a single inhumation (EHER 1185518). Subsequent excavation revealed three Roman inhumations, two in coffins (EHER 1267469). Two of the graves cut a very large early Roman feature, part of whose edge was observed in a later watching brief.

Planning Background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2015 (application Nos.152570) proposing the erection of side and rear extensions.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD 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* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for Work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological recording. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

The archaeological work will comprise continuous monitoring and recording of all groundworks. The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

General Methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2015).

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

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

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

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

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

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.

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) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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.

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.

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

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. 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. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO 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.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

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* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive Deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 8 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Price |
| 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 & C Crossan |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 51 & 53 Butt Road, Colchester, CO3 3BZ</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| CM | 2008 | <i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i> (Colchester & Ipswich Museums) |
| CM | 2008 | <i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums</i> (Colchester & Ipswich Museums) |
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L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

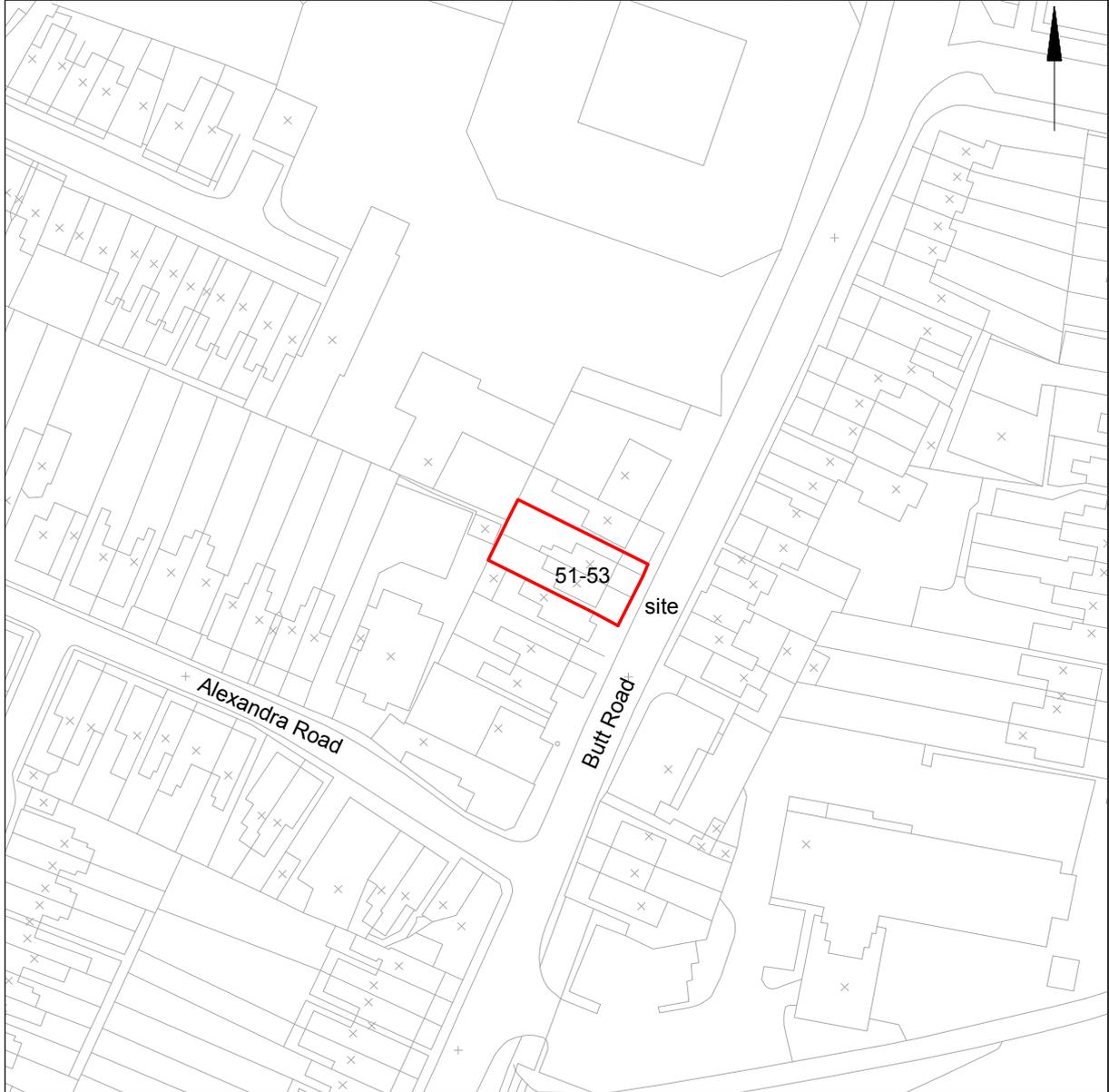
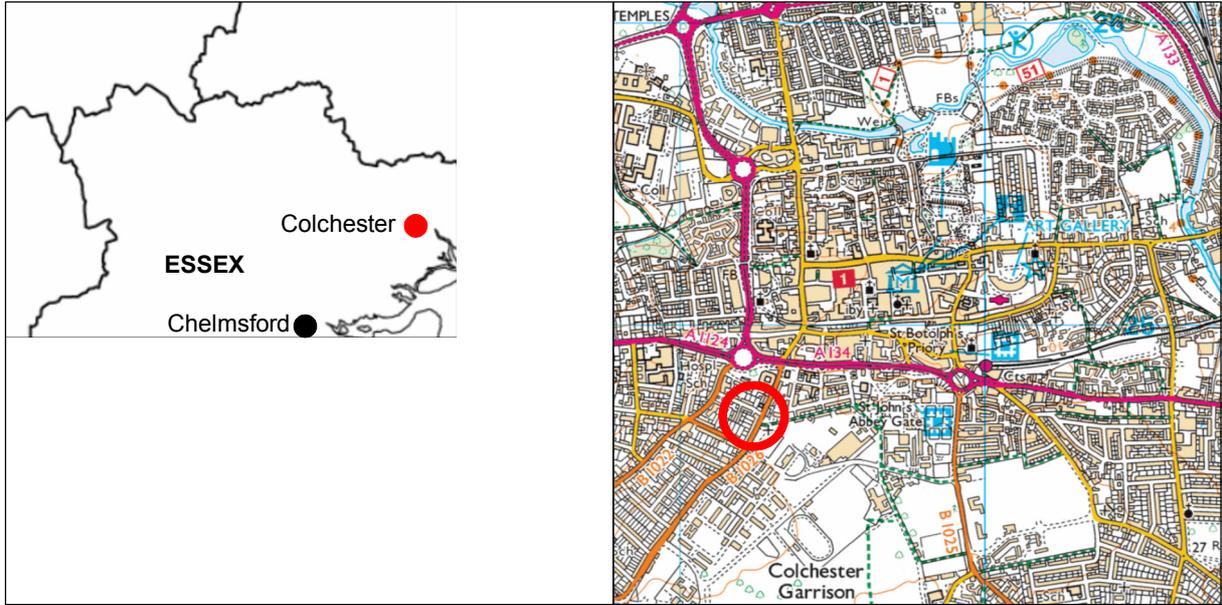


Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-244064

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BZ
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. Despite being located close to Butt Road Roman cemetery no significant archaeological horizons were identified, with only modern features and landscaping/terracing recorded. A piece of human arm bone and a sherd of cut amphora were both recorded from modern contexts (L1). The human bone was probably from a disturbed Roman burial associated with Butt Road cemetery but the amphora is more representative of Roman domestic or industrial activity.
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2016 End: 02-06-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/02i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	152570 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3725 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.26 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 51-53 Butt Road

Postcode CO3 3BZ
 Study area 11 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 99279 24756 51.885165277647 0.895978459888 51 53 06 N 000 53 45 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Laura Pooley
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2016.26
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Human Bones"
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.26
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.26
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at 51-53 Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BZ: May - June 2016
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Entered on 30 June 2016

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