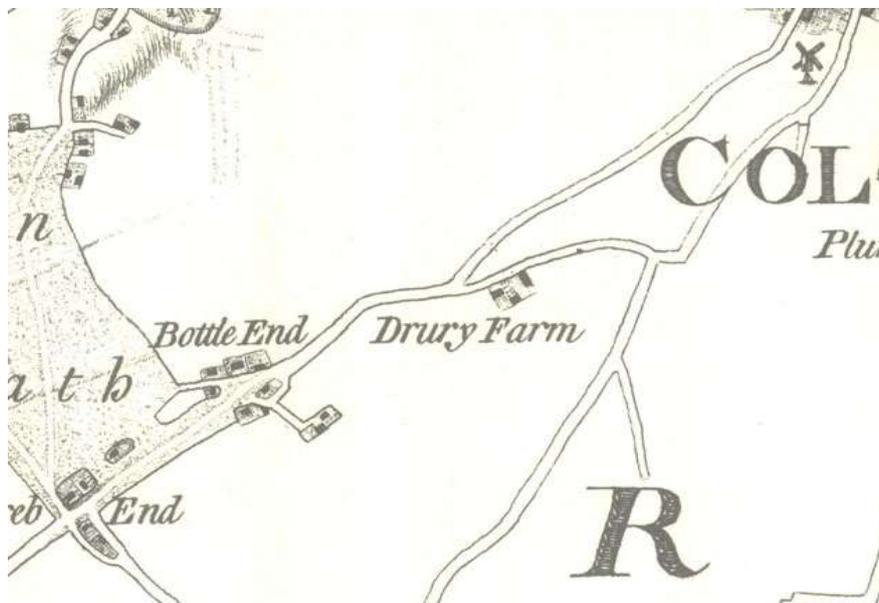


# Archaeological monitoring at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TU

July 2019



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

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

fieldwork by Emma Holloway

**commissioned by Mr Anthony Jones**

NGR: TL 9819 2408 (centre)  
Planning reference: 171937  
CAT project ref.: 19/05m  
CHER ref: ECC4343  
OASIS reference: colchest3-352443



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**CAT Report 1450**

July 2019

## Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	3
8	Acknowledgements	3
9	References	3
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of archive	4
12	Archive deposition	5

Figures after p5

CAT WSI  
OASIS Summary

## List of photographs and figures

Cover: Extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

Photograph 1	Soakaway sx showing F1 – looking south southwest	2
Table 1	Non-ceramic finds	3
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Monitoring results	
Fig 3	Feature and representative sections	

## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. A single 20th-century pit was exposed by the groundworks.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out during 8th-9th July 2019. The work was commissioned by Anthony Jones, was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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 briefs* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The site is located c 54m northeast of the projected line of the Roman Road which runs from Gosbecks to just southwest of the Roman town (CHER MCC2529). The road is largely defined by cropmarks at Gosbecks but has been excavated in several locations. In particular, CAT excavated a section of the western roadside ditch, and part of the metalled road surface, adjacent to the temple-tomb site at Colchester Royal Grammar School in 2005 (MCC2791, CAT Report 345). This was at the point where the road intersects with the main road between London and Colchester (MCC1928). To the north of this junction, the road alters alignment very slightly eastwards (for 600m), towards the Balkerne Gate (MCC555).

The site is located c 680m southeast of the main cemetery area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found

in CAR 9. Although the current site is located outside of the main cemetery area, Roman burials tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. The nearest burials to the site include Roman graves recorded at the southern end of Cambridge Walk (MCC1450 and MCC7655) and a Roman cremation recorded at 186 Maldon Road (MCC1505).

Approximately 270m north of the site is the edge of a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6), which was partly excavated in 1947(MCC1959/MCC8407). The complex is located within land currently used as playing fields by the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

Roman coins have been found nearby, at 12 Audley Road (MCC1273), 22 Audley Road (MCC1302), 21 Athelstan Road (MCC1201), 31 Irvine Road (MCC1215) and 76 Irvine Road (MCC1230).

#### 4 Aim

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

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

The following groundworks were carried out at the site under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist:

- a) foundation trenching to accommodate the new extension, 13.7m long, 0.55m wide, 0.9-1m deep;
- b) a replacement drainage trench, 5.2m in total length, 0.3-1m wide and 0.4m deep;
- c) a soakaway, 1.9m by 1m and 1m deep;
- d) a pipe trench for the new soakaway, 4.7m long, 0.4m wide and 0.5m deep.

Excavations occurred through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.36-0.46m thick, loose, dry medium grey/brown loam) onto natural (L2, soft, moist dark orange sand with 20% gravel).

Pit F1, which was of 20th-century date, was observed in section in the soakaway. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation and so its full dimensions could not be determined, but its exposed extent was 1.49m wide and 0.61m deep.



**Photograph 1** Soakaway sx showing F1 – looking south southwest

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Ceramic and pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered four sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 272g. The pottery was classified according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) and included a sherd of Colchester type-ware (fabric 21A) and a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40). The CBM consists one piece of worn Roman brick (240g) and a small sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (21g). All of this material came from pit F1 (2).

### 6.1 Non-ceramic finds

by Laura Pooley

All of the non-ceramic finds from L1 and F1 are listed in Table 1 below.

Context	Finds no.	Description
L1	1	<b>Glass:</b> Two glass marbles, clear glass with red and blue streak, 12.3g, 20th century. <b>Animal bone:</b> Two fragments, 34.6g. <b>Oyster shell:</b> Oyster shell, 40g.
F1	2	<b>Glass:</b> Complete brown glass bovril bottle, on one side <b>2OZ / BOVRIL LIMITED</b> , and on the other <b>2OZ / BOVRIL / RD 100848</b> , on base <b>207</b> , 108g, early 20th century. <b>Oyster shell:</b> Small fragment, 3.5g. <b>Stone:</b> 1) Fragment of abraded septaria, 219g. 2) Flat fragment of sandstone, probably from an old paving slab, 313g.

**Table 1** Non-ceramic finds

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only feature observed was a 20th-century pit.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Anthony Jones for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by E Holloway. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 9 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.)
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
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 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>

CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, CO3 3TU</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	1997	<i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015	<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 and J Sidell
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL, 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** Returned to the landowner at his request

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1450)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature, layer and finds sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1450)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation  
Graphics  
Site digital photos and log

## 12 Archive deposition

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

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### Distribution list

Anthony Jones  
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record

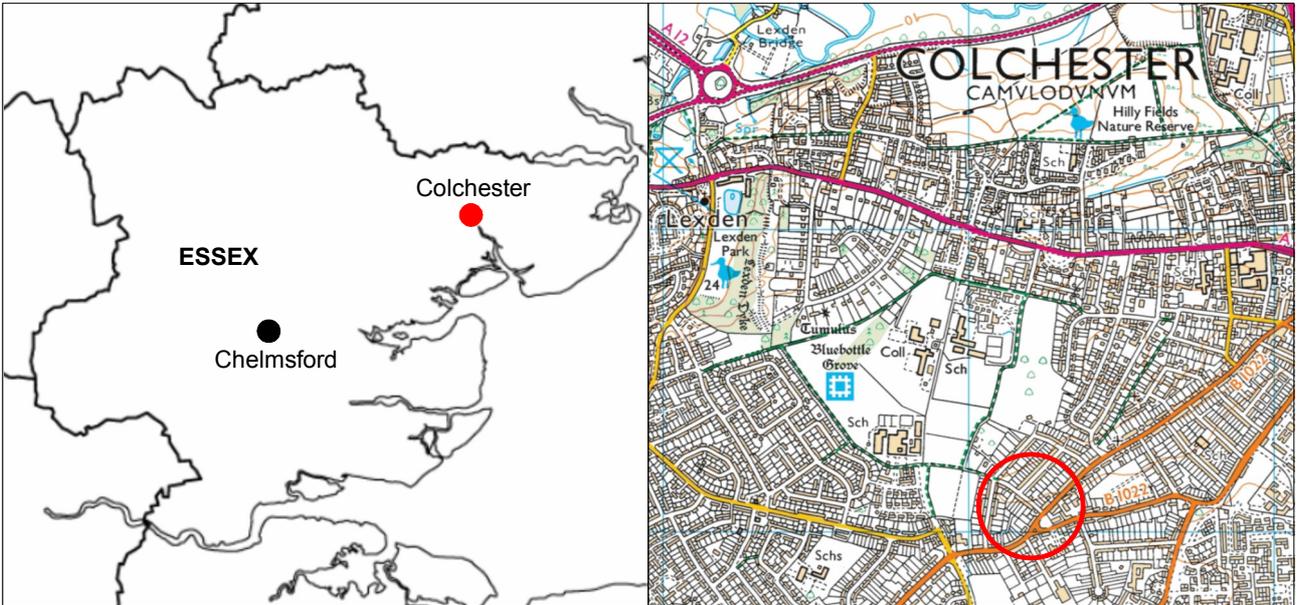


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Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 08.08.2019



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Fig 1 Site location.

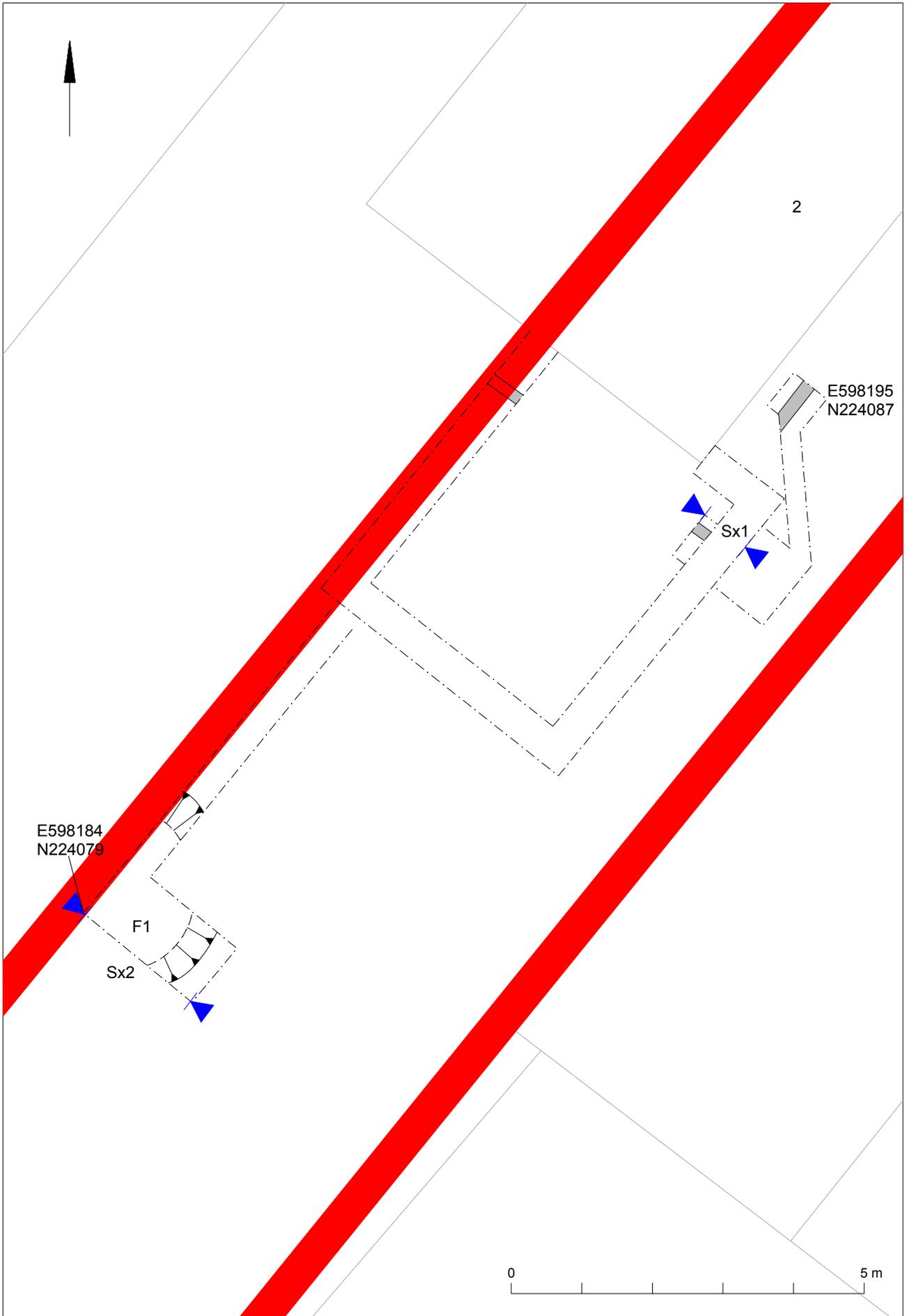
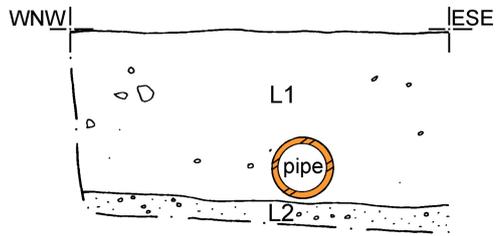


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

Sx 1 (drainage trench)



Sx 2 (soakaway)

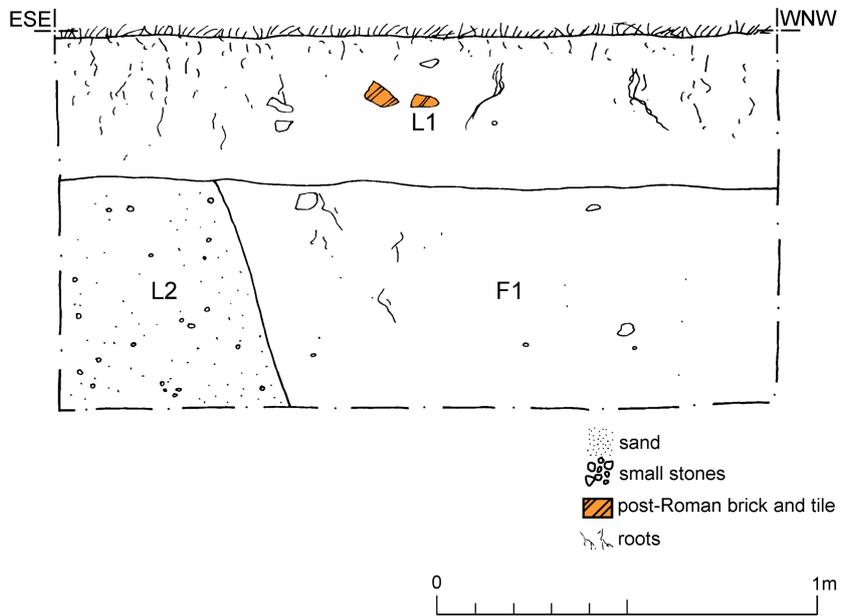


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TU	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9819 2408 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 19/05m CHER ref: ECC4343 OASIS ref: colchest3-352443
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 8th-9th July 2019	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.04ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC555, MCC1201, MCC1215, MCC1230, MCC1273, MCC1302, MCC1450, MCC1505, MCC1928, MCC1959, MCC2529, MCC2791, MCC7525, MCC7526, MCC7527, MCC7528, MCC7529, MCC7647, MCC7655, MCC8407
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1450	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Roman, post-medieval	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. A single 20th-century pit was exposed by the groundworks.</i>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> July 2019

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)  
for continuous archaeological monitoring and  
recording at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex,  
CO3 3TU.**

**NGR:** TL 9819 2408 (centre)

**Parish:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 171937

**Commissioned by and on behalf of:** Anthony Jones

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** ECC4343

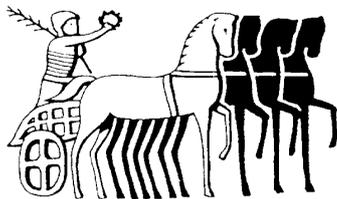
**CAT project code:** 2019/05m

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-352443

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 22/05/2019



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.77km southwest of the centre of the historic core in Colchester Town Centre at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TU (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9819 2408.

## Proposed work

The development comprises of the construction of a single storey extension to the rear of the dwelling and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The site is located c 54m northeast of the projected line of a main Roman Road which runs from Gosbecks to just southwest of the Roman town (CHER MCC2529). The road is largely defined by cropmarks at Gosbecks but has been excavated in several locations. In particular CAT excavated a section of the western roadside ditch, and part of the metalled road surface, adjacent to the temple-tomb site at Colchester Royal Grammar School in 2005 (MCC2791, CAT Report 345). This was at the point where the road intersects with the main road between London and Colchester (MCC1928). To the north of this junction, the road alters alignment very slightly eastwards (for 600m), towards the Balkerne Gate (MCC555).

The site is located c 680m southeast of the main cemetery area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. Although the current site is located outside of the main cemetery area Roman burials tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. The nearest burials to the site include Roman graves recorded at the southern end of Cambridge Walk (MCC1450 and MCC7655) and a Roman cremation recorded at 186 Maldon Road (MCC1505).

Approximately 270m north of the site is the edge of a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6), which was partly excavated in 1947 (MCC1959/MCC8407). The complex is located within land currently used as playing fields by the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

Nearby find spots include a Roman coins found at 12 Audley Road (MCC1273), 22 Audley Road (MCC1302), 21 Athelstan Road (MCC1201), 31 Irvine Road (MCC1215) and 76 Irvine Road (MCC1230).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in July 2017 (application No.171937) proposing a *single storey rear extension*.

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

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

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

## **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)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: 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. Monitoring will include 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), 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), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

### **Human remains**

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

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

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

## Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups)

project osteologist (human remains): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating).

## Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

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:

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

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

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

### **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 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 CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

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

### **Monitoring**

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

Note: 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>
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85, by N Crummy, P Crummy &amp; C Crossan</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2, by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005. By H Brooks</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 2 Chapel Road, Colchester, CO3 3TU. By J Tipper</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>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL, 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

E Holloway



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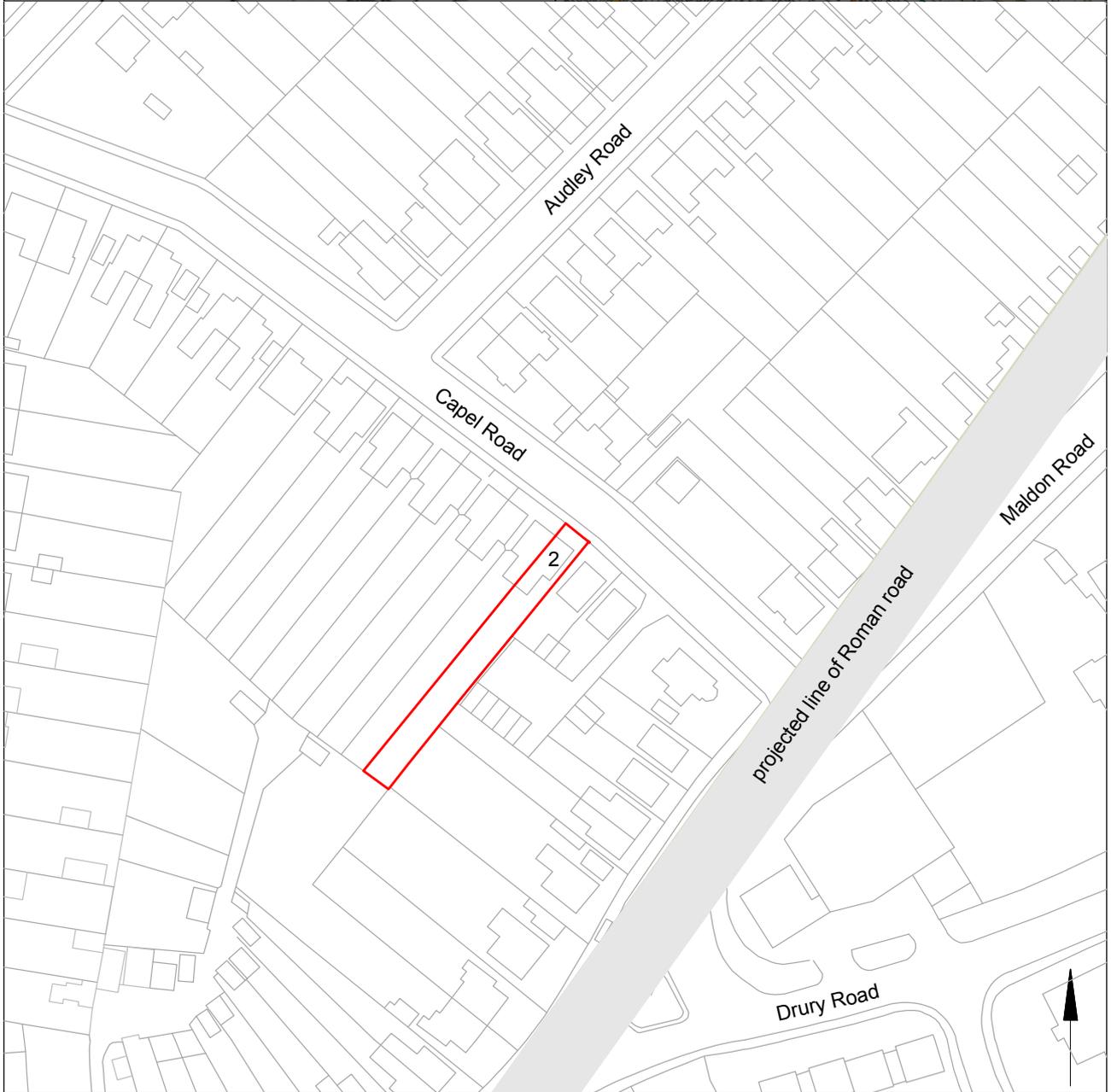
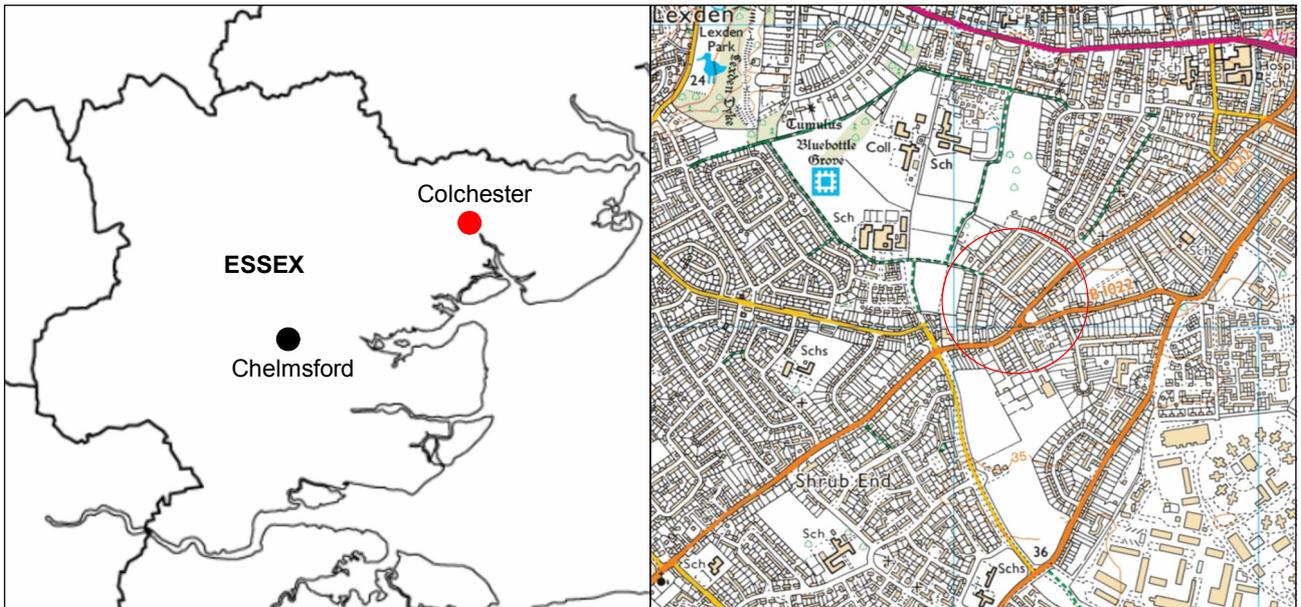


Fig 1 Site location.

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-352443**

### Project details

Project name	continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TU
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension. A single 20th-century pit was exposed by the groundworks.
Project dates	Start: 08-07-2019 End: 09-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	171937 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/05m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4343 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Uncertain
Significant Finds	STONE Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country England

Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 3TU
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9819 2408 51.879484495301 0.879786167318 51 52 46 N 000 52 47 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Emma Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Anthony Jones

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4343
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4343
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 2 Capel Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TU: July 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1450
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">http://cat.essex.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	6 August 2019

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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