

# Archaeological evaluation on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8EA

October 2019



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

**commissioned by John Anderson**

NGR: TM 01665 22892 (centre)

Planning ref.: 190382

CHER project: ECC4385

CAT project ref.: 19/09p

OASIS ref.: colchest3-368216



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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**CAT Report 1490**

October 2019

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of warehouse-style commercial units with landscaping, parking and associated groundworks. The site is located in the midst of a cropmark complex and near to a number of findspots of prehistoric artefacts, and borders the historic Old Heath Common. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, only two modern pits were uncovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, which was carried out on 11th October 2019. The work was commissioned by Mr John Anderson, in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of warehouse-style commercial units with landscaping, parking and associated groundworks, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an archaeological trial trench evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (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 field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on a desk-based assessment of the site by CAT in 2018 (CAT Report 1304), on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

### Prehistoric

Cropmark interpretations of aerial photographs of the nearby Middlewick Ranges and land to the southeast of the Ranges reveal three ring-ditches and a numerous linear features. Linear features often represent agricultural landscapes and could represent prehistoric ditches or early post-medieval boundaries (MCC9016 and MCC1055). The fact that there are a number of prehistoric find spots nearby could suggest an early date for these features. Approximately 170m to the southeast a Palaeolithic hand axe was found in 1964 (MCC7100) and around Middlewick Ranges finds recorded include a Mesolithic axe/adze (MCC5679), a late Neolithic or Middle Bronze Age arrowhead and an Early Bronze Age or Late Bronze Age arrowhead (MCC7115). Less than 30m south of the site at 29 Fingringhoe Road, a complete Iron Age vessel was found during the digging of an inspection pit in a garage.

### Medieval to post-medieval

The site is located inside of an area recorded on historic mapping as Old Heath Common (MCC9166) and Old Heath (MCC9165). These areas of historic common land, which date to the medieval and post-medieval periods, often contain the remains of historic buildings around the edges, though no such remains have been found in Old Heath.



**Map 1** Extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex (1777)

Burnhouse Farm Brickworks was located on land to the immediate northeast of the site. The brickworks was in production in the early 19th century.

## 4 Aim

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

## 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench, 5m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.19-0.23m thick, soft, moist dark grey/brown loam with charcoal and CBM flecks and 10% stones) and subsoil (L2, 0.2-0.33m thick, soft/friable, moist dark brown silty-loam with charcoal and CBM flecks and 15% stones) onto natural (L3, soft, moist medium yellow/orange/grey silty-clay, encountered at a depth of 0.43-0.54m below current ground level).

Modern pit F1 was 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep. The feature contained fragments of coal, modern CBM and pottery sherds, none of which were retained.

Modern pit F2 extended beyond the limit of excavation, and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained, but its exposed extent was 1m wide and 0.29m deep. It too contained coal, and modern CBM and pottery sherds.



**Photograph 1** Trench shot – looking southwest

## 6 Finds

Modern finds were recorded but were not retained.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only two modern pits were uncovered.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr John Anderson for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with S Carter. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council 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>                           |
| CAT              | 2018  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CBCAA            | 2019  | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Land South of, 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, CO2 8EA, by J Tipper</i> |
| CifA             | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| CifA             | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>              |
| Gurney, D        | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)             |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>  |
| Medlycott, M     | 2011  | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East</i>  |

MHCLG 2019 *of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)  
*National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing,  
Communities and Local Government

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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’
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
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the Index of Archaeological Investigation <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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:** n/a

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1490)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet, sections)

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1490)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

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

**Distribution list:**

John Anderson

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

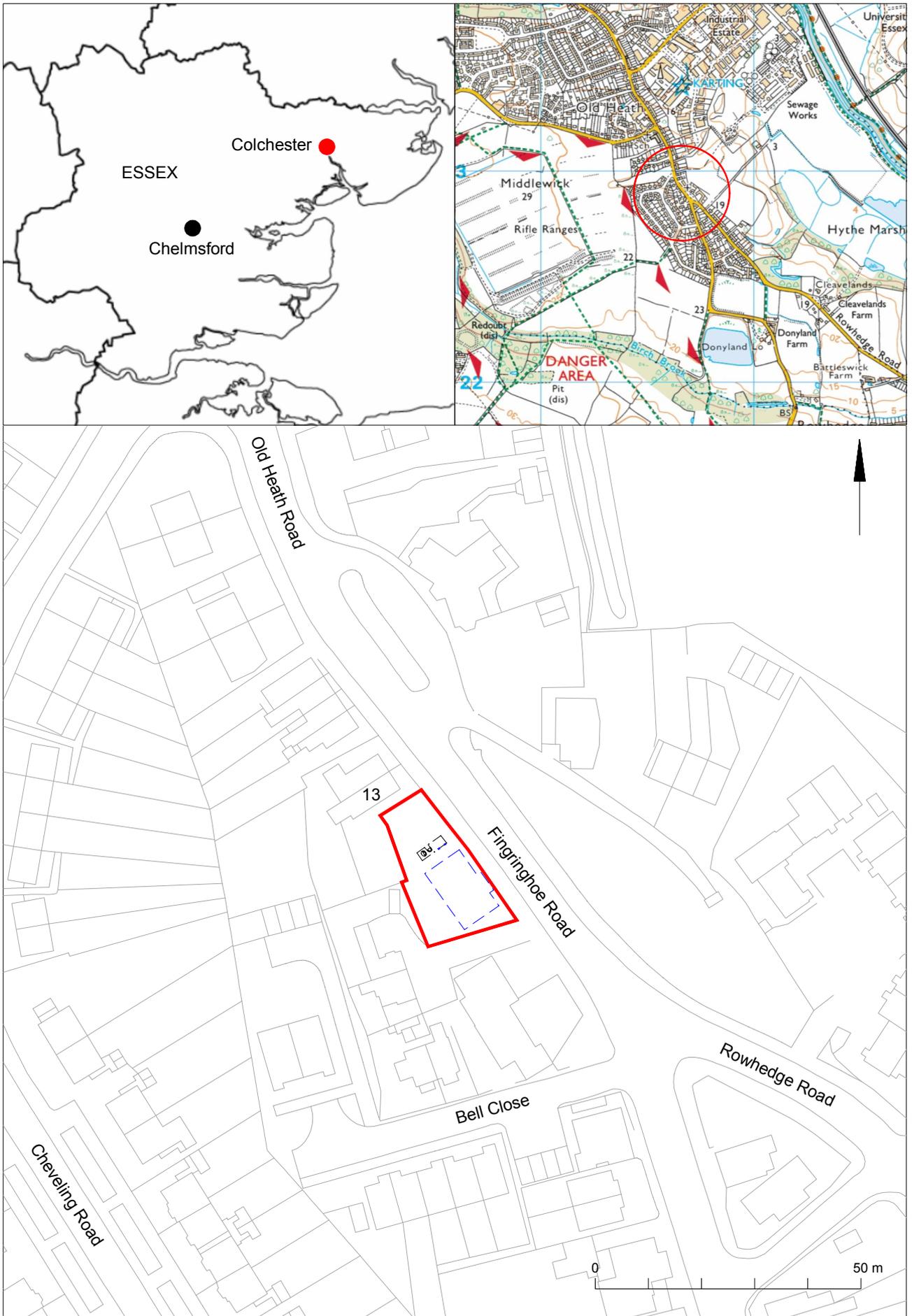
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 16.10.2019



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

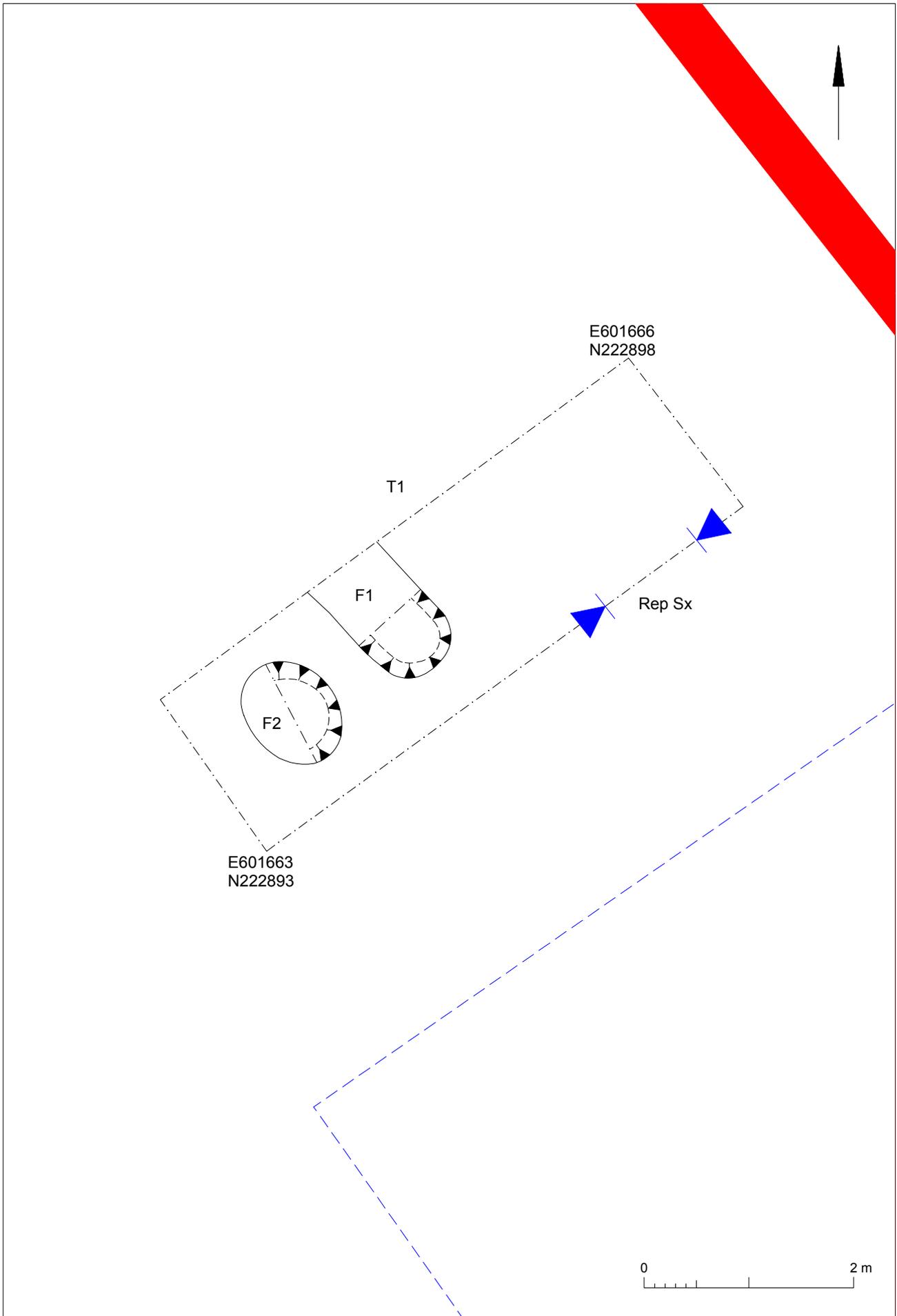


Fig 2 Evaluation Results.

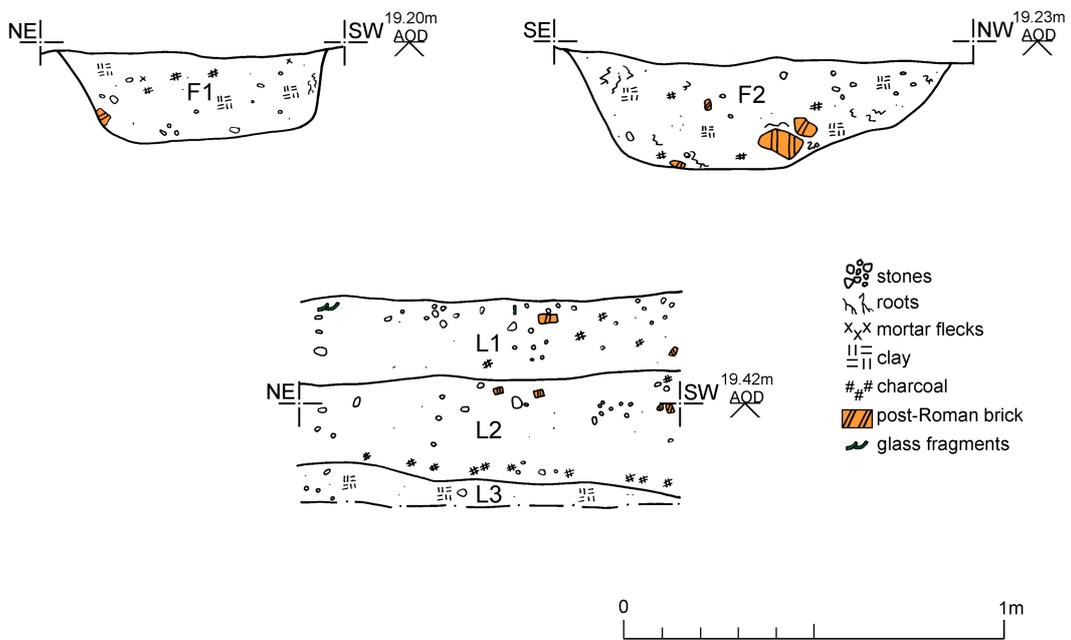


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8EA	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TM 01665 22892 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 19/09p CHER ref: ECC4385 OASIS ref: colchest3-368216
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 11th October 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> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC1055, MCC5679, MCC7100, MCC7115, MCC9016, MCC9165, MCC9166
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1490	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of warehouse-style commercial units with landscaping, parking and associated groundworks. The site is located in the midst of a cropmark complex and near to a number of findspots of prehistoric artefacts, and borders the historic Old Heath Common. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, only two modern pits were uncovered.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> October 2019

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trench on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8EA.**

**NGR:** TM 01665 22892 (centre)  
**District:** Colchester

**Planning reference:** 190382

**Commissioned by and on behalf of:** John Anderson

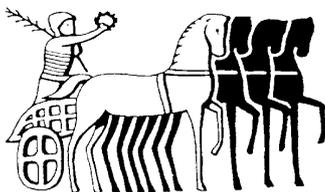
**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER project code:** ECC4385  
**CAT project code:** 2019/09p  
**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-368216

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 27/09/2019



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## **Site location and description**

The proposed development site lies approximately 3.1km southeast of the main historic centre of Colchester on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8EA (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 01665 2292.

## **Proposed work**

The development comprises the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of warehouse-style commercial units with landscaping, parking and any associated groundworks.

## **Archaeological background**

The following archaeological background is based on a desk-based assessment of the site by CAT in 2018 (CAT Report 1304), on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

### **Prehistoric**

Cropmark interpretations of aerial photographs of the nearby Middlewick Ranges and land to the southeast of the Ranges reveal three ring-ditches and a numerous linear features. Linear features often represent agricultural landscapes and could represent prehistoric ditches or early post-medieval boundaries (MCC9016 & MCC1055). The fact that there are a number of prehistoric find spots nearby could suggest an early date for the features. Approximately 170m to the southeast a Palaeolithic hand axe was found in 1964 (MCC7100) and around Middlewick Ranges finds recorded include a Mesolithic axe/adze (MCC5679), a late Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age arrowhead and an Early Bronze Age-Late Bronze Age arrowhead (MCC7115). Less than 30m south of the site at 29 Fingringhoe Road, a complete Iron Age vessel was found during the digging of an inspection pit in a garage.

### **Medieval to post-medieval**

The site is located inside of an area recorded on historic mapping as Old Heath Common (MCC9166) and Old Heath (MCC9165)> These areas of historic common land dating between medieval to post-medieval periods which often have potential remains of historic buildings around the edges. In this part of Old Heath none of the historic buildings survive to modern day.



Map 1 Extract of Chapman and André Map of 1777 Plate IX.

Burnhouse Farm Brickworks was located on land to the immediate northeast of the site. The brickworks was in production in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2017 (application No. 172549) for the *construction of 2 No. semi detached properties*. In February 2019 a revised application (190382) was made to *change 2 bedroom house approved on application 172549 to a 3 bedroom house; also extend both porches by 50cm each to accommodate 2 disabled accessible downstairs toilets*.

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

### Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological trial-trenched evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically, one trench (T1) 5m long by 1.8m wide will be located just to the adjacent northeast of the development footprint. The groundworks for the new dwellings have been carried out in advance of any archaeological investigation (excavated and concreted; the eastern dwelling has already been erected). Trenches may need to be widened in localised areas to facilitate the excavation of deep archaeological features (if encountered)

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. To:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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

## **General methodology**

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- 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 CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

## **Staffing**

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

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

## **Evaluation methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Site surveying**

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

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

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), 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 context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained

CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

## Human remains

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

## 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 (HE 2015a).

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell  
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey  
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /  
Gwladys Monteil  
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)  
Roman glass: Hilary Cool  
small finds: Nina Crummy  
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

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

## **Results**

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

## **Archive deposition**

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

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

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

## Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Land South of, 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, CO2 8EA.</i> By J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<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.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and 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 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-368216**

### Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trench on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8EA.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of warehouse-style commercial units with landscaping, parking and associated groundworks. The site is located in the midst of a cropmark complex and near to a number of findspots of prehistoric artefacts, and within the historic Old Heath Common. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, only two modern pits were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2019 End: 11-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190382 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	172549 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/09p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4385 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-368216 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex

Postcode CO2 8EA

Study area 0.04 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 01665 22892 51.867564367213 0.929514892065 51 52 03 N 000 55 46 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 18.91m Max: 19.28m

### 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 Ben Holloway

Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr J Anderson

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID ECC4385

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID ECC4385

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land south of 13 Fingringhoe Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8EA: October 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1490
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	16 October 2019

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:eh2@catuk.org) for OASIS help and advice

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