

# Archaeological monitoring at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS

April 2021



**by Laura Pooley**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton  
figures by Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

**fieldwork by Alec Wade**

**Commissioned by Colin Jackson**

NGR: TL 97511 25286 (centre)  
Planning application no.: 201767  
CAT project ref.: 2020/11c  
CHER code: ECC4574  
OASIS ref.: colchest3-407854



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

tel.: 01206 501785  
email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 1654**  
April 2021

## 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	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of archive	4
12	Archive deposition	5
	Appendix 1 Context list	6
	Figures	after p6
	EHER summary sheet	
	CAT WSI	
	OASIS summary sheet	

## List of photographs and figures

Cover: General site shot

Photograph 1	The extension foundations, looking east	2
Photograph 2	The garage foundations, looking north	3

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Results
Fig 3	Feature and representative sections

## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new rear extension and garage. Despite being located in an area of significant Late Iron Age and Roman remains, the only features uncovered during groundworks were of modern date.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex. Commissioned by Terry Crane on behalf of Colin Jackson, monitoring was carried out on 12th and 14th April 2021 during groundworks for a new rear extension and garage.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Dr Richard Hoggett 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 Archaeological Investigation* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015) 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 includes extracts from the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record, accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

The development site is located c 150m east of Moat Farm Dyke (CHER MCC2099, scheduled monument 1019964), part of the defensive system of dykes that surrounded the Iron Age oppidum, and c 100m north of the Roman road of Stane Street (CHER MCC7518, MCC8754). It is also located within an area of Late Iron Age and Roman burials, generally known as the Lexden cemetery area. Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds have previously been discovered at Acland Avenue in 1934 (MCC1329) with a Roman cremation burial excavated there in 1936 (MCC2503).

Approximately 500m south is the nationally important Lexden Tumulus, a Late Iron Age burial mound at St Clare Road (MCC7523, MCC1356, scheduled monument 1019967). Lexden Tumulus was excavated in 1924 and produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains including metalwork of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound is part of an extensive cemetery which coincides with much of present-day St Clare Road (MCC7525).

Prehistoric remains have also been discovered close to the development site with a Bronze Age urn recovered from Acland Avenue in 1960 (MCC1930) with a Bronze Age palstave and bead found at Glen Avenue in the 1930s (MCC1796, MCC7064).

Monitoring carried out in 2016 at 14 Acland Avenue, immediately opposite this site, revealed no significant archaeological contexts but a collection of residual Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil (ECC3760, CAT Report 968).

#### 4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

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

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors using a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

##### The extension

Approximately 19.5m of foundation trenches were excavated to the rear of the property for the new extension. The trenches were 0.45m wide and were excavated to a depth of c 1-1.2m.

Patches of demolition material (L5, 0.11-0.17m thick) from the removal of the patio/conservatory remained on the surface of the site, but the trenches largely cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.1-0.26m thick) and a layer of modern make-up/levelling material (L2, 0.3-0.65m thick). In the western half of the trenches, an area of possible natural hillwash/colluvium (L3, 0.07-0.23m) was recorded between L2 and natural ground level (L4). Over the eastern half of the site, L4 was sealed underneath L2. Natural was encountered at a depth of 0.84-1.1m below current ground level.

Modern remains included concrete foundations, a concrete encased drain and the remains of a disused swimming pool. Modern pit or linear F1 cut through L2. It was 0.8m deep, relatively straight-sided and contained fragments of modern brick and window glass (none retained).



**Photograph 1** The extension foundations, looking east

### **The garage**

Approximately 19.5m of foundation trenches were excavated to the rear of the property for the new garage. The trenches were 0.45m wide and were excavated to a depth of c 0.7-0.8m.

The trenches cut through L1 (0.18-0.22m thick) into L2 (0.47-0.62m thick). In the far northwest corner of the trench an area of possible natural hillwash/colluvium (L3) was revealed underneath L2.



**Photograph 2** The garage foundations, looking north

## **6 Finds**

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The watching brief uncovered a small collection of pottery (two sherds at 16g) and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) (three sherds at 137g) from L2. The CBM included fragments of Roman brick or tile, medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and 19th-20th century brick. The pottery consists of a small sherd (6g) of handmade flint tempered (HMF) Bronze age pottery and a sherd (10g) from a 19th-20th century flower pot (fabric F51B).

## **7 Conclusion**

Archaeological monitoring at 7 Acland Avenue revealed only modern features cut into a thick layer of make-up/levelling material most likely dating to the construction of the housing estate in the 1930s. There were no significant archaeological remains. However, a residual Bronze Age pottery sherd from the make-up/levelling material could have been associated with previously recorded Bronze Age activity close to the development site.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Colin Jackson for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by A Wade. Figures are by L Pooley and S Carter. The project was monitored for CBC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

## 9 References

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

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2021	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS</i>
CAT Report 968	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS: June 2016</i>
CBCPS	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, CO3 3RS</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs</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	2015	<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 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
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
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
wsj	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:  
 The report (CAT Report 1654)  
 CAT written scheme of investigation  
 Site records (context sheets, plans and sections)  
 Site digital photos and log  
 Inked sections

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1654)  
CAT written scheme of investigation  
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log  
Graphic files  
Survey data

## **12 Archive deposition**

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under reference number ECC4574.

**© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2021**

### **Distribution list:**

Colin Jackson

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Place Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



### **Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

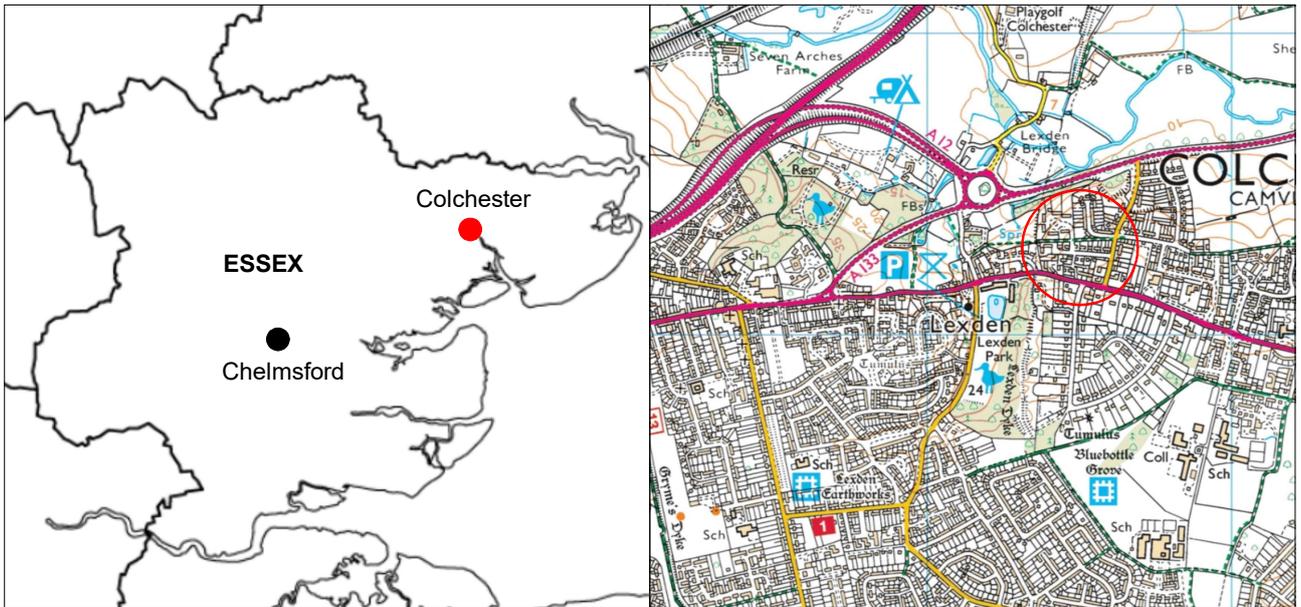
tel.: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 28.4.2021

**Appendix 1 Context list**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Finds no.</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with fragments of rare modern CBM, 1% stone	Modern
L2	1	Make-up/levelling	Firm, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with 1% stone	Modern
L3	-	Hillwash/colluvium	Firm, dry light-medium yellow/brown silty-clay.	Undated
L4	-	Natural	Firm to hard, dry, medium orange sand with 20% gravel	Post-glacial
L5	-	Demolition debris	Loose, dry light-medium orange/ grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with modern debris mixed in	Modern
F1	-	Pit/linear	Soft, friable, moist dark grey sandy-silt with rare brick fragments and 1% stone	Modern



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

Fig 1 Site location.



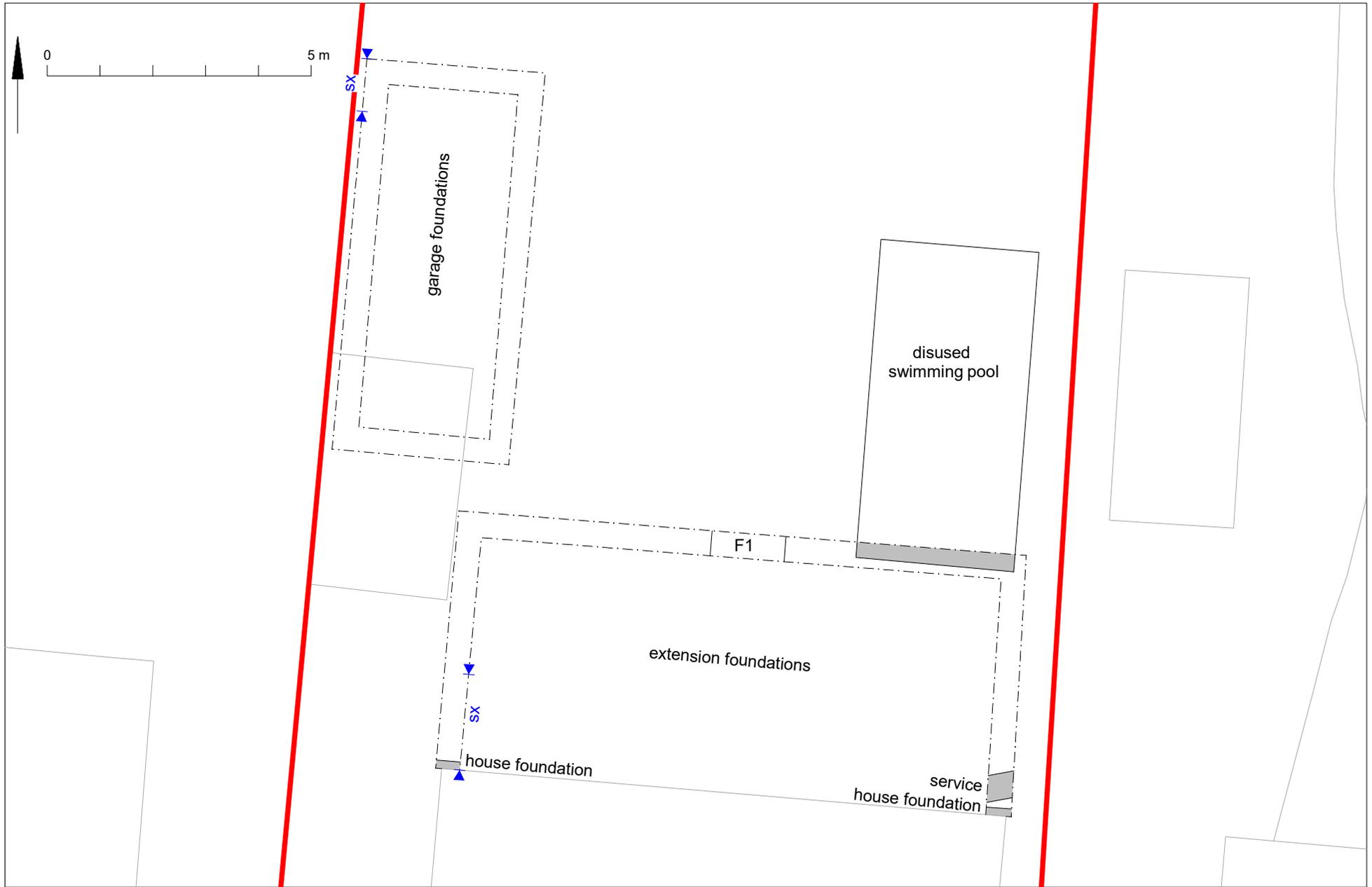
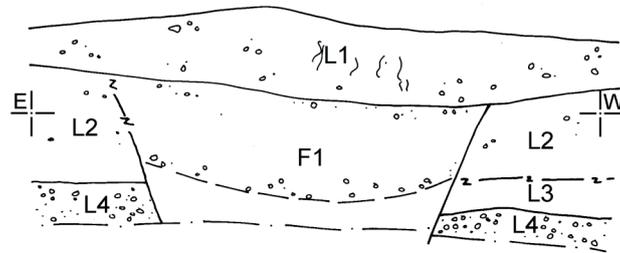
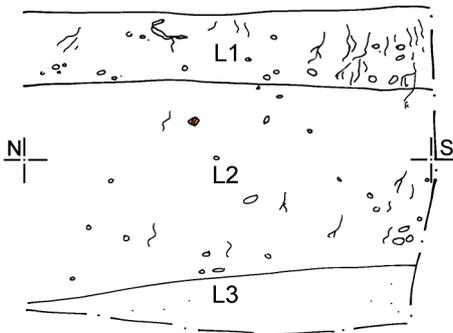


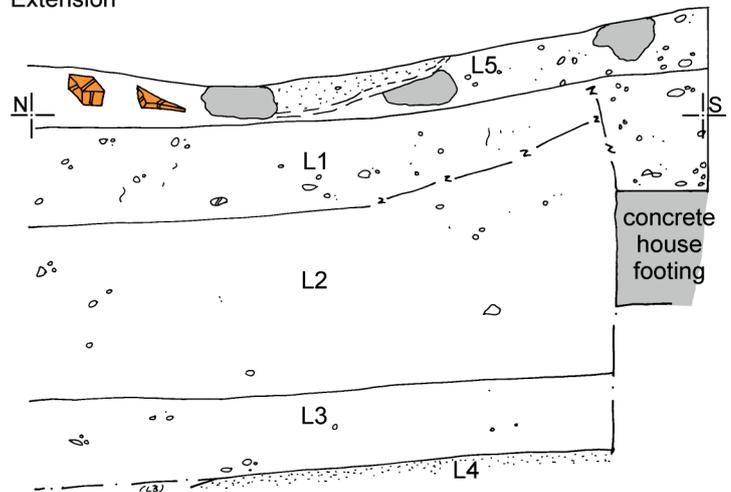
Fig 2 Results



Garage



Extension



- sand
- small stones
- ▨ modern brick and tile
- concrete
- √ roots



Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 97511 25286 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2020/11c CHER ref: ECC4574 OASIS ref: colchest3-407854
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 12th & 14th April 2021	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.05 hectares
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER: MCC1329, MCC1796, MCC1930, MCC2099, MCC2503, MCC7064, MCC7518, MCC8754
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1654	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new rear extension and garage. Despite being located in an area of significant Late Iron Age and Roman remains, the only features uncovered during groundworks were of modern date.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Richard Hoggett	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> April 2021

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS

**NGR:** TL 97511 25286 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 201767

**Commissioned by:** Terry Crane

**On behalf of:** Colin Jackson

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** ECC4574

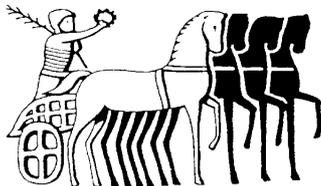
**CAT project code:** 2020/11c

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-407854

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Dr Richard Hoggett

**This WSI written:** 11/11/2020



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [mb@catuk.org](mailto:mb@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2km to the west of Colchester town centre at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester CO3 3RS (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 97511 25286.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a single-storey extension, a front porch and a replacement garage for the current property, along with associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk))

Acland Avenue is within an area of known archaeological importance, namely the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714), an area of Iron Age and Roman cemeteries located on both the north and south sides of Lexden Road. This cemetery is part of the Iron Age territorial oppidum and the Romano-British town of Camulodunum. The proposed development site is some 500m to the north of the nationally important Lexden Tumulus, a Late Iron Age burial mound at St Clare Road (Scheduled Monument no 1019967). Lexden Tumulus was excavated in 1924 and produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains including metalwork of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound is thought to be that of Addedomarus, and it is part of an extensive cemetery which coincides with much of present-day St Clare Road (MCC7525).

Around 150m to the west of the development site is Moat Farm Dyke, a continuation of the Lexden Dyke (Scheduled Monument no 1019966), part of the defensive system of dykes and ditches that surrounded the Iron Age oppidum.

Evidence for Bronze Age activity was discovered about 75m NE of the development site, in 1937, when a bronze palstave and an amber bead were found during the removal of hedgerows (EHER 11805, MCC7064). These are considered to derive from a Bronze Age funerary feature.

In 2016 CAT carried out archaeological recording at 14 Acland Avenue, immediately opposite this site. No significant archaeological horizons were identified, but a collection of residual Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil (ECC3760, CAT Report 968).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2020 (application No. 201767) for a *proposed single storey rear extension, front porch and replacement garage*.

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 an archaeological investigation of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically, The investigation 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 additional archaeological work is required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided (and satisfactorily preserved in situ) by the development, a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

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

### **General methodology**

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)

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 Colchester Historic Environment Record (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 CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

## **Investigation methodology**

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

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

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 investigated 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 micromorphological 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 investigation, 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 may be subject to 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. 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: 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, 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). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

## 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 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 with Colchester & Ipswich Museum *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. 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: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

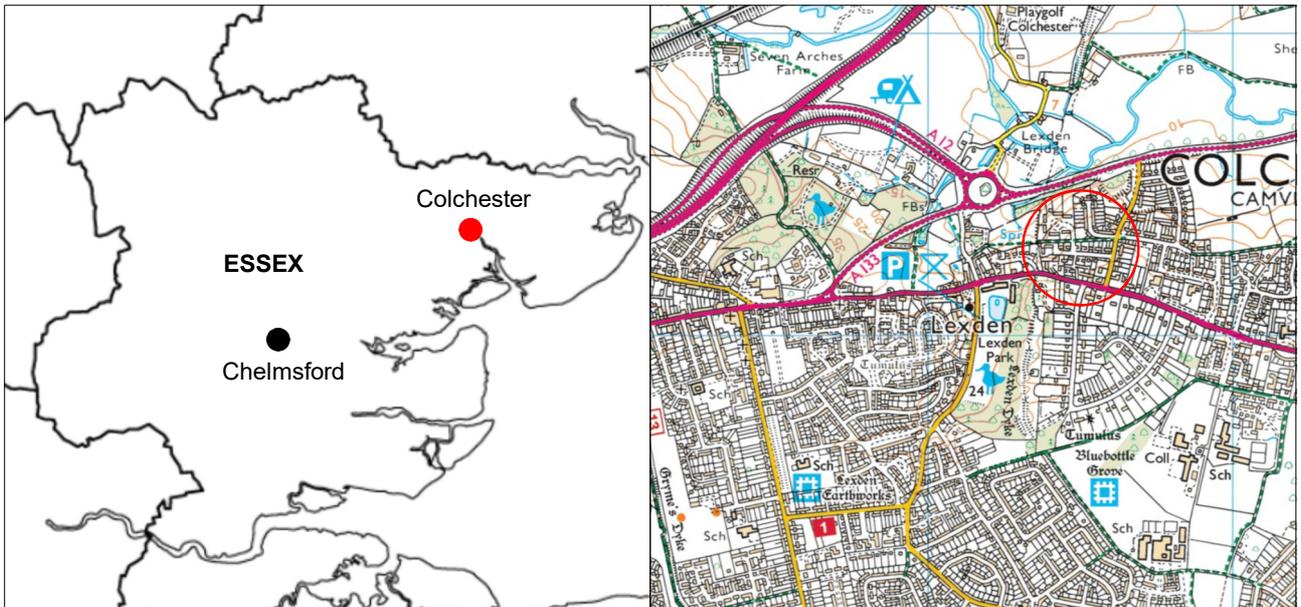
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> 2nd edition.
CAT	2020	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 968	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Acland Avenue Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS: June 2016</i> By L Pooley
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, CO3 3RS</i> By R Hoggett
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>
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.

M Baister



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

tel: 01206 501785  
email: [mb@catuk.org](mailto:mb@catuk.org)



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

Fig 1 Site location.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: colchest3-407854**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new rear extension and garage. Despite being located in an area of significant Late Iron Age and Roman remains, the only features uncovered during groundworks were of modern date.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2021 End: 14-04-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/11c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	201767 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4574 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT/LINEAR Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 7 Acland Avenue
Postcode	CO3 3RS
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 97511 25286 51.890557070416 0.870623790496 51 53 26 N 000 52 14 E Point

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Mark Baister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4574
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4574
Paper Contents	"other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological monitoring at 7 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS: April 2021

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.

Other bibliographic details

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication Colchester

Description A4 ring-bound loose leaf

URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on 22 April 2021

**OASIS:** Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012  
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=419957> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)