

Archaeological evaluation at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex, CO6 1GT

May 2022



by Sarah Veasey

figures by Nicholas Pryke and Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Chris Lister and Sarah Veasey with Nicholas Pryke and Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by Adam Jackson, Grow Design Studio
on behalf of LPB Homes Ltd**

NGR: TL 92954 23800 (centre)

Planning ref.: 190699

CAT project ref.: 2021/11d

ECC code: ECC4712

OASIS ref.: colchest3-502693



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: sv@catuk.org

CAT Report 1805

May 2022

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	5
7	Conclusion	5
8	Acknowledgements	5
9	References	5
10	Abbreviations and glossary	5
11	Contents of archive	6
12	Archive deposition	6
	Appendix 1 Context list	7
	Figures	after p7
	CAT wsi	
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs and figures

Cover: General site shot, looking south-west

Photograph 1	F1, looking north-west	2
Photograph 2	F2, looking west	3
Photograph 3	T1 trench shot, looking east	3
Photograph 4	T4 trench shot, looking north	4
Photograph 5	T5 trench shot, looking north	4

Fig 1	Site location.
Fig 2	Results.
Fig 3	Detailed trench plans.
Fig 4	Feature and representative sections.

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (eight trial-trenches) was carried out at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex in advance of the construction of a small business park. The site is located to the south of the Colchester to Coggeshall Roman road, known as Stane Street, and to the west of recently identified evidence of Iron Age occupation. Only two features were uncovered during this evaluation, a pit/ditch terminus and a ditch, both of which proved to be undated.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford on 9-10th May 2022. The work was commissioned by Adam Jackson of Grow Design Studio on behalf of LPB Homes Ltd in advance of the construction of a small business park consisting of three new office blocks.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/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 a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with the CBCAA (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (ECC and MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

To the east of the site, an area of a proposed housing development was subject to a geophysical survey in 2016. This survey revealed some probable archaeological and natural anomalies (Davies 2016, ECC3882). A subsequent evaluation was undertaken by ASE to target these anomalies. The evaluation revealed pits and a ditch dating to the Early Iron Age, as well as a small assemblage of struck flints from the topsoil and subsoil. There were no diagnostic flints but a blade-like flake was thought to possibly be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Soil sampling yielded good samples of charcoal and charred plant macrofossils (Ritchie 2016, ECC3878, MCC10051).

London Road, to the north of the site, follows the line of a Roman Road known as Stane Street. The Roman Road heads from the centre of Colchester to Coggeshall (MCC7518).

During a watching brief by CAT in 2001 at Holmwood Grove, to north of London Road, two ditches were recorded. As they contained no dating material, it could not be confirmed if they were related to the Roman road or not (CAT Report 129, MCC5670).

4 Aims

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 2-4)

Eight trial-trenches were excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. As per the WSI, trenches T1 to T7 were all 30m long and 1.8m wide. T8, however, was dug as two 15m long trenches arranged in an L-shape to avoid an attenuation tank.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.11-0.27m thick) and a layer of subsoil (L2, c 0.19-0.42m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.45-0.65m below current ground level). A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

Two undated features were identified in T5: a pit/ditch terminus and a ditch. Pit/ditch terminus F1 was 0.81m by 1.62m and 0.15m deep. Ditch F2 was aligned E/W and had a wide U-shaped profile (1.40m wide and 0.22m deep). The fill of both features was leached with manganese inclusions.

No archaeological remains were uncovered in trenches T1-T4 or T6-T8.



Photograph 1 F1, looking north-west



Photograph 2 F2, looking west



Photograph 3 T1 trench shot, looking east



Photograph 4 T4 trench shot, looking north



Photograph 5 T5 trench shot, looking north

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite the proximity Iron Age activity and the site of a Roman Road, the evaluation at AGM House, Copford, only revealed two undated features: a pit/ditch terminus and a ditch. Both features had a leached-out silty fill, which could be indicative of either a prehistoric or natural origin.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Adam Jackson of Grow Design Studio and LPD Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by C Lister and S Veasey with N Pryke and B Quinn. Figures are by N Pryke and S Veasey. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

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 | 2022 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex, CO6 1GT</i> |
| CAT Report 129 | 2001 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Holmwood Grove, Copford, Essex: December 2000-February 2001</i> , by K Orr |
| CBCAA | 2022 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Colchester</i> by Simon Wood |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> . Revised October 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Revised October 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised October 2021 |
| Davies, R | 2016 | <i>Geophysical Survey Report: Land at Hall Road, Copford, Stratascan</i> |
| Historic England | 2016 | <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. |
| Ritchie, S | 2016 | <i>Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester</i> , Archaeology South East Report No. 2016371 |
| Robson Ecology Ltd | 2018 | <i>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land south of AGM House, London Road, Copford, Colchester, CO6 1GT</i> , by O Robson |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'

Iron Age layer (L)	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
modern natural	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
OASIS	National Grid Reference Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman section wsi	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: N/A

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1805)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
Scans of original sections
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 the Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list:

LPB Homes Ltd
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

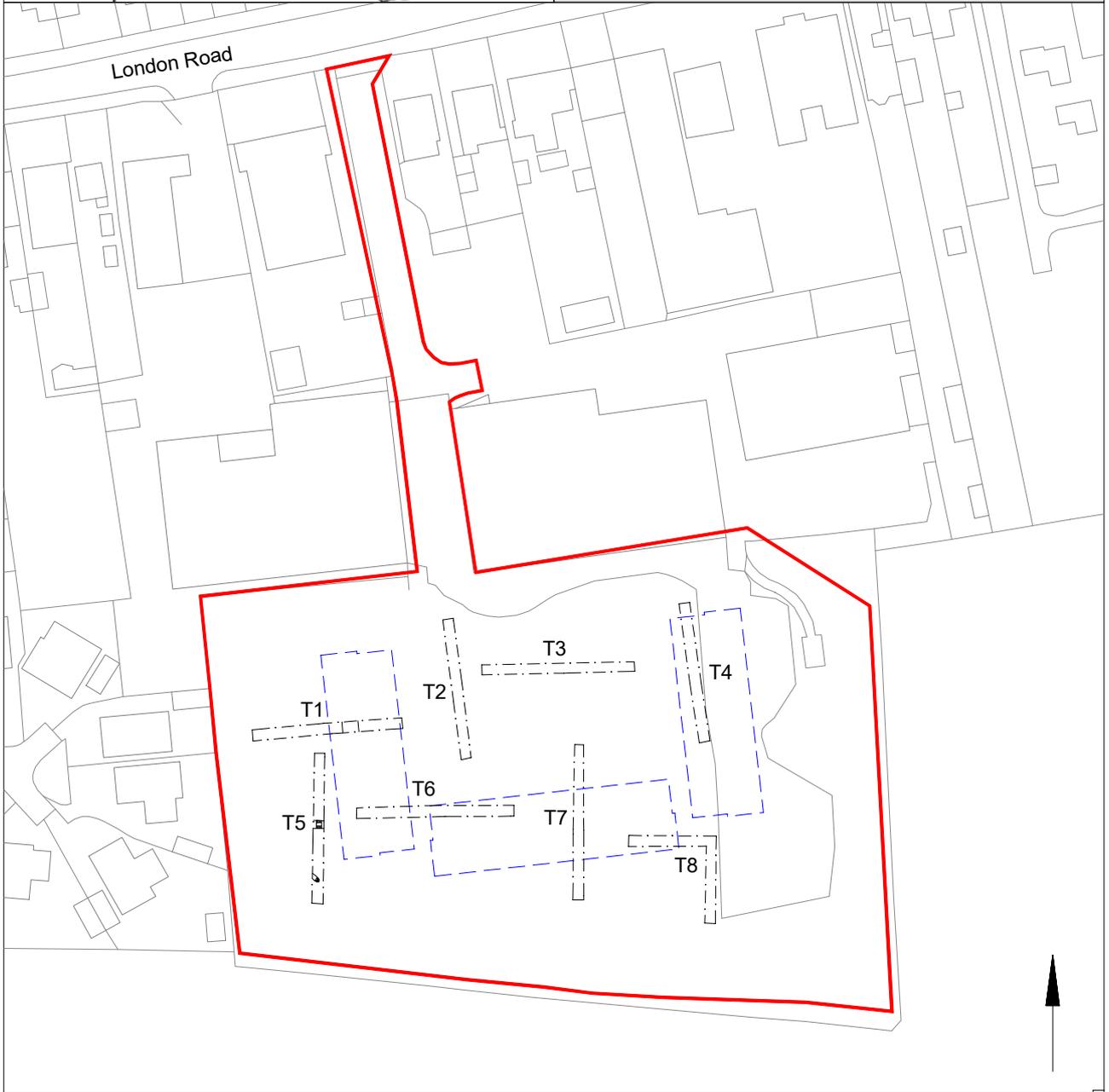
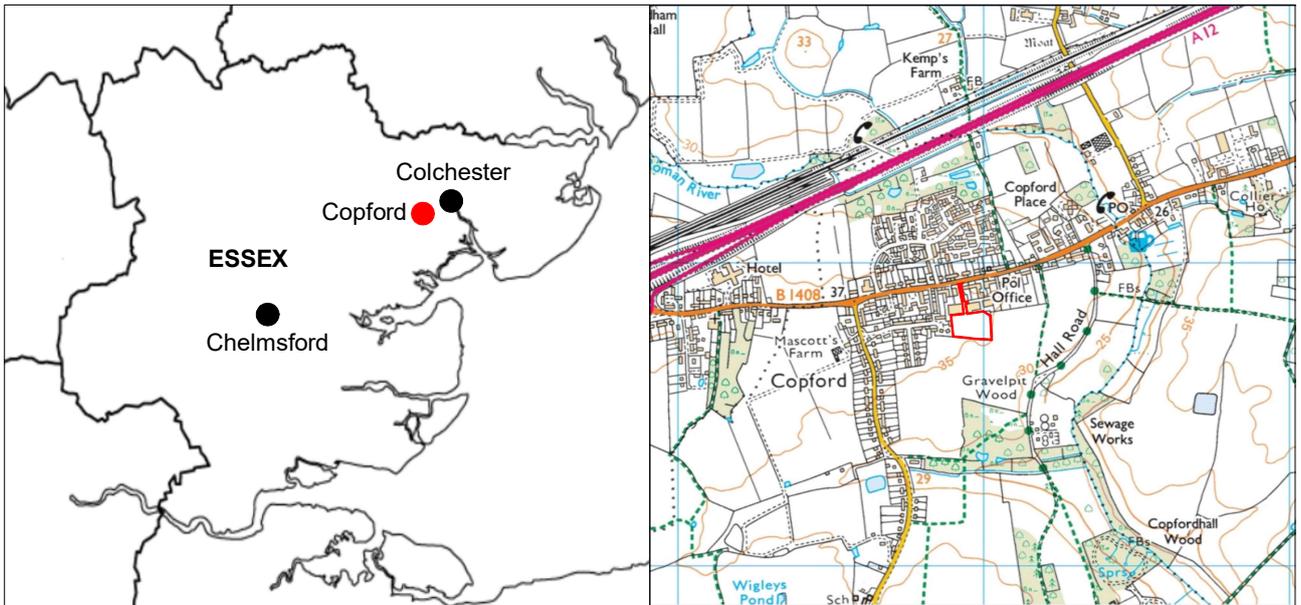
email: sv@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 11/05/22

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench No.	Finds no.	Type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Hard dry medium/dark grey/brown silt with brick flecks	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
L3	All	-	Natural	Soft moist light brown orange sandy loam	Post-glacial
F1	5	-	Pit/ditch terminus	soft moist light grey/brown silty loam with charcoal flecks	Undated
F2	5	-	Ditch	soft moist light grey/brown silty clayey loam and inclusions of: stone 7%	Undated



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



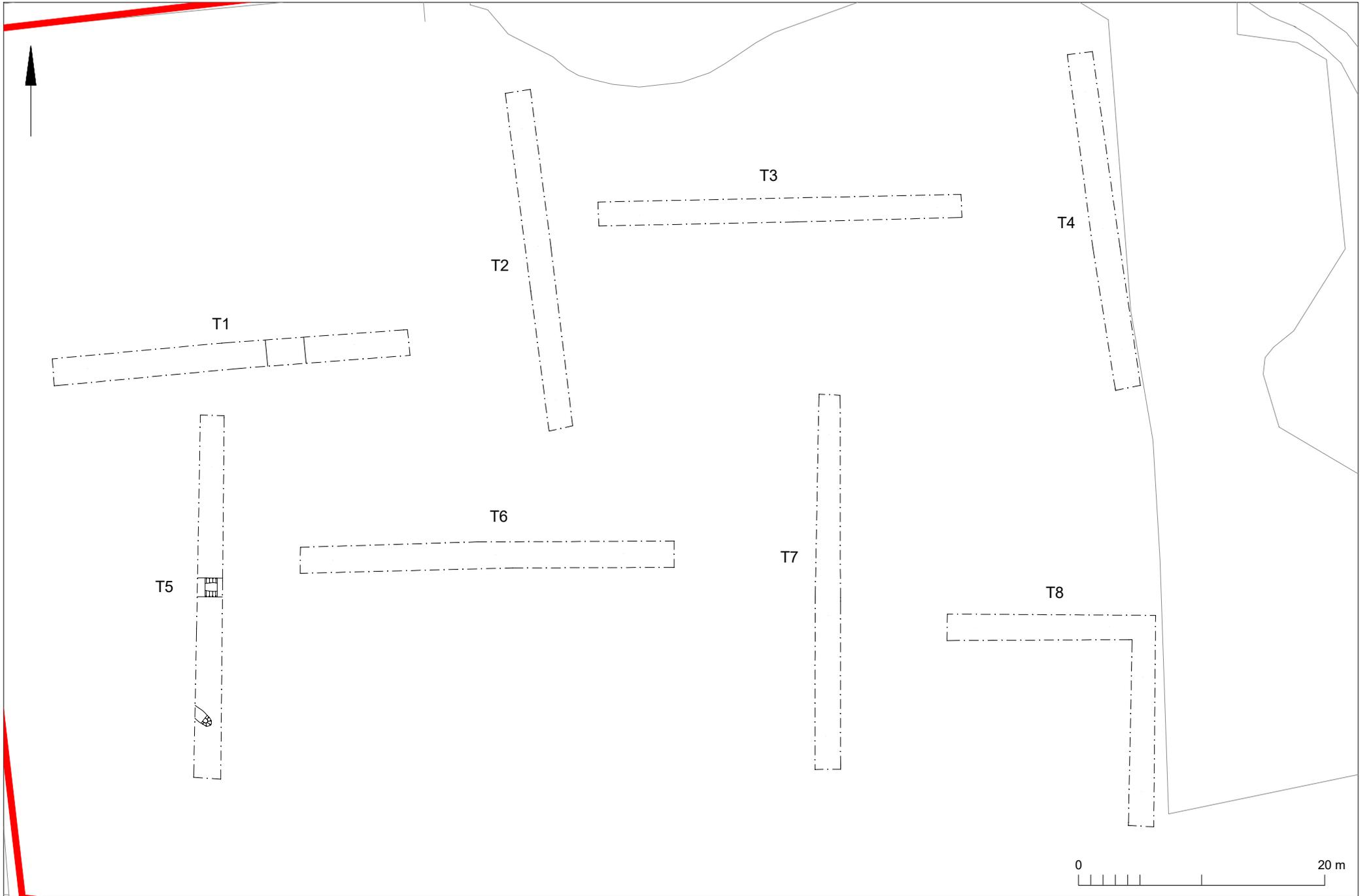


Fig 2 Results.

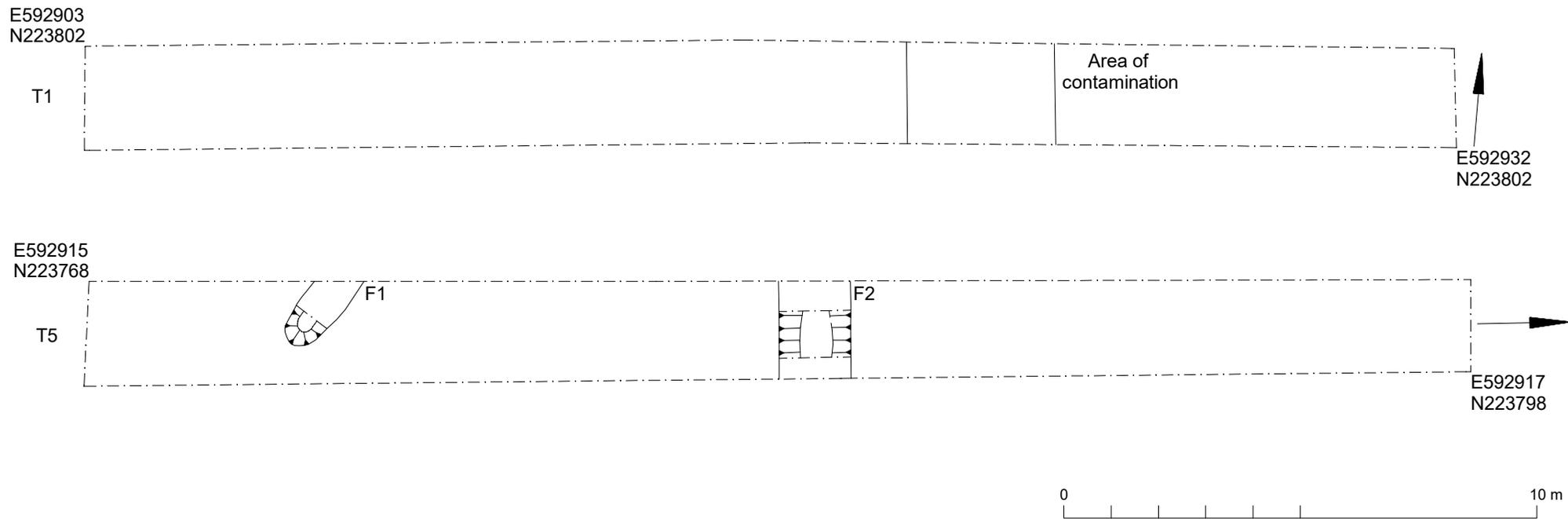


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans.

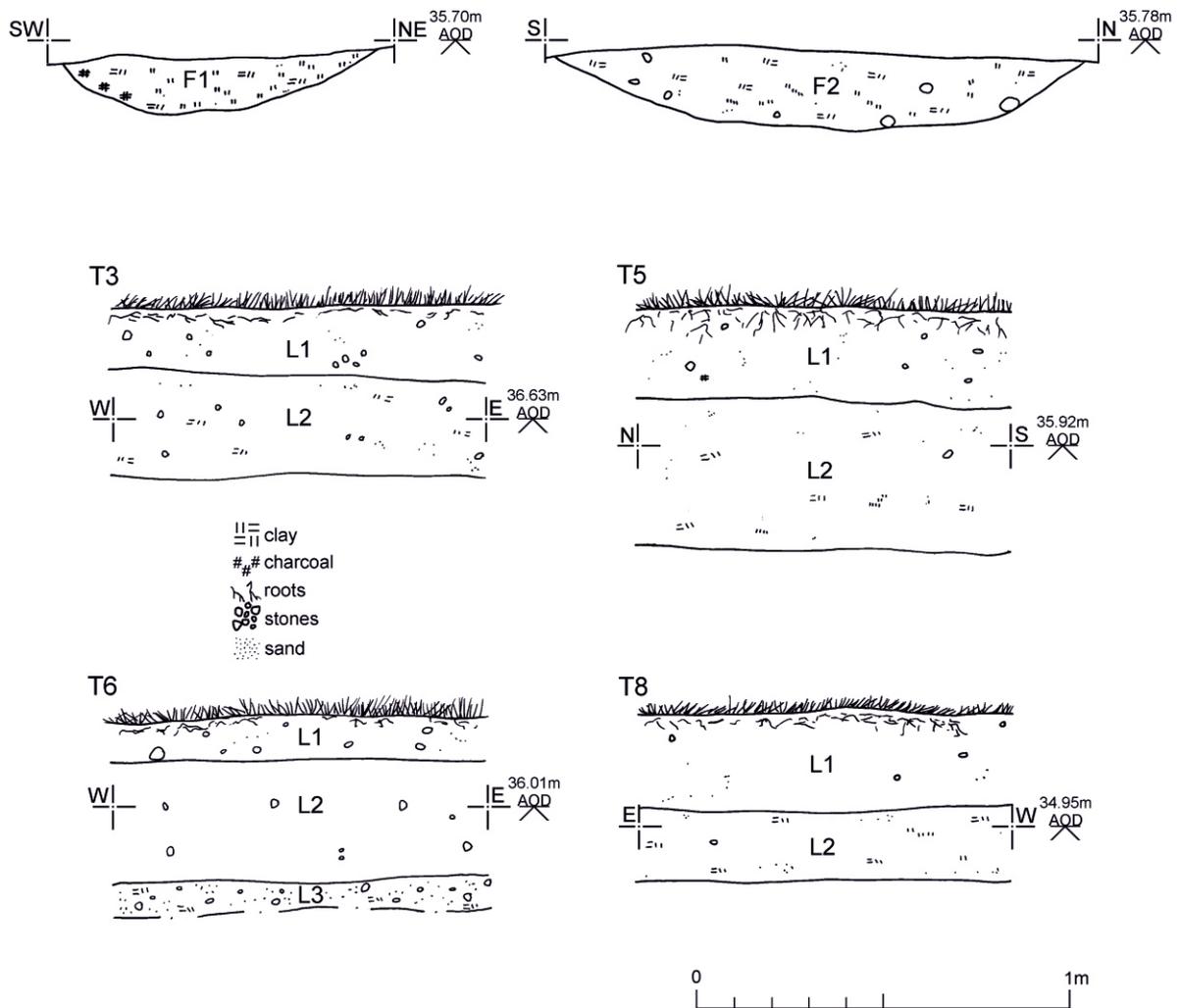


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex, CO6 1GT	
Parish: Copford	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 92954 23800 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/11d CHER ref: ECC4712 OASIS ref: colchest3-502693
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 9-10th May 2022	Size of area investigated: 1ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 1805	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological evaluation (eight trial-trenches) was carried out AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex in advance of the construction of a small business park. The site is located to the south the Colchester to Coggeshall Roman road, know as Stane Street, and to the west of some recently identified Iron Age activity. Only two features were uncovered during this evaluation, a pit/ditch terminus and a ditch, both of which were undated.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: May 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex, CO6 1GT

NGR: TL 92954 23800 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Copford

Planning reference: 190699

Commissioned by: Adam Jackson (Grow Design Studio)

On behalf of: LPB Homes Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2021/11d

OASIS project number: colchest3-502693

Contract Manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 04.11.2021



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located c 6.8km southeast of the historic core of Colchester on land to the rear of AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Colchester, Essex. The site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) TL 92954 23800. The development site is currently an empty plot of previously undeveloped grass, mature conifers and vegetation with areas of hardstanding. The site slopes gently in an easterly direction.

Proposed work

The development comprises the creation of a small business park involving the erection of three new office blocks and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

To the east of the site an area of a proposed housing development was subject to a geophysical survey in 2016 revealed some probably archaeological and some natural anomalies (Davies 2016, ECC3882). A subsequent evaluation was undertaken by ASE to target these anomalies. The evaluation revealed pits and a ditch dating to the Early Iron Age. A small assemblage of struck flints was retrieved from topsoil and subsoil. There were no diagnostic pieces but a blade-like-flake was thought to possibly be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Soil sampling yielded good samples of charcoal and charred plant macrofossils (Ritchie 2016, ECC3878, MCC10051).

London road to the north of the site follows the line of a Roman Road known as Stane Street. The Roman Road heads from the centre of Colchester to Coggeshall (MCC7518).

During a watching brief by CAT in 2001 at Holmwood Grove north of London Road two ditches were recorded but as they contained no dating material could not be confirmed if related to the Roman road or not (CAT Report 129, MCC5670).

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2019 (application No. 190699) for the *erection of Business Park, comprising 3,009 sqm of B1(a) Offices in Three Two-Storey Blocks with associated Parking..*

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 (Figs 1-2)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) was for an archaeological evaluation.

Specifically: Eight trenches, 30m long by 1.8m wide, will be evaluated. This equates to 240m of trenching covering an area of 432m². The trenches are positioned to cover the best sample possible but to avoid ecological constraints (see Fig 2).

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required 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, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Contingencies will be included for scientific analysis of significant deposits such as absolute dating, soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits.

Further archaeological investigation 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 & c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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 three archaeologists for four days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furness

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), at least a 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens 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 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 (see human remains section below).

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 the trench, 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 excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, 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 the evaluation 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 micromorphological 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.

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

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 Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are not to be lifted the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

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.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. 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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

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

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, 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

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

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

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: 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 if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to 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* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within three 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester 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 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation,*

		<i>compilation, transfer and curation. 2nd Edition</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 129	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Holmwood Grove, Copford, Essex: December 2000-February 2001</i> , by K Orr
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Colchester</i> , by Simon Wood
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CifA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Davies, R	2016	<i>Geophysical Survey Report: Land at Hall Road, Copford, Stratascan</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley 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.
Ritchie, S	2016	<i>Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester</i> , Archaeology South East Report No. 2016371
Robson Ecology Ltd	2018	<i>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of land south of AGM House, London Road, Copford, Colchester, CO6 1GT</i> , by O Robson

E Holloway



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org

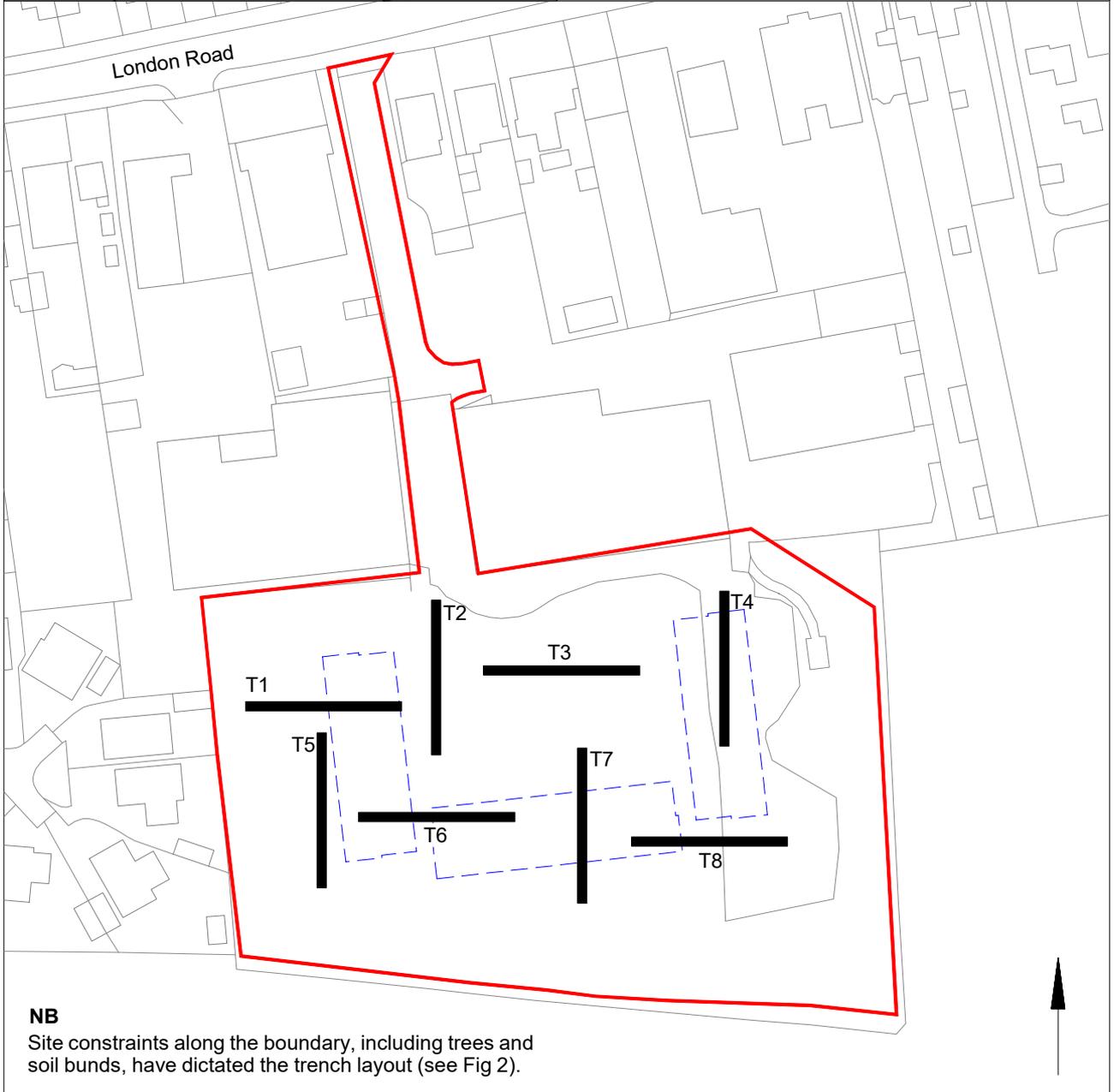
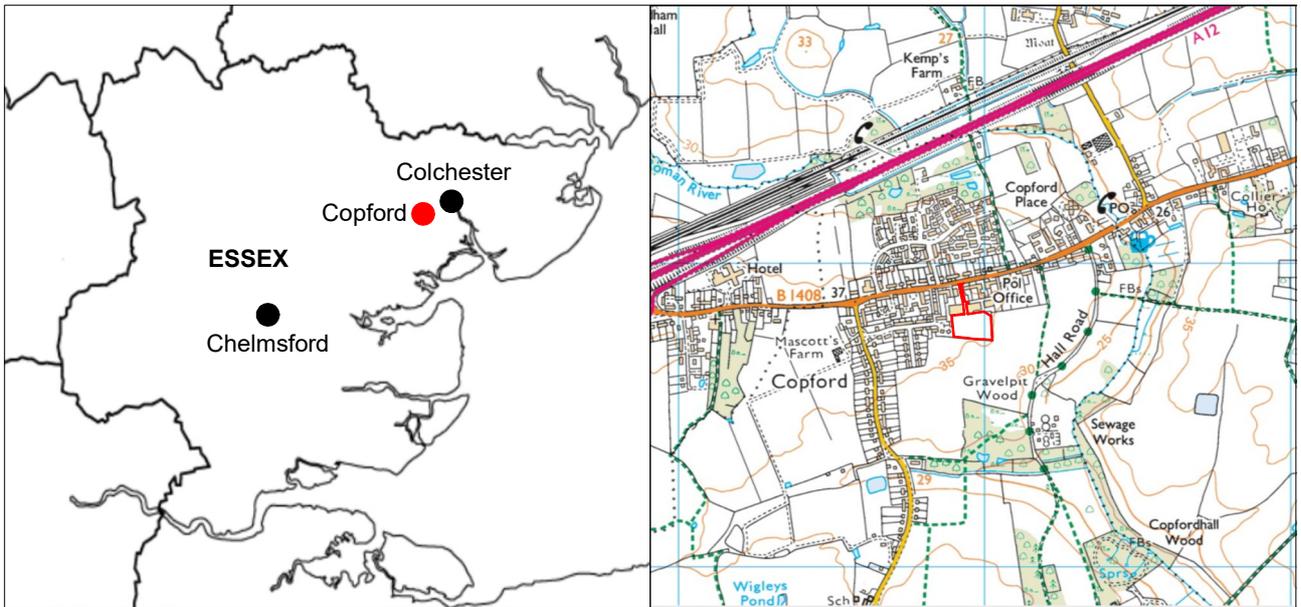


Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

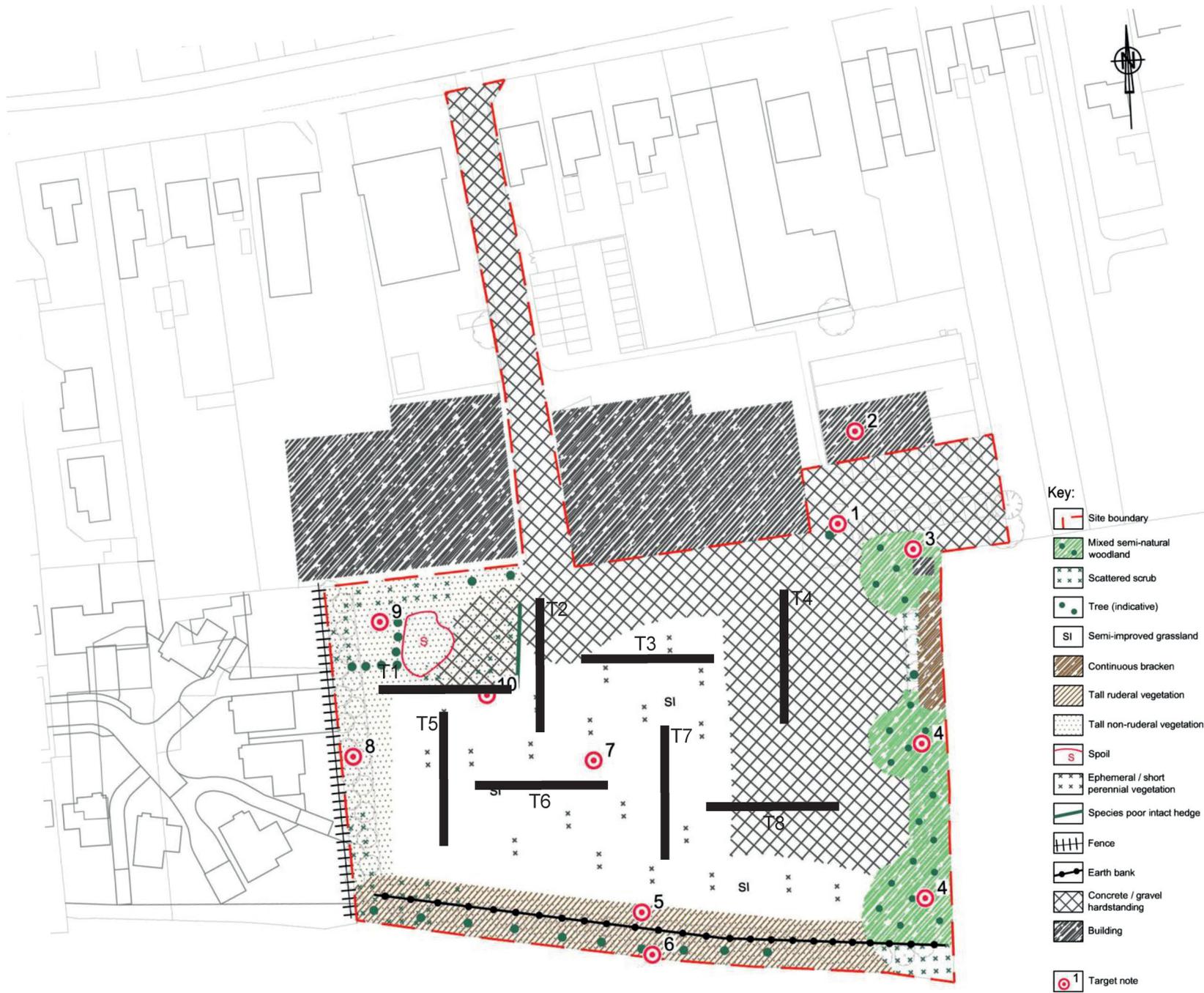


Fig 2 Trench plan in relation to constraints shown in the site Ecological Report Appendix B (Robson Ecology, 2018).

Summary for colchest3-502693

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-502693
Project Name	Evaluation at AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex
Sitename	
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2021/11d
Planning Id	190699
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	04-Nov-2021 - 04-Nov-2021
Location	AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex NGR : TL 92956 23815 LL : 51.879508, 0.801954 12 Fig : 592956,223815
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Copford
Project Methodology	Sample trial-trenched evaluation All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a, b & c) • Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/ • relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021) • the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (eight trial-trenches) was carried out AGM House, 83a London Road, Copford, Essex in advance of the construction of a small business park. The site is located to the south the Colchester to Coggeshall Roman road, known as Stane Street, and to the west of recently identified evidence of Iron Age occupation. Only two features were uncovered during this evaluation, a pit/ditch terminus and a ditch, both of which proved to be undated.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	S, Veasey
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive