

Archaeological monitoring at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BL

April 2022



by Laura Pooley

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

fieldwork by Chris Lister and Bronagh Quinn

commissioned by the homeowner

NGR: TL 98553 24338 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192125

CAT project ref.: 2022/03h

ECC code: ECC4707

OASIS ref.: colchest3-505761



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CAT Report 1815

July 2022

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for an extension. The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains, south of the Roman road from Colchester to Gosbecks and in close proximity to the sites of a number of Roman burials. Monitoring revealed the partial remains of two straight-sided Roman features, one of which contained a flanged bowl and folded beaker. Although no human remains were recovered, it is highly likely that both features are graves of the Roman period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex from 21st to 27th April 2022. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and took place during groundworks for an extension on the northeastern side of the house.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood 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 Monitoring*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Simon Wood (CBCPS 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2022).

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC/DCC/ECC numbers, accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The development site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the south-west of the Roman walled town and south of the Roman cemetery area centred around the Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The cemetery area encompasses a number of Late Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which is located along the route of the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946), the remains of a Roman temple tomb excavated at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC2791, CAT Report 345), and Roman burials discovered in 1819-20 along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' when the Essex County Hospital was built (CAR 9, 258). Burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5), with eighteen Roman inhumation burials excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). To the north-east, over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated during 1976-9 in advance of the construction of the Butt Road Police Station (CAR 9, 4-202, MCC2799-MCC2801).

Roman cemeteries tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, runs along Cambridge Walk, approximately 30m north-west of the site's rear boundary (MCC2529). A Roman cremation urn was found at the corner of Maldon Road and Constantine Road, in close proximity to the site (MCC1505), and Roman burials have been uncovered in Honywood Road (MCC2514), Beaconsfield Avenue (MCC1901, MCC2436 and MCC2501) and Errington Road (MCC1451, MCC7686).

To the east of the site, CAT has undertaken a series of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations over the last 18 years as part of the Colchester Garrison Urban Village development. These revealed hundreds of Roman burials to the north-east and east of the site (CAT Report 412 (Area J1 North, MCC2765); CAT Report 1033 (Area H, MCC10199-MCC10200)). Burials range from the 1st-4th century AD and include inhumations, urned and unurned cremations, *busta* and pyre sites, with evidence of at least one *mausoleum*. A Roman trackway bounded the cemetery area to the south, with the Roman circus (MCC5549, Scheduled monument 35614, NHLE no.1021426) c 840m to the east/north-east.

Approximately 280m west/north-west of the site, within the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School, is a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) which was partly excavated in 1947 (Hull 1958, MCC1959/MCC8407). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-4; Appendix 1)

Approximately 11.2m of foundation trenching was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist to the side of the existing property. The trench was 0.45m wide and excavated to a depth of 1m below current ground level (bcgl). An area of 14.7 square metres between the house and the foundation trenching was also reduced by 0.3m. The only features present were two modern drains.

The stratigraphic sequence as revealed in the foundation trench and ground reduction area was as follows:

- modern made ground (L1, c 0.15-0.4m thick) overlying
- natural sands and gravel (L2).

Further to the north-west, a soakaway and connecting service trench were also excavated. The soakaway was 3.0m by 1.4m and 1.4-1.6m deep, and the service trench 5m long trench by 0.3m wide. The stratigraphic sequence as revealed in the soakaway was as follows:

- modern topsoil (L3, 0.5m thick) overlying
- natural sands and gravel (L2).

Excavation of the soakaway revealed two features. Unfortunately, they were partially machined-away before being identified, but enough remained to reconstruct a plan of both and they were recorded in section. Neither feature was exposed in its entirety, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Feature F1 was at least 0.88m by 0.22m and was a straight-sided feature c 0.85m deep. It contained two broken, but nearly complete, Roman pottery vessels towards the base of the feature. The beaker had been dislodged by machining and the bowl was found upright at the base of the feature while cleaning the section, so it was not possible to plan either *in situ*. Feature F2 was at least 1.46m by 0.52m, and was also straight-sided at c 0.7m deep. A sherd of Roman pottery and two fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from the fill.



Photograph 1 Foundation trenching looking south-east



Photograph 2 Foundation trenching looking north-west



Photograph 3 Possible inhumations F1 and F2 in section, looking south-east

The discovery of two nearly complete vessels in a straight-sided feature suggests that F1 is a Roman grave containing grave goods, and F2 could be a similar feature. No human bone was present within either, but this is not uncommon in Colchester due to the acidity of the soil. If graves, F2 appears to have been aligned north-west to south-east, but not enough of F1 was uncovered to determine its orientation. The grave goods in F1 indicate a date from the late 3rd century onwards, and F1 cuts F2.

It should also be noted that the garden containing the soakaway was much higher than the area of the proposed extension and the associated property. The differences in ground level between these two areas and the depth of modern made ground in the foundation trenching/ground reduction area, would suggest that the site has been terraced in the past, presumably when the property was originally built.

6 Finds (Fig 4) *by Dr Matthew Loughton*

F1 contained two nearly complete vessels and dates from the late 3rd century AD onwards.

1. Black-burnished BB1 (fabric GA) Cam 305A flanged bowl (EVE: 0.76), dating to AD 275-425
2. Local Colchester colour-coated (fabric CZ) Cam 407 (EVE: 0.48) folded beaker, dating to AD 225- 275/300.

F2 produced a sherd from a Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora (267g) along with fragments of Roman brick (one at 354g) and imbrex (one at 39g) (none retained).

7 Conclusion

Monitoring at 159 Maldon Road revealed two Roman features. Both were straight-sided with F1 containing a flanged bowl and folded beaker. Although no human bone was recovered, it is highly likely that both features are graves, with the grave goods (vessels) in F1 dating from the late 3rd century onwards. Roman burials have been found in close proximity to the development site in the past including cremation burials on the corner of Maldon Road and Constantine Road (ECC1410/MCC1505, MCC8439), with a cremation and 'Roman graves' recorded along Cambridge Road/Cambridge Walk (ECC1356/ MCC1450/MCC7655).

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, L Pooley and A Wightman, and carried out by C Lister and B Quinn. Figures were prepared by C Lister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS 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>

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade |
| CAT | 2022a | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2022b | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BL</i> , by E Holloway |
| CAT Report 345 | 2005 | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Report on the archaeological investigations carried out on Areas C1, C2, E, J1, O, Q and S1 of the Alienated Land, Colchester Garrison, including the Time Team trenches and the Alienated Land watching brief: May 2004-January 2005</i> |
| CAT Report 1033 | 2011 | <i>Roman burials: Archaeological excavation (Stage 2) on Colchester Garrison 'Alienated Land' Area H, off Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 2DL September 2012 – February 2013</i> . By L Pooley |
| CBCAA | 2022 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester</i> , by S Wood |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020 |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021 |
| Crummy, P | 1997 | <i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Hall, AF | 1946 | <i>A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester</i> , <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , CI |
| Historic England | 2016 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Hull, M R | 1958 | <i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20 |
| 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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: Part of one box (vessels from F1)

Digital record:

The report (CAT Report 1815)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Scans of site sections

Site digital photographs and log

Graphic files

Site data

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 no. ECC4707 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list

Homeowner

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

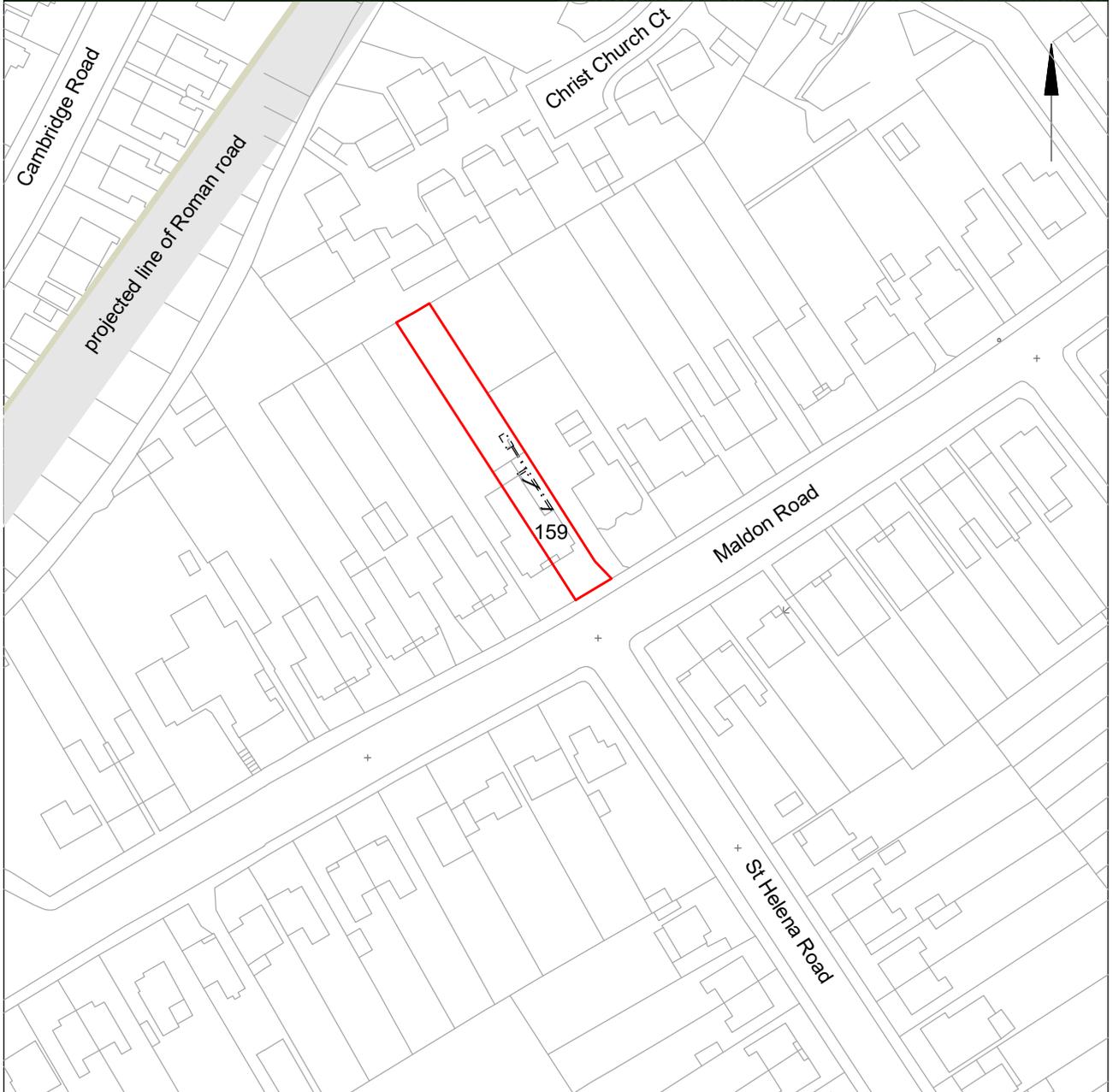
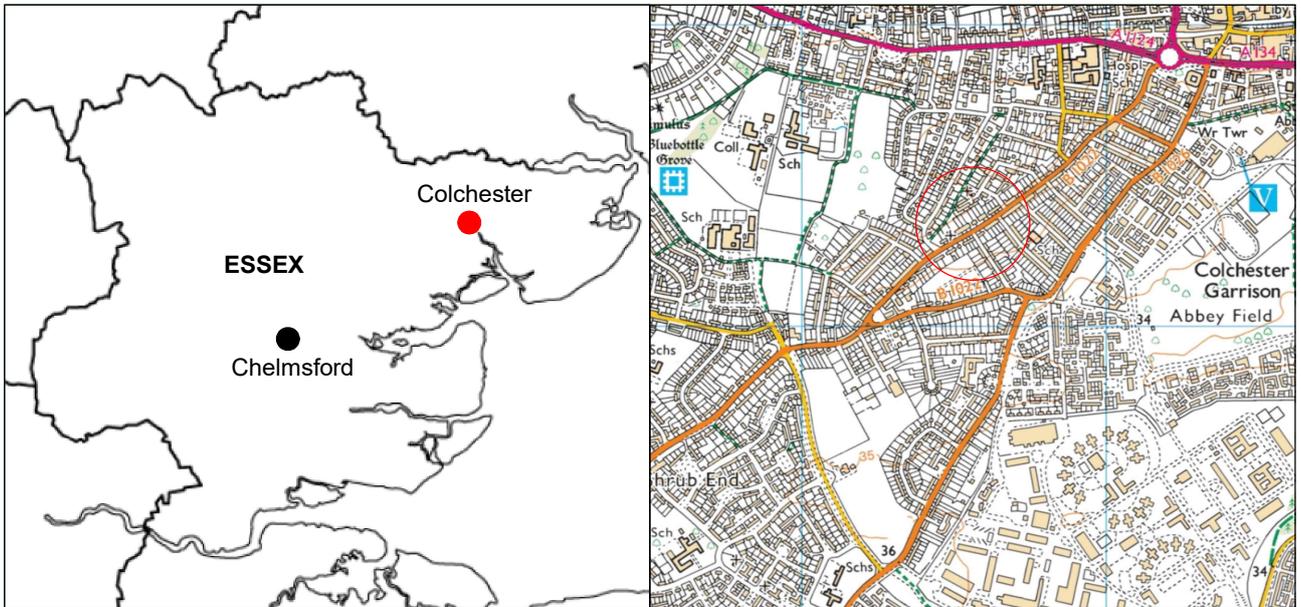
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 06/07/22

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Identification	Description	Date
L1	-	Made ground	Soft, medium/dark grey/brown silty-sand with inclusions of modern building debris (not retained)	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Natural sands and gravels	Post-glacial
L3	-	Topsoil	Friable, dry, dark grey/brown loam	Modern
F1	2	Grave	Friable, moist, medium brown silty-sand with 5% gravel	Roman, late 3rd century onwards
F2/L4	1	Grave	Friable, moist, medium brown silty-sand with 5% gravel. Originally labelled as L4 before being identified as a feature.	Roman



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Fig 1 Site location.



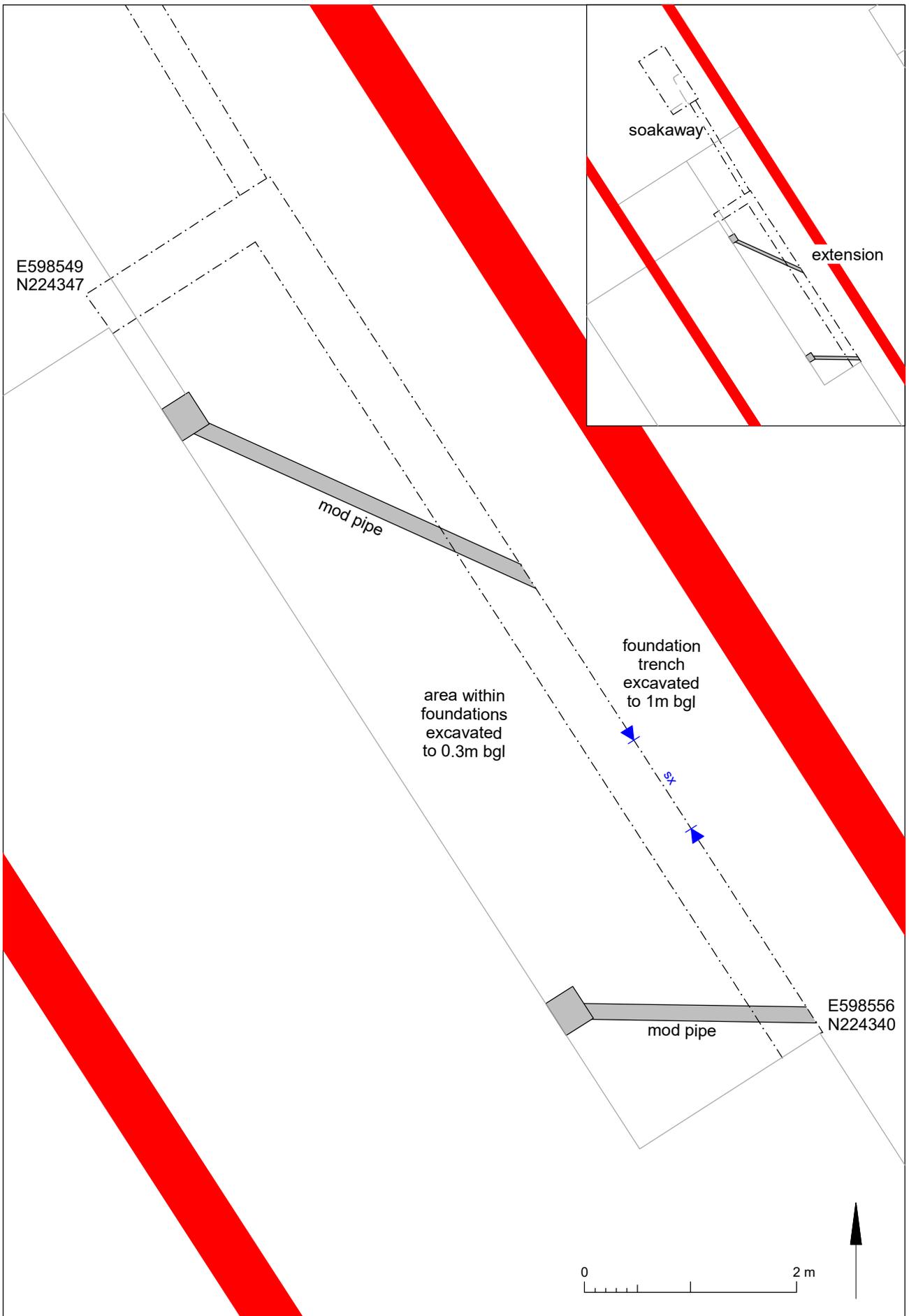


Fig 2 Results (extension).

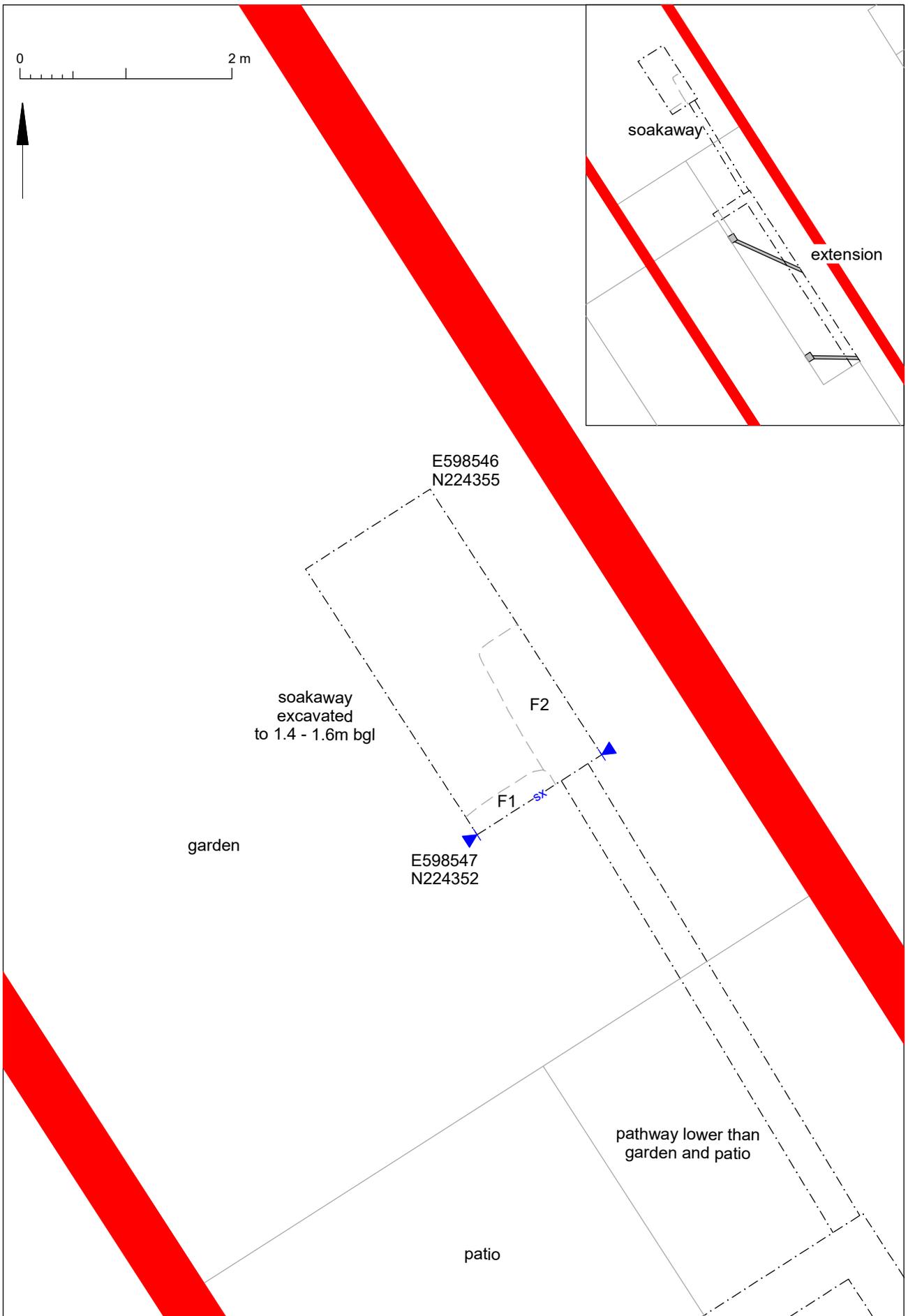


Fig 3 Results (soakaway).

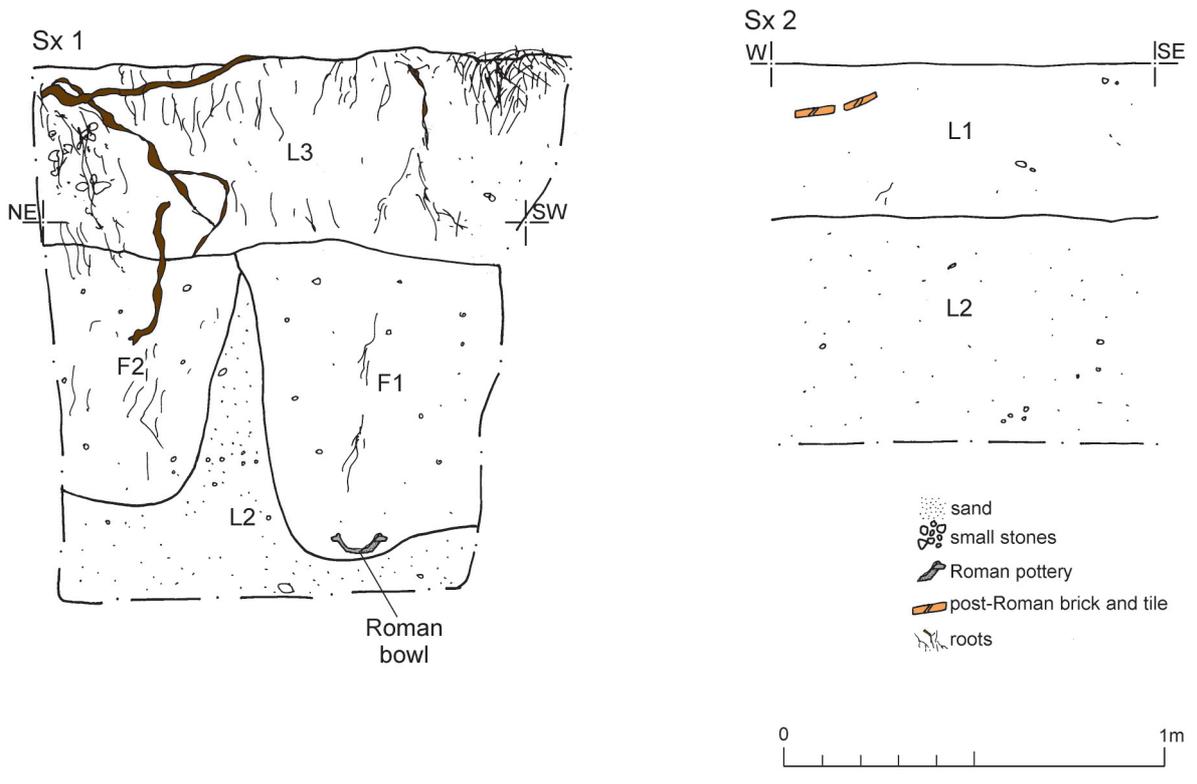


Fig 4 Feature and representative section.

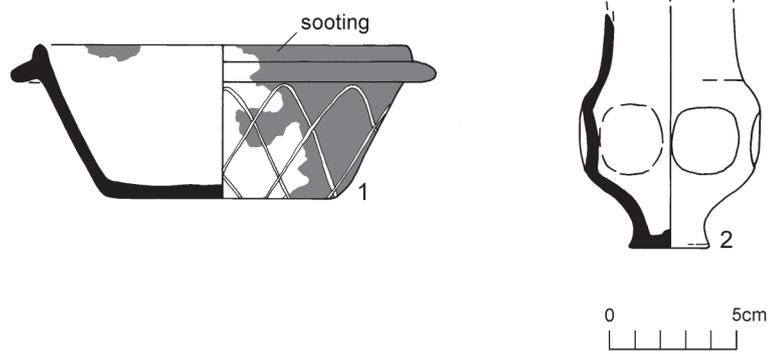


Fig 5 Roman pottery from F1.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BL	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98553 24338 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/03h CHER ref: ECC4707 OASIS ref: colchest3-505761
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 21st-27th April 2022	Size of area investigated: 0.05ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1815	
Periods represented: Roman	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for an extension. The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains, south of the Roman road from Colchester to Gosbecks and in close proximity to the sites of a number of Roman burials. Monitoring revealed the partial remains of two straight-sided Roman features, one of which contained a flanged bowl and folded beaker. Although no human remains were recovered, it is highly likely that both features are graves of the Roman period.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: **
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: July 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BL

NGR: TL 98553 24338 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Colchester

Planning reference: 192125

Client: Homeowner

Curating museum: Colchester/ADS Archaeology

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2022/03h

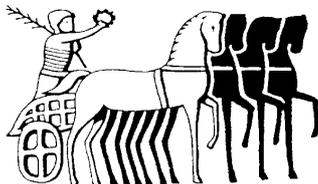
OASIS project number: colchest3-505761

Contracts manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 01/04/2022



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 1.36km southwest of the main historic core of Colchester at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98553 24338.

Proposed work

The development comprises of alterations and an extension to the northerneastern side of the existing dwelling and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC/DCC/ECC numbers area accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

The development site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC2791, CAT Report 345). Roman burials were discovered in 1819-20 along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258). A number of burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5), with eighteen Roman inhumation burials excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). To the northeast, over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated during 1976-9 in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202, MCC2799-MCC2801).

Roman cemeteries tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, runs along Cambridge Walk, approximately 30m northwest of the site's rear boundary (MCC2529). A Roman cremation urn was found at the corner of Maldon Road and Constantine Road, in close proximity to the site (MCC1505). Roman burials have also been uncovered in Honywood Road (MCC2514), Beaconsfield Avenue (MCC1901, MCC2436 and MCC2501), and on Errington Road (MCC1451, MCC7686).

To the east of the site CAT has undertaken a series of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations over the last 18 years as part of the Colchester Garrison Urban Village development. These revealed hundreds of Roman burials to the northeast and east of the site (CAT Report 412 (Area J1 North, MCC2765); CAT Report 1033 (Area H, MCC10199-MCC10200)). Burial features range from the 1st-4th century AD and include inhumations, urned and unurned cremations, *busta* and pyre sites, and evidence of at least one *mausoleum*. A Roman trackway bounded the cemetery area to the south, with the Roman circus (MCC5549, Scheduled monument 35614, NHLE no.1021426) c 840m to the east/northeast.

Approximately 280m west/northwest of the site within the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School is a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) which was partly excavated in 1947 (Hull 1958, MCC1959/MCC8407). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a

stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

Planning background

A planning application (192125) was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2019 for *proposed alterations and extensions*.

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 monitoring of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2022).

Specifically:

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

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

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains 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* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- East of England 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 2022).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. 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.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to investigate 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

Human remains

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

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following Historic England guidance (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 (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: Tom Lawrence

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 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.

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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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.

If there are no finds retained a full 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.

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>

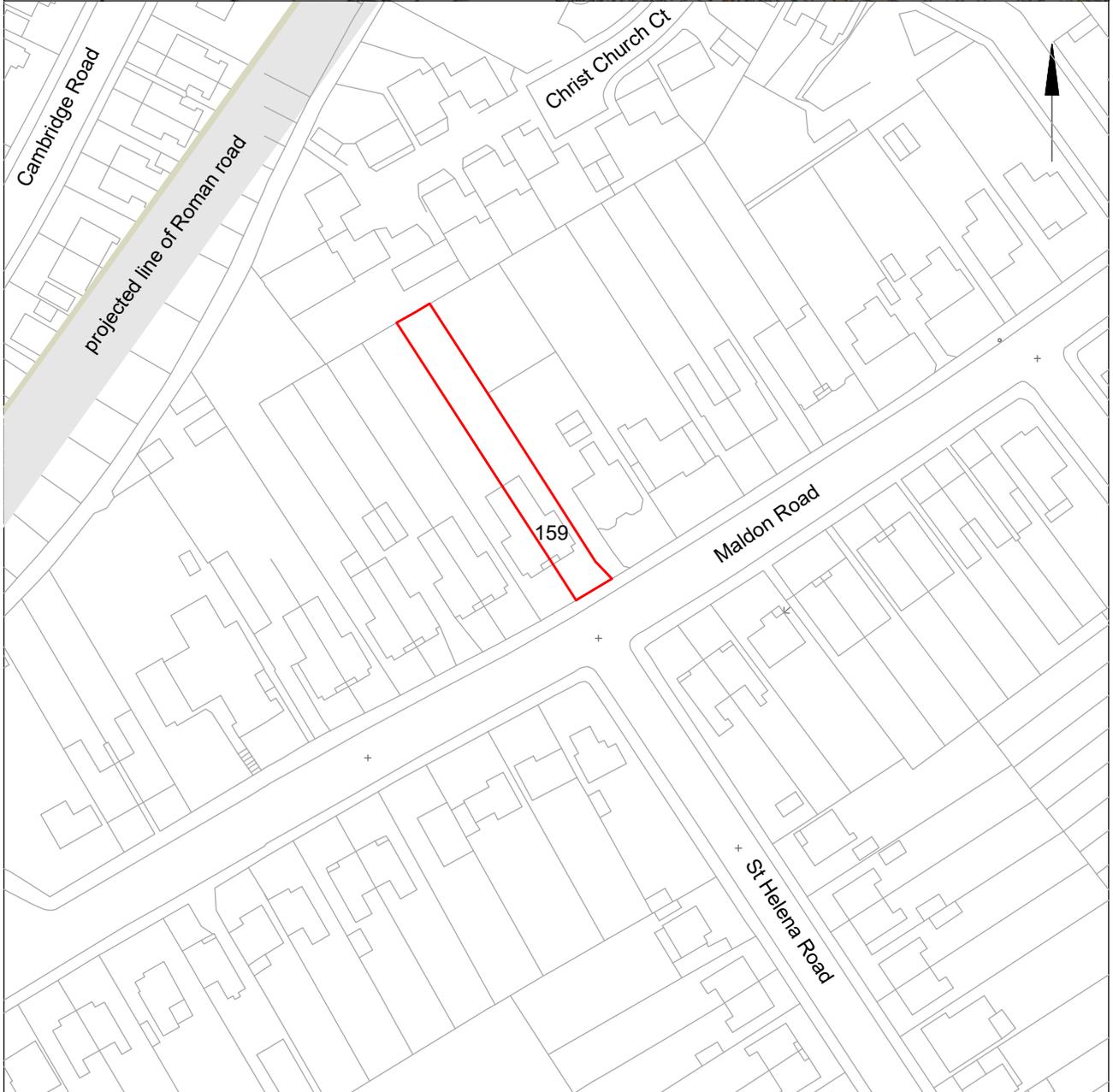
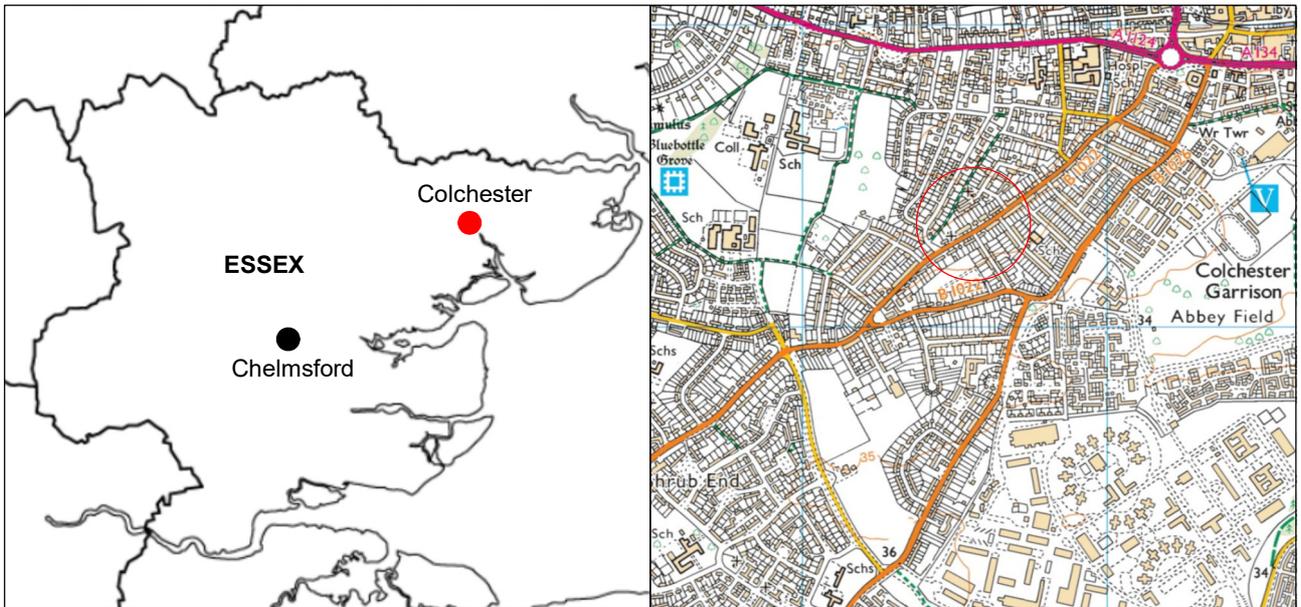
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| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 345 | 2005 | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Report on the archaeological investigations carried out on Areas C1, C2, E, J1, O, Q and S1 of the Alienated Land, Colchester Garrison, including the Time Team trenches and the Alienated Land watching brief: May 2004-January 2005</i> |
| CAT Report 1033 | 2011 | <i>Roman burials: Archaeological excavation (Stage 2) on Colchester Garrison 'Alienated Land' Area H, off Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 2DL September 2012 – February 2013.</i>
By L Pooley |
| CBCAA | 2022 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester.</i> By S Wood |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i>
Revised June 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised Oct 2021 |
| Crummy, P | 1997 | <i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Hall, AF | 1946 | <i>A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', Archaeological Journal, CI</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 |
| Hull, M R | 1958 | <i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL, 20</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

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Fig 1 Site location.



Summary for colchest3-505761

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-505761
Project Name	Watching Brief at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BL
Sitename	159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BL
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2022/03h
Planning Id	192125
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	21-Apr-2022 - 27-Apr-2022
Location	159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3BL NGR : TL 98553 24338 LL : 51.8822388045396, 0.883462218665844 12 Fig : 598553,224338
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Watching brief of all groundworks
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 159 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for an extension. The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains, south of the Roman road from Colchester to Gosbecks and in close proximity to the sites of a number of Roman burials. Monitoring revealed the partial remains of two straight-sided Roman features, one of which contained a flanged bowl and folded beaker. Although no human remains were recovered, it is highly likely that both features are graves of the Roman period.
Keywords	Inhumation - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4707
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Sevice (Colchester Collection); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;