

Archaeological recording at 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RG

May 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks
figures by Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Sarah Carter

Commissioned by Paul Neville

NGR: TL 98014 24940 (centre)

Planning reference: 170086

CAT project ref.: 17/04i

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.53

CHER ref: ECC3984

OASIS reference: colchest3-282339



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CAT Report 1112

June 2017

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 1 Mossfield Close in advance of the construction of a part-single, part two-storey rear extension to existing kitchen diner and bedrooms, and a proposed porch. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 30th – 31st May 2017. The work was commissioned by Paul Neville, in advance of the construction of a part-single, part two-storey rear extension to existing kitchen diner and bedrooms, and proposed porch, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located 1.7km WSW of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714). 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 – EHER 11705) (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). In particular a Roman lead coffin was found approximately 325m northeast of the development site in 1880 (EHER 13186), a Roman amphora burial was found to the west of Altancealgach House (EHER 11881; 250m SE) and a trial-trench evaluation on a site south of Park Road in 2009 defined Roman occupation remains, including two cremation burials (ECC2906, ECC Field Archaeology Unit Report).

The development site is also located c 330m south of the southern edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the

1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; CAR 11, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15- 16).

The Late Iron Age settlement at Sheepen was defended on its western side by the Sheepen Dyke (EHER 11641). This was a large earth bank and ditch, which was probably constructed by c AD 10 (CAR 11, 161-2). A later addition to the Sheepen Dyke extended to the southwest for approximately 340m ('Ditch 1A') and was sectioned in several places in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 111-12). This stretch was possibly added shortly before the Roman invasion. It was projected to cross the southeastern corner of the Kingswode Hoe School (390m NE of the development site). This ditch then continued towards the north bank of a stream, which is represented today by a marked dip in Sussex Road. The Sheepen Dyke was probably levelled and the ditch backfilled shortly after the Roman conquest (Crummy 2001, 90; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 51 & 112).

Many Roman pottery- and tile- kilns have been excavated nearby; to the northeast (EHER 11692) and in the grounds of Kingswode Hoe School (EHER 13146, Hull 1963, 155-6). Recent monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School has also revealed post-medieval/modern features (CAT Report 578) and part of the Sheepen Dyke along with two other Roman ditches (CAT Report 623). However, evaluations in the northeast corner of neighbouring St Mary's Upper School in 2000 (CAT Report 95) and at the front of the school in 2017 (CAT Report 1067) did not reveal any significant archaeological remains.

Roman remains of an unspecified nature were found close to St Mary's Upper School when 'The Turrets' (89 Lexden Road) was being constructed in 1816 (Hull 1958, 292).

Archaeological investigations in and around Colchester County High School for Girls c 280m south, have also revealed some significant archaeological remains. Excavations in 1939 revealed an early Roman curving ditch, possibly the corner of a fort, to the northwest of the school (EHER 11882). The same excavations revealed two parallel ditches, thought by Hull to represent an annexe lying to the south of this fort (Hull, 273). It was later shown that these form a continuation of the Heath Farm Dyke North (EHER 12660, CAR 11, 32).

In 1955, prior to the construction of the school, a 'triple-ditch' was excavated by R J Martin beneath what was to become the main school building. The ditches were 4m wide, although their depths are unknown (EHER 12630, CAR 11, 127). In addition to this, on the south edge of the school, postholes and a ditch indicated the possible presence of a building with wooden posts surrounded by a diagonal ditch dated to the 2nd century and a large 4.3m deep pit, also dated to the 2nd century (EHER 12631).

In 1956 excavations undertaken by John Wachter to the east of the school revealed palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (EHER 12632, CAR 11, 124-126).

Watching briefs in 2001 (CAT Report 155) and 2005 (CAT Report 348) revealed undated pits and ditches, with Roman ditches recorded during evaluations in 2014 (CAT Report 762) and 2016 (CAT Report 975). No trace of the triple-ditch has been found in any of these investigations.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 19.5m of foundation trenches were dug by hand under archaeological supervision to the rear of the house. The trenches measured 0.5m wide by 0.95-1m deep.

The foundation trench was excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.18-0.25m thick) sealed a layer of post-medieval/modern subsoil (L2, c 0.7-0.8m thick). Natural sands and gravels (L3) were encountered at a depth of c 1m below current ground level.

No significant archaeological features were identified.



Photograph 1 Trench shot - looking west

5 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered.

6 Discussion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Mossfield Close was undertaken due to the proximity of the site to several areas of archaeological interest dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman era. These include the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, the 'Lexden cemetery', the Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (Scheduled Monument no. 46), Sheepen Dyke, as well as a number of Roman pottery and tile-kilns, ditches, trenches, pits and wooden-posted structures. Despite being located within a site of considerable archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Paul Neville for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by S Carter. Figures were prepared by S Carter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

- | | | |
|----------|------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
|----------|------|--|

CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 95	2000	<i>An archaeological evaluation at St Mary's School, 91 Lexden Road, Colchester: September 2000</i>
CAT Report 155	2001	<u><i>An archaeological watching brief at the County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex: September 2001</i></u> by Kate Orr
CAT Report 348	2005	<u><i>An archaeological watching brief at the Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex: May-November 2005</i></u> by Kate Orr
CAT Report 578	2010	<i>Archaeological monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2010</i>
CAT Report 623	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2011</i>
CAT Report 762	2014	<u><i>Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex - March 2014</i></u> by B Holloway
CAT Report 975	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US: June 2016</i>
CAT Report 1067	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at St Mary's Upper School, 91 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RB: February 2017</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for a Continuous Archaeological Recording at 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, CO3 3RBG</i> , by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</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>
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, C F C, and Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRC SAL, 14

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1112)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.53.

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Distribution list

Paul Neville

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



Colchester Archaeological Trust

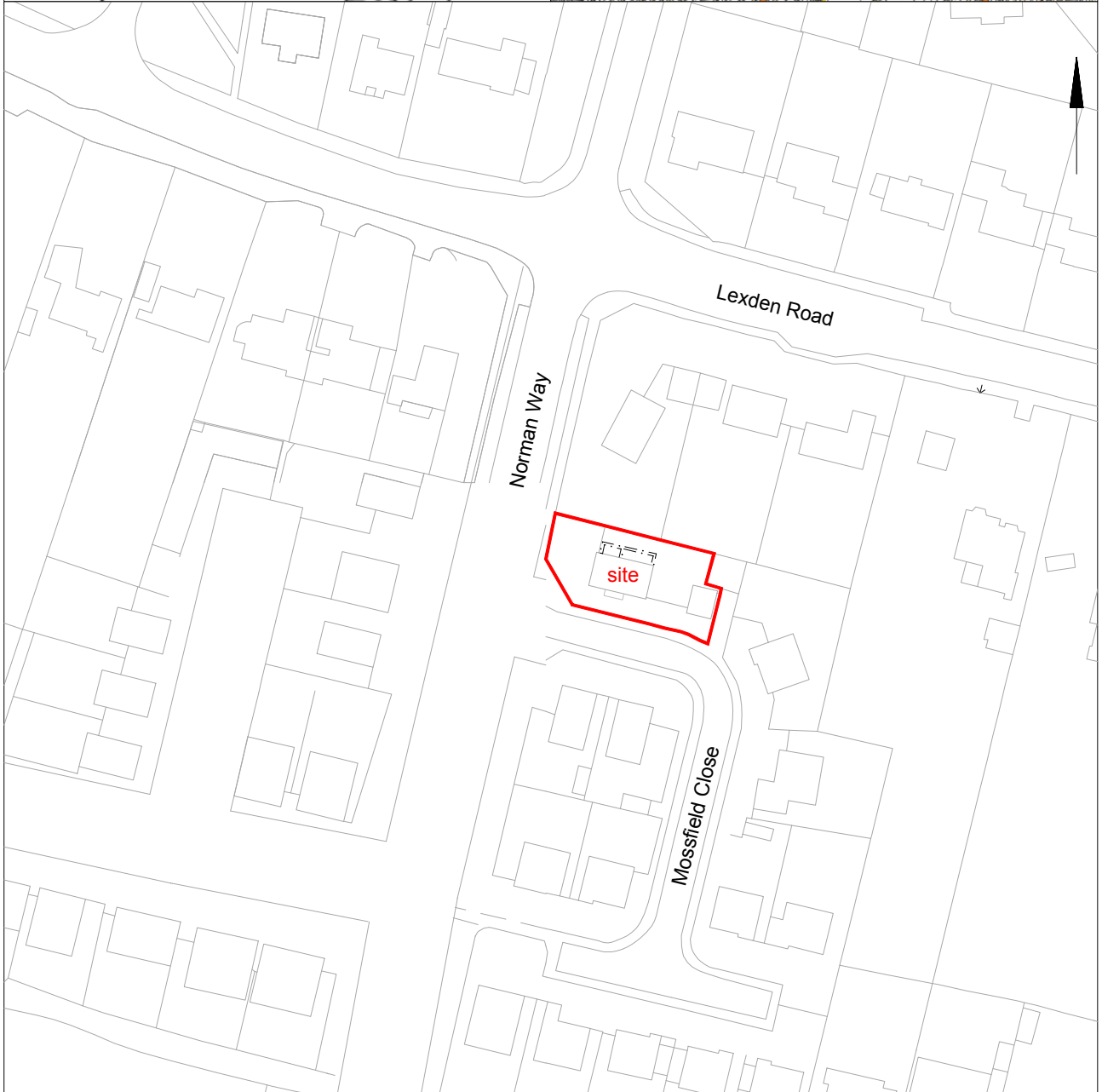
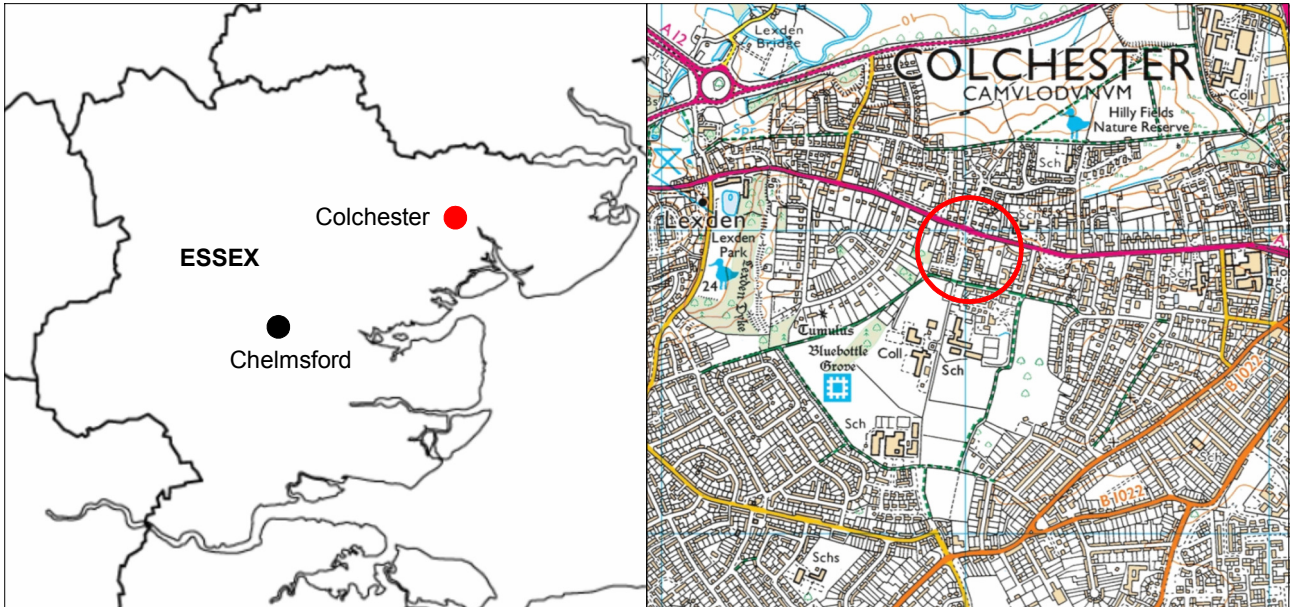
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Date: 15.06.2017



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Fig 1 Site location.



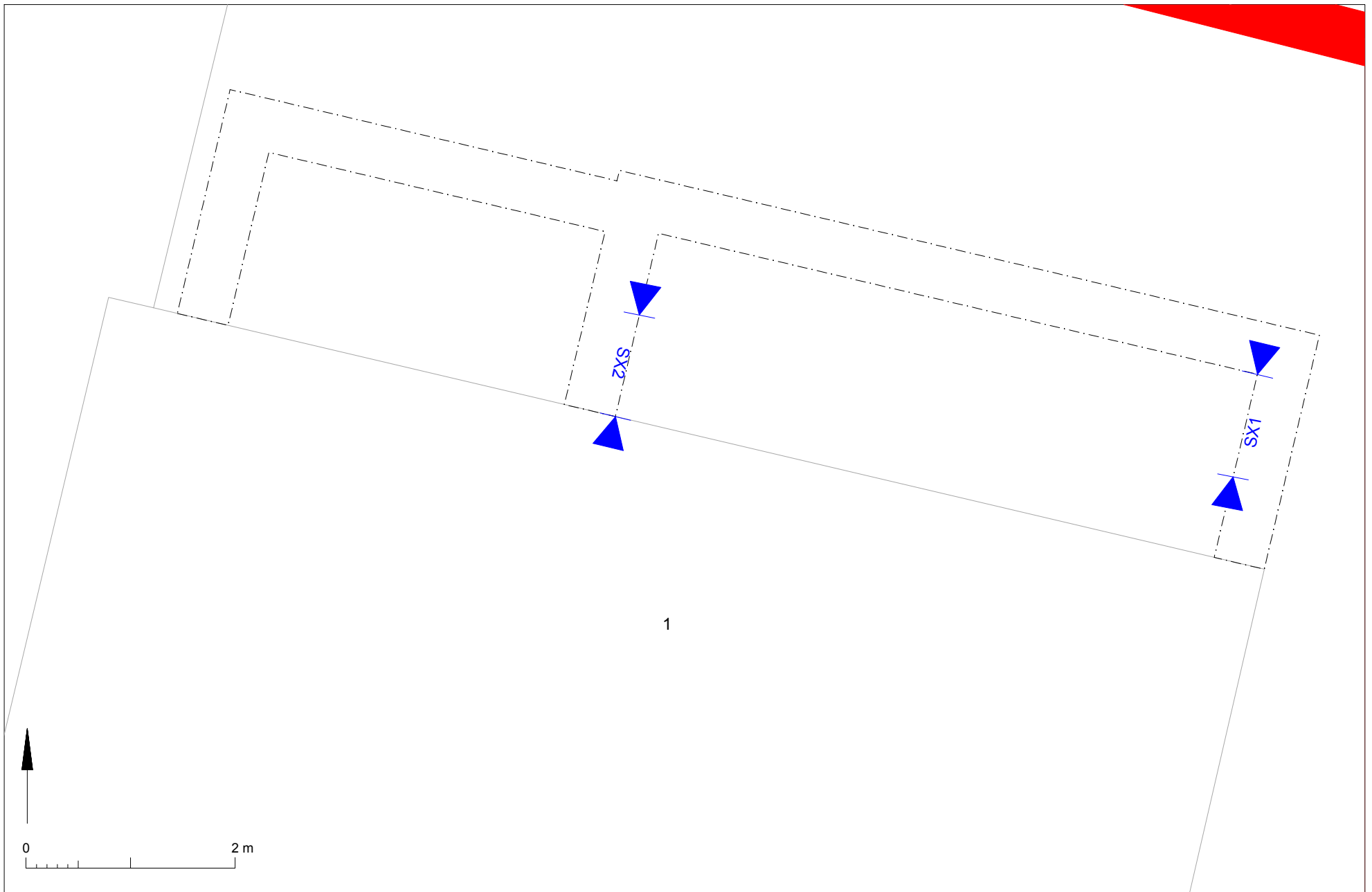
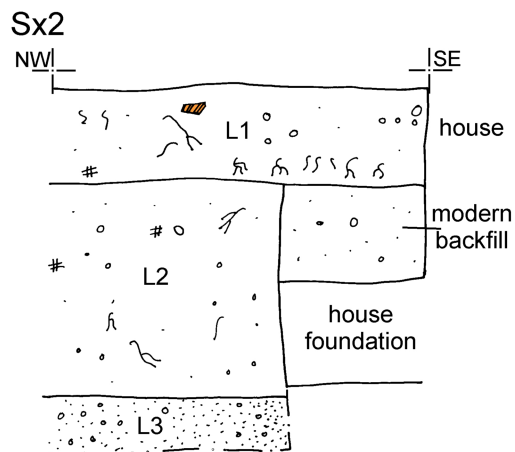
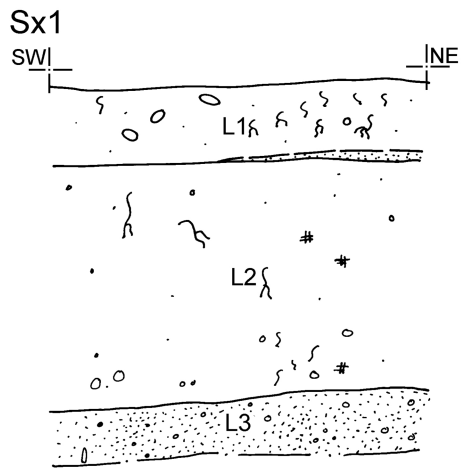


Fig 2 results



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- charcoal
- post-Roman brick and tile
- roots



Fig 3 Representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RG	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98014 24940 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/04i CHER ref: ECC3984 OASIS ref: colchest3-282339
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 30th-31st May 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.05 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.53	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 11641, 11692, 11673, 11705, 11713, 11714, 11882, 12630, 12631, 12632, 12660, 13146, 13186
Final report: CAT Report 1112	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 1 Mossfield Close in advance of the construction of a part-single, part two-storey rear extension to existing kitchen diner and bedrooms, and a proposed porch. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: June 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RG

NGR: TL 98014 24940 (centre)

Planning reference: 170086

Client: Paul Neville

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER ref: [tbc](#)

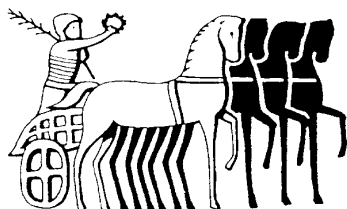
CAT project code: 17/04i

OASIS ref.: colchest3-282339

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 11.4.2017



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Site location and description

The development site lies approximately 1.7km WSW of Colchester town centre at 1 Mossfield Close, off Norman Way (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 98014 24940 (centre).

Proposed work

Proposed part single, part two-storey rear extension to existing kitchen diner and bedrooms, and proposed porch.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The development site is located 1.7km WSW of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714). 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 – EHER 11705) (Hull 1958 and *CAR 11*). In particular a Roman lead coffin was found approximately 325m northeast of the development site in 1880 (EHER 13186), a Roman amphora burial was found to the west of Altancealgach House (EHER 11881; 250m SE) and a trial-trench evaluation on a site south of Park Road in 2009 defined Roman occupation remains, including two cremation burials (ECC2906, ECC Field Archaeology Unit Report).

The development site is also located c 330m south of the southern edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; *CAR 11*, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15- 16).

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Many Roman pottery- and tile- kilns have been excavated nearby; to the northeast (EHER 11692) and in the grounds of Kingswode Hoe School (EHER 13146, Hull 1963, 155-6). Recent monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School has also revealed post-medieval/modern features (CAT Report 578) and part of the Sheepen Dyke along with two other Roman ditches (CAT Report 623). However, evaluations in the northeast corner of neighbouring St Mary's Upper School in 2000 (CAT Report 95) and at the front of the school in 2017 (CAT Report 1067) did not reveal any significant archaeological remains.

Roman remains of an unspecified nature were found close to St Mary's Upper School when 'The Turrets' (89 Lexden Road) was being constructed in 1816 (Hull 1958, 292).

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to represent an annexe lying to the south of this fort (Hull, 273). It was later shown that these form a continuation of the Heath Farm Dyke North (EHER 12660, CAR 11, 32).

In 1955, prior to the construction of the school, a 'triple-ditch' was excavated by R J Martin beneath what was to become the main school building. The ditches were 4m wide, although their depths are unknown (EHER 12630, CAR 11, 127). In addition to this, on the south edge of the school, postholes and a ditch indicated the possible presence of a building with wooden posts surrounded by a diagonal ditch dated to the 2nd century and a large 4.3m deep pit, also dated to the 2nd century (EHER 12631).

In 1956 excavations undertaken by John Wachter to the east of the school revealed palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (EHER 12632, CAR 11, 124-126).

Watching briefs in 2001 (CAT Report 155) and 2005 (CAT Report 348) revealed undated pits and ditches, with Roman ditches recorded during evaluations in 2014 (CAT Report 762) and 2016 (CAT Report 975). No trace of the triple-ditch has been found in any of these investigations.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2017 (application No. 170086) proposing a part single, part two-storey rear extension to existing kitchen diner and bedrooms, and proposed porch.

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). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and they may decide that amendments to the brief and this wsi are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

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.

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) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

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

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, but only if they are datable. Processing will be carried out by trained CAT staff with analysis and reporting done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

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. 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. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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.

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* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive Deposition

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

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

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

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

- | | | |
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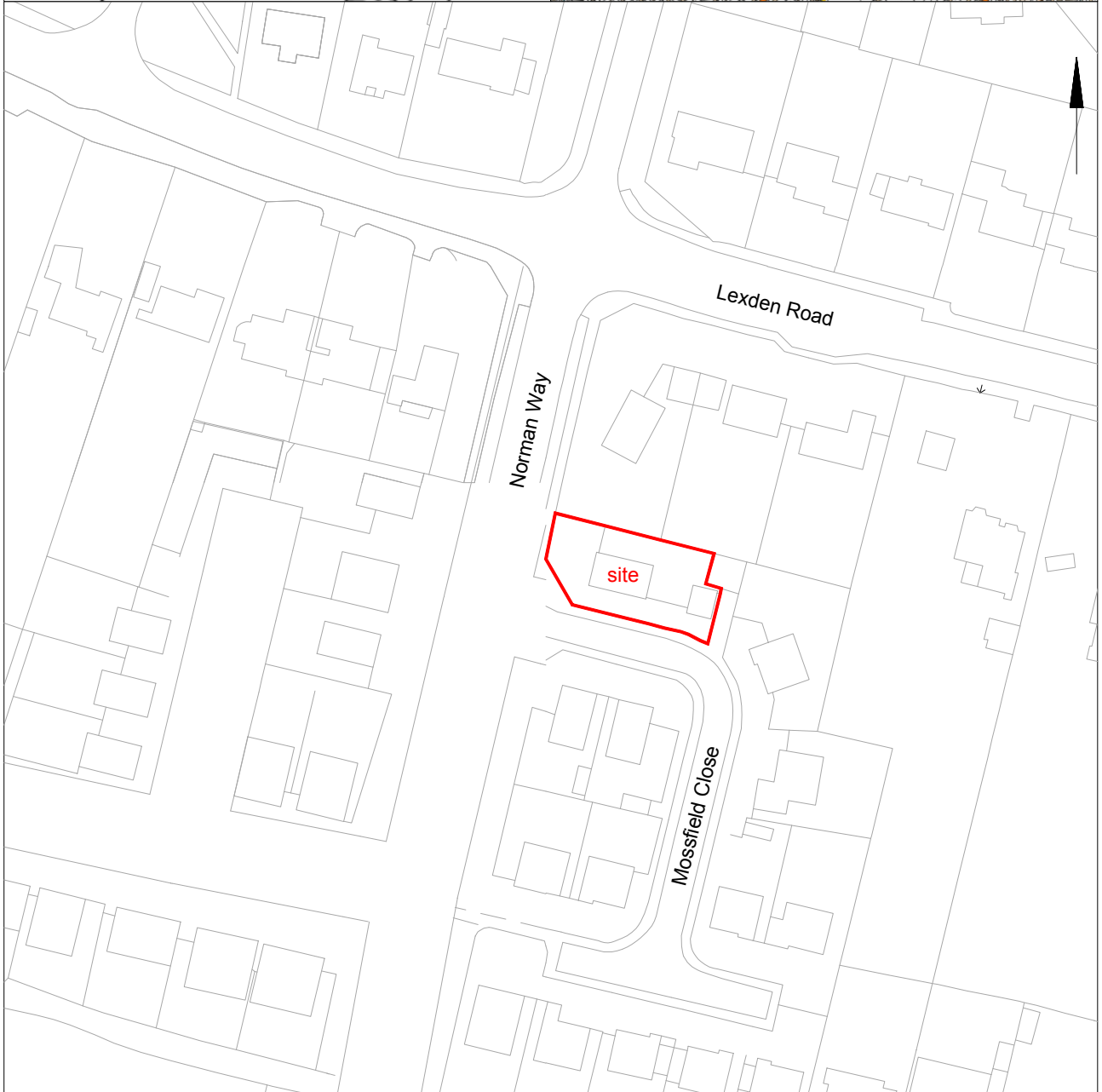
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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-282339

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RG
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 1 Mossfield Close in advance of the construction of a part-single, part two-storey rear extension to existing kitchen diner and bedrooms, and a proposed porch. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 30-05-2017 End: 31-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/04i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170086 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.53 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3984 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 1 Mossfield Close
Postcode	CO3 3RG
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98014 24940 51.887270534745 0.877725828203 51 53 14 N 000 52 39 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Sarah Carter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.53
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.53
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological recording at 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RG, May 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT report 1112
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
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