

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NN

September-December 2017



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commissioned by **Ian Johnson, Duncan Clark & Beckett
Architects**

On behalf of **Dr Luisa Bracco**

NGR: TL 98589 248867 (centre)

Planning reference: 171584

CAT project ref.: 17/09e

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.123

CHER ref: ECC4076

OASIS reference: colchest3-295470



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1 Summary

Monitoring and recording was undertaken at 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester during groundworks related to alterations and extensions to the existing property. The property lies in close proximity to sites of significant archaeological interest, with a high potential for Roman burials. All test pits and groundworks revealed the site has had extensive modern disturbance. No significant archaeological features or finds were revealed.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NN, which was carried out between the 21st September and 11th December 2017. The work was commissioned by Ian Johnson of Duncan, Clark & Beckett and funded by Dr Luisa Bracco. The development includes converting the garage into a study. A small extension to the front of the former garage for a utility room. Replacing the old conservatory at the rear with a new one. And associated drainage works. Work 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 Monitoring and 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 Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, formerly the UAD (Urban Archaeological Database)) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway.

The development site is located 1.2km southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest 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) 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.

In 1848 major excavations took place on the West Lodge estate (which the current house sits within) following the discovery of burials during the construction of the house.

The estate owned by John Taylor, was about eight acres in size. 120 burial vessels were presented to Colchester Museum, which formed the core early collection of the museum. The donated vessels were thought to be only a very small part of the number actually excavated. Although virtually no records survive, at least half of the estate was dug (CAR 9, 258-9). Nearby in 1849 a Roman altar was found in the corner of Buntings garden adjacent to the West Lodge inn (EHER 11853).

An abundance of burials have also been recorded from Beverley Road including some spectacular and well-preserved funerary monuments (CAR 9, 259-60). Most of these were excavated by George Joslin in the vicinity of his house at 10 Beverley Road (UAD 907). In 1866, Joslin discovered the so-called 'child's grave' which contained an unusual collection of pipeclay figurines (UAD 990; EHER 11850). Joslin's other finds include the tombstone of the Roman Centurion Facilis found in 1868 (UAD 992; EHER 11857).

Recent excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House), which lies approximately 130m south of the development site, revealed 68 Roman cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323). Other archaeological work at 15 West Lodge Road has revealed six/seven cremation burials with human bone recorded in two features which may have been inhumations (CAT Report 318). One *in situ* cremation and three disturbed cremations were recorded at 21 West Lodge Road (CAT Report 293), and the disturbed remains of an urned cremation burial was found at 17 West Lodge Road (CAT Report 665).

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that existed on the site, and to identify the need for any further archaeological work.

5 Methodology

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The work was in two main phases. Initially three test pits were hand excavated to investigate the depth of existing foundations. The test pit results would then be used to decide whether the existing foundations were adequate or if new ones were needed to be added.

6 Results (Fig 2)

Test pit 1 (TP1)

Located to the rear of the original conservatory on the northeastern corner. Originally 0.9m by 0.45m but extended to 0.9m by 0.9m. TP1 was hand excavated through a thick layer (c 0.52m) of modern material (L1). This included 0.08m of paving slabs and sandy sub-base, 0.5m of mid-brown clay silt, onto a modern occupation layer of 0.62m of dark grey-brown sandy loam (L2). L1 was only recorded in this area of the site and thought to be related to the construction of the original conservatory. The TP was bisected by an electric cable 0.3m and a drainage pipe 0.9m below modern ground level. The old conservatory foundation was deemed too shallow for the replacement. Consequently deeper footings were to be excavated (see below).



Photograph 1 Excavation of TP 1 view west.

Test pit 2 (TP2)

Located inside the southeast corner of the existing garage. TP2 was 0.8m by 0.8m, excavated to a depth of 1.2m through modern made ground (L2). This comprised of 0.2m of concrete with a 0.14-0.2m sandy sub-base, 0.8-0.86m dark grey-brown sandy loam (including fragments of concrete, modern frogged bricks and mortar). No other layers below modern L2 were seen. No further groundworks were needed to convert the garage into the proposed office.



Photograph 2 Excavation of TP2 view west.

Test pit 3 (TP3)

Located just outside of the southwestern external corner of the existing garage, inside the proposed new utility room extension. TP3 was 0.8m by 0.5m, excavated to a depth of 1.6m through modern made ground (L2). L2 comprised of 0.2m of concrete, 0.1m sandy sub-base onto 1.3m of dark grey-brown sandy loam. At the base of the trench the soil had changed to a yellowy-brown loamy sand (L3). As only modern made ground was seen in this test pit, the rest of the utility room foundation was not observed.



Photograph 3 Excavation of TP3 view east.

Other groundworks

To the rear of the property in the location of the former conservatory a new trench was machine excavated with a toothed bucket 0.6m wide, through c 0.5-0.6m modern made ground (L1). This comprised of 0.08m of paving slabs and sandy sub-base, 0.5-0.6m of mid-brown clay silt onto a modern occupation layer of c 1.20m of dark grey-brown sandy loam (L2) and 0.1m of yellow-brown loamy sand (L3). Although no finds were seen within L3 it was not considered natural. The trench was machined to a maximum depth of 1.9m. As the foundation trench was so deep and excavated in poor weather conditions, shuttering was inserted immediately after machining each section making recording difficult.



Photograph 4 Excavation of footings for new conservatory view west.

Elsewhere, to the rear of the garden a soakaway was excavated measuring 1m by 1m and 1.9m deep through c 1.8m of dark grey-brown sandy loam (L2) onto c 0.1m of

yellowy-brown loamy sand (L3). And to the south of the existing garage a small foundation trench was hand excavated for the utility room extension. The trench was an additional 4.1m long L-shaped trench, 0.2m wide. As in TP3 the fill was all modern made-ground (L2). This comprised of 0.2m of concrete, 0.1m of sandy sub-base and did not exceed beyond c 1m deep of dark grey-brown sandy loam (L2).

7 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

The only find seen on the site earlier than modern in date was a single sherd of residual Roman pottery recovered from within L2 in the eastern side of the conservatory footing.

Single sherd of Roman pottery (finds no. 1, L2). Rim sherd (weight 30g) from a bead rim dish/bowl in black-burnished ware category 1 (Fabric GB). Probably of form Cam 38B (dish) rather than the deeper Cam 37B (bowl). Dated late 2nd- late 3rd century.

8 Conclusion

All test pits and groundworks revealed the site has had extensive modern disturbance to depths of 1.2-1.9m below modern ground level, possibly by Taylor's West Lodge Estate excavations in 1848. No significant archaeological features or finds were found.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ian Johnson for commissioning and Dr Luisa Bracco for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister with fieldwork undertaken by C Lister, N Rayner and A Tuffey. Figures were prepared by E Holloway and L Pooley. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

10 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 9 | 1993 | Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy |
| CAT | 2014 | Health & Safety Policy |
| CAT | 2017 | Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 43 Constantine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3DX. |
| CAT Report 293 | 2005 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Merly House, 21 West Lodge Road, Colchester, Essex: March-June 2004.</i> |
| CAT Report 318 | 2006 | <i>An archaeological evaluation, watching brief and limited excavation at 15 West Lodge Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2004-September 2005.</i> |
| CAT Report 323 | 2010 | <i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5</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 665 | 2012 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 17 West Lodge Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2012</i> |
| CBCAA | 2017 | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester, CO3 3NN</i> , by J Tipper |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i> |

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |
| ClfA | 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). |
| Hall, A F | 1946 | 'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , CI |
| 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) |

11 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|---------------|--|
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CBCPS | Colchester Borough Council Planning Services |
| CHER | Colchester Historic Environment Record |
| ClfA | 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 |
| 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 |
| wsi | written scheme of investigation |

12 Contents of archive

Finds: single sherd of Roman pottery (not retained)

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1205)

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 and attendance register

13 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 2017.123

Distribution list

Ian Johnson (Duncan, Clark and Beckett Architects)
Dr Luisa Bracco
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

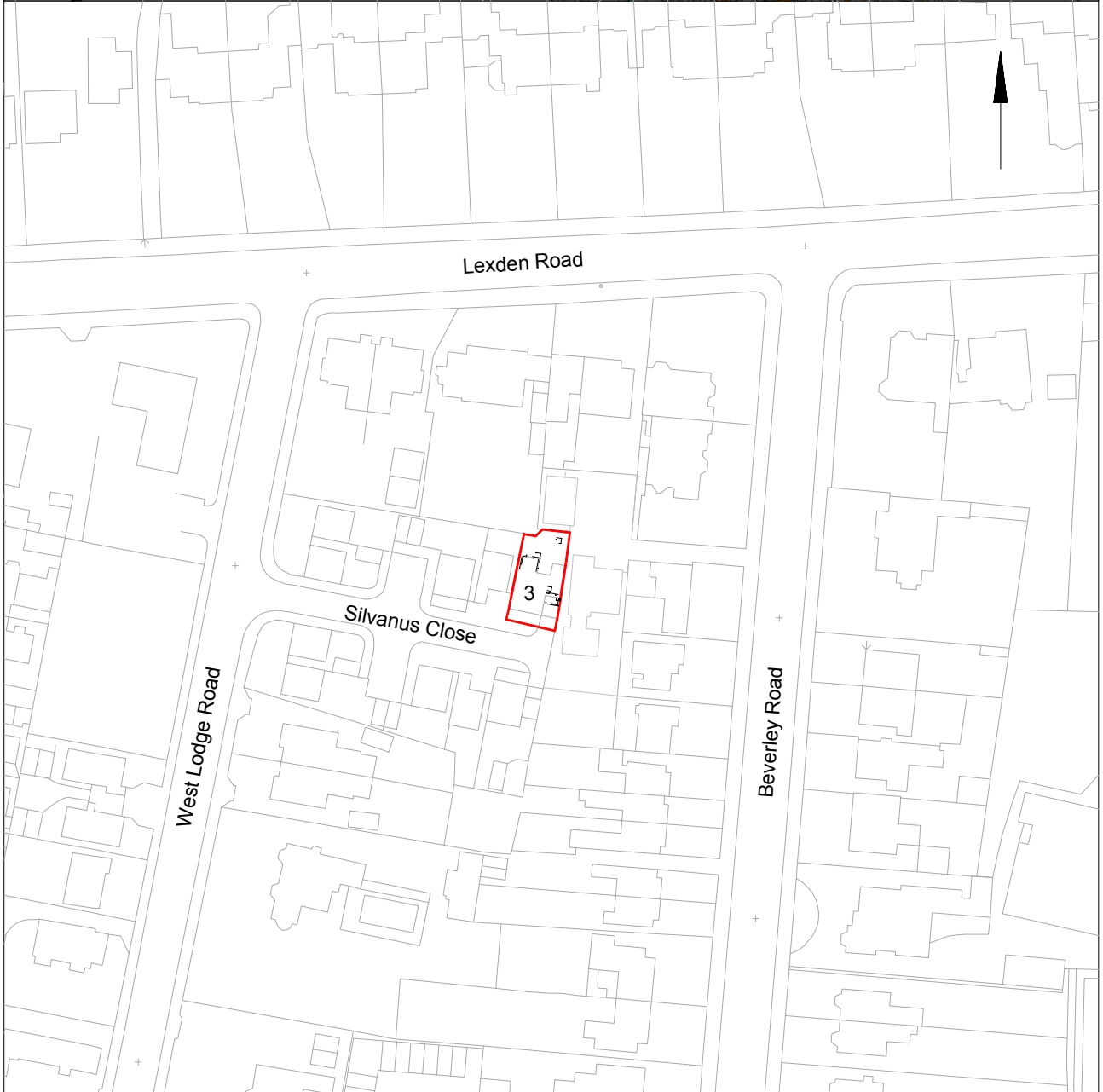
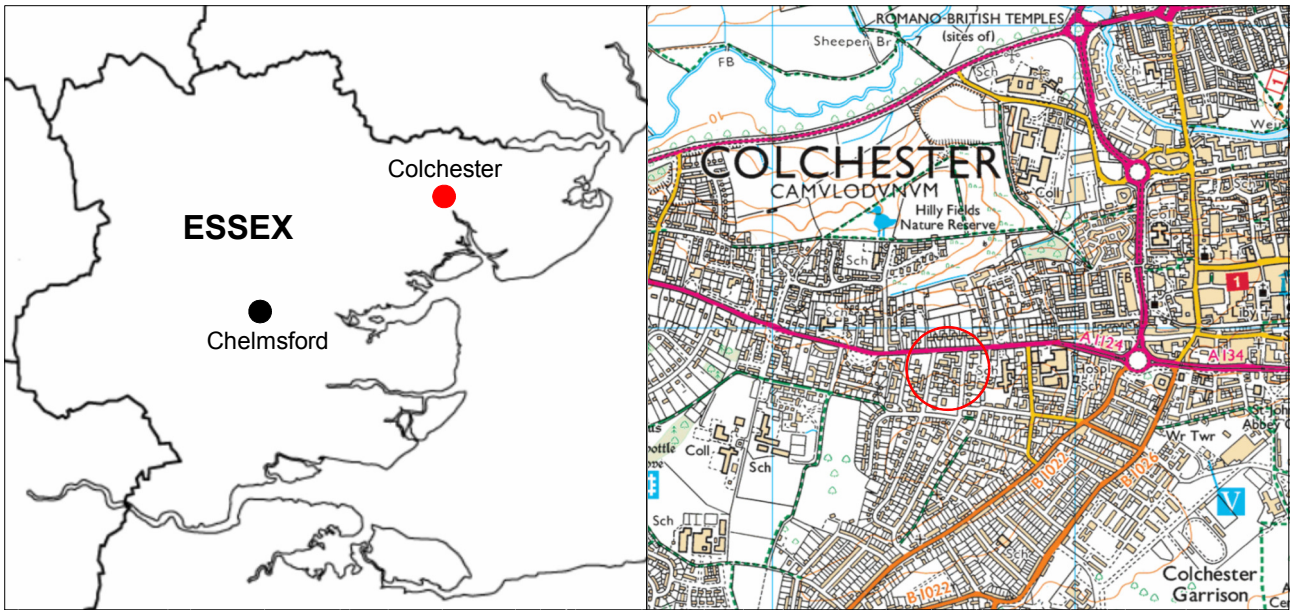
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

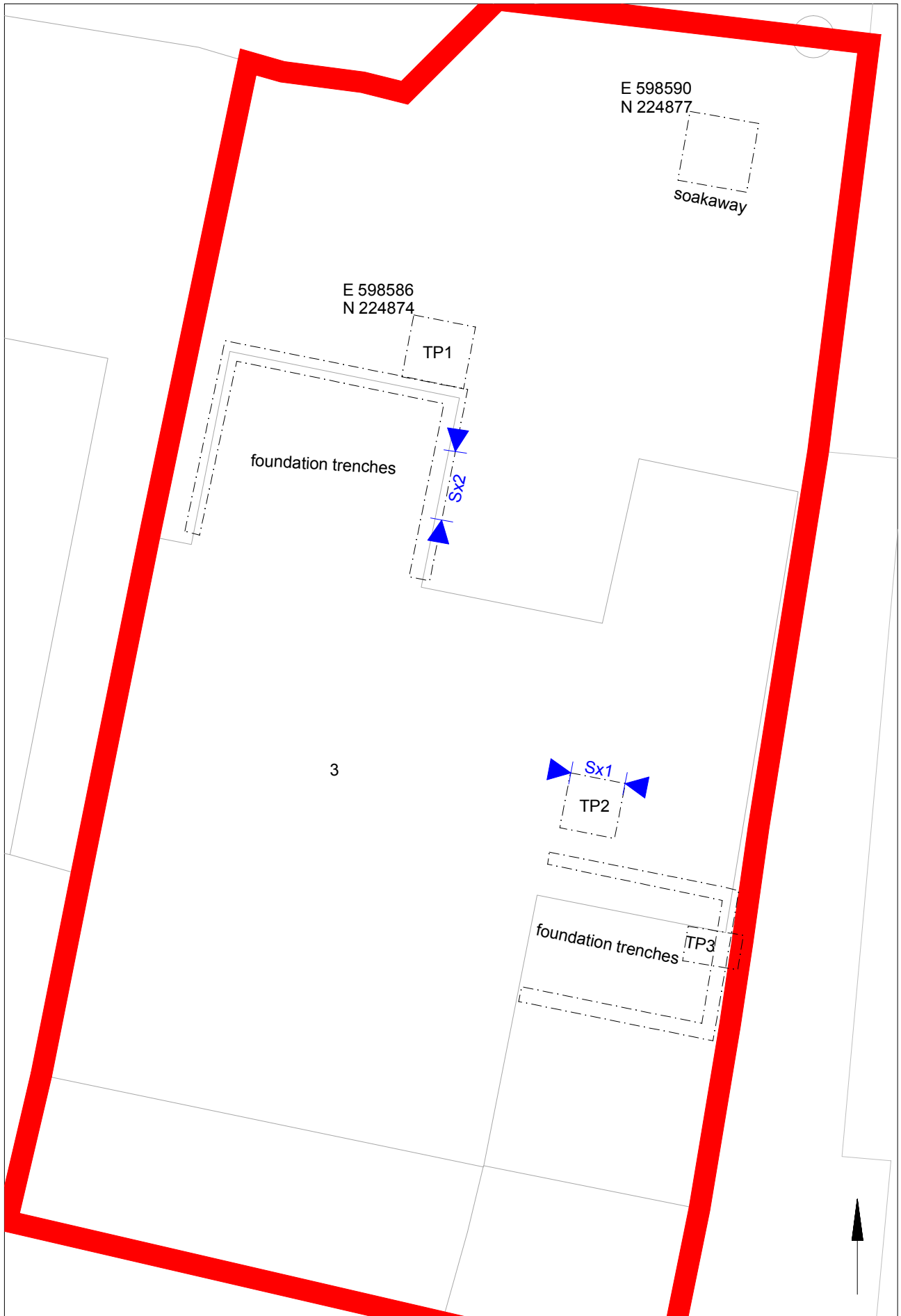
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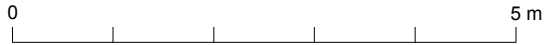
Fig 1 Site location





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Fig 2 Results



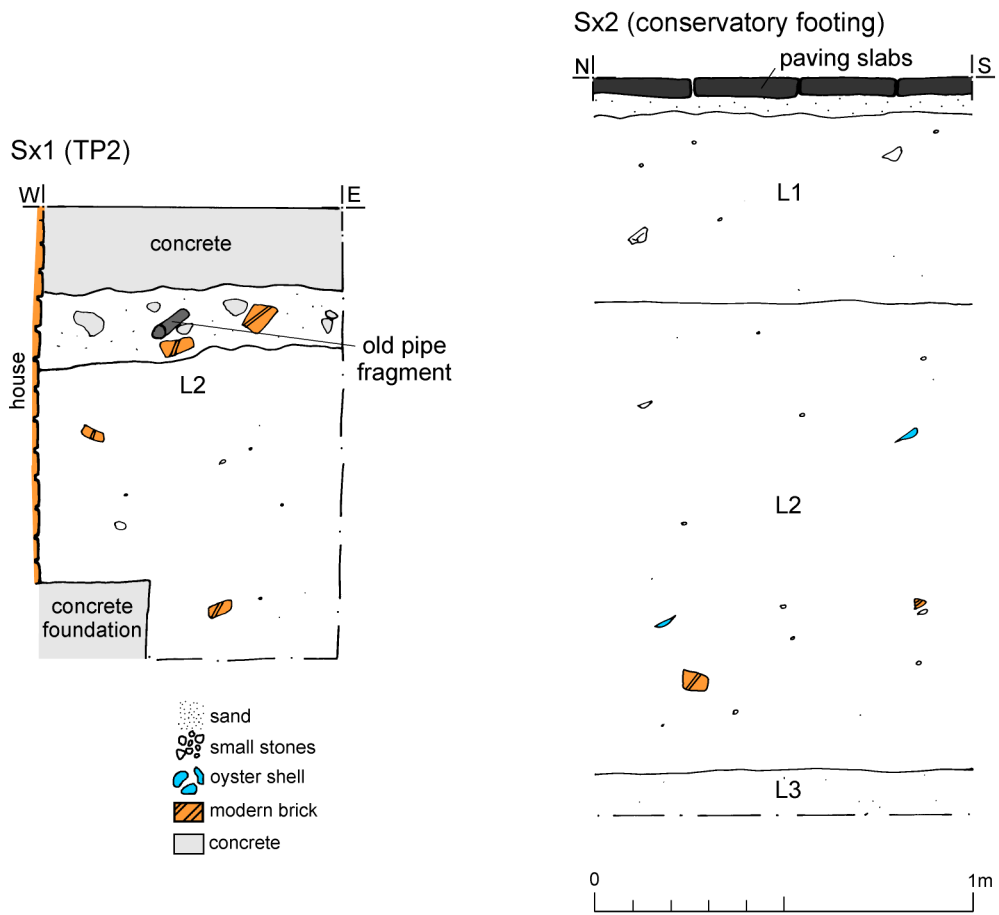


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Address: 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7NN | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TL 98589 248867 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/09e CHER ref: ECC4076 OASIS ref: colchest3-295470 |
| Type of work: Monitoring and recording | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 21st September-11th December 2017 | Size of area investigated: 0.017 hectares |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.123 | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? Not known | Related CHER/EHER/SMR number: EHER 11713, 11714, 11853, 11857 UAD 907, 992 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1210 | |
| Periods represented: Modern (19th-20th century) | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: Monitoring and recording was undertaken at 3 Silvanus Close due to the proximity to sites of significant archaeological interest, with a high potential for Roman burials. All test pits and machine watched areas revealed the site has had extensive modern disturbance, no significant archaeological features or finds were revealed. | |
| Previous summaries/reports: None | |
| CBC monitor: Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: - | Significance: - |
| Author of summary: Emma Holloway | Date of summary: January 2018 |

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NN

NGR: TL 98589 24867 (centre)

Planning reference: 171584

Commissioned by: Ian Johnson (Duncan, Clark & Beckett Architects)

On behalf of: Dr Luisa Bracco

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER ref: [tbc](#)

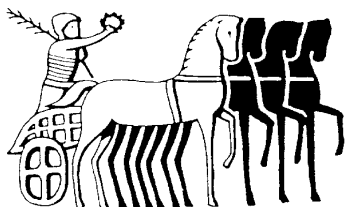
CAT project code: 17/09e

OASIS ref.: colchest3-295470

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 12.9.2017



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Site location and description

The development site lies approximately 1.2km southwest of Colchester town centre at 3 Silvanus Close (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 98589 24867 (centre).

Proposed work

Proposed work consists of alterations and extensions to the existing property.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is located 1.2km southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest 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) 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.

In 1848 major excavations took place on the West Lodge estate following the discovery of burials during the construction of the house. Although virtually no records survive, 120 burial vessels were presented to Colchester Museum (CAR 9, 258-9). Nearby in 1849 a Roman altar was found in the corner of Buntings garden adjacent to the West Lodge inn (EHER 11853).

An abundance of burials have also been recorded from Beverley Road including some spectacular and well-preserved funerary monuments (CAR 9, 259-60). Most of these were excavated by George Joslin in the vicinity of his house at 10 Beverley Road (UAD 907). In 1866, Joslin discovered the so-called 'child's grave' which contained an unusual collection of pipeclay figurines (UAD 990; EHER 11850). Joslin's other finds include the tombstone of the Roman Centurion Facilis found in 1868 (UAD 992; EHER 11857).

Recent excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House), which lies approximately 130m south of the development site, revealed 68 Roman cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323). Other archaeological work at 15 West Lodge Road has revealed six/seven cremation burials with human bone recorded in two features which may have been inhumations (CAT Report 318). One *in situ* cremation and three disturbed cremations were recorded at 21 West Lodge Road (CAT Report 293), and the disturbed remains of an urned cremation burial was found at 17 West Lodge Road (CAT Report 665).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2017 (application no. 171584) proposing alterations and extensions to the existing property.

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. The CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

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

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

The machine (if machine-excavated) is to be under the supervision and guidance of the archaeologist. All topsoil and ground reduction will be done with toothless bucket.

Machine excavations will stop at the archaeological horizon, or formation level if higher, to ensure hand excavation, recording or sampling (as necessary) of any archaeological features or deposits.

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

If burials are encountered and will be destroyed by the proposed development they will be fully investigated, ie it may be necessary to extend beyond the limits of the trench to obtain the full extent of any burials. See below for further details.

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: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

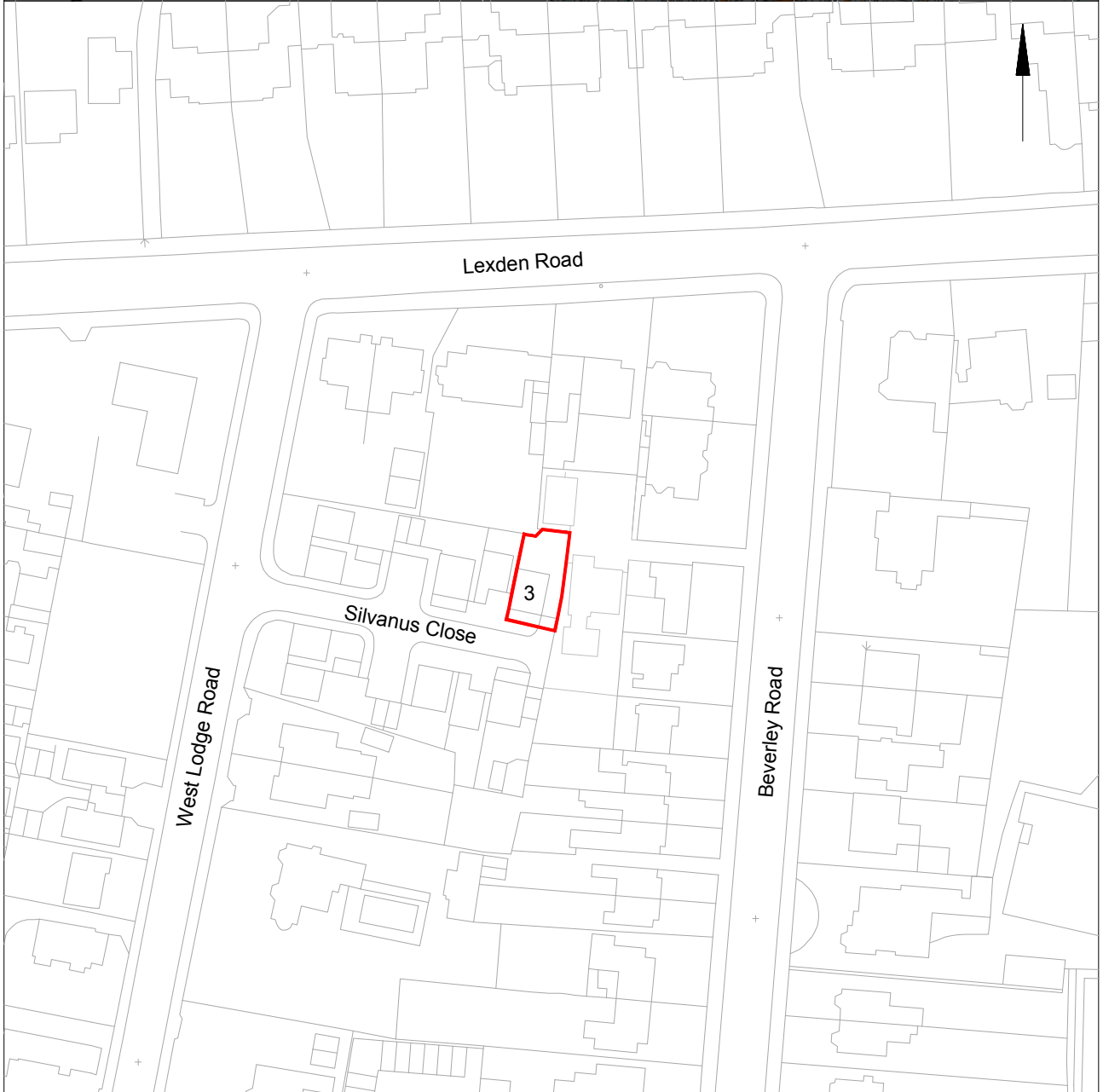
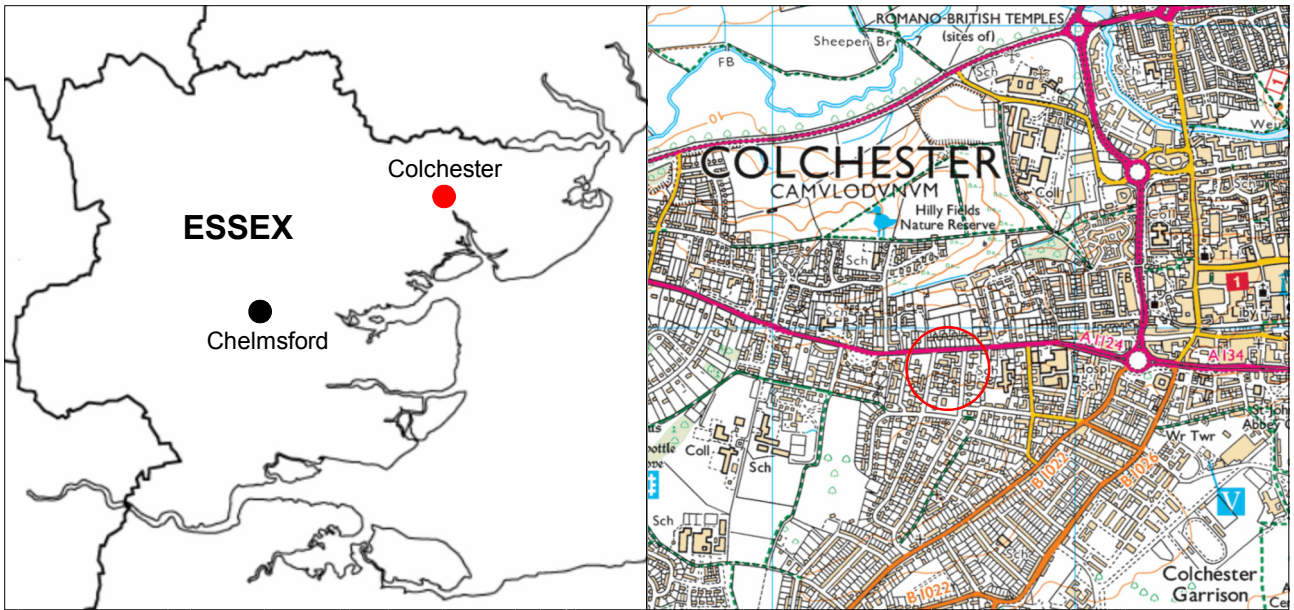
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|------------------|-------|--|
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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-295470

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological monitoring and recording at 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NN |
| Short description of the project | Monitoring and recording was undertaken at 3 Silvanus Close, Colchester during groundworks related to alterations and extensions to the existing property. The property lies in close proximity to sites of significant archaeological interest, with a high potential for Roman burials. All test pits and groundworks revealed the site has had extensive modern disturbance. No significant archaeological features or finds were revealed. |
| Project dates | Start: 21-09-2017 End: 11-12-2017 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 17/09e - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 171584 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM 2017.123 - Museum accession ID |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4076 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Residential 1 - General Residential use |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief"" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 3 Silvanus Close |
| Postcode | CO3 3NN |
| Study area | 0.02 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 98589 24867 51.886409471816 0.886028826464 51 53 11 N 000 53 09 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 Nigel Rayner

Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Name of sponsor/funding body Dr L Bracco

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID 2017.123

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID 2017.123

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Entered by Emma Holloway (eh@catuk.org)

Entered on 12 January 2018

OASIS:

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