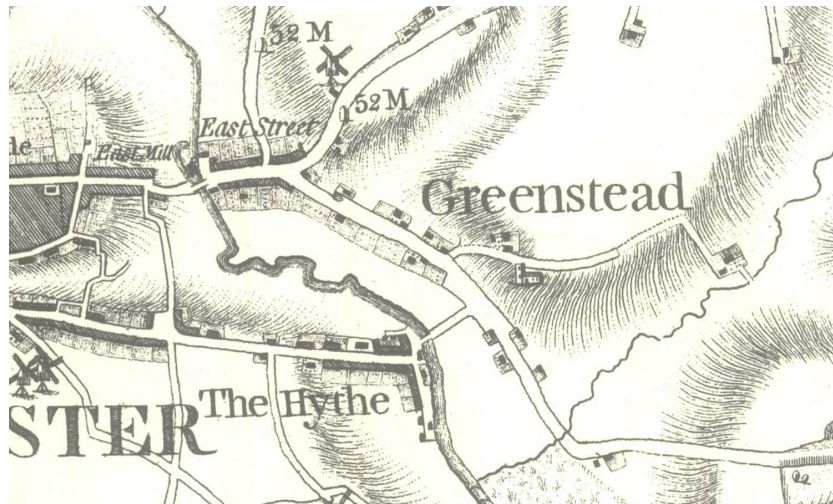


Archaeological monitoring at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2SP

January-February 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

With contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Chris Lister, Robin Mathieson and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Adam Wightman and Alec Wade

commissioned by Catherine Ritson

NGR: TM 01356 25134 (centre)
Planning reference: 190560
CAT project ref.: 19/09d
CHER ref: ECC4376
OASIS reference: colchest3-366414



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CAT Report 1534
April 2020

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension. Several walls, a brick floor and a possible soakaway were uncovered. These structures represent the remains of a late 19th- or early 20th-century building which stood at this site prior to its demolition and the construction of the houses which currently line Greenstead Road at some point during the early 20th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 2nd January to 7th February 2020. The work was commissioned by Catherine Ritson and took place during groundworks for a rear extension. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

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 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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 brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers are accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The site is located to the east of the town centre c 175m north-northeast of the River Colne and 140m north-northeast of the modern railway line. No archaeological work has been carried out close to this site. Greenstead Road itself is a historic road, dating back to at least the medieval period (MCC2353). The earliest finds in the area include a Roman coin found at 1 St David's Close (MCC1240) and the possible site of a Roman villa lies less than 40m south-southwest of the current site (MCC7109). St Anne's, a medieval chapel dating to the 14th century which was demolished in the 18th century, was located some 345m to the northwest (MCC420). St Anne's is also thought to have been a medieval hospital and the location of a holy well (MCC421, MCC42282). Approximately 590m to the east-southeast are the Church of St Andrew which, along with its churchyard, dates to at least the 12th century (MCC351 and MCC359). According to the Siege Map of Colchester 1648 the church is located within the area of the Parliamentarian Fort Whaley (MCC2241). A number of noteworthy historic buildings previously lined Greenstead Road, including an early 16th-century house at 137 Greenstead Road (MCC125), but most of these have been destroyed (MCC124 and MCC126-7).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A CAT archaeologist was due to monitor groundworks for an extension to the rear of the property. When an archaeologist attended the site, however, it was found that approximately two-thirds of the footings had already been excavated. Additionally, the boundary wall separating the property from that to the east had collapsed into the foundation trench, and so only a small portion of the NW-SE aligned branch could be observed. It was therefore agreed with the property owner that this section of the trenching would be re-excavated so that it could be recorded. When an archaeologist returned to the site, however, this section of the trench had been re-excavated and filled with concrete. Archaeological monitoring was therefore only carried out during the excavation of the western NE-SW aligned branch and the most westerly section of the NW-SE branch of the foundation trenching.

The monitored section of the foundation trenching was 4.5m long, 0.6m wide was excavated to a depth of 1.24-2.4m.

The trenching initially occurred through a layer of late 19th- to 20th-century made ground some 0.3-0.63m thick, beneath which lay archaeological deposits. At the easternmost end of the NW-SE aligned section of the trenching, L1 sealed a distinct late 19th- to 20th-century make-up layer, L6, which, when removed, revealed late 19th- to 20th-century wall F2. F2 was constructed from frogged red bricks bonded in mortar, and appeared to be the remains of the corner of a structure.

To the west of F2 lay late 19th- to 20th-century floor F4, which was constructed from unfrogged red bricks bonded in mortar. F4 was bounded on its SE-facing edge by wall F3, and on its NE-facing edge by wall F5. Both F3 and F5 were of late 19th- to 20th-century date and were constructed from frogged red bricks bound with mortar. It was not clear whether these three features formed part of the same structure, or whether the two walls cut the floor. A possible soakaway, F1, also of late 19th- to 20th-century date, extended from the SE-facing section of the foundation trenching into the area of F4. It was also constructed from frogged red bricks bonded in mortar. A number of bricks were missing in the area of F4 adjacent to F1, suggesting that the former feature preceded the latter. F4 was overlain by late 19th- to 20th-century backfill layer L3, which was up to 0.49m thick.

Late 19th- to early 20th-century drain F6 was situated immediately to the north of wall F5. It was constructed from large, thick curved tiles and unfrogged red bricks bound in mortar. The service run for the drain was sealed by make-up layer L4, which was 0.16-0.31m thick. The service run was cut through a deposit which was initially interpreted as another make-up layer and designated L5 and natural clay L2. Following the removal of the brick structures described above, L5 was instead found to be the fill of a large ditch or quarry pit, F7. The trench was too deep and unstable to permit further investigation of this feature. No dating evidence was recovered, but it must have been late 19th-century in date at the latest.



Photograph 1 F1, F2 and F4 (labelled F3) – looking south southwest



Photograph 2 F4 and F5 – looking north



Photograph 3 F6 – looking northeast

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief produced five complete bricks with dimensions of 230 mm x 108-115 mm x 64-68 mm, three of which were frogged. These came from the features F1, F3, F4, F5 and F6 (Appendix 1) and date from the late 19th to the 20th century.

7 Conclusion

Groundworks at this site revealed a series of brick and tile structures which formed part of a late 19th- or early 20th-century building which stood here prior to its demolition and replacement with the row of early 20th-century houses which currently line this section of Greenstead Road (see Map 1 below). The ditch or quarry pit which underlay these brick structures evidences an earlier phase of activity at the site, but conditions on the site meant that it was not possible to investigate this feature further.



Map 1 Extract from Essex XXVIII.SW, rev. 1896, pub. 1898. Building indicated by the blue arrow

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Catherine Ritson for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wightman and A Wade. Figures were prepared by C Lister, R Mathieson and S Carter. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2011 2 nd ed.	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2SP</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, CO1 2SP</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East</i>

Historic England	2006	Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	<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
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
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
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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1534)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1534)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 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 project ref. ECC4376.

Distribution list

Catherine Ritson

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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tel.: 01206 501785

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Checked by: Philip Crummy

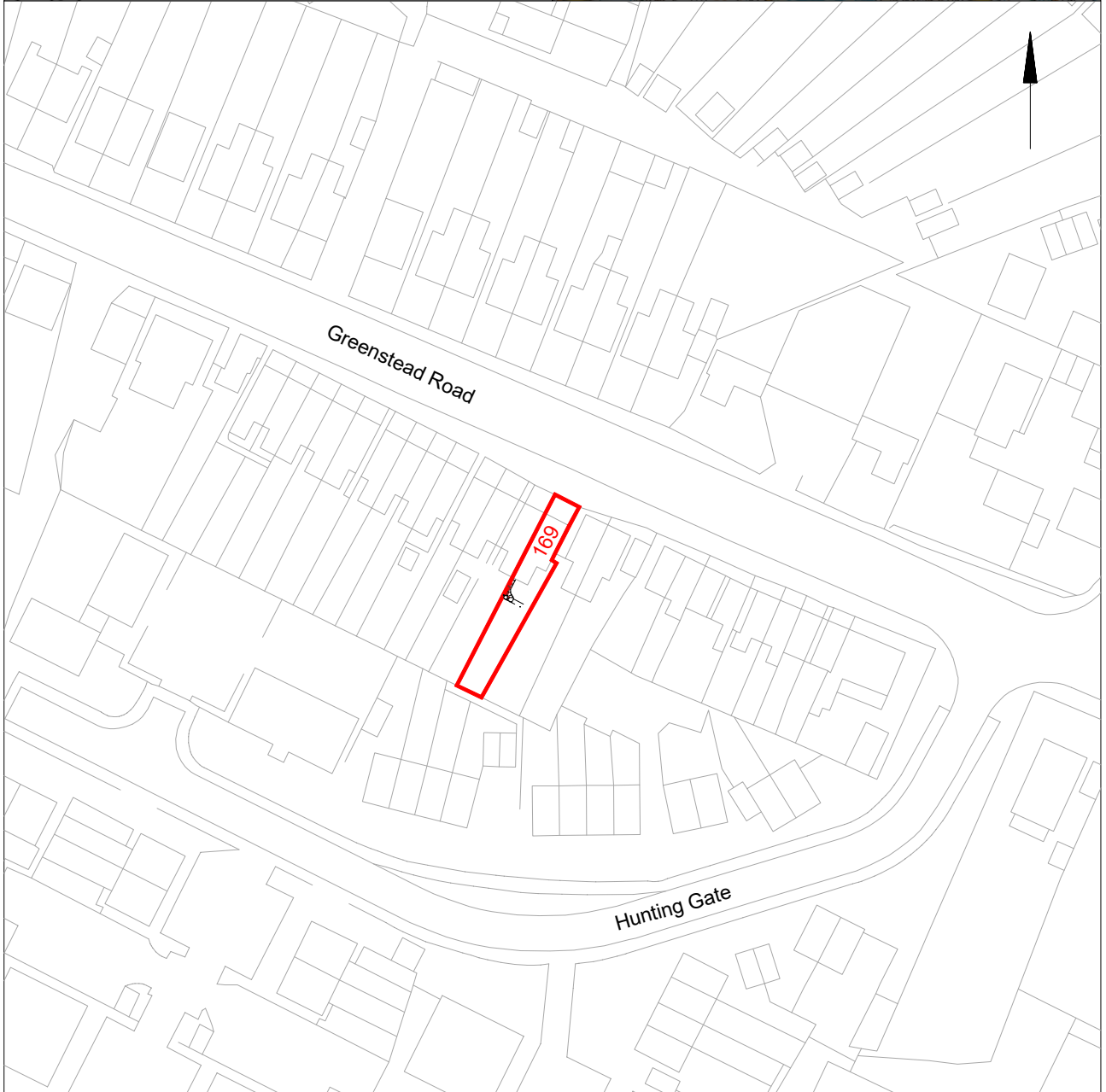
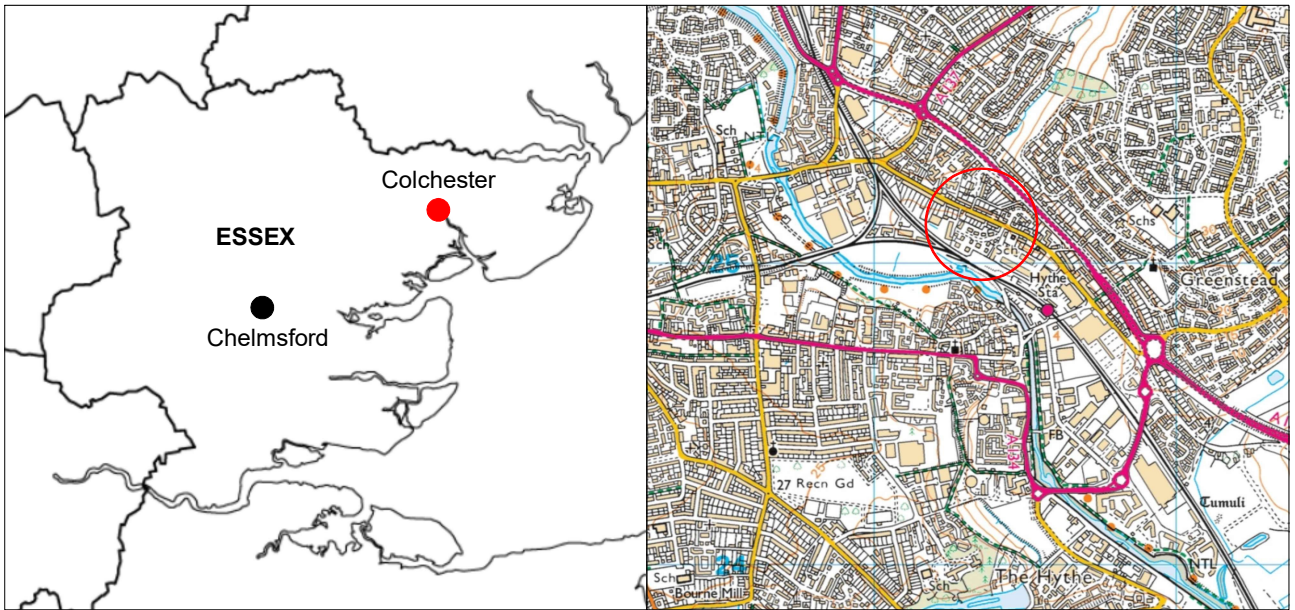
Date: 15.04.2020

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Made ground	Friable/firm, moist medium grey silty-clay	Late 19th / early 20th century
L2	-	Natural	Firm, moist medium orange clay	Post-glacial
L3		?Backfill	Loose/soft, moist light/medium/dark orange/grey/brown silty-clay with 2% CBM fragments and CBM and white mortar fleck	Late 19th / early 20th century
L4	-	Make-up layer	Soft/friable, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with 1% CBM fragments and CBM and white mortar flecks	Late 19th / early 20th century
L5	-	Fill of F7	See F7 below	?Post-medieval
L6	-	?Make-up	Loose/soft, moist medium grey silty-clay with 2% CBM fragments and CBM flecks	Late 19th / early 20th century
F1	1	?Soakaway	Constructed from frogged soft red bricks bonded with orange/grey sandy-clay mortar	Late 19th / early 20th century
F2	-	Wall	Constructed from frogged soft red bricks bonded with white sandy mortar	Late 19th / early 20th century
F3	2	Wall	Constructed from frogged soft red bricks bonded with soft orange/brown sandy mortar	Late 19th / early 20th century
F4	3	Brick floor	Constructed from unfrogged soft red bricks bonded with soft, pale orange/brown sandy mortar	Late 19th / early 20th century
F5	4	Wall	Constructed from frogged soft red bricks bonded with grey/brown sandy mortar	Late 19th / early 20th century
F6	5	Drain	Constructed from large, thick curved tiles and unfrogged soft red bricks bonded with brown/grey sandy mortar	Late 19th / early 20th century
F7	-	?Ditch / quarry pit	Friable/firm, moist medium grey silty-clay with charcoal and pale grey mortar flecks	?Post-medieval

Appendix 2 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Flange				Cut Aways				Marks 1			Marks 2		Flue tile				Peg-tile				Brick dim.			Mortar	Burnt	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date			
										NR FL	MINI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign	Tally	Grat PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb	Roller	Circ. VT	Rct. VT	Bl. VT	PH R	PH SQ	2 Plus							Blind	L	BR
F1		1		1	3274	3274		BR	Frogged BR																									230	116	67					Narrow, shallow frog. 120 x 50, red/orange sandy	19th-20th century
F3		2		1	2937	2937		BR	Frogged BR																									230	108	65					Narrow frog. 115 x 40, orange, sandy, one creased side	19th-20th century
F4		3		1	3372	3372		BR	Un-frogged BR																									230	115	68					Brown sandy	19th-20th century
F5		4		1	2740	2740		BR	Frogged BR																									230	110	66					Orange sandy, narrow frog 120 x 40	19th-20th century
F6		5		1	2915	2915		BR	Un-frogged BR																									230	110	64					Orange, sandy	19th-20th century



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Fig 1 Site location.



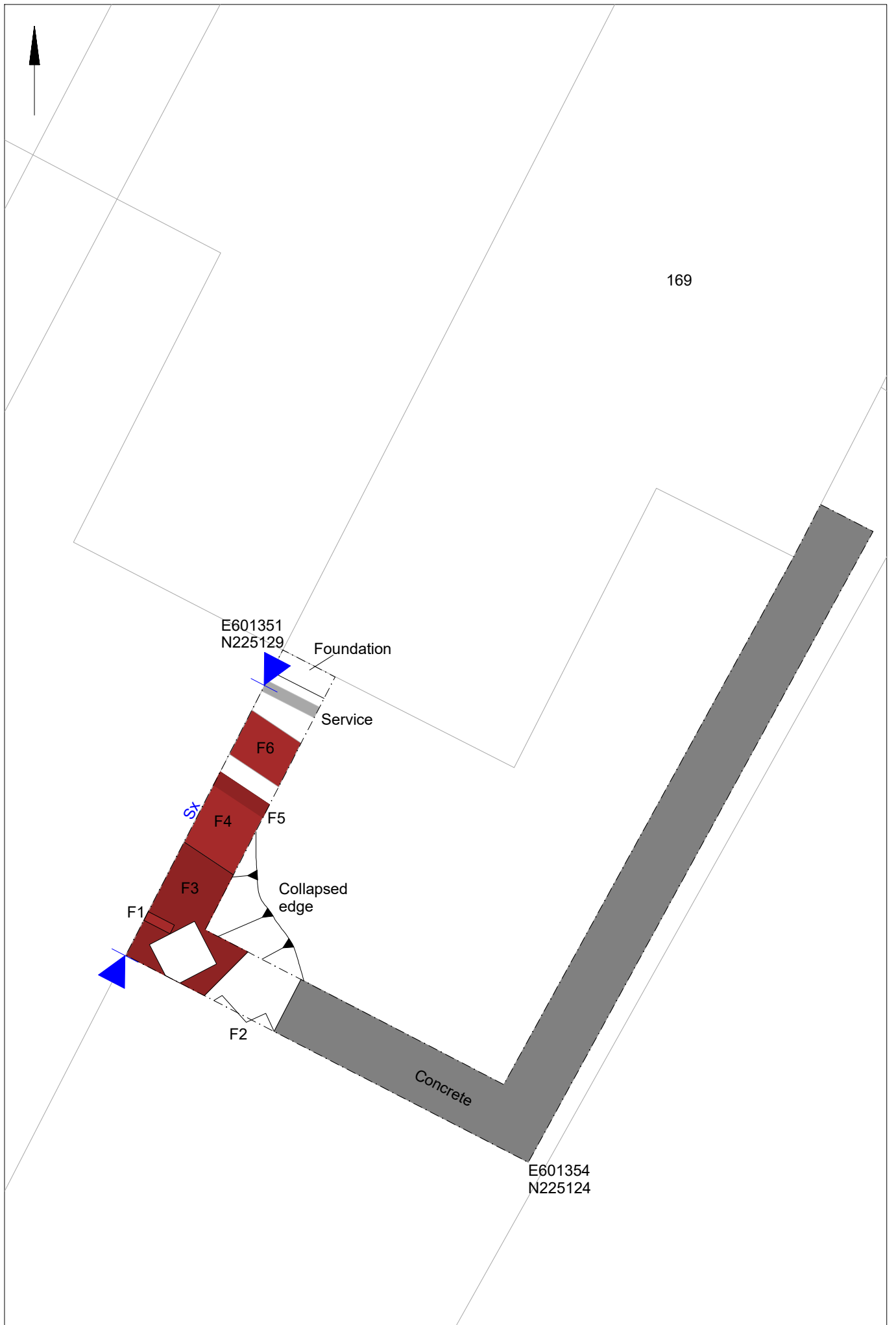


Fig 2 Results.

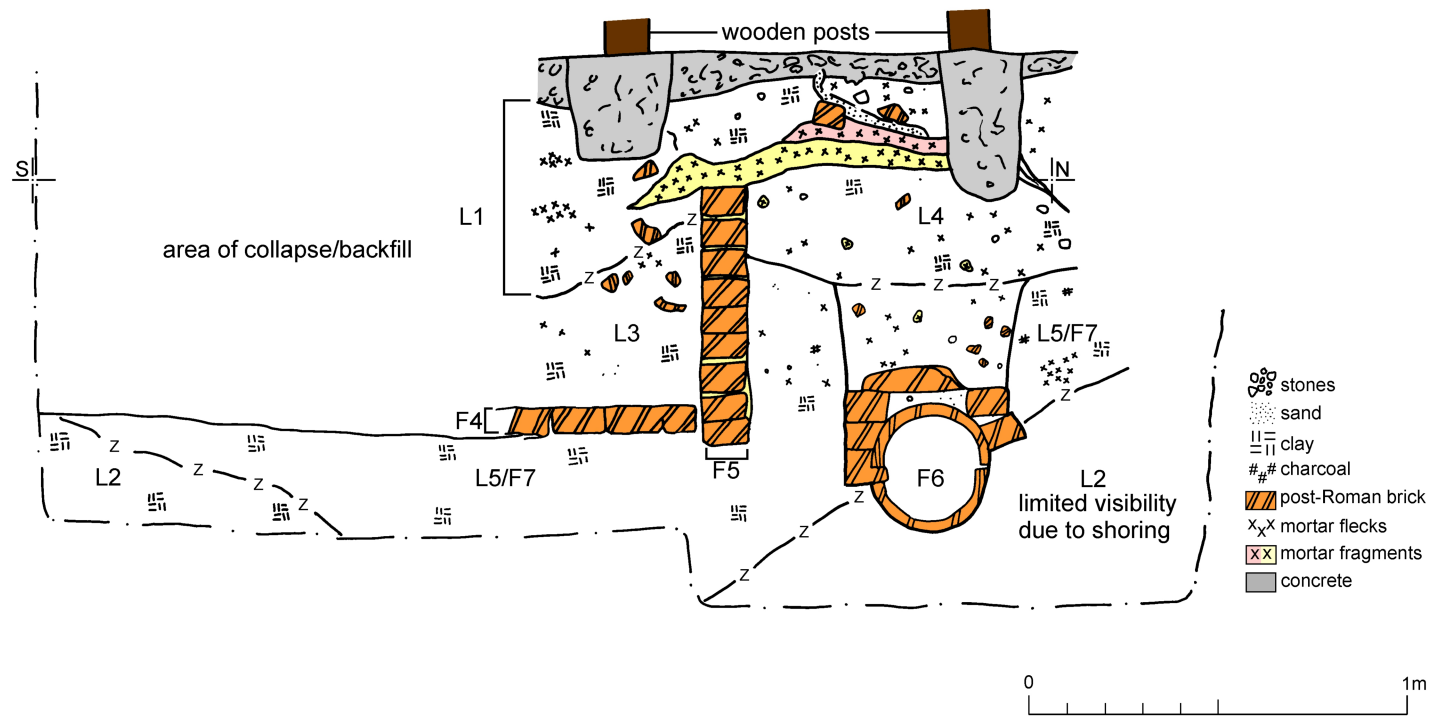


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2SP	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 01356 25134 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/09d CHER ref: ECC4376 OASIS ref: colchest3-366414
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 2nd January to 7th February 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.01ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC124, MCC125, MCC126, MCC127, MCC351, MCC359, MCC420, MCC421, MCC1240, MCC2241, MCC2353, MCC7109, MCC42282
Final report: CAT Report 1534	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension. Several walls, a brick floor and a soakaway were uncovered. These structures represent the remains of a late 19th- or early 20th-century building which stood at this site prior to its demolition and the construction of the houses which currently line Greenstead Road at some point during the early 20th century.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: April 2020

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological investigation at
169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex,
CO1 2SP.**

NGR: TM 01356 25134 (centre)

Parish: Colchester

Planning references: 190560

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Catherine Ritson

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4376

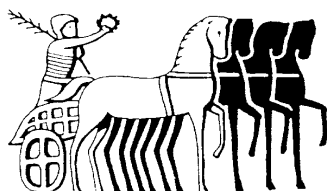
CAT project code: 2019/09d

OASIS project number: colchest3-366414

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 07/09/2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located 1.75km east-southeast of the historic centre of Colchester, at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2SP (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 01356 25134.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a rear extension and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers are accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The site is located to the east of the town centre c 177m NNE of the River Colne and 138m NNE of the modern railway line. No archaeological work has been carried out close to this site. Greenstead Road itself is a historic road, dating back to at least the medieval period (MCC2353). Earliest finds in the area include a Roman coin found at 1 St David's Close (MCC1240) and a CHER record of the possible site of a Roman villa less than 40m SSW of the current site (MCC7109). 346m to the northwest is the site of a medieval chapel (MCC420). St Anne's dates to the 14th-century and was demolished in the 18th-century. The site was also recorded to have been a medieval hospital (MCC421) and the location of a holy well (MCC42282). 588m to the ESE is the site of the Church of St. Andrew. The church and churchyard date back to at least the 12th-century (MCC351 and MCC359). According to the Siege Map of Colchester 1648 the church is located within the area of Fort Whaley, a parliamentarian fort (MCC2241). The road has previously had some noted historic buildings including an early 16th-century house at 137 Greenstead Road (MCC125), but most of these have been destroyed (MCC124 and MCC126-7).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2019 (application No. 190560) for the *proposed rear extension*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief and WSI 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* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

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.

Investigation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

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 investigation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

Human remains

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

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

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

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups)

project osteologist (human remains): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited 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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

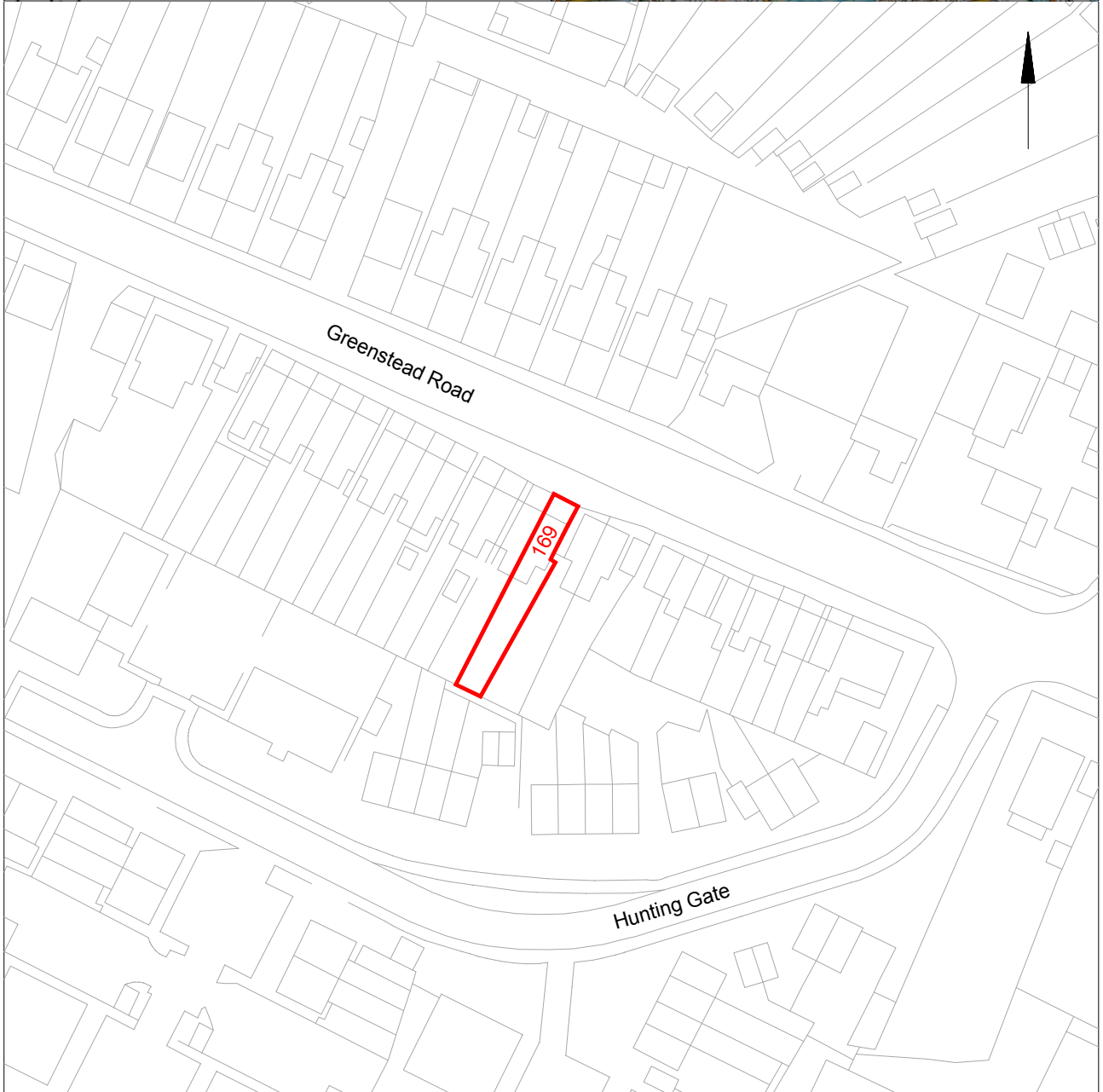
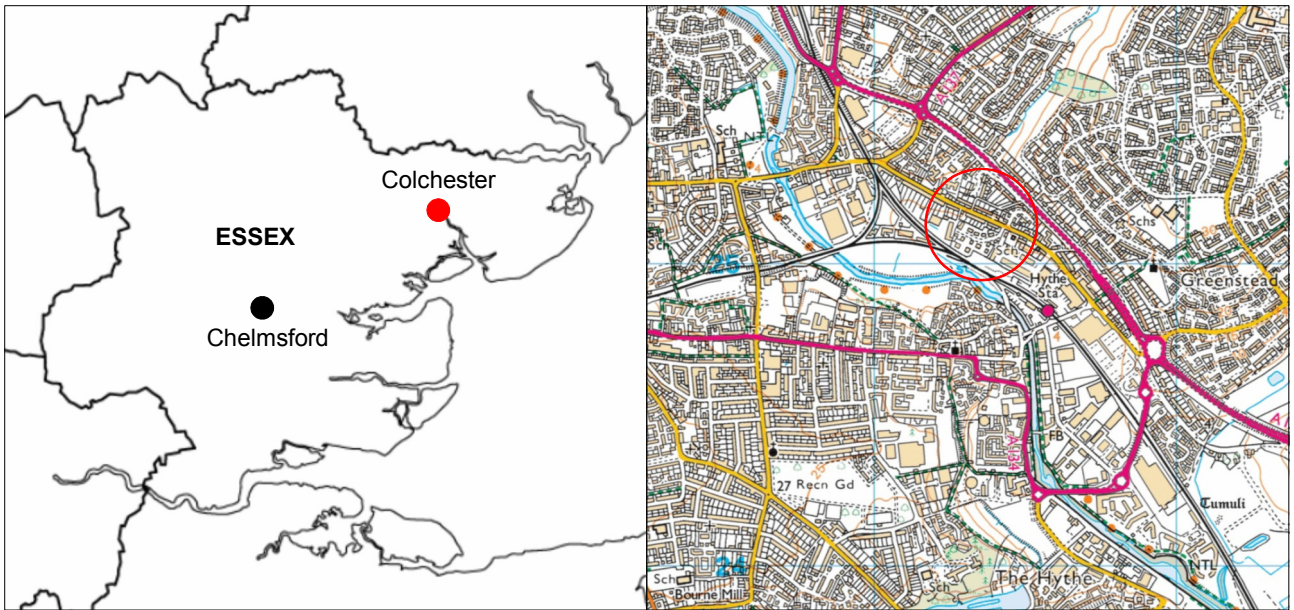
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| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, CO1 2SP.</i> By J Tipper. |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> |
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| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
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| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

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Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-366414

Project details

Project name	An archaeological investigation at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2SP.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension. Several walls, a brick floor and a possible soakaway were uncovered. These structures represent the remains of a late 19th- or early 20th-century building which stood at this site prior to its its demolition and the construction of the houses which currently line Greenstead Road at some point during the early 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 02-01-2020 End: 07-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190560 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/09d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4376 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	BRICK FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FLOOR Modern
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Post Medieval
 Investigation type "Watching Brief"
 Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England
 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex
 Postcode CO1 2SP
 Study area 0.01 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 01356 25134 51.887809929016 0.926340384697 51 53 16 N 000 55 34 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Emma Holloway
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Adam Wightman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mrs C Ritson

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID ECC4376
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID ECC4376
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological monitoring at 169 Greenstead Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2SP: January-February 2020

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1534
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Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
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OASIS:

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