

# Archaeological investigation at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO2 0HJ

January 2022



by **Megan Seehra**

with contributions by Laura Pooley  
figures by Sarah Veasey and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

**commissioned by Jeremy Runicles, Balkerne Gate Developments Ltd.  
on behalf of the homeowner**

NGR: TL 96706 21473 (centre)  
Planning refs.: 162602 & 211554  
CAT project ref.: 2021/12d  
ECC code: ECC4691  
OASIS ref.: colchest3-503487



**.Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [ms@catuk.org](mailto:ms@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 1772**  
February 2022

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new cartlodge. Little Olivers house is a Grade II listed building dating back to the 16th-17th century. The development site is also close to the significant Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks, and is within range for the potential continuation of Kidman's Dyke South and Gosbecks Dyke South. One modern rubbish pit was identified, but no archaeological deposits were found during monitoring.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway on 28th January 2022. The work was commissioned by Balkerne Gate Developments Ltd and took place during groundworks for the construction of a new cartlodge, comprising of a garage, carport and log store.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Dr Richard Hoggett advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCAA (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

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

Little Olivers is a timber-framed house which dates to the 16th-17th century. It is Grade II listed (LB no. 1224902, MCC4550) and would have originally been part of the adjacent Olivers Estate.

The proposed development site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential, specifically, to the north of the site is the area of the important Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002180; MCC7470) which is known from aerial photographs, geophysical surveys, and excavations (Hull 1958, 259-71; *CAR 11*, 95-105; CAT Reports 30, 45 and 127). Archaeological remains at Gosbecks include: dykes, droeways and field systems; a large enclosure (MCC7044), possibly Cunobelin's farmstead (MCC7044); a small Roman fort of probable Claudian date (MCC7472); a Romano-British temple (MCC2849), surrounded by a monumental portico (MCC7043); a Roman theatre (MCC2831); a Roman watermain, possibly leading to a bath-house (MCC2903); and a road leading to the walled Roman town (MCC2529). Many of these remains are located within Gosbecks Archaeological Park.

Cropmarks extend towards the south from Gosbecks. These include linear features such as historic field boundaries and pits (MCC7778).

The site is located to the immediate south of the potential continuation of Kidman's Dyke South (MCC7283) and Gosbecks Dyke South (MCC7470). The Colchester dykes and earthworks are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11 (CAR 11)*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

#### 4 Aims

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

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 18m of trenching was machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trenches were 0.6m wide and excavated to a depth of 1m. Posts for the carport and log store were not monitored as they were only being excavated to a depth of 0.3m.

Three layers were identified. Gravel and small stones constituted the modern driveway (L1, c 0.1m thick) covering the whole site. Underneath this was a modern makeup (L2, medium grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones, 0.5-0.6m thick) containing modern rubble and rooting. Layer L2 covered a yellow/orange sandy natural (L3, from 0.6-0.7m below current ground level (bcgl)).



**Photograph 1** General view of footings from SW corner, looking SE.

One modern feature (F1) was discovered during excavations. This was a large pit-like feature measuring at least 1.5m by 2.2m in the north-east corner of the trenching. The pit contained a large number of glass bottles similar to household rubbish. A small sample of glass bottles was saved from the feature for dating, and those pictured in Photograph 4 were recovered but not retained for post-excavation analysis.



**Photograph 2** General view of footings from NE end, looking SW. Copper oil pipes can be seen running right to left in the foreground of the photograph.



**Photograph 3** SE edge of F1, looking roughly south.



**Photograph 4** Some bottles recovered from F1; not kept.

Several oil boiler pipes (copper) and electric cables crossed the site at depths of between c 0.1-0.4m bcgl.

## 6 Finds from F1

*by Laura Pooley*

A small selection of 19th- to 20th-century finds was retrieved from F1 (finds nos 1 and 2) for post-excitation analysis. They include four complete glass bottles and part of a carved bone letter opener.

1. Complete clear glass bottle, embossed on the side with DANIELL & SONS BREWERIES LTD COLCHESTER and on the base with 12041 / 2 / U B G, 250mm high, 0.76mm diameter, 577.8g. Daniell & Sons Breweries Ltd traded from c 1890 to 1958.
2. Complete green glass bottle, embossed on front GORDON'S SPECIAL DRY LONDON GIN, embossed on both sides ESTABLISHED 1769, embossed on back REG<sup>d</sup> 610617, on base a boar's head mark. Screw lid missing. 187mm high, base 87mm long by 57mm wide, 443.0g.
3. Complete blue glass bottle, embossed on front "MILK OF MAGNESIA" REGISTERED TRADE MARK, embossed on base 4 A 8. Screw lid missing. 125mm high, oval base 55mm long by 36mm wide, 129.9g.
4. Complete clear glass bottle of meat/fish paste, ribbed. 93mm high, 6-sided (55.3 by 52.9mm), 137.3g.
5. Carved bone letter opener and dip pen. The carved bone letter opener is complete and highly decorated but the metal dip pen is broken and most of it is missing. 146.9mm long, 16.5mm wide (max.), 9.5g.
6. Two machine-made T-shape brass fittings with swivel fittings. Discarded.



**Photograph 5** Retained finds from F1 (finds nos. 1 and 2)

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being in an area of high archaeological potential, no archaeological deposits were observed during this small area of excavation at Little Olivers, Stanway. One large, modern rubbish pit was identified, undoubtedly household waste from past inhabitants at Little Olivers.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jeremy Runicles (Balkerne Gate Developments Ltd) and the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman. Fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. Figures were prepared by S Veasey and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood.

## 9 References

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

- |          |      |  |
|----------|------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT      | 2021 | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT      | 2021 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at</i>                      |

		<i>Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO2 0HJ</i> by E Holloway
CAT Report 30	1998	<i>Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester: an archaeological evaluation of the north-west area.</i> By S Benfield
CAT Report 45	1999	<i>Excavation at Gosbecks Archaeological Park: July-August 1999.</i> By C Austin
CAT Report 127	2008	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996.</i> By S Benfield
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester,</i> by R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2019
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
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, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
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
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** Part of one box

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1772)

CBC monitoring brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (plan/sections)

Site digital photos and log

### Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1772)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under reference number ECC4691.



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**Distribution list**

The homeowner

Jeremy Runicles (Balkerne Gate Developments Ltd)

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

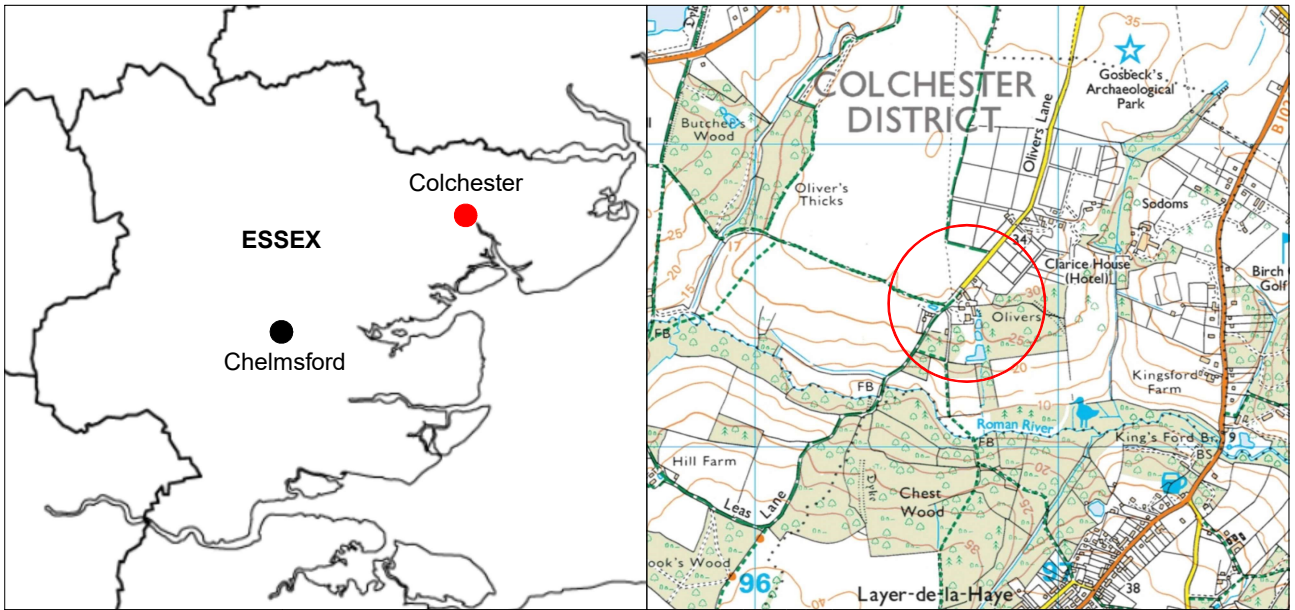
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [ms@catuk.org](mailto:ms@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 21/02/2022



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Fig 1 Site location.



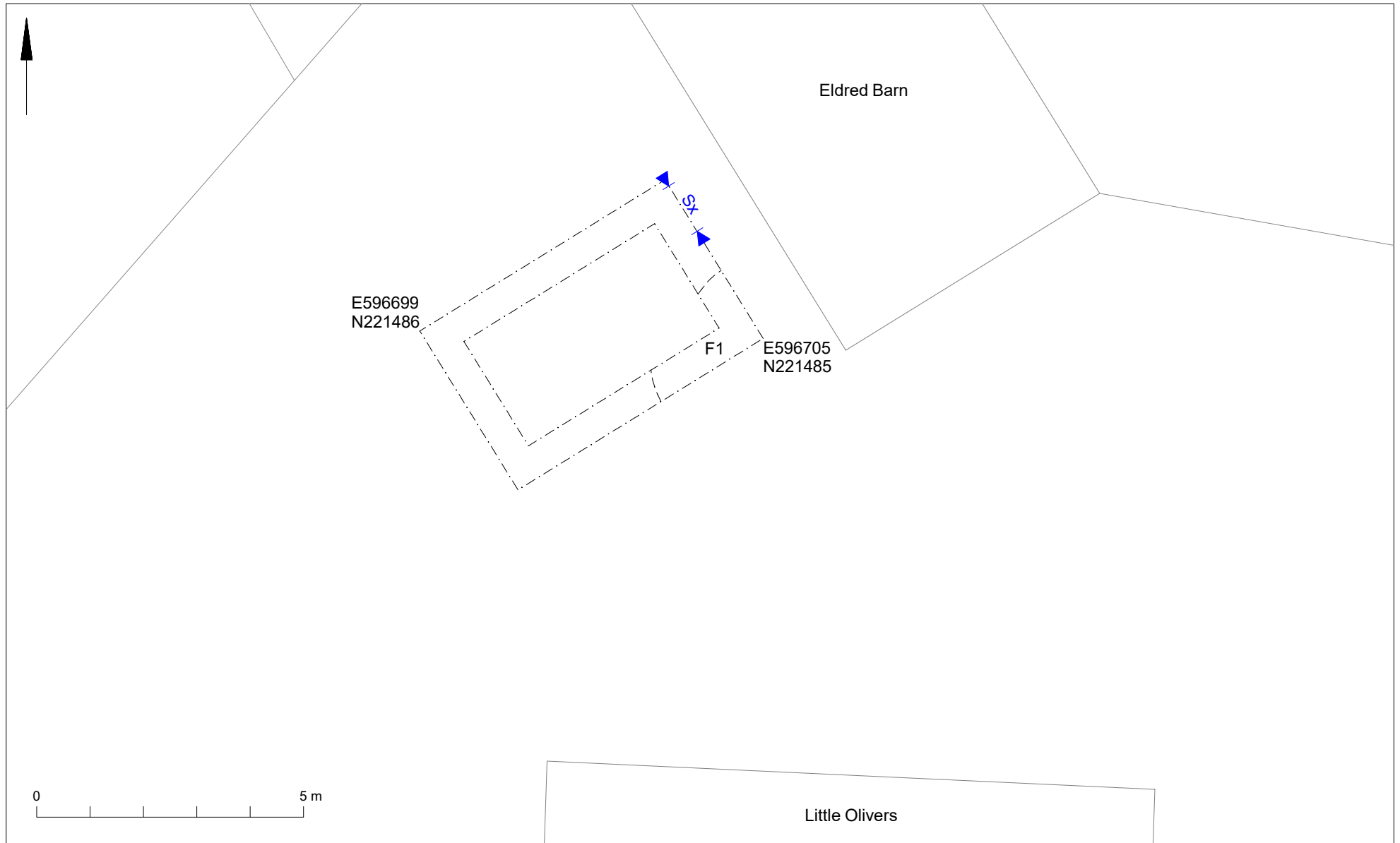


Fig 2 Results.

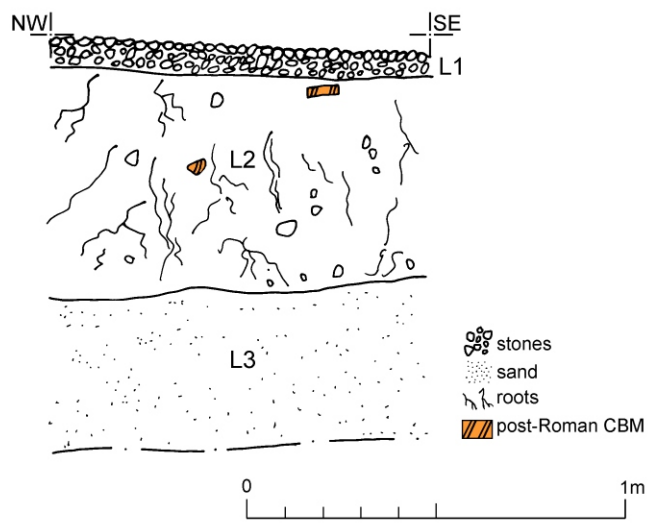


Fig 3 Representative section.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO2 0HJ	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 96706 21473 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2021/12d CHER ref: ECC4691 OASIS ref: colchest3-503487
<b>Type of work:</b> Watching Brief	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 28th January 2022	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 9.2 square metres
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Homeowner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC4550, MCC7470, MCC7044, MCC7472, MCC2849, MCC7043, MCC2831, MCC2903, MCC2529, MCC7778, MCC7283, MCC7470
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1772	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  Archaeological monitoring at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new cartlodge. Little Olivers house is a Grade II listed building dating back to the 16th-17th century. The development site is also close to the significant Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks, and is within range for the potential continuation of Kidman's Dyke South and Gosbecks Dyke South. One modern rubbish pit was identified, but no archaeological deposits were found during monitoring.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Simon Wood	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Megan Seehra	<b>Date of summary:</b> February 2022

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO2 0HJ**

**NGR:** TL 96706 21473 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Parish:** Stanway

**Planning reference:** 162602 & 211554

**Commissioned by:** Jeremy Runicles (Balkerne Gate Developments Ltd)

**Client:** Homeowner

**Curating museum:** Colchester/ADS Archaeology

**CHER number:** tbc

**CAT project code:** 2021/12d

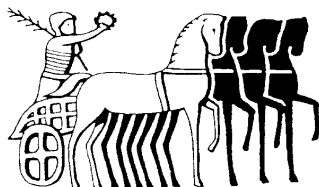
**OASIS project number:** colchest3-503487

**Contracts manager:** Chris Lister

**Fieldwork manager:** Adam Wightman

**CBC monitor:** Dr Simon Wood

**This WSI written:** 21.12.2021



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

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [services@catuk.org](mailto:services@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 4.73km southwest of the historic core of Colchester town centre at Little Olivers, Ollivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98137 25196.

## Proposed work

The development comprises of the construction of a new cartlodge comprising of a garage, cartport and log store and the replacement of an existing conservatory to one with a solid roof and any associated groundworks such as drainage.

## Archaeological background (see Fig 2)

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

Little Olivers is a timber-framed house which dates to the 16th-17th century and is Historic England Grade II Listed (LB no. 1224902, MCC4550) and would have originally been part of the adjacent Olivers Estate.

The proposed development lies within an area of significant archaeological potential, specifically, to the north of the site is the area of the important Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002180; MCC7470) which is known from aerial photographs, geophysical surveys, and excavations (Hull 1958, 259-71; CAR 11, 95-105; CAT Reports 30, 45 and 127). Archaeological remains at Gosbecks include: dykes, droeways and field systems; a large enclosure (MCC7044), possibly Cunobelin's farmstead (MCC7044); a small Roman fort of probable Claudian date (MCC7472); a Romano-British temple (MCC2849), surrounded by a monumental portico (MCC7043); a Roman theatre (MCC2831); a Roman watermain, possibly leading to a bath-house (MCC2903); and a road leading to the walled Roman town (MCC2529). Many of these remains are located within Gosbecks Archaeological Park.

Cropmarks extend towards the south from Gosbecks. These include linear features such as historic field boundaries and pits (MCC7778).

The site is located to the immediate south of the potential continuation of Kidman's Dyke South (MCC7283) and Gosbecks Dyke South (MCC7470). The Colchester dykes and earthworks are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11 (CAR 11)*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2016 (application No. 162602 for the *construction of cartlodge, replacement of existing conservatory and widening of internal door*). The application was resubmitted in June 2021 (application number 211554).

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 in the form of continuous archaeological monitoring of all groundworks. This includes the removal of the existing floors and the reduction of ground level and any new foundations associated with the replacement extension. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

The client has informed CAT that they are only doing the cartlodge and not the conservatory replacement. Should the conservatory replacement happen this will involve a second phase of monitoring and report.

Specifically:

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

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

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

## **General methodology**

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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

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

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

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

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event



code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

## **Staffing**

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

## **Monitoring methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

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

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

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

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

## **Site surveying**

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

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

## **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to 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 monitoring.

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

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

## **Photographic record**

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

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton  
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)  
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley  
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley  
flints: Adam Wightman  
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn  
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray  
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth  
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow  
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,  
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell  
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey  
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil  
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)  
Roman glass: Hilary Cool  
small finds: Nina Crummy  
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

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

## Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

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

## Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited to Colchester Museums if there are any retained finds *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds the full archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology in digital format.

**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.

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

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

## Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	2nd ed 1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2021	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 30	1998	<i>Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester: an archaeological evaluation of the north-west area</i> . By S Benfield
CAT Report 45	1999	<i>Excavation at Gosbecks Archaeological Park: July-August 1999</i> . By C Austin
CAT Report 127	2008	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996</i> . By S Benfield
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Little Olivers, Olivers</i>

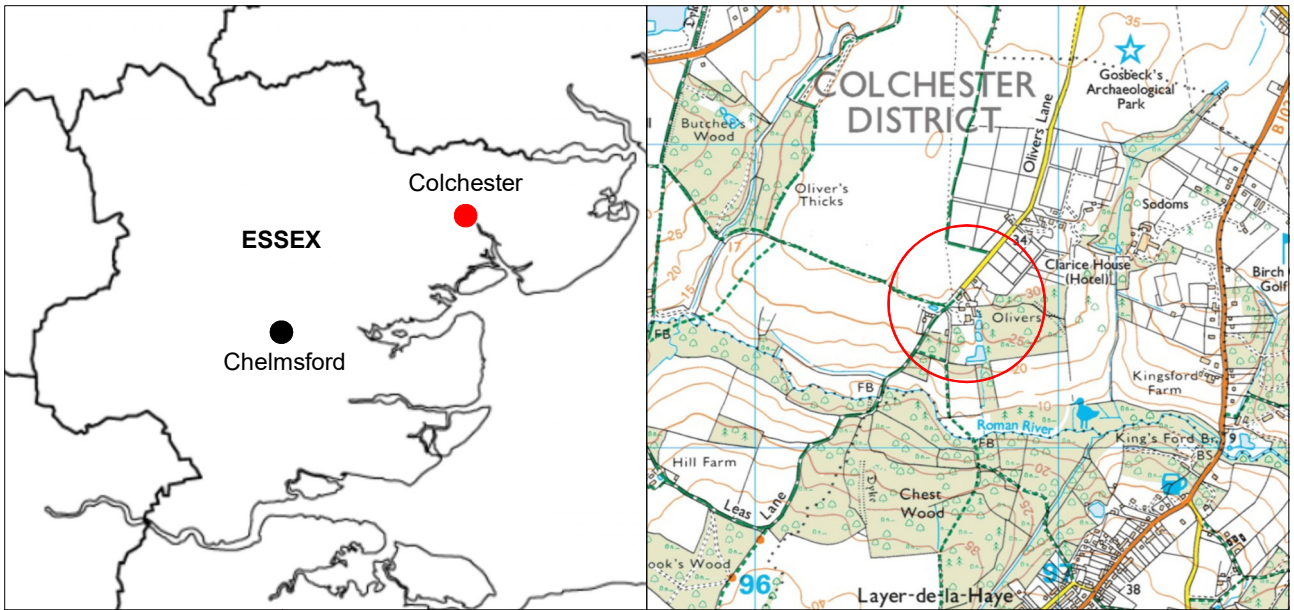
CIfA	2014a	<i>Lane, Stanway, Colchester</i> , by R Hoggett <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised October 2021
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology.</i> Revised Oct 2021
Crummy, P Gurney, D	1997 2003	<i>City of Victory: Story of Colchester -Britain's First Roman Town</i> <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Hawkes, C F C and Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester.</i> Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, <b>20</b>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



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

tel: 01206 501785 option 4  
email: [eh@catuk.org](mailto:eh@catuk.org)



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Fig 1 Site location.



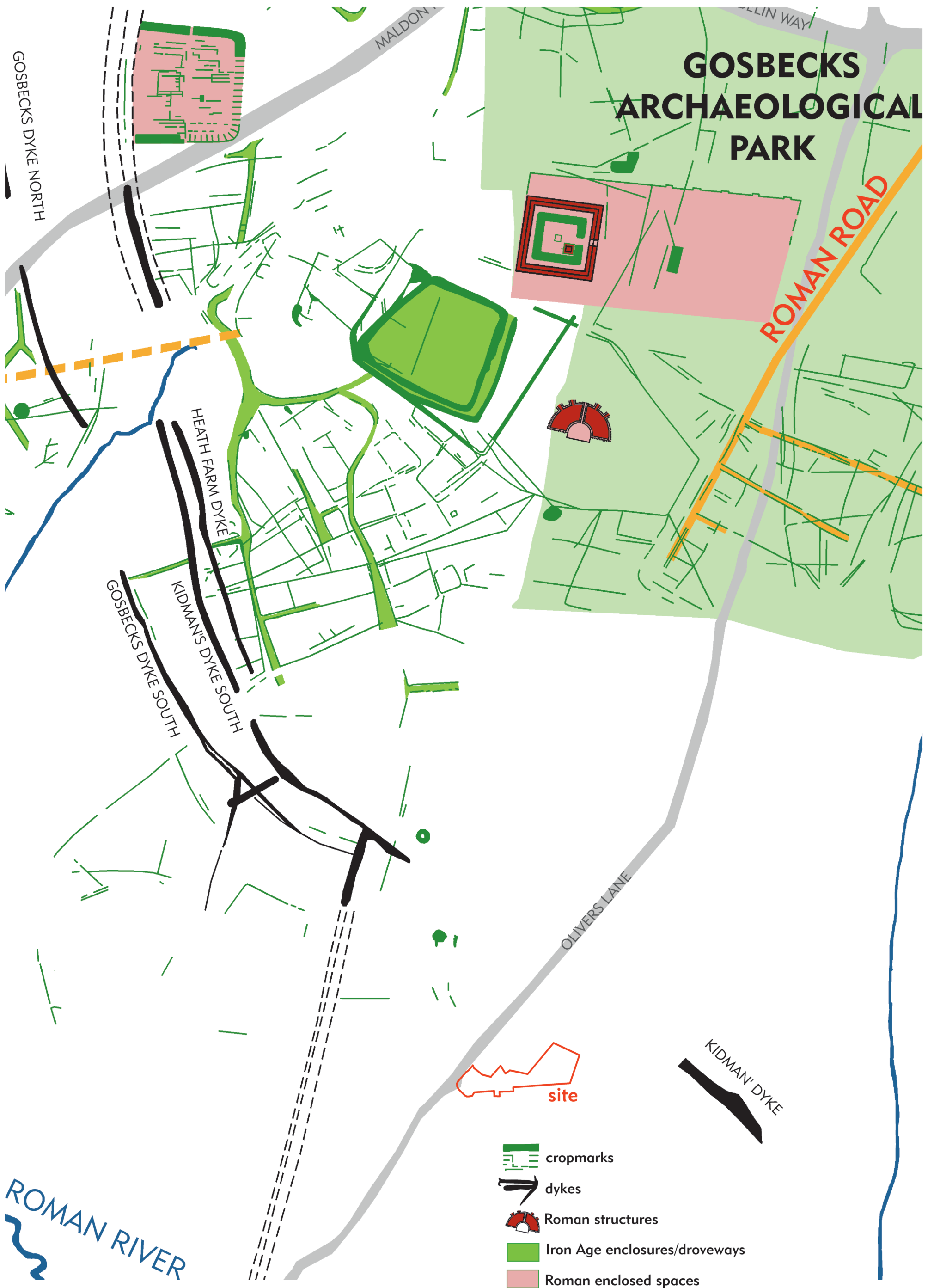


Fig 2 Site in relation to Gosbecks cropmarks.

## Summary for colchest3-503487

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-503487
Project Name	Archaeological Investigation at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO2 0HJ
Activity type	Field Observation (Monitoring)
Project Identifier(s)	2021/12d
Planning Id	162602 & 211554
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	28-Jan-2022 - 28-Jan-2022
Location	Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO2 0HJ NGR : TL 96706 21473 LL : 51.8571660197078, 0.855031819895402 12 Fig : 596706,221473
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Stanway
Project Methodology	Approximately 18m of trenching was machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trenches were 0.6m wide and excavated to a depth of 1m. Posts for the carport and log store were not monitored, as they were only being excavated to a depth of 0.3m.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring at Little Olivers, Olivers Lane, Stanway was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new cartlodge. Little Olivers house itself is a Grade II Listed Building and dates back to the 16th-17th century. The development site is nearby to a significant Late Iron Age and Roman complex, Gosbecks, and is within range for the potential continuation of prehistoric dykes, Kidman's Dyke South and Gosbecks Dyke South. One modern rubbish dump pit was identified, but no archaeological deposits were noted during monitoring.
Keywords	
HER	Historic England review - unRev - STANDARD Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection) Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive