

Archaeological evaluation on land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9BQ

March 2022



by Bronagh Quinn

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

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Chloe Hill

**commissioned by Ross Bain
on behalf of Dynamic Property Investments Ltd**

NGR: TL 97964 23838 (centre)

Planning ref.: 213138

CAT project ref.: 2022/02f

ECC code: ECC4697

OASIS ref.: colchest3-504676



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CAT Report 1794

April 2022

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Evaluation uncovered a post-medieval field boundary ditch shown on the 1st edition OS map and the remains of a modern fence post.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester on 16th March 2022. The work was commissioned by Ross Bain of Vaughan & Blyth on behalf of Dynamic Property Investments Ltd in advance of the construction of a single four-bedroom detached dwelling with single garage and associated groundworks.

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). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with the CBCAA (CAT 2022).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (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 and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The site is located inside the Colchester dykes and earthworks which 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 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).

Approximately 90m south-east of the site is the projected line of a Roman road (MCC2529) which runs from Gosbecks to a junction to the immediate south-west of the walled town. The course of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road has been known since the 1930s, originating from the major Roman road junction beneath the Colchester Royal Grammar School and running to the east side of the market, religious and likely administrative complex at Gosbecks. Early aerial photographs revealed four ditches in two pairs, creating a main central carriageway with ancillary tracks to each side. Archaeological investigations of the road in 1936 (Hull 1958, fig 2.1; *CAR 11*, p138, no. 73) and 1989 (*CAR 11*, p121, no. 39) varied in success. However, an excavation at Gosbecks in 1995 gave the first clear view of the road layout (CAT Report 127). Recent

investigations at 60 Creffield Road confirmed the precise route of the road close to the major Roman road junction, and revealed two distinct phases of development (CAT Report 1587).

At the junction of Shrub End Road/Boadicea Way and Norman Way a number of defences were erected during World War II. This included an anti-tank ditch and defence line. The line from Lexden Bridge to the Hythe Marshes (MCC8706) should pass the eastern edge of the site where it turns by Rayner Road c 50m south-east of the site.

Finds spots close to the site include a Bronze Age palstave was recorded in the vicinity of the site in 1947 (MCC2318) and a Roman coin found at 76 Irvine Road (MCC1230).

Archaeological investigations nearby did not reveal any archaeological features or finds at 17 Shrub End Road (CAT Report 1398), 55 Irvine Road (CAT Report 1307) or 78 Irvine Road (CAT Report 1174). These were, however, smaller residential projects covering modest areas.

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Fig 2)

Under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist, a trench, 13m long and 1.8m wide was machine-excavated in the shape of an 'L'. It was cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.3m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.15m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.45m below current ground level).



Photograph 1 Ditch F1, looking north

A post-medieval field boundary ditch, F1, was found towards the eastern half of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 1.15m wide and 0.61m deep with a single fill comprised of a moist, light greyish brown silty-clay with occasional small stones. This ditch can be seen on the 1st edition OS map of 1875 and was backfilled in the early 20th

century. However, the ditch also contained some Roman and medieval finds suggesting activity in the area in both periods.

A modern fence post was found to the west of F1 but was not excavated.



Photograph 2 Trench shot, looking north



Photograph 3 Trench shot, looking east

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Monitoring uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) from ditch F1. The assemblage consisted of 14 fragments of CBM weighing 503g and five sherds of pottery weighing 26g with an EVE of 0.06.

The assemblage includes sherds of Roman pottery (fabrics DJ, GX), Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating to c 1200-1550, and post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40). The only diagnostic sherd was a post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F51B) flowerpot (EVE:0.06) dating to the 19th to 20th century. The CBM included sherds of Roman imbrex, medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, post-medieval floor tile and modern brick.

7 Conclusion

Evaluation on the site revealed a single post-medieval field boundary ditch and a modern fence post. The ditch is visible on the 1st edition six-inch OS map of 1875 and was built over in the first half of the 20th century. The presence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM from the ditch suggests activity in the vicinity during all of these periods.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ross Bain and Dynamic Property Investments Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with C Hill. Figures are by B Holloway and C Lister. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land at 1a Boadicea, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9BQ</i> |
| 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> |
| CAT Report 1174 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 78 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TT: September 2017</i> , by E Hicks |
| CAT Report 1307 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 55 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TT: July 2018</i> , By E Hicks |
| CAT Report 1398 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 17 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UB: October 2018: March 2019</i> , by E Hicks |
| CAT Report 1587 | 2022 | <i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2019 – July 2021</i> , by L Pooley |
| CBCAA | 2022 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester</i> , by Simon Wood |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR | 1947 | <i>Camulodunum. First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-1939</i> . Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London no. 14. Oxford: The Society of Antiquaries, |

Historic England	2016	London. <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 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

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1794)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Scans of original sections

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 Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list:

Ross Bain (Vaughan & Blyth)

Dynamic Property Investments Ltd.

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 21.04.22

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Type		
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist, grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
L3	-	Natural	Firm, moist, medium orange sand and gravel	Post-glacial
F1	1	Ditch	Moist, sticky, light greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional small stones and rooting.	Post-medieval

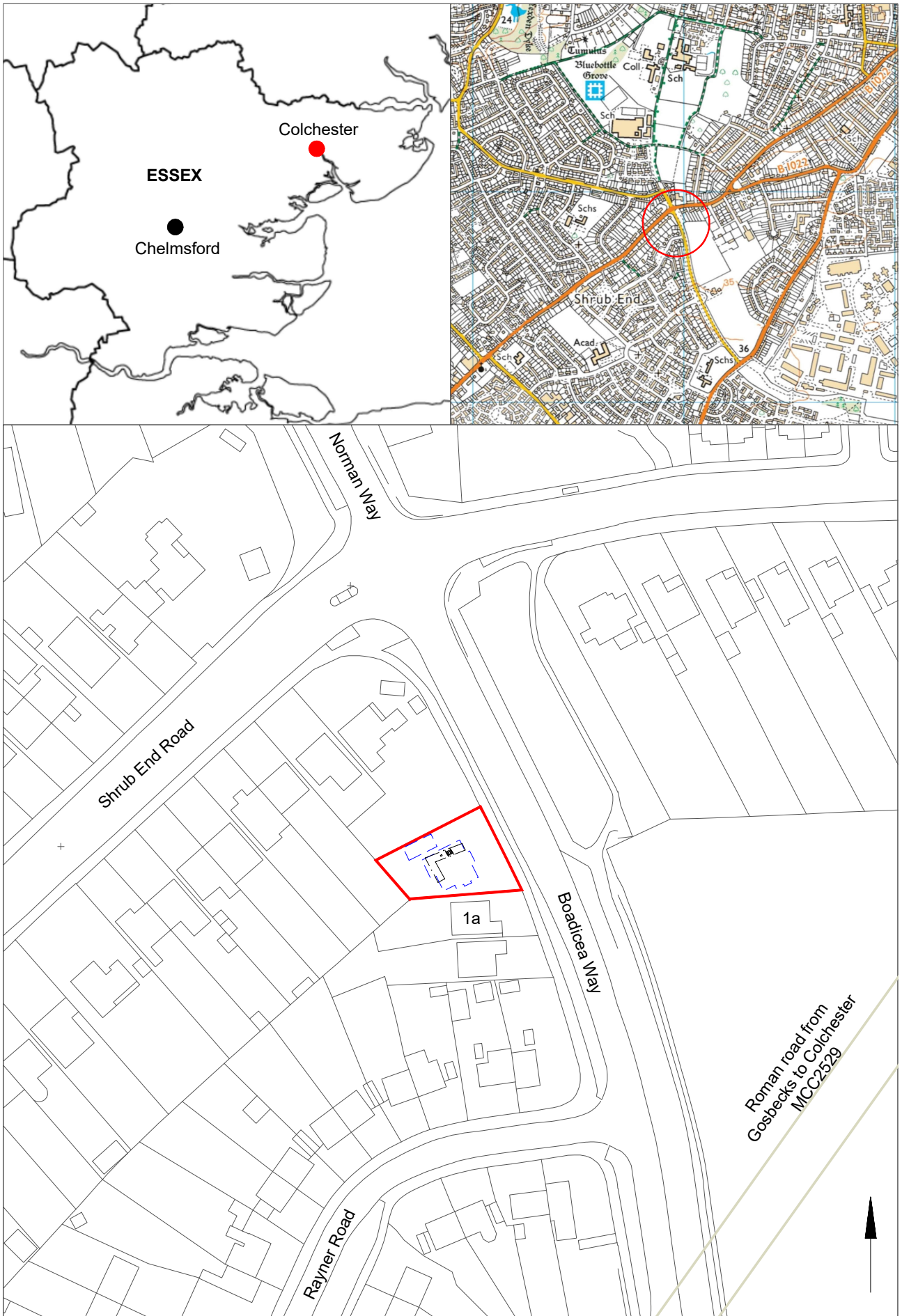


Fig 1 Site location (proposed development dashed blue)

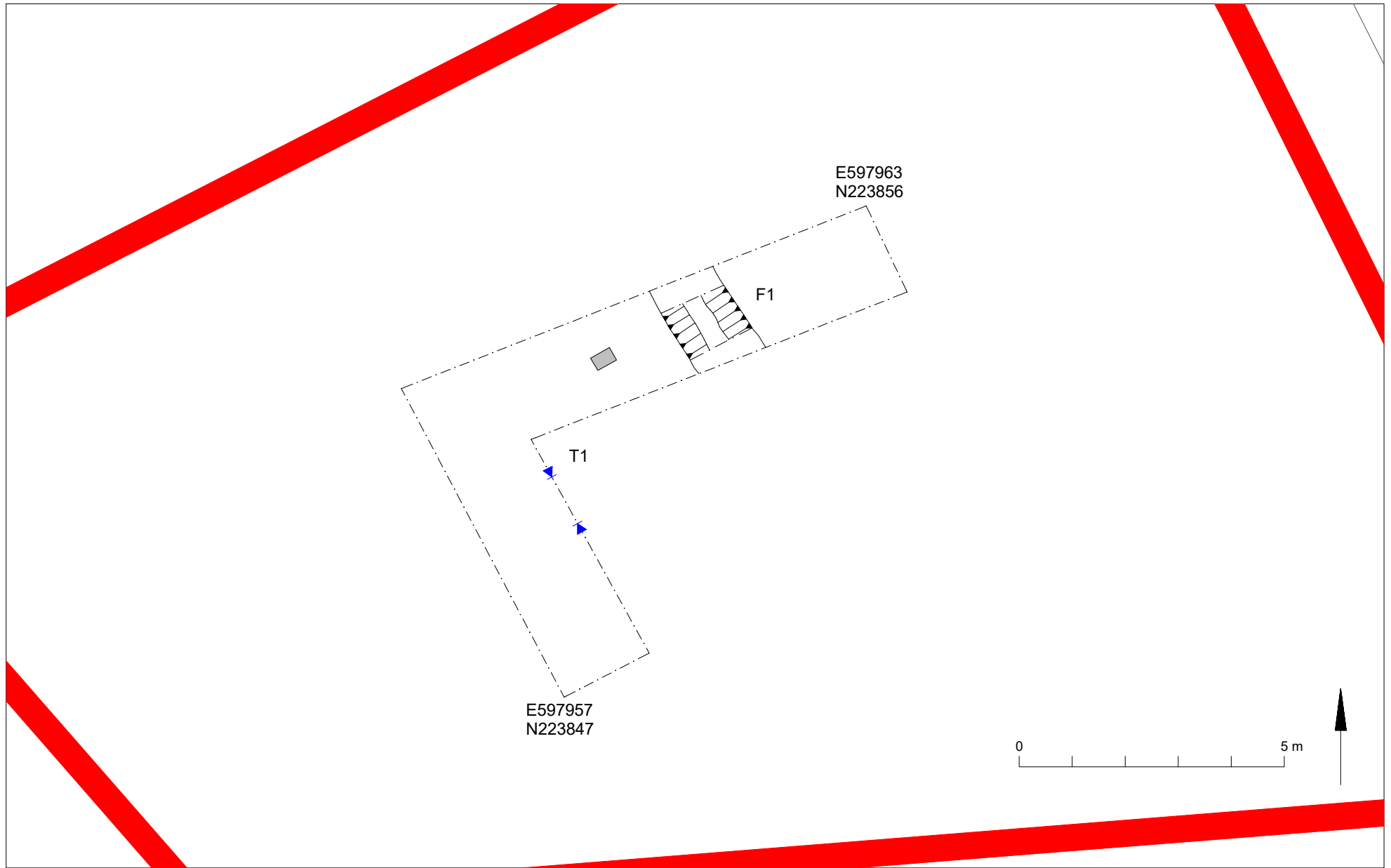


Fig 2 Results

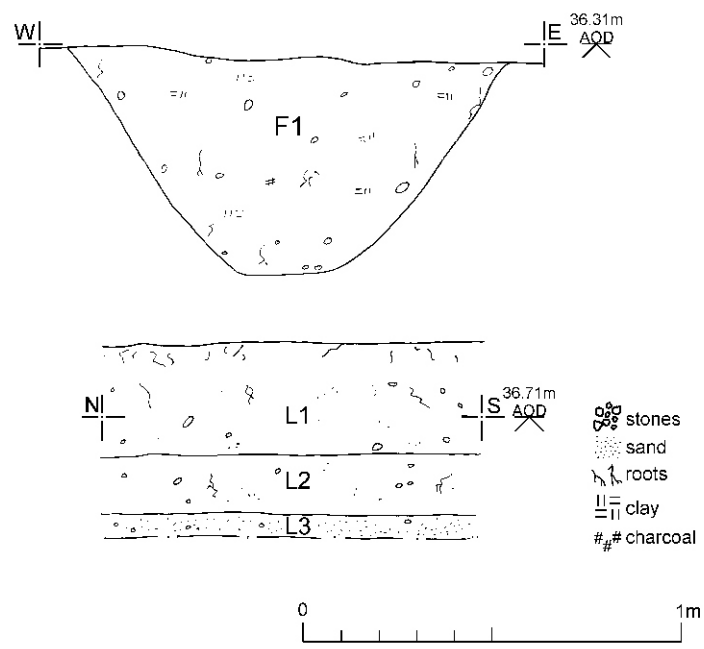


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9BQ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97964 23838 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/02f CHER ref: ECC4697 OASIS ref: colchest3-504676
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 16th March 2022	Size of area investigated: 0.04ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1230, MCC2318, MCC2529, MCC8706
Final report: CAT Report 1794	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Evaluation uncovered a post-medieval field boundary ditch shown on the 1st edition OS map and the remains of a modern fence post.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Bronagh Quinn	Date of summary: April 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land at 1a Boadicea, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9BQ

NGR: TL 97964 23838 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Colchester

Planning references: 213138

Commissioned by: Ross Bain (Vaughan & Blyth)

On behalf of: Dynamic Property Investments Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2022/02f

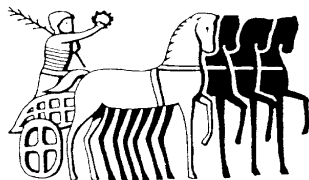
OASIS project number: colchest3-504676

Contract Manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 15/02/2022



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located c 2.11km southwest of the centre and walled historic core of Colchester on at 1a Boadicea Way Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) TL 97964 23838. The development site is currently in use as a garden laid to lawn.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a single four-bedroom detached dwelling with single garage and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

As stated in the brief the site is located within an area of theoretical archaeological potential but has seen little archaeological investigation within the area. The site is located inside the area area of the Colchester dykes and earthworks which 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).

Approximately 90m southeast of the site is the projected line of a Roman road (MCC2529) which runs from Gosbecks to a junction to the immediate southwest of the walled town centre. The course of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road has been known since the 1930s, originating from the major Roman road junction beneath the Colchester Royal Grammar School and running to the east side of the market, religious and likely administrative complex at Gosbecks. Early aerial photographs revealed four ditches in two pairs, creating a main central carriageway with ancillary tracks to each side. Archaeological investigations of the road in 1936 (Hull 1958, fig 2.1; *CAR 11*, p138, no. 73) and 1989 (*CAR 11*, p121, no. 39) varied in success. However, an excavation at Gosbecks in 1995 gave the first clear view of the road layout (CAT Report 127). Recent investigations at 60 Creffield Road confirmed the precise route of the road close to the major Roman road junction, and revealed two distinct phases of development (CAT Report 1587).

At the junction of Shrub End Road/Boadicea Way and Norman Way a number of defences were erected during World War II. This included an anti-tank ditch and defence line. The line from Lexden Bridge to the Hythe Marshes (MCC8706) should pass the eastern edge of the site where it turns by Rayner Road c 50m southeast of the site.

Finds spots close to the site include a Bronze Age palstave was recorded in the vicinity of the site in 1947 (MCC2318) and a Roman coin found at 76 Irvine Road (MCC1230).

Archaeological investigations nearby did not reveal any archaeological features or finds at 17 Shrub End Road (CAT Report 1398), 55 Irvine Road (CAT Report 1307) or 78 Irvine Road (CAT Report 1174). These were however smaller residential projects covering modest areas.

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2021 (application No. 213138) for the proposed *construction of 1no. 4 bedroom house with single garage*.

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 (Fig 2)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2022) was for an archaeological evaluation.

One 'L'-shaped trench, 13m long by 1.8m wide, will be positioned within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling but to avoid arboreal constraints.

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Contingencies will be included for scientific analysis of significant deposits such as absolute dating, soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

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 & c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2022).

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

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

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

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furness/Nigel Rayner

Evaluation 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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least a 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. 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 the evaluation 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 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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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.

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.

Human remains

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are not to be lifted the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. 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.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

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 (Historic England 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

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

or to outside specialists:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results

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

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

The report will be submitted within three 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.

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 if there are any artefacts 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 or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

If there are no archaeological finds retained from the evaluation the full digital archive 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>

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> . 2nd Edition
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
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>
CAT Report 1174	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 78 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TT – September 2017</i> , by E Hicks
CAT Report 1307	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 55 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TT – July 2018</i> , By E Hicks
CAT Report 1398	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 17 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UB: October 2018 – March 2019</i> , by E Hicks
CAT Report 1587	2022	<i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex – December 2019 – July 2021</i> , by L Pooley
CBCAA	2022	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester</i> , by Simon Wood
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, C F C & Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum. First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-1939</i> . Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London no. 14. Oxford: The Society of Antiquaries, London.
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> , RRCSAL, 20
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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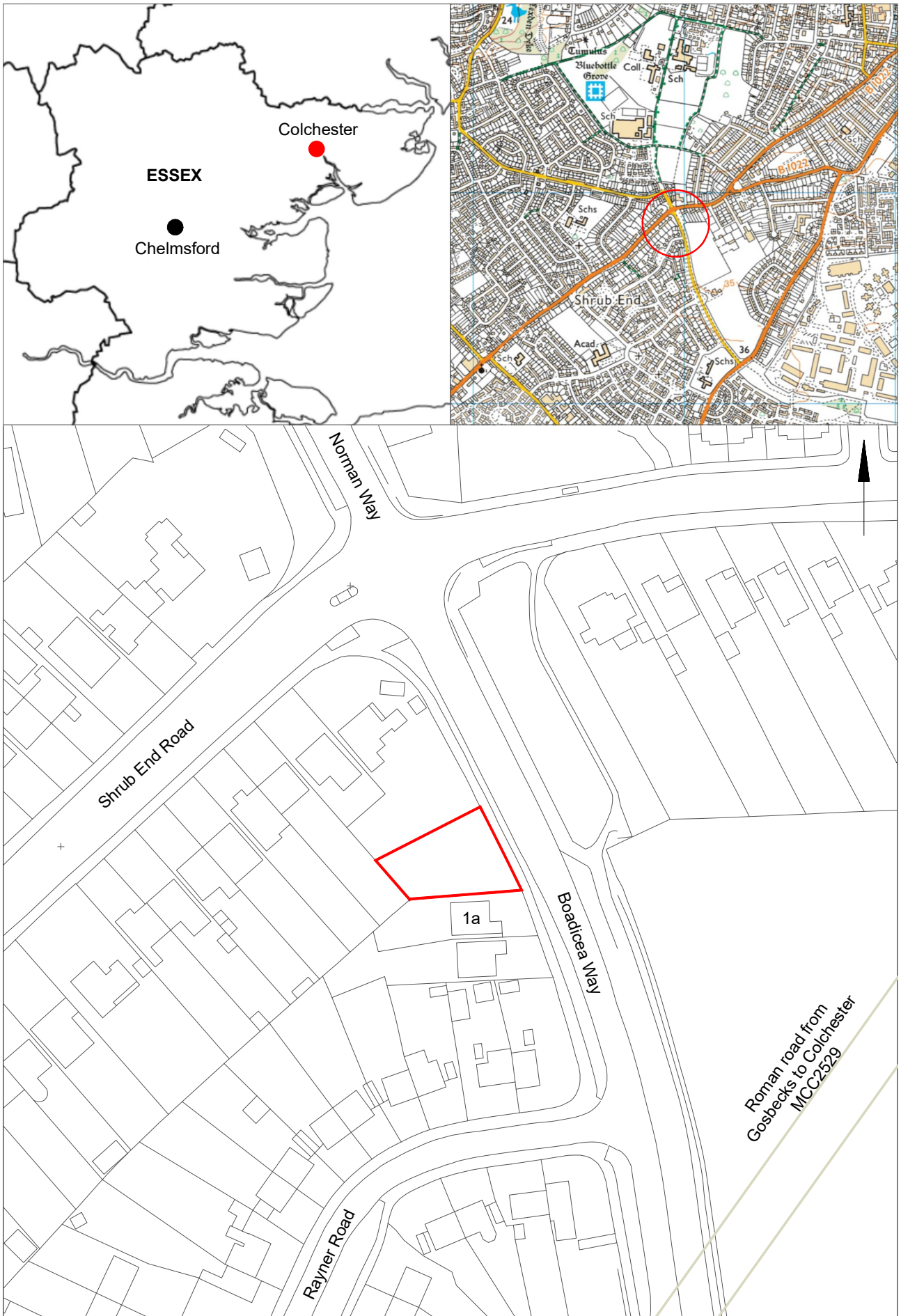


Fig 1 Site location.

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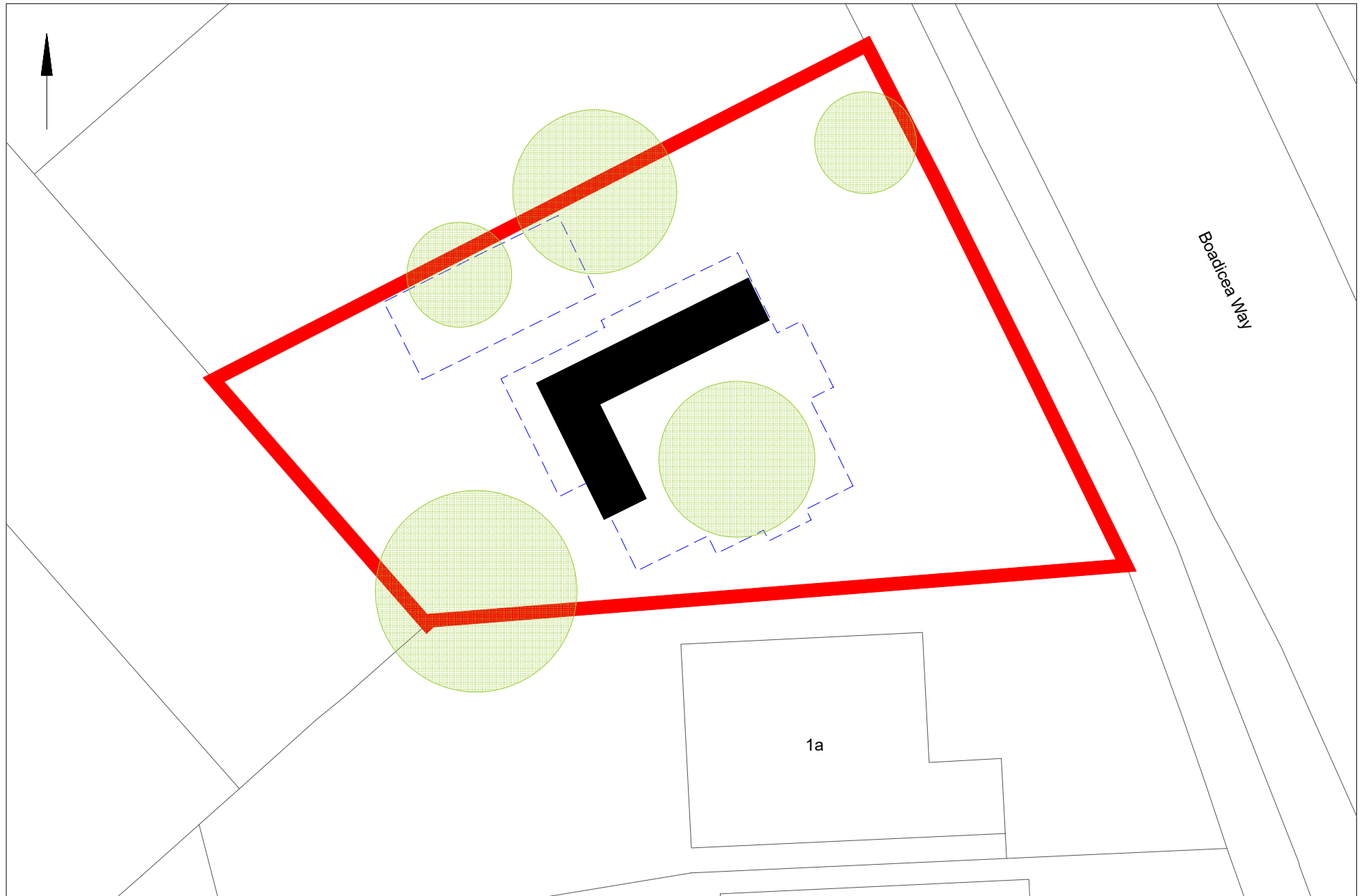


Fig 2 Trench location in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines) and arboreal constraints.

Summary for colchest3-504676

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-504676
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation on land at 1a Boadicea, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9BQ
Sitename	
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2022/02f
Planning Id	213138
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	16-Mar-2022 - 16-Mar-2022
Location	land at 1a Boadicea, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9BQ NGR : TL 97964 23838 LL : 51.8779582816187, 0.874629441044883 12 Fig : 597964,223838
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Trenched evaluation - single L-shaped trial-trench
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land at 1a Boadicea Way, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Evaluation uncovered a post-medieval field boundary ditch visible on the 1st edition OS map of 1875 and the remains of a modern fence post.
Keywords	Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B, Quinn
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive