

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2131
issued February 2025**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SX:
January-February 2025**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/071
CHER code: ECC4894**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SX:
January-February 2025**

NGR: TL 97489 24720 (centre)

**Planning district: Colchester
Planning ref.: 220045**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/071
CAT Report 2131**

**CHER code: ECC4894
OASIS id: colchest3-508591**

Report prepared by Tabitha Lawrence

**Fieldwork by Tabitha Lawrence, Nigel Rayner,
Elliott Hicks, Ziya Eksen and Xander Smith**

**Commissioned by Scott Andrews of
Edward Parsley Associates Ltd**

Prepared by:	Tabitha Lawrence PCIfA	Senior Site Assistant
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley MCIfA	Post-Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks MCIfA	Senior Associate
Issued:		

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: services@catuk.org

web: www.catuk.org

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	3
5	Results	3
6	Conclusion	7
7	Acknowledgements	7
8	References	7
9	Abbreviations and glossary	9
10	Archive deposition	10

Appendix 1	Context list	11
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Figures	after p11
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Summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS Data Collection Form

List of photographs and figures

Cover: Foundation trenches, looking north.

Photograph 1	Foundation trenches and shuttering in place, looking east.	4
Photograph 2	Foundation trenches, looking north-east.	4
Photograph 3	Foundation trenches and shuttering in place, looking north-east.	5
Photograph 4	Drainage pipe at the back of the property, looking north-west.	5
Photograph 5	Drainage trench at the front of the property, looking south.	6
Photograph 6	Soakaway, looking north.	6

Fig 1 Site location.

Fig 2 Results.

Fig 3 Representative sections.

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. Despite being located close to the Iron Age barrow known as Lexden Tumulus (NHLE 1019965), the only remains revealed by the groundworks was one natural feature.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording at 38 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out from 10th January to 11th February 2025. The work was commissioned by Scott Andrews of Edward Parsley Associates Ltd and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for a two-storey 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 City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

All work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 38 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester* written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2022). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2022) in response to the brief and agreed with the CBCAA in advance of the groundworks.

In addition to the project Brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2025).

3 Archaeological and geological 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>)).

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 135m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45, MCC2099).

The site is located directly adjacent to Lexden Tumulus (MCC1356) which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1019965). Lexden Tumulus is an Iron Age barrow excavated by Henry Laver in 1924 (ECC770). Laver dug a single trench across the mound which was expanded to encompass the area of the burial chamber within its centre. Within the chamber was a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion (MCC1356). Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94; Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

It is also situated within the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169; MCC7525). The core of this cemetery, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centered on 20 St Clare Road and is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

The site is located approximately 230m south of the projected line of the main Roman Road between London and Colchester (MCC1928).

CAT has undertaken a number of other fieldwork projects in the adjacent St Clare Road and Fitzwalter Road in recent years, several of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Reports 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004, 1909). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during monitoring at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582, ECC3643). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832, MCC9288). A watching brief at 1 St Clare Road revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave. Excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive revealed Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape (CAT Report 1008). During a watching brief at 7 St Clare Road six features were recorded, one contained late Iron Age pottery, two were modern, and the rest were undatable due to lack of finds (CAT Report 1122, ECC3995). Monitoring at 16 St Clare Road revealed an urned cremation burial (CAT Report 1787, ECC4699).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London Clay formation (silty clays and clays, some sandy or gravelly, with some silts, sands, gravels and calcareous mudstones) with a superficial deposit of cover sand (sedimentary superficial deposit).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify and record any archaeological contexts revealed during the works.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. There were no archaeological remains.

Foundation trenches

Approximately 71.3m² of foundation trench ranged between 0.5m to 0.6m wide, 0.6m to 1.6m deep through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.4m thick) and into natural (L2). A third layer, L3 (between 0.7m to 1m thick), was encountered in the central area of the site. This layer has been interpreted as a subsoil.

Service trench to the front of the property

A service trench excavated at the front of the property measured 0.7m deep, 29m long and 0.3m wide. A modern makeup layer (L4) was encountered under a layer of tarmac.

Service trench and soakaway to the rear of the property

The service trenches and soakaway were stripped through L1 (c 0.4m thick) into L2. The service trench was approximately 7.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.8m deep, with the soakaway c 2.2m by 3.3m by 1.65m deep. A natural feature (F1) was observed and investigated within the excavation of the soakaway.

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>



Photograph 1 Foundation trenches and shuttering in place, looking east.



Photograph 2 Foundation trenches, looking north-east.



Photograph 3 Foundation trenches and shuttering in place, looking north-east.



Photograph 4 Drainage pipe at the back of the property, looking north-west.



Photograph 5 Drainage trench at the front of the property, looking south.



Photograph 6 Soakaway, looking north.

6 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 38 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester revealed only one natural feature located in the soakaway.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Scott Andrews and Edward Parsley Associates Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by T Lawrence, N Rayner, X Smith, Z Eksen and E Hicks. Figures are by X Smith and T Lawrence. The project was monitored for CCC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

8 References

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

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9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
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

10 Archive deposition

Digital record: This project falls within the ClfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

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Distribution list:

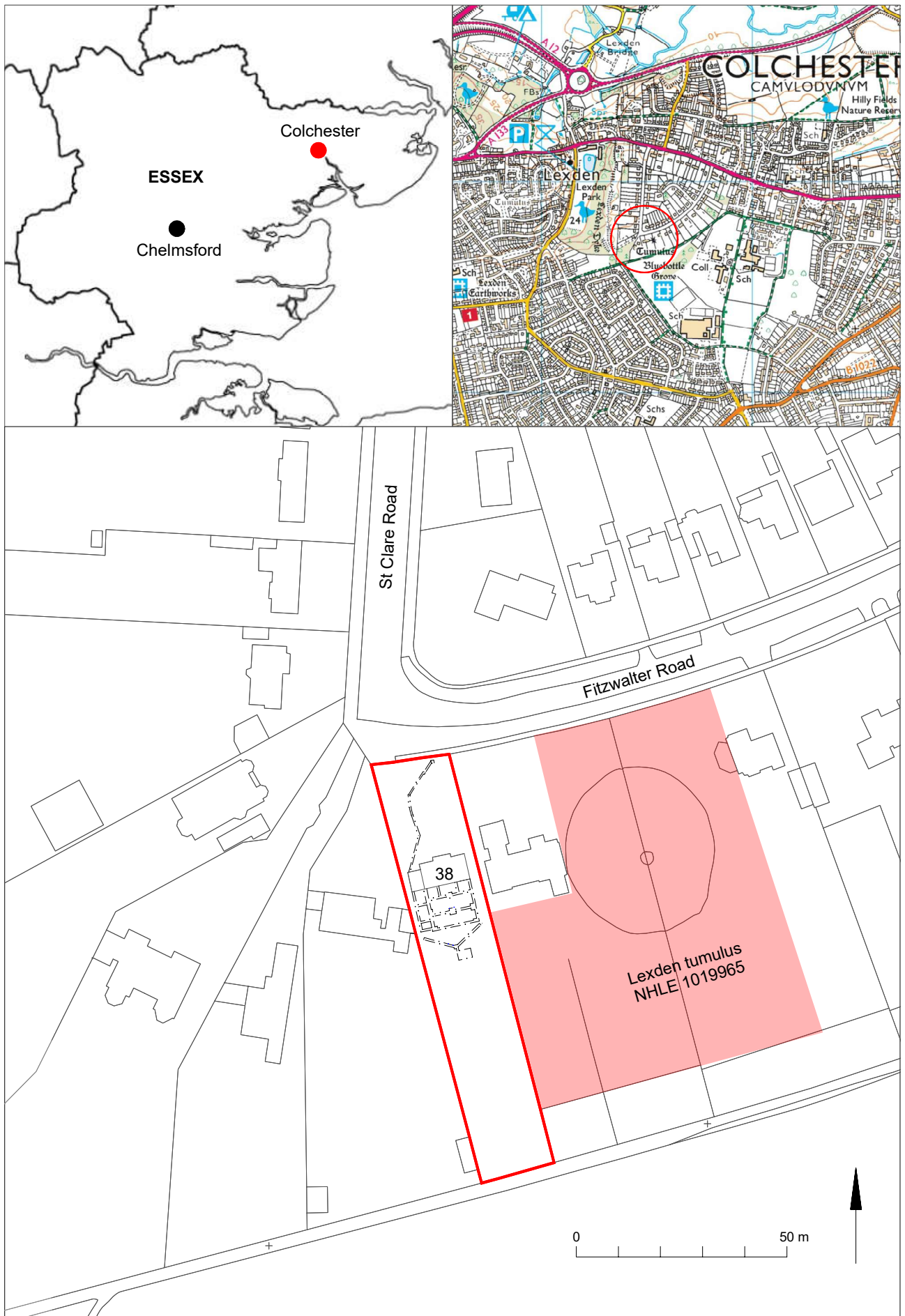
Scott Andrews, Edward Parsley Associates Ltd

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council

Colchester Historic Environment Record

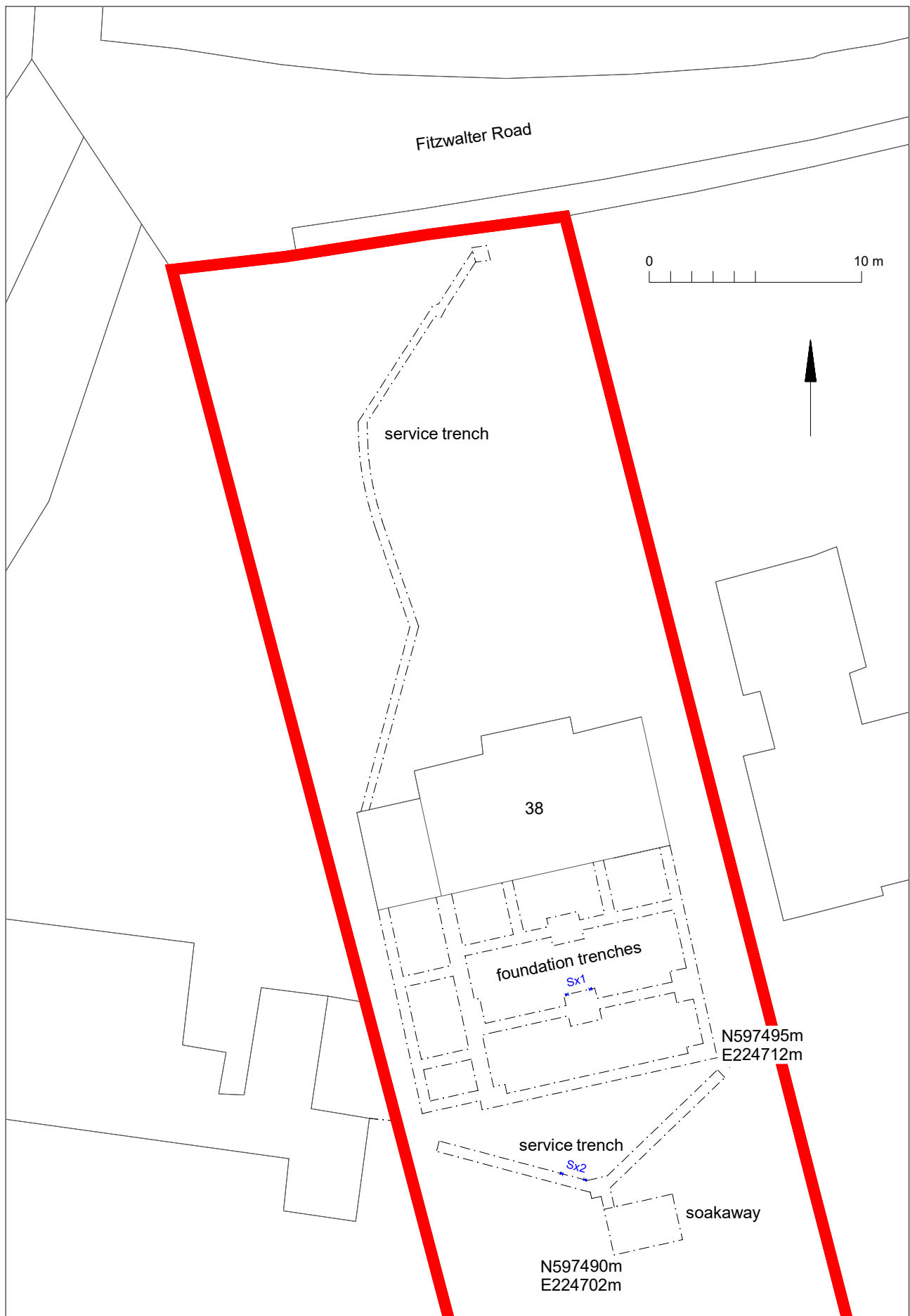
Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Type	Description	Date
L1	1	Topsoil	Firm moist dark brown silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 20%	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Firm moist medium orange sand and inclusions of: gravel 80%	Post-glacial
L3	-	Subsoil	Firm medium brown silt	Undated
L4	-	Modern makeup	Modern makeup layer with large concrete fragments	Modern
F1	-	Natural feature	Soft very light grey silt	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Results.

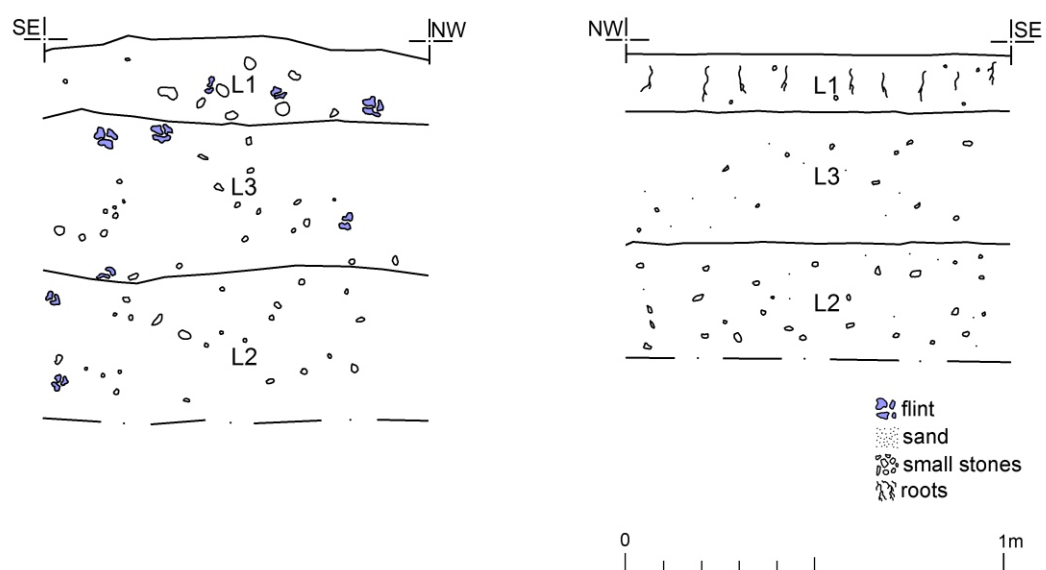


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 38 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SX	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97489 24720 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/071 CHER ref.: ECC4894 OASIS ref.: colchest3-508591
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 10th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 22nd January, 10th and 11th February 2025	Size of area investigated: 0.0071 ha
Location of curating museum: OASIS	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC2099, MCC1356
Final report: CAT Report 2131	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a two-storey rear extension. Despite being located close to the Iron Age barrow known as Lexden Tumulus (NHLE 1019965), the only remains revealed by the groundworks was one natural feature.	
Previous summaries/reports: n/a	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Tabitha Lawrence	Date of summary: 25/02/2025

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SX

NGR: TL 97489 24720 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Colchester

Planning reference: 220045

Commissioned by: Scott Andrews (Edward Parsley Associates Ltd)

Client: Homeowner

Curating museum: Colchester/ADS Archaeology

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2022/07L

OASIS project number: colchest3-508591

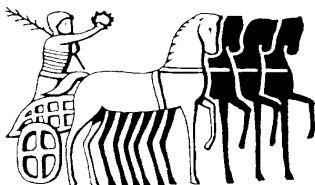
Contracts manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork manager: Adam Wightman

Post-excavation manager: Laura Pooley

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 09/08/2022



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

tel: 01206 501785 (option 1)

email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located c 2.15km west-southwest of the historic core of Colchester town centre at 38 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL97489 24720.

Proposed work

The development comprises of the removal of the existing conservatory to be replaced with the construction of a ground and first floor storey extension to the rear of the property and any associated groundworks.

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>)).

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 135m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45, MCC2099).

The site is located directly adjacent to Lexden Tumulus (MCC1356) which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1019965). Lexden Tumulus is an Iron Age barrow excavated by Henry Laver in 1924 (ECC770). Laver dug a single trench across the mound which was expanded to encompass the area of the burial chamber within it's centre. Within the chamber was a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion (MCC1356). Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of *Addedomarus* (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

It is also situated within the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169, MCC7525). The core of this cemetery, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centered on 20 St Clare Road and is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

The site is located approximately 230m south of the projected line of the main Roman Road between London and Colchester (MCC1928).

CAT has undertaken a number of other fieldwork projects in the adjacent St Clare Road and Fitzwalter Road in recent years, several of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Reports 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582, ECC3643). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832, MCC9288). A watching brief at 1 St Clare Road in 2016 revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave. Excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive revealed Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape (CAT Report 1008). A watching brief at 7 St Clare Road six features were recorded, one contained late Iron Age pottery, two were modern, and the rest were undatable due to lack of finds (CAT Report 1122, ECC3995). Monitoring at 16 St Clare Road revealed an urned cremation burial (CAT Report 1787, ECC4699).

Planning background

A planning application (220045) was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2022 for a *proposed ground and first floor rear extensions and associated alterations*.

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 monitoring of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2022).

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 2022)
- 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 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 investigate 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical 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): Megan 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* (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 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- 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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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>

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|----------|--------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation,</i> |
| | 2nd ed | <i>compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and</i> |

		<i>later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85, by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86, by R Symonds & S Wade. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.</i>
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 99	2000	<i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i>
CAT Report 136	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i>
CAT Report 195	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003.</i>
CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008.</i>
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i>
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i>
CAT Report 745	2013	<i>A Roman cemetery east of Lexden Dyke: archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'High Trees', St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2013</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
CAT Report 958	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1122	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex – June 2017</i>
CAT Report 1787	2022	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 16 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex – March 2022</i>
CBCAA	2022	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 38 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester. By S Wood</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised Oct 2021</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Foster, J	1986	<i>'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from</i>

Gurney, D	2003	Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR</i> , British Series, 156
Historic England	2015a	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015b	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2018	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
MHCLG	2019	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
		<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

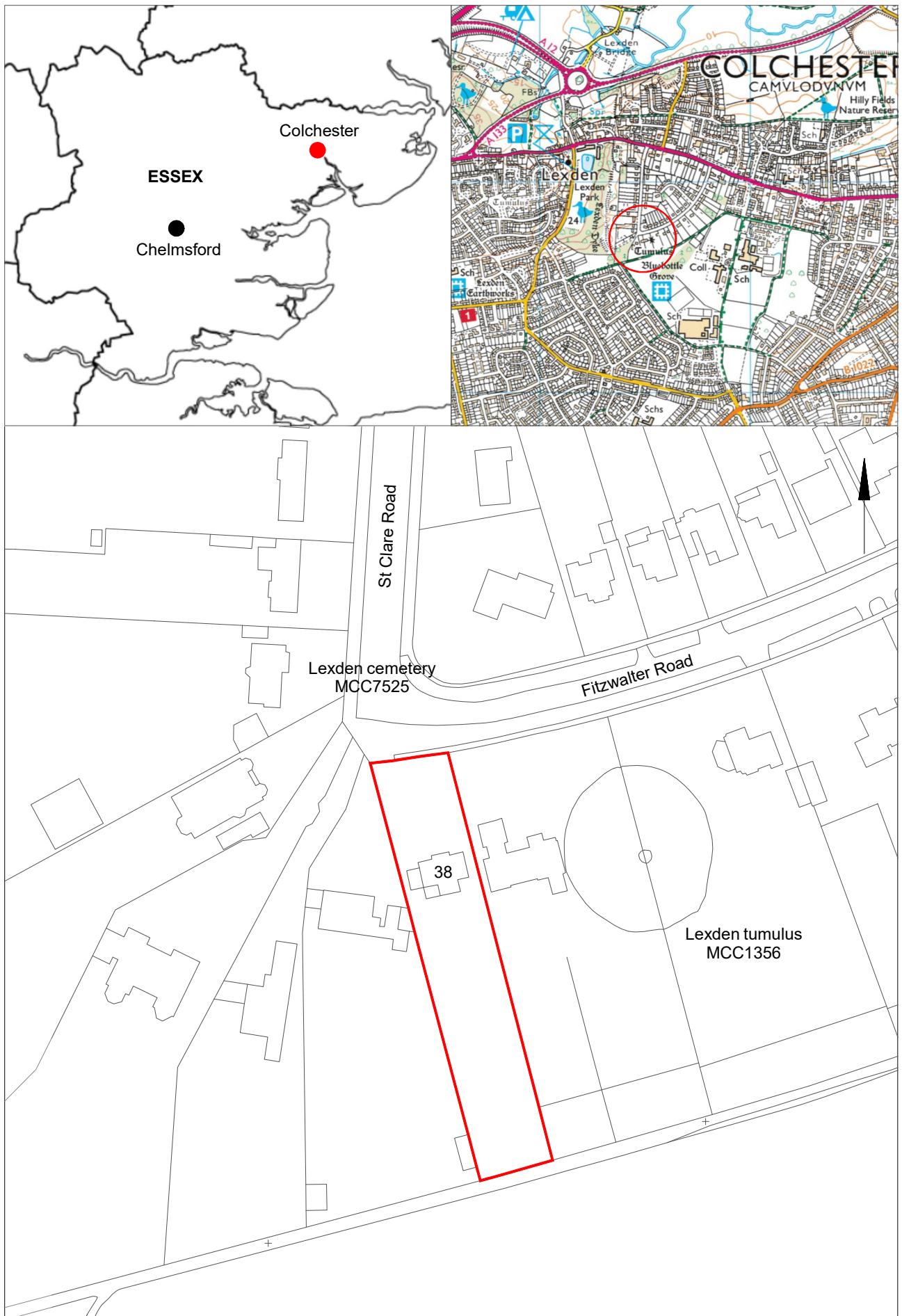


Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS Summary for colchest3-508591

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-508591
Project Name	Watching Brief at 38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SX
Sitename	38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SX
Sitecode	ECC4894
Project Identifier(s)	2022/07L
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	220045
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	10-Jan-2025 - 11-Feb-2025
Location	38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SX NGR : TL 97489 24720 LL : 51.8860465668798, 0.868242304373559 12 Fig : 597489,224720
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify and record any archaeological contexts revealed during the works. All groundworks were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. There were no archaeological remains.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 38 Fitzwalter Road Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. Despite being located close to the Iron Age barrow known as Lexden Tumulus (NHLE 1019965), the only remains revealed by the groundworks was one natural feature.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A Wightman
HER Identifiers	
Archives	