

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2143
issued March 2025**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UN:
February-March 2025**



**CAT project ref.: 2025/01e
CHER code: ECC4890**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UN:
February-March 2025**

NGR: TL 98288 24815 (centre)

**Planning district: Colchester
Planning ref.: 213021**

**CAT project ref.: 2025/01e
CAT Report 2143**

**CHER code: ECC4890
OASIS id: colchest3-530956**

Report prepared by Dr Patrick Spencer and Ziya Eksen

Fieldwork by Ziya Eksen

Commissioned by the Landowner

Report reviewed by:	Laura Pooley MCIfA	Post-Excavation Manager
Report reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks MCIfA	Senior Associate
Issued:	24/03/2025	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for two-storey side and rear extensions. Despite being located within a Roman cemetery area, the only remains encountered were a modern soakaway, concrete platform and pit.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex which was carried out from 11th February to 11th March 2025. The work was commissioned by the landowner and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for the construction of two-storey side and rear extensions.

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 and recording at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, CO3 3UN* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CCCAA 2025). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2025a) in response to the brief and agreed with the CCCAA 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 2025b).

3 Archaeological background

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

The development site is situated within an area of considerable archaeological significance. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, to the west of the Roman walled town, and in proximity to a cluster of Roman cemeteries, referred to as 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more commonly known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER 11713, 11714). The Lexden cemetery includes a series of Late Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, the principal Roman route connecting the walled town to London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11).

The proposed extensions are located within the boundaries of a Roman cremation cemetery (CHER 8352). Numerous urned cremation burials have been recovered from the Vint Crescent area (CHER 2308–2317), and a cremation burial was found to the rear of 16 Roddam Close (CHER 1353). A group of burial urns was excavated to the south of Roddam Close by A.F. Hall in the early 20th century (CHER 1358), indicating the presence of cremation burials to both the north and south of the proposed development site.

Archaeological monitoring and recording was previously undertaken by CAT at 4 Park Road where the only features identified were an early 19th-century brick wall foundation and soakaway (CAT Report 1199). Archaeological evaluation and monitoring at 7 Park Road, uncovered a Roman pit/tree-throw, a modern pit/tree-throw, and three silt patches/tree-throws (CAT Reports 1729 & 1872).

The CHER also shows a World War II spigot mortar emplacement very close to the development site (MCC5300-MCC5301).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises Thames Group (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sands (clay, silt and sand).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. A full context list with soil descriptions can be found in Appendix 1. There were no significant archaeological remains.

In total 26.5m of foundation trench was excavated at 0.6m wide and 1-1.3m deep. The southern half of the trench cut through modern topsoil (L2, 0.5-0.6m thick) and subsoil (L3, 0.1-0.15m thick) onto natural sand (L4, identified at a depth of 0.7-0.82m below current ground level (bcgl)), except of the very southern end of the trench that cut through a thin layer of concrete (L1, 0.1m thick) first that had been laid on L2. Brick soakaway with connected drain F1 was found in the south-west corner of the trench.

The northern half of the trench cut through a modern brick pavement and sub-base (L5, c 0.2m thick) into a large modern pit (F3/L6, c 1.1m long and 1.3m deep). A concrete slab/block (F2) was identified underneath L5 at the northern end of the trench.

The soakaway was 1.5m by 1.5m and 1.3m deep and cut through modern topsoil (L2, c 1m thick) and subsoil (L3, c 0.1-0.15m thick) into natural (L4, encountered at a depth of c 1.1m bcgl). The associated service trench was 3.45m long, 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep, cutting through modern topsoil (L2).



Photograph 1 The southern half of the foundation trench, looking west-south-west.



Photograph 2 The foundation trench, looking north-north-west.



Photograph 3 The northern half of the foundation trench showing concrete slab/block F2 in foreground, looking south-south-west.



Photograph 4 Soakaway F1, looking west-north-west.



Photograph 5 Edge of pit F3, looking south-west.



Photograph 6 The soakaway and drainage trench, looking north-west.

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located within a Roman cemetery area, monitoring and recording at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex did not uncover any archaeological remains.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the landowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by Z Eksen and N Rayner. Figures are by Z Eksen and C Hill. The project was monitored for CCC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

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10 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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, 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
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Digital archive

CAT Report 2143
CCC Brief, CAT WSI
Digital photographs
Survey data
Site data

12 Archive deposition

The digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

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Distribution list:

The homeowner

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council

Colchester Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Type	Description	Date
L1	-	Concrete	Concrete, 0.1m thick	Modern
L2	-	Topsoil	Moist dark, brown silty clay. Occasional rooting traces. 0.5-1m thick.	Modern
L3	-	Subsoil	Moist, soft, mid grey-orange silty clay. Frequent small stones. Some rooting traces. 0.1-0.15m thick.	Undated
L4	-	Natural	Mid grey-orange sandy silt.	Post-glacial
L5	-	Paved surface and sub-base	Grey-white bricks set in 'basketweave' pattern, sealing a layer of mortar (0.06m thick), which in turn seals a layer of concrete/mortar fragments (0.5m thick).	Modern
L6	-	Part of F3	Part of F3.	Modern
F1	-	Soakaway	Approximately 1.2m wide and at least 0.5m deep circular construction of loosely stacked frogged red bricks, capped by concrete. A north/south aligned set of sleeved ceramic pipes extends from the soakaway in the west side of the trench.	Modern
F2	-	Concrete block	Concrete block, at least 0.4m long, 0.25m wide and 0.32m deep.	Modern
F3	-	Pit	Moist, soft, mid-grey-brown silty clay, containing modern CBM fragments.	19th-20th century

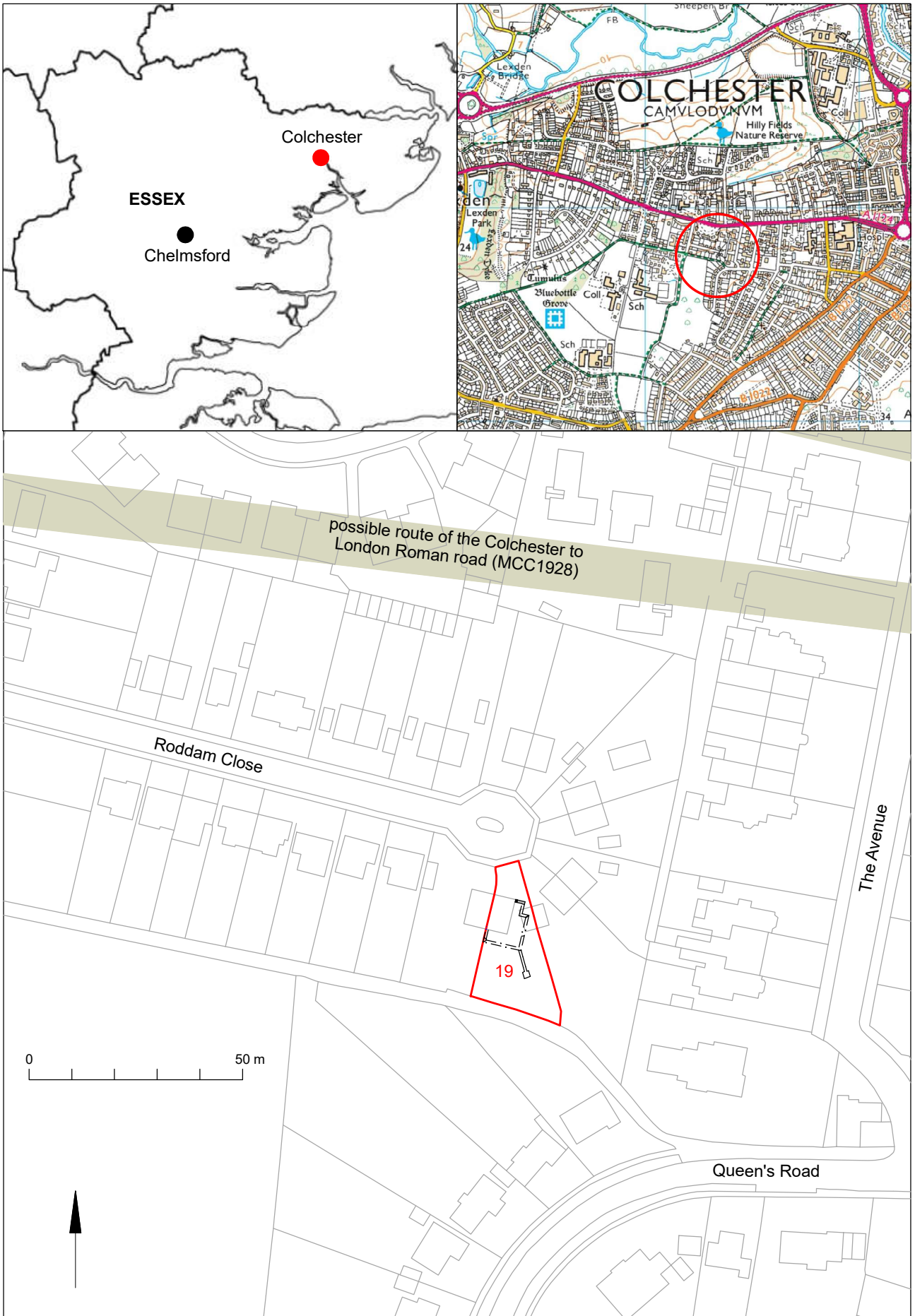


Fig 1 Site location.

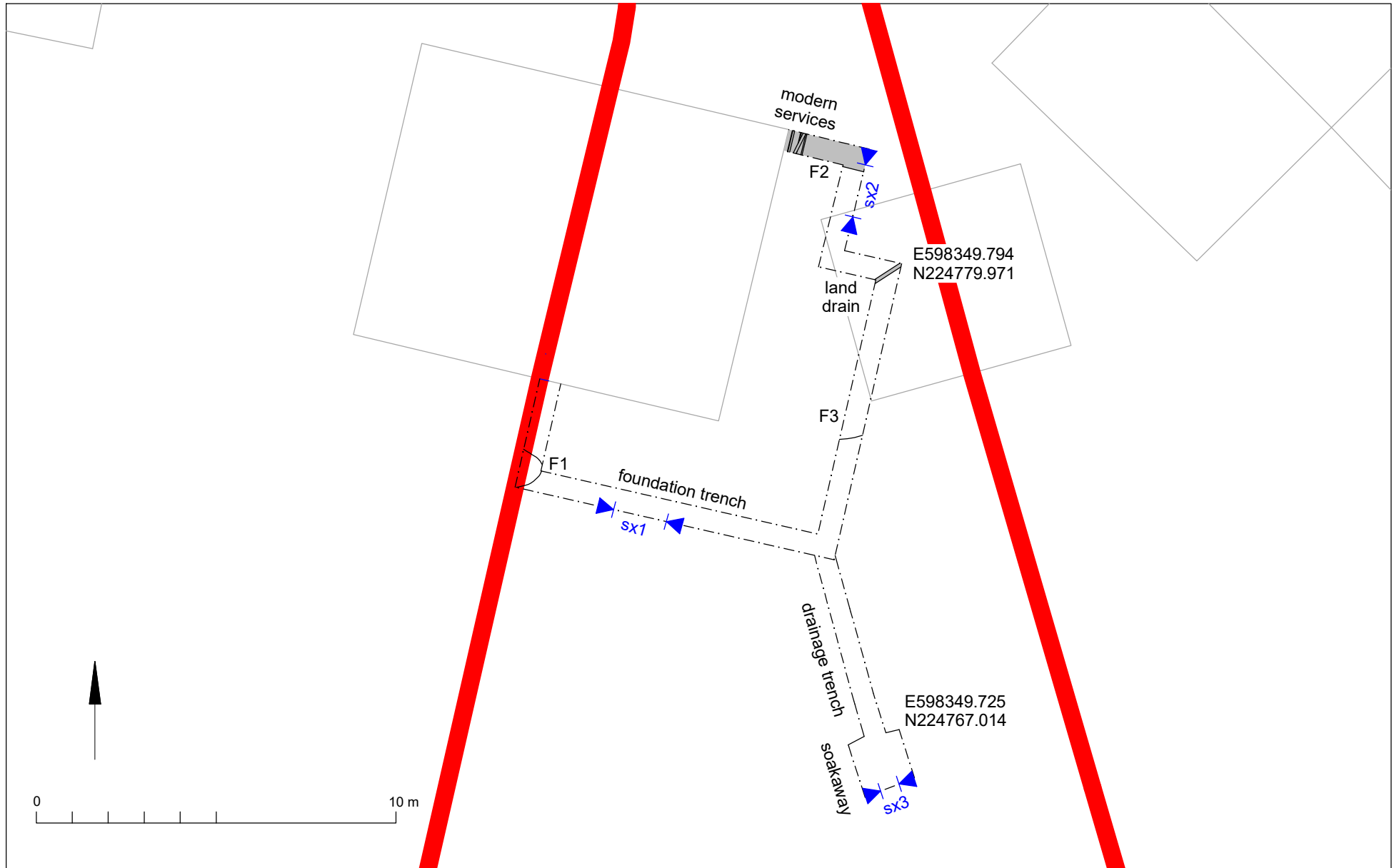


Fig 2 Results.

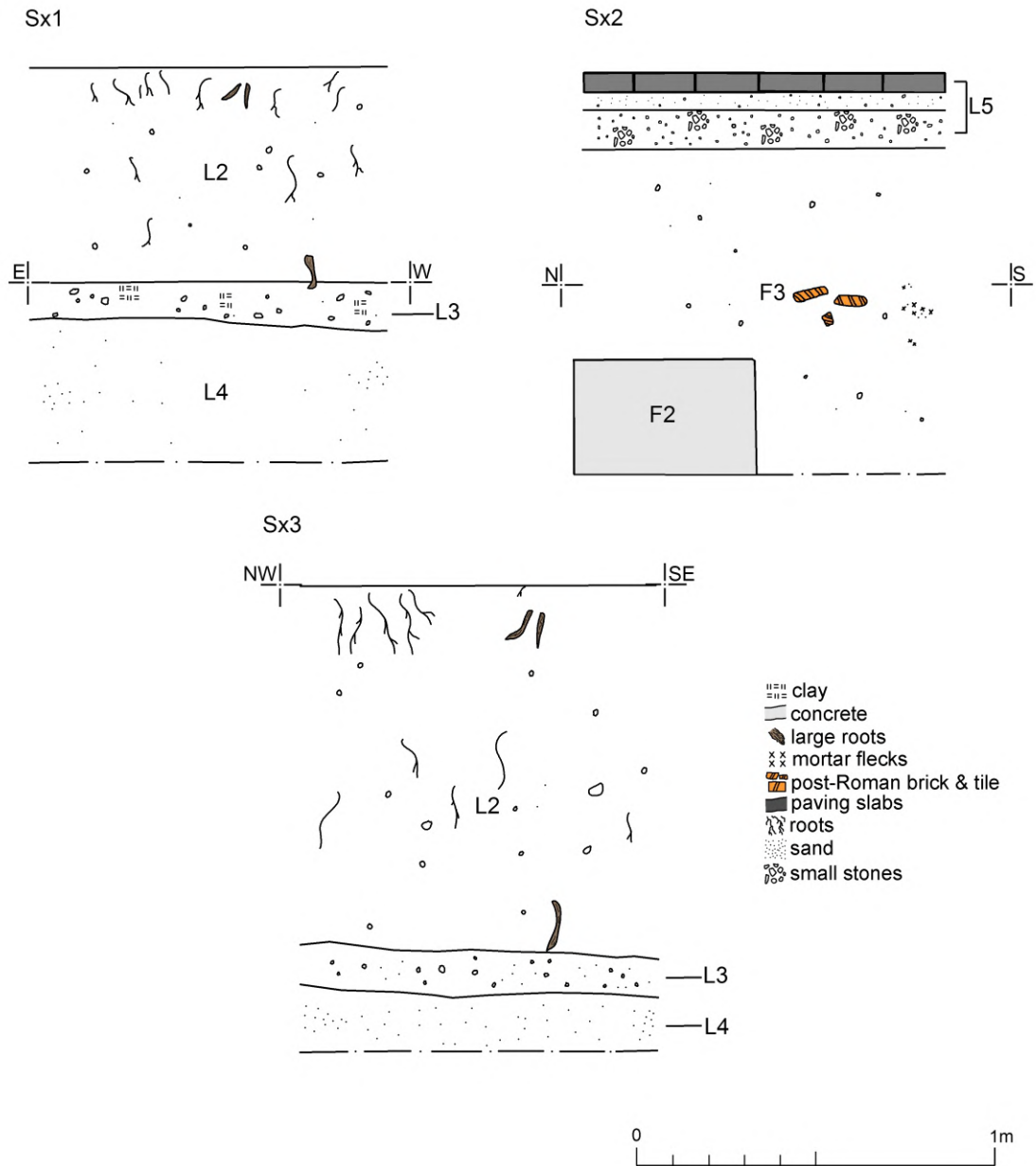


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UN	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98288 24815 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2025/01e CHER ref.: ECC4890 OASIS ref.: colchest3-530956
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 11th February – 11th March 2025	Size of area investigated: 0.045 hectares
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Homeowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 2143	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for two-storey side and rear extensions. Despite being located within a Roman cemetery area, the only remains encountered were a modern soakaway, concrete platform and pit.	
Previous summaries/reports: n/a	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: 14/03/2025

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written Scheme of Investigation
for archaeological monitoring and recording at
19 Roddam Close, Colchester, CO3 3UN**

February 2025

**CAT project ref.: 2025/01e
CHER code: ECC4890**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
archaeological monitoring and recording at
19 Roddam Close, Colchester, CO3 3UN**

February 2025

NGR: TL 98288 24815 (centre)

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 213021**

CAT project ref.: 2025/01e

**CHER code: ECC4890
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-530956**

**WSI prepared by: Yulia Shevlyakova
Figure by: Chris Lister**

Commissioned by: Landowner

Prepared by:	Yulia Shevlyakova	Post Excavation Assistant
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister MCI(A)	Director, Business Operations
Issued:	20/01/2025	

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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 1.7km south-west of Colchester city centre at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98288 24815.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises two-storey side and rear extensions.

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, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The development site is situated within an area of considerable archaeological significance. It lies within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town, and in close proximity to a cluster of Roman cemeteries, referred to as ‘the western cemetery’ by Hull (1958), but more commonly known as the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714). The Lexden cemetery includes a series of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, the principal Roman route connecting the walled town to London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11).

The proposed extensions are located within the boundaries of a Roman cremation cemetery (CHER no. 8352). Numerous urned cremation burials have been recovered from the Vint Crescent area (CHER nos. 2308–2317), and a cremation burial was found to the rear of 16 Roddam Close (CHER no. 1353). A group of burial urns was excavated to the south of Roddam Close by A.F. Hull in the early 20th century (CHER no. 1358), indicating the presence of cremation burials to both the north and south of the proposed development site.

Archaeological monitoring and recording was previously undertaken by CAT at 4 Park Road. The only features identified during this work were an early 19th-century brick wall foundation and a soakaway. No evidence of the Roman road was found. Further details of this work can be found in CAT Report 1199.

In 2021, CAT undertook archaeological monitoring at 7 Park Road, during groundworks for a single-storey extension. A previous archaeological evaluation at this location uncovered a Roman ditch, a modern pit/tree throw, and three silt patches/tree throws. No significant archaeological features were impacted during the groundworks, and no further evidence of the Roman ditch was identified. It is now thought that this feature was more likely to have been an elongated pit or tree throw. For additional details on this phase of work, see CAT Report 1872.

The CHER also shows a WWII spigot mortar emplacement very close to the development site (MCC5300-MCC5301).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises Thames Group (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sands (clay, silt and sand).

Planning background

A planning application (213021) was submitted to Colchester City Council in November 2024, proposing the construction of two-storey side and rear extensions.

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

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

City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2024).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CCCAA (CCC 2025).

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 CCCAA will be informed immediately and the CCCAA 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 CCCAA 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 2020, 2022 & 2023a-b).
- 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 2024).
- The archaeological brief (CCCAA 2025)

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 the CCCAA 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CCCAA 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 and recording methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks 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), at least 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be at least 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.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer 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 for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF 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 the CCCAA.

The CCCAA 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.

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 CCCAA 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.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Adam Wightman (Director of Archaeology) 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/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Rae-Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer
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:
Historic England 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 the ECCHEA.

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 CCCAA 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 the CCCAA as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10-figure grid reference.
- 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 CCCAA.

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 City 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 Museum *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 the CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CCCAA. 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 CCCAA 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 CCCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

The CCCAA 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 the CCCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website (www.catuk.org) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

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>
	2nd ed.	
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2024	<i>Health & Safety Policy.</i>
CAT Report 1199	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL: November 2015</i>
CAT Report 1872	2021	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL: November 2021</i>
CCCAA	2025	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, CO3 3UN</i> By Dr R Hoggett
Cifa	2020	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Published 2014, revised October 2020
Cifa	2022	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Published 2014, revised October 2022
Cifa	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i>
Cifa	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</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).
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 & J Sidell
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</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	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

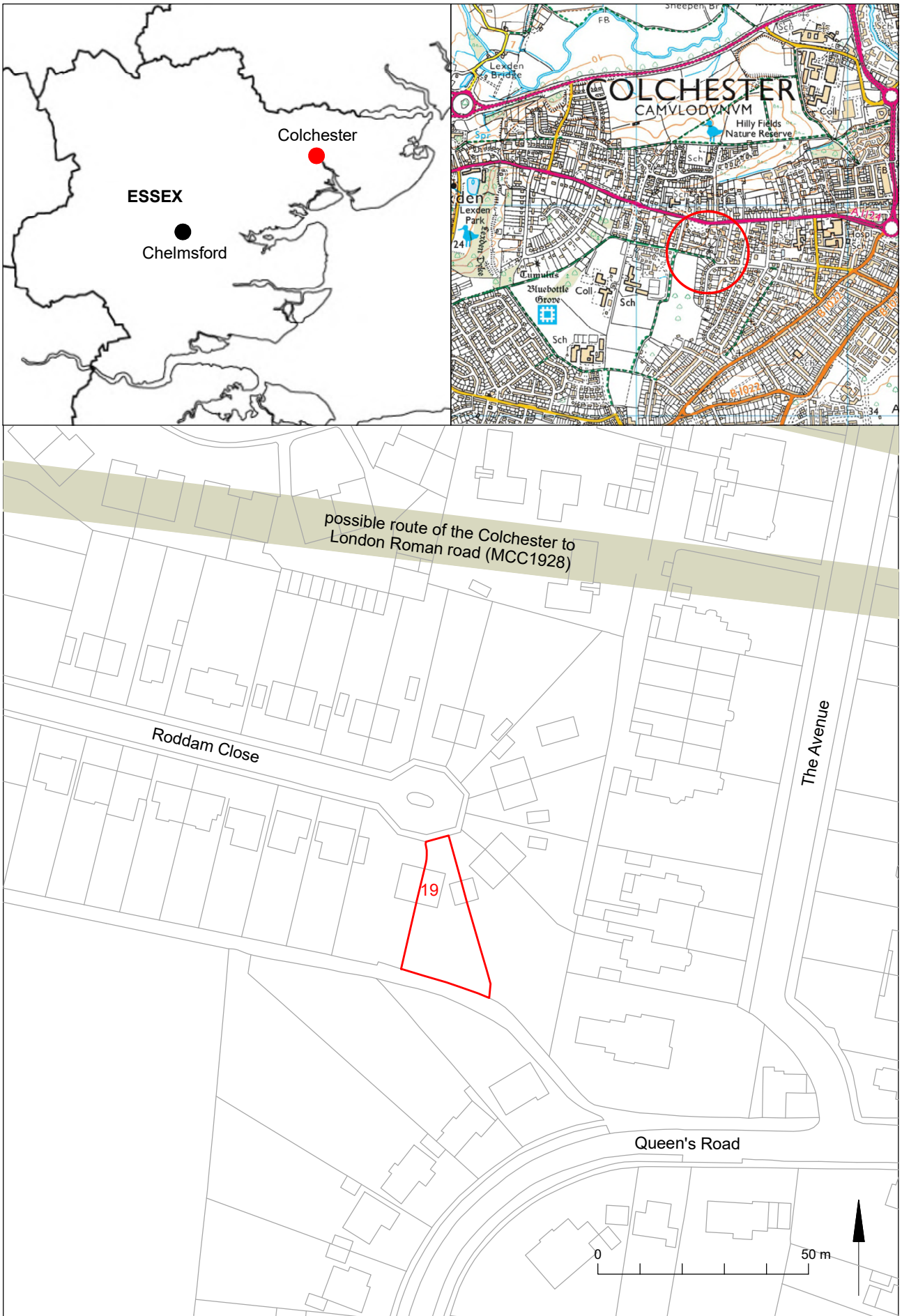


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS Summary for colchest3-530956

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-530956
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, CO3 3UN: February-March 2025
Sitename	19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UN
Sitecode	ECC4890
Project Identifier(s)	2025/01e
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	213021
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	11-Feb-2025 - 11-Mar-2025
Location	19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UN NGR : TL 98288 24815 LL : 51.886616245498764, 0.87989111192818 12 Fig : 598288,224815
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 19 Roddam Close, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for two-storey side and rear extensions. Despite being located within a Roman cemetery area, the only remains encountered were a modern soakaway, concrete platform and pit.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Chris Lister, Adam Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4890
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;