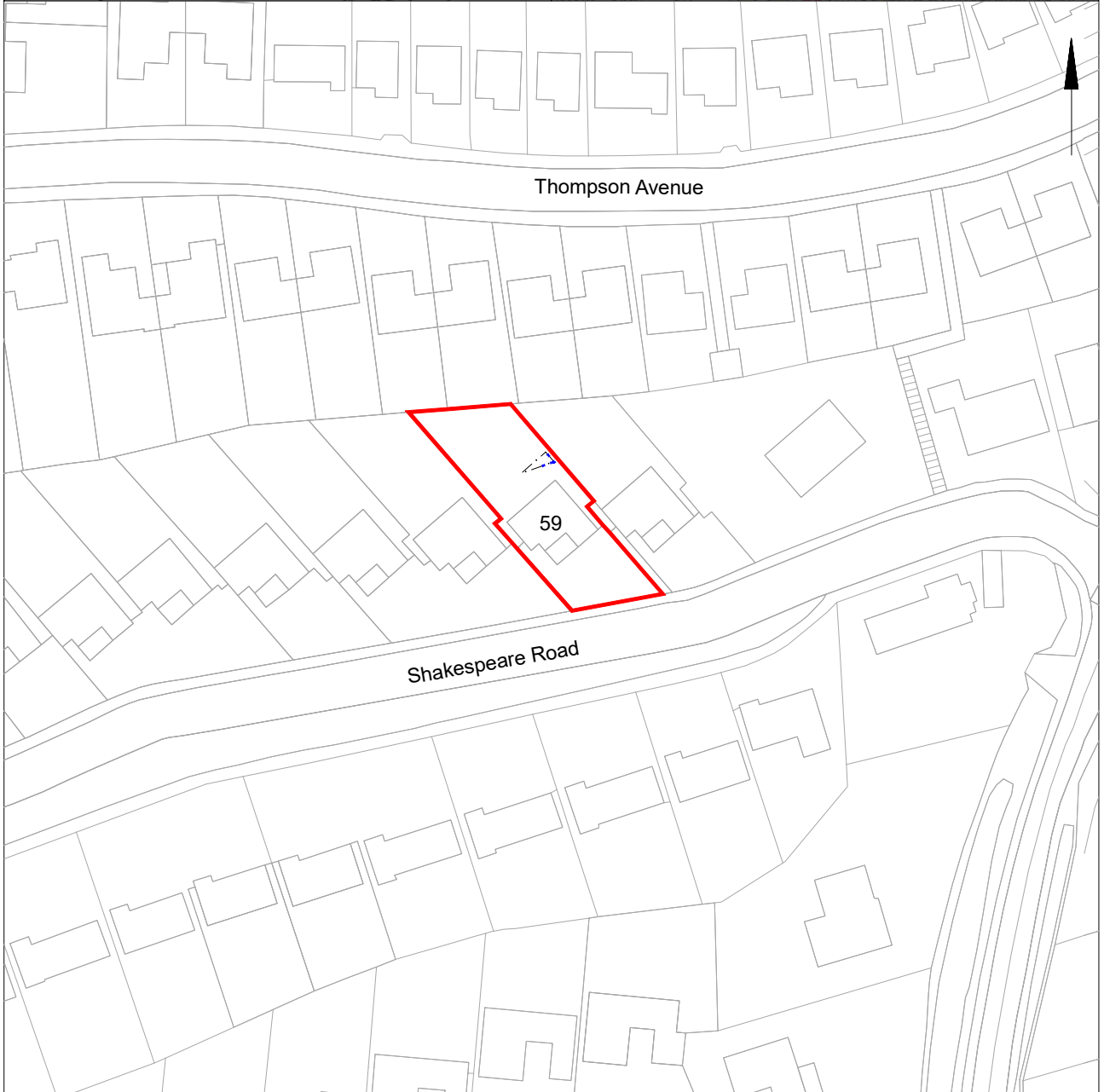
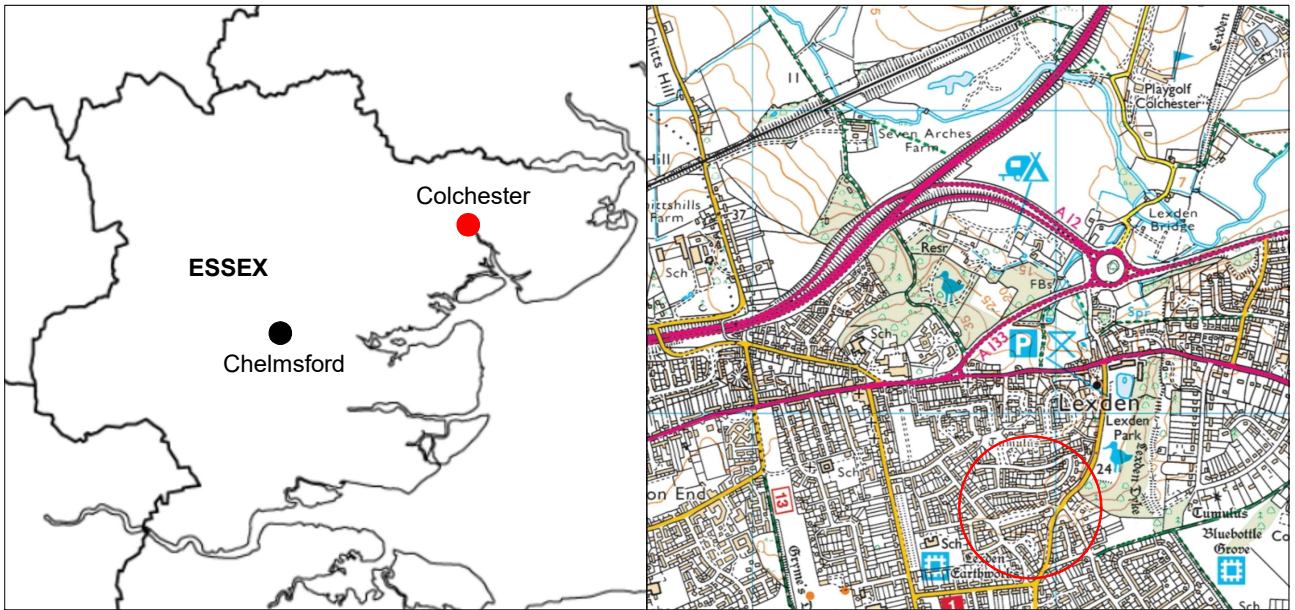


**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

Tel.: 01206 501785 Email.: [services@catuk.org](mailto:services@catuk.org)

<b>CAT Report 1537</b>  <b>Archaeological monitoring at 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HZ: March 2020</b>	<b>Planning reference:</b> 190833
	<b>CHER Event no.:</b> ECC4393
	<b>OASIS ref.:</b> colchest3-371641
	<b>Grid Reference:</b> TL 96919 24695 (centre)
	<b>Number of site visits:</b> 1
	<b>Dates of visits:</b> 26th March 2020
<b>Nature of the work:</b> Observation of groundworks for a new extension to the rear of the property.	
<b>Reason for condition:</b> The site lies near to the undated cropmark of an enclosure and Lexden Mount, which dates to the Roman period. It is also situated between the prehistoric Triple Dyke and Lexden Dyke.	
<b>% of total seen:</b> 100% of the groundworks.	
<b>Results:</b> All groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Jess Tipper of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services.  An area 5m in size was stripped to a depth of 0.23-0.41m to accommodate the northeastern corner of the extension, which was constructed on a raft without footings.  Three layers were recorded: a) modern topsoil L1, a dark grey/brown sandy-loam, 0.09-0.11m thick; b) accumulation layer L2, a medium grey/brown loam-sandy-silt with modern CBM, mortar and glass pieces, 0.11-0.15m thick; c) natural L3, a dark yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt with frequent gravel and small stones, encountered at a depth of 0.23-0.26m below current ground level.	
	
<b>Photograph</b> Site shot	
No archaeological features were encountered but a single sherd of post-medieval stoneware with a weight of 41g was recovered from accumulation layer L2.	
<b>Recorded by:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks ( <a href="mailto:eh2@catuk.org">eh2@catuk.org</a> )	<b>Date:</b> 02.04.2020
<b>Checked by:</b> Philip Crummy ( <a href="mailto:pc@catuk.org">pc@catuk.org</a> )	<b>Date:</b> 16.04.2020



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

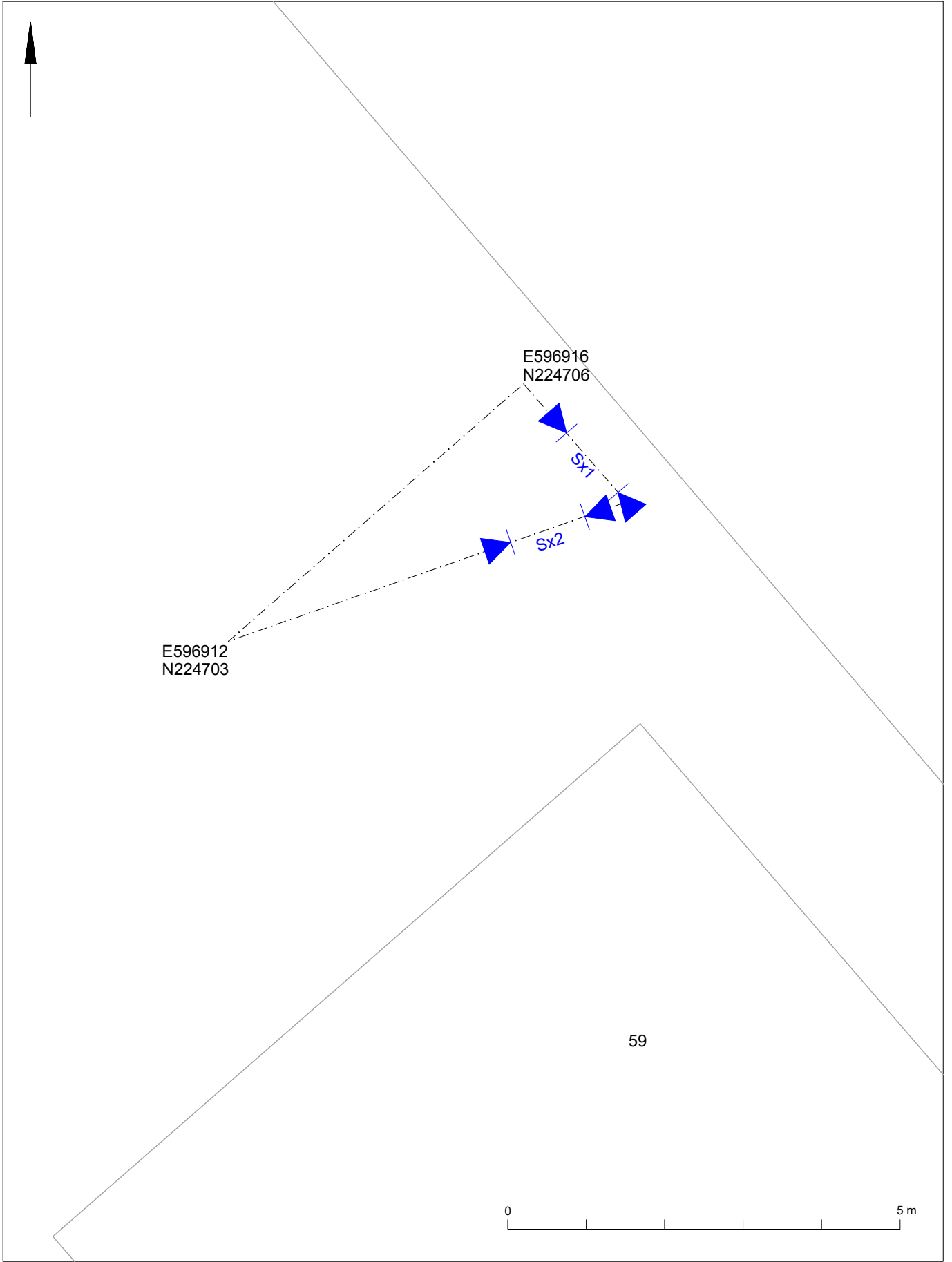


Fig 2 Results.

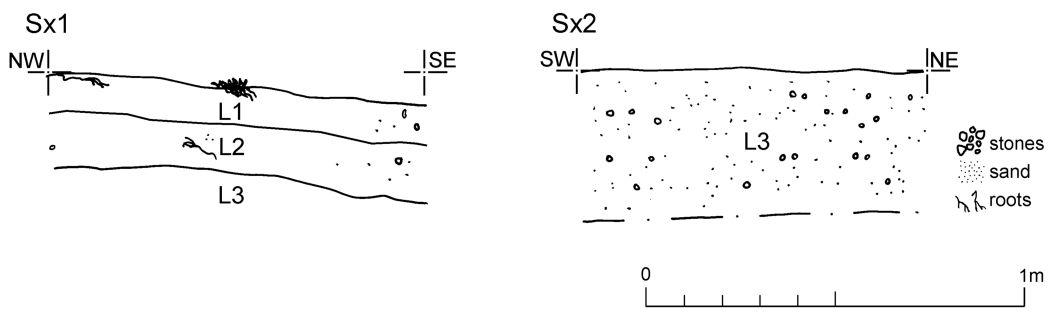


Fig 3 Representative sections.

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)  
for an archaeological investigation  
at 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, Essex,  
CO3 4HZ.**

**NGR:** TL 96919 24695 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 190833

**Commissioned by and on behalf of:** Adam Livermore

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** ECC4393

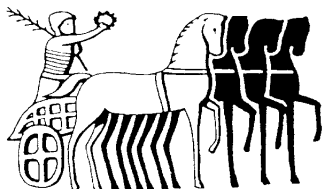
**CAT project code:** 2019/10I

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-371641

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 24/10/2019



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

*tel:* 01206 501785

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

## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located 2.71km west of the main historic core of Colchester town centre at 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HZ (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 96917 24695.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a single storey kitchen extension to the rear and side of the existing dwelling and any other associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

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

The site is located within 25m of a rectangular enclosure of unknown date which was identified as a cropmark in 1949 (MCC7710).

The development site is located 2.35km west of the Roman walled town and within the Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum. Approximately 172m northeast of the proposed development lies Lexden Mount, an earthwork in the form of a barrow which is thought to have possibly been a burial mound of a wealthy individual, potentially similar to Lexden Tumulus (MCC1356, 600m east of the site). However, investigations undertaken by the Morant club in 1910 (MCC7520) and 1920 (MCC7519) failed to reveal any signs of a burial but did find pottery and tile dating it as Roman. Aerial photography recorded cropmarks showing a rectangular enclosure just to the southeast of Lexden Mount prior to the construction of the Poets Housing Estate (MCC7710).

The site is located on an area of land between two sets of earthworks. 390m to the west is the Triple Dyke, Scheduled Monument 1019993 (MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467). 404m to the east is Moat Farm (Lexden dyke) (MCC2099 & MCC7280). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of Camulodunum. Camulodunum was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43 (Hawkes and Hull, 1947; *CAR 11*; Crummy, 1995).

To the east of Moat dyke is an area known as the 'Lexden cemetery' (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647), a collection of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (MCC1928)) (Hull 1958 and *CAR 11*).

The nearby Victorian church of St Leonard (MCC7067) was built to replace a 13th-century chapel to the north of it, the remains of which were still visible in the 1950s (MCC7066).

There are a number of find spots of significant artefacts located within the vicinity of the site. In 1958, a Late Bronze Age urn of Deverel Rimbury type was found beneath what is now no. 1 Shakespeare Road (MCC1315). Two other urns were found during the two years prior to this at no. 284 Shakespeare Road but these were either destroyed or lost. Palaeolithic implements and axes have also been recovered in the area of around Lexden Park and St Leonard's Church graveyard (MCC2288, MCC2306, MCC8117).

CAT have undertaken a few monitoring works within close proximity to the site. No archaeological remains were found during work at Church Lane (CAT Report 170), 56 Shelley Road (CAT Report 194) and 32 Thompson Avenue (CAT report 812).

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2019 (application No. 190833) proposing a *single storey kitchen extension to rear and side of existing dwelling*.

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

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of groundworks for the new boundary wall and any other areas of ground reduction. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

### *Specifically:*

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

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

## **General methodology**

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

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

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

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

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

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

## **Staffing**

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

## **Investigation methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Site surveying**

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

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

## **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential 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 investigation.

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

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

## Photographic record

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

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). 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: Robin Mathieson/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

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil

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

## Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

## Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

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

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

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

## Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

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

Brown, D	2011 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 170	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief on one section of an Anglian Water sewer pipeline in Church Lane, Lexden, Colchester, Essex June-December 2001</i> . By K Orr
CAT Report 194	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex November 2001 and May 2002</i> . By K Orr
CAT Report 812	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 32 Thompson Avenue, Colchester, Essex February 2015</i> . By C Lister
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, CO3 4HZ</i> . By J Tipper.
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, C, & Hull, R	1947	Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939 RRSCAL 14
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse.
Historic England (HE)	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</i>

(HE)		<i>Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell.
Hull, MR	1958	Roman Colchester, 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.

E Holloway



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

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

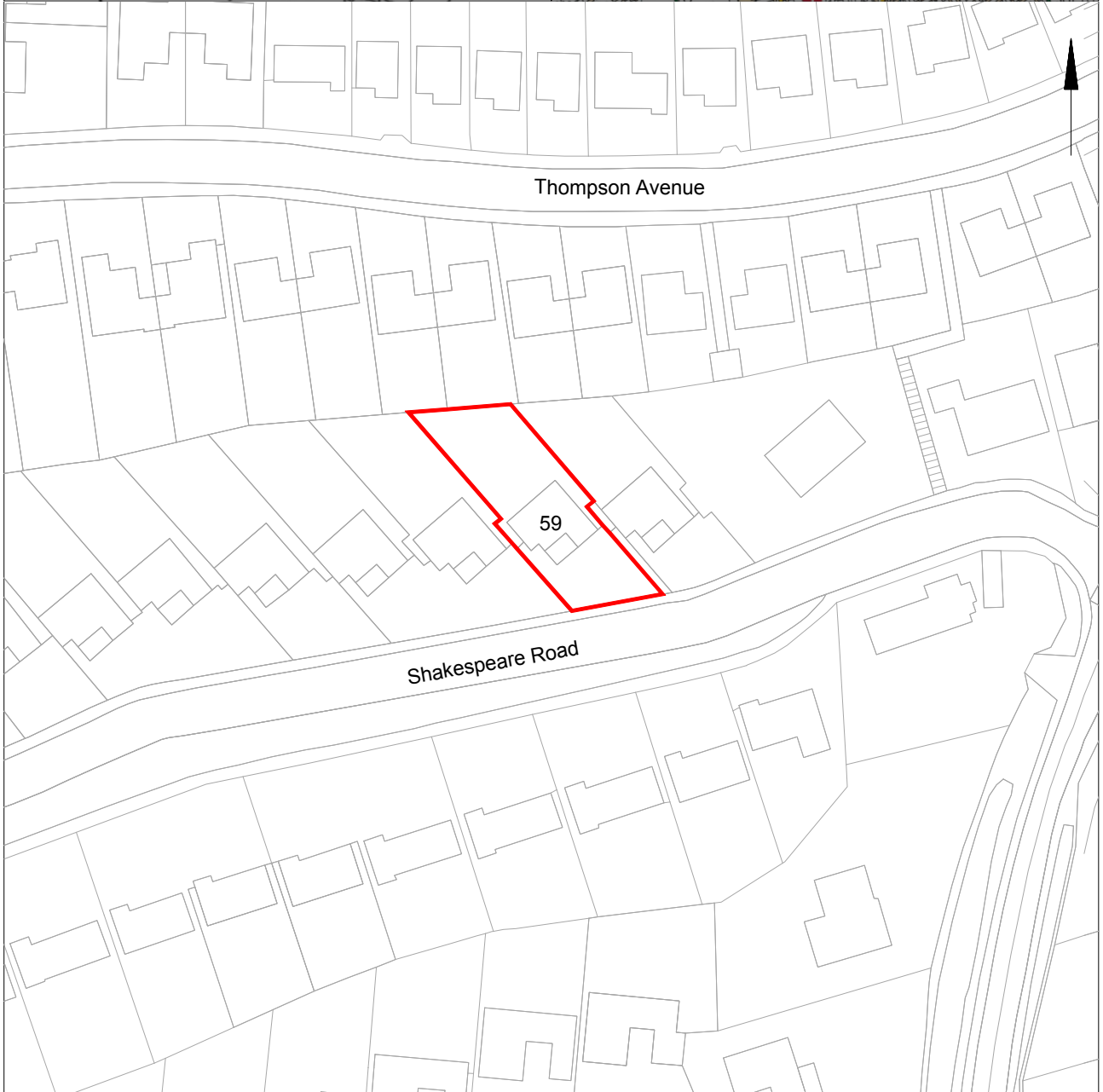
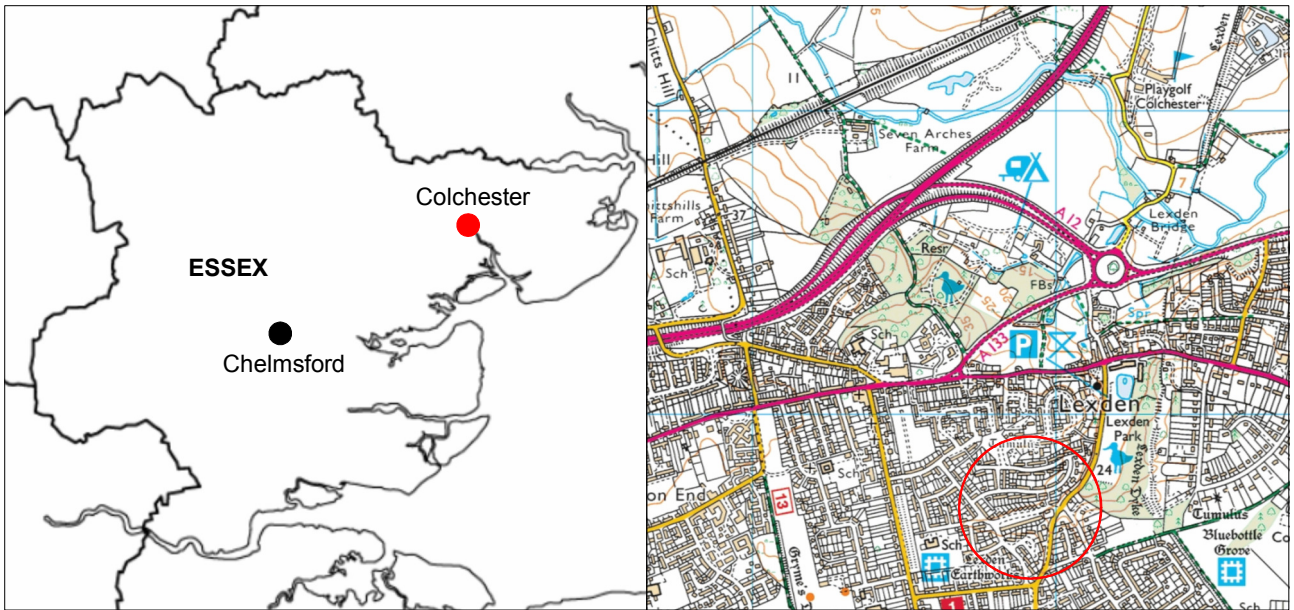


Fig 1 Site location.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-371641**

### Project details

Project name	An archaeological investigation at 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a single-storey kitchen extension to the side and rear of the property. No archaeological features were encountered, although a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 26-03-2020 End: 26-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190833 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/10L - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4393 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 4HZ
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 96917 24695 51.885460665864 0.86166485721 51 53 07 N 000 51 41 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
----------------------	---------------------------------

Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer  
 Project design originator Emma Holloway  
 Project director/manager Chris Lister  
 Project supervisor Nigel Rayner  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr A Livermore

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Digital Archive ID ECC4393  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Paper Archive ID ECC4393  
 Paper Media available "Notebook - Excavation",' Research',' General Notes',"Photograph","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Archaeological monitoring at 59 Shakespeare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HZ: March 2020  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.  
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1537  
 Date 2020  
 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust  
 Place of issue or publication Colchester  
 Description A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled  
 URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>  
 Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)  
 Entered on 17 April 2020

# OASIS:

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