

Archaeological strip, map and sample, B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7SU

May – June 2016



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**commissioned by RPS
on behalf of RMPA Services Plc**

NGR: TL 994 243 (centre)

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CAT Report 971

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1 Summary

An archaeological strip, map and sample was carried out at B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular Road North, Colchester during a drain replacement. The archaeology of Abbey Field has been well documented and includes a Roman burial ground and driveway, with the Roman circus located immediately to the north. Two Roman features (a pit and pit/grave-cut), a post-medieval pit and several modern features including a large circular brick-built manhole were identified.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and sample at B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 24th May and 21st June 2016. The work was commissioned by RPS on behalf of RMPA Services Plc in advance of drain replacement, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by RPS in association with CAT and agreed with CBCPS (RPS 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

There is some evidence for prehistoric activity within the area: Middle Bronze Age vessels, probably burial urns, were found on the north-western boundary of the Garrison Urban Village (GUV, elsewhere referred to as the Alienated Land) redevelopment Area J1 in 2004-5 (UAD event no 1247). Several Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features were also excavated close to the earlier finds in 2005 during the GUV excavations at the former Le Cateau Barracks, adjacent to Le Cateau Road (Area J1 North; CAT Report 412). In addition, Bronze Age pits were found in 2004 in Areas C1 and C2 of the same project, to the west and south of Flagstaff House respectively (CAT Report 271).

At least 28 Roman burials were found during construction of the athletics ground and sports pitches to north-east of the site in 1925 (Hull 1958; UAD event no 1099). Further evaluation and excavation for an all-weather hockey pitch (immediately to the north of the athletics track) in 2000 recovered 78 cremation burials and cremation-related features, some only 300mm below existing ground-level (CAT Report 138 revised). A north-south ditch-defined track or driveway was also plotted, extending approximately through the middle of this area of burials. This track was identified further to the south in

2013 within the new Pavilion footprint although no further cremation burials were identified at this time (CAT Report 686). The Pavilion is located adjacent to present site.

Other Roman burials close to the site have been identified in Areas J1 North, J1 South, C2 (CAT Report 412) and Area H (CAT Report forthcoming). The excavation of J1 South also revealed a 20m-wide ditch-defined track or driveway with some surviving gravel metalling extending north to south through the site. This route continued on to the Lexden area where further burials and cemetery structures have been found next to it. The evaluation and excavation for the Abbey Field Car Park demonstrated that the route continued south across the line of the modern Circular Road North into the area of the site (CAT Report 424). Notably, burials appear to have been placed in clusters on the east side of the track or driveway. The western ditch of the track or driveway, in Area J1 South, produced a hoard of 41 silver Roman coins and part of a funerary inscription.

The 450m-long Roman circus was identified during the archaeological investigations in 2004-5 in Areas C1, C2 and J1 (CAT Report 412) and is c.100m to the north of the site. The starting gates at the western end were located in what is now the garden of the Sergeants' Mess (250m NNE of the current site), and the semicircular east end in what is now the garden of Flagstaff House. CAT also located the probable line of the central barrier at the northernmost point of the Abbey Field, in September 2005 (CAT Report 412). Details of the near turning post were revealed by excavation in Circular Road North in 2007 (Shimmin in CAT Report 412). The circus is unique in Britain, and as such is of national importance.

The Abbey Field has traditionally been used for Army training, with the Cavalry Barracks and Le Cateau Barracks to the west of Circular Road North in use since the 19th century. Maps pre-dating the garrison show no features in or near the excavation site, which suggests that the area was farmland in the 17th century. The OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map (surveyed 1875-76, published 1881) shows that, after the construction of barrack blocks to the west, the area continued to be open land and part of the Abbey Field, and was used as the Army drill ground. However, the 2006 evaluation (CAT Report 358) encountered services and flimsy foundations, which indicate that some 20th-century buildings had been present on the site. These may have resembled the temporary wooden structures still standing on the Abbey Field, eg the building to the south of the site.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision.

Main drainage trench

The drainage trench totalled 58m long and measured 0.9-1.2m wide and 0.7-1.3m deep. It was excavated along the line of the pre-existing drainage trench, so only modern backfill was removed. However, archaeological horizons were identified within the section edge of the trench (undisturbed ground).

In section it was possible to determine that modern ground surface (L1, c 200-220mm thick) consisting of paving slabs, concrete or tarmac with crush, sealed four subsoil layers (L2-L4 and L6, c 200-400mm thick), which in turn sealed a natural interface (L5, c 100mm thick) and natural sands (L7). The location and depth of all these layers varied across the site (see Fig 3-4 for details).

Modern features were recorded throughout the trench and included concrete/brick manholes, electric cables and metal pipes. Feature F1 was a large loosely-built brick soakaway identified within cut F4. The structure was circular, approximately 2m in diameter, and built one brick thick. The red-brick bricks were frogged, measured 215mm by 105mm by 68mm, and were of 20th century date.

A further three features were also identified. Post-medieval pit or linear feature F2 cut Roman pit F3. A relatively straight-sided featured, F5, is either a Roman pit or may possibly represent the remains of a Roman grave-cut. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.4m deep.



Photograph 1 Main drainage trench, looking N



Photograph 2 Main drainage trench, looking SE



Photograph 3 F1, looking N

Soakaway and drainage trenches

A new soakaway was also excavated. It measured 1.7m by 1.4m by 2m deep and included a small length of joining drainage trench, 5.5m long by 0.4m wide and 0.5-0.7m deep. Five layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L8, c 140mm thick) sealed tarmac (L9, c 100mm thick), which sealed a layer of mid-brownish grey sandy silt (L10, c 110mm thick). Beneath this was a layer of pale cream/yellowish brown sandy silt (L11, c 200mm thick) which sealed natural sands and gravels (L7). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 4 Soakaway, looking N



Photograph 5 Drainage trench from soakaway, looking E

5 Finds

All of the finds from the site are listed in Table 1.

Context	Description	Qt.	Wt. (g)
F2 (1)	CBM: Two fragments of CBM	2	40g
F2 (4)	CBM: Four fragments of peg-tile. One corner fragment, 11mm thick, with peg-hole (11mm in diameter) and traces of mortar on broken edge (reuse). Three joining fragments, 12mm thick, forming peg-tile 154mm wide. Probably post-medieval	4	628g
F3 (2)	Roman pottery: Two fragments of Roman greyware (fabric GX), body sherd (1st-early 2nd century) and rim sherd possibly from a bowl or large jar (Roman, possibly 2nd century+)	2	38g
F5 (5)	CBM: Possible fragment of Roman imbrex but with one flat face and one slightly curved face, maximum 13mm thick	1	28g
	Iron nail: Incomplete, tip missing, 59mm long, square-shank, very corroded.	1	16g

Table 1 Finds by context (pottery identified by Stephen Benfield)

6 Discussion

A Roman pit, Roman pit/grave-cut and post-medieval pit were identified within the trench section during monitoring. If straight-sided cut F5 is a grave-cut as opposed to a

pit then it would indicate that the Roman burials identified on Abbey Field to the south-west and north-east continued into the development site.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks RPS and RMPA Services Plc for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wade and R Mathieson. Figures were prepared by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 14 Acland Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS</i>
CAT Report 138	2000	<i>Archaeological excavations at the Garrison sports pitch, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex (Abbey Field): February-March 2000</i>
CAT Report 271	2004	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Area C1X and Area C2X of the Garrison Urban Village, Colchester, Essex: May 2004</i>
CAT Report 358	2006	<i>An archaeological evaluation for a new car park on the Abbey Field, south of Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex: March 2006</i>
CAT Report 412	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex: May 2004-October 2007.</i>
CAT Report 424	2007	<i>An archaeological excavation on the Abbey Field car-park, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex: January-February 2007</i>
CAT Report 686	2013	<i>An archaeological watching brief at the Colchester Garrison Athletics Facility, Abbey Field, Colchester, Essex September 2012- March 2013</i>
CAT Report	forth-coming	<i>Archaeological excavation on Colchester Garrison Area H, Colchester, Essex</i>
CBC	2015	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 14 Acland Avenue, Colchester, CO3 3RS</i> , by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
David Gurney	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
Hawkes, C.F.C., and Hull, M.R.	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL, 14
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'

layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to cAD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to cAD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 971)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 Archive deposition

The paper and 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 Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.39.

Distribution list

Rob Masefield, RPS

RMPA Services Plc

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Date: 19.7.2016

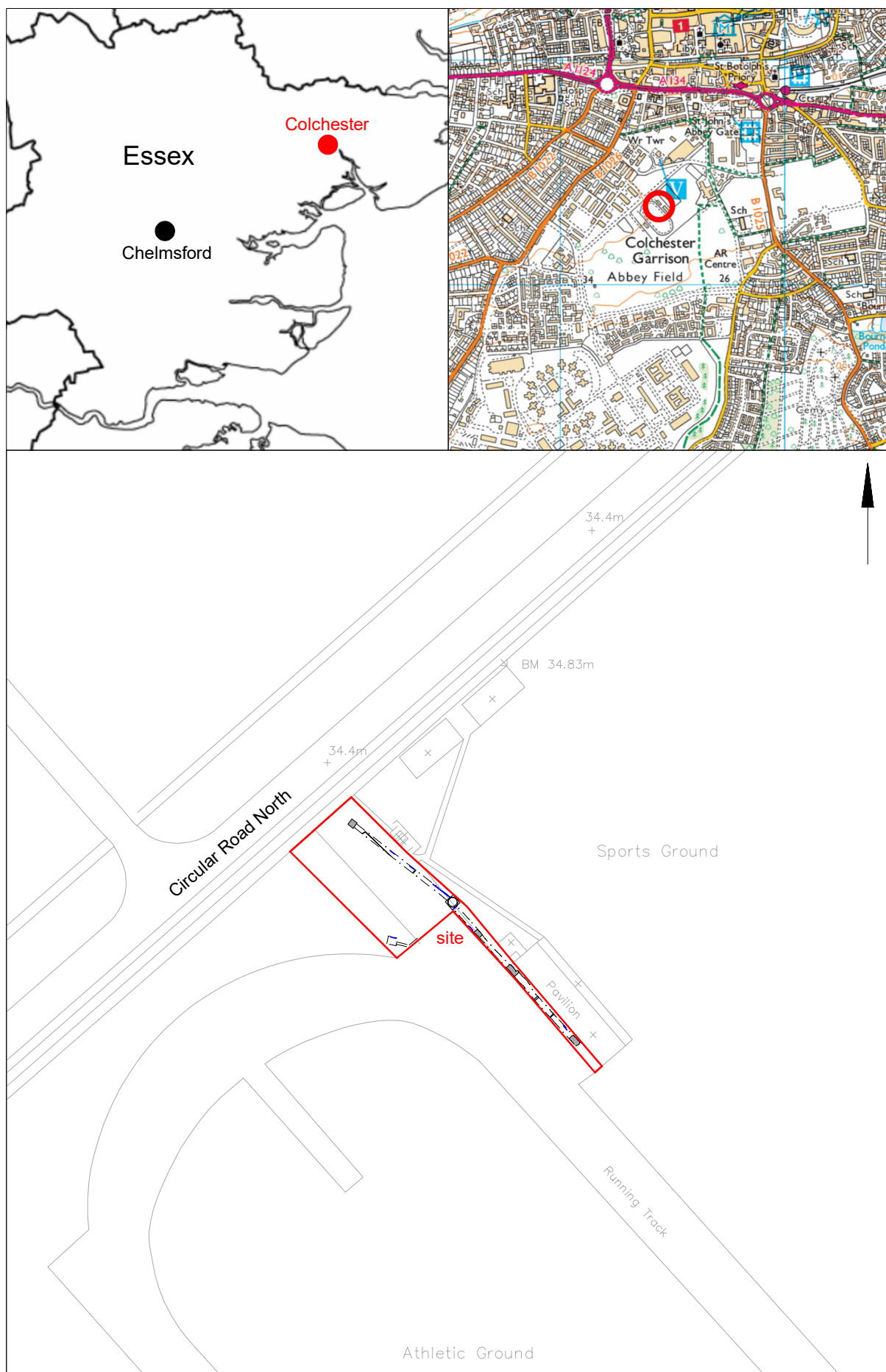


Fig 1 Site location.

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0 50 m

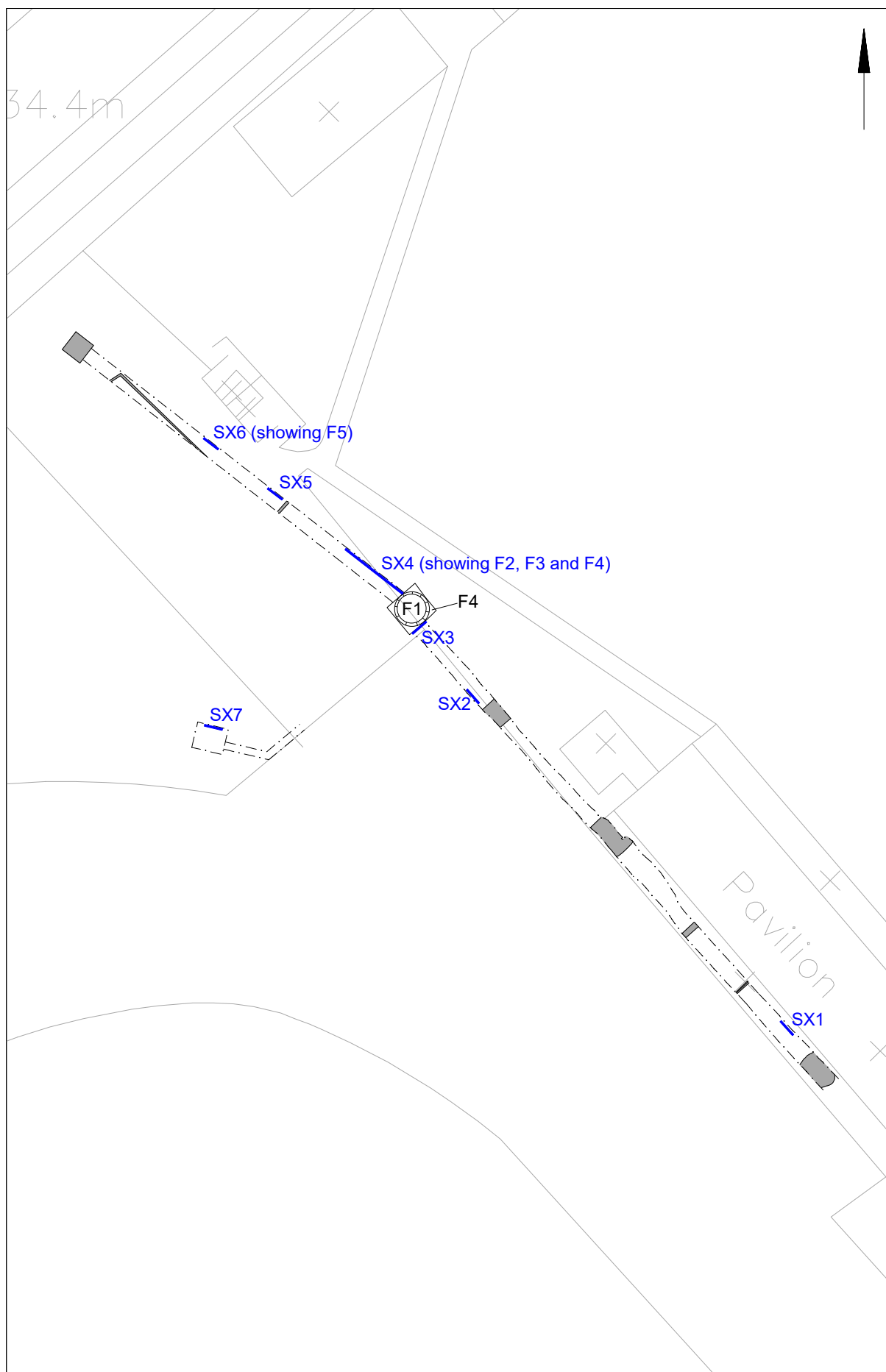


Fig 2 Monitoring results, modern services shown in grey.

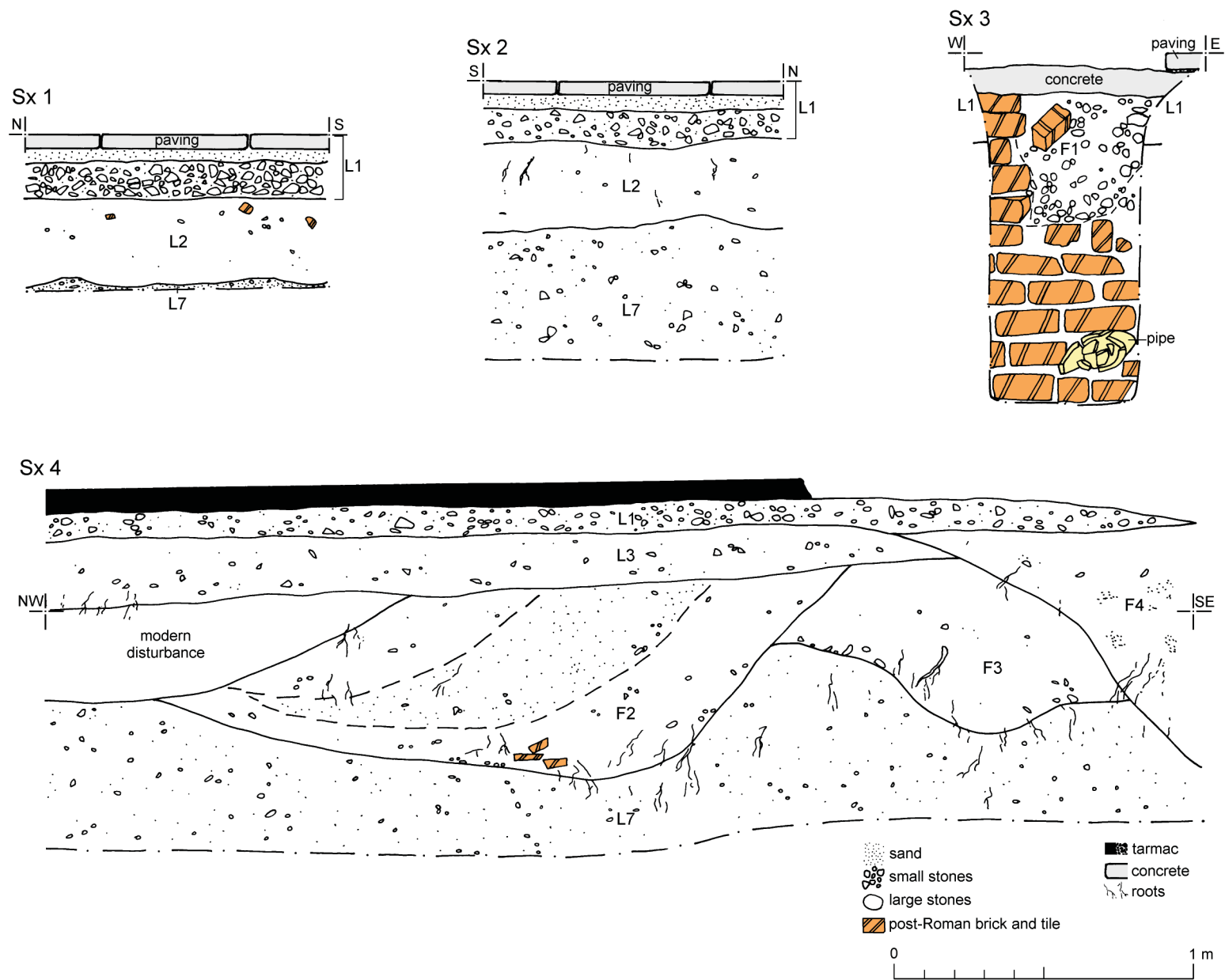


Fig 3 Drainage trench representative sections.

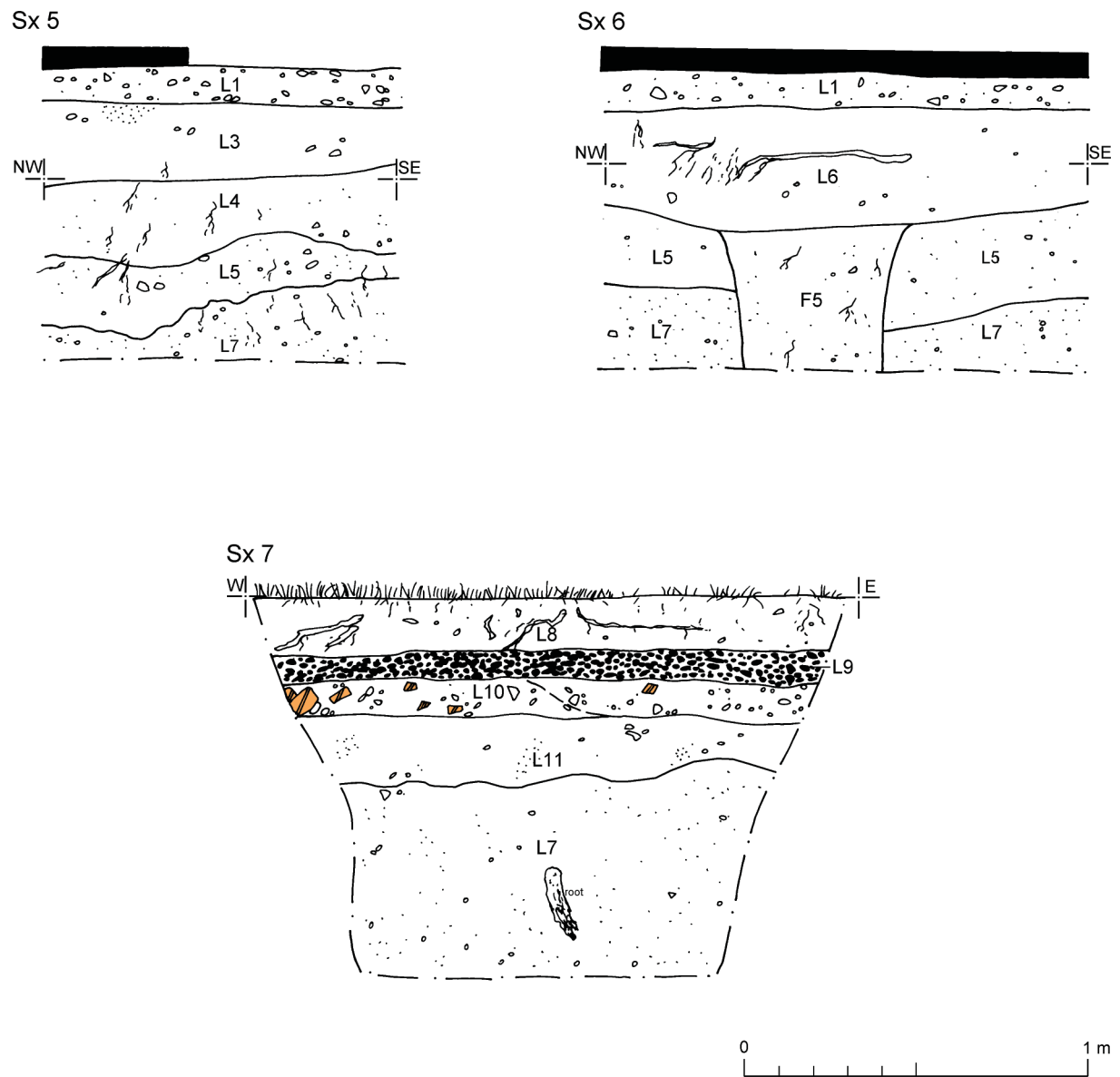


Fig 4 Drainage trench representative sections (Sx 5-6) and soakaway section (Sx 7)

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: B Ground Entrance Drive, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7SU	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 994 243 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/04i UAD ref: ECC3743 OASIS ref: colchest3-248839
Type of work: Strip, map and sample	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 24th May – 21st June 2016	Size of area investigated: approximately 65.6m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.39	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related UAD/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 971	
Periods represented: modern, post-medieval, Roman	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological strip, map and sample was carried out at B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular Road North, Colchester during a drain replacement. The archaeology of Abbey Field has been well documented and includes a Roman burial ground and driveway, with the Roman circus located immediately to the north. Two Roman features (a pit and pit/grave-cut), a post-medieval pit and several modern features including a large circular brick-built manhole were identified.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 138 and 686	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: July 2016

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
(WSI) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP
AND SAMPLE, B GROUND ENTRANCE
DRIVE, ABBEY FIELD CIRCULAR ROAD
NORTH, COLCHESTER**

April 2016

April 2016

Our Ref: RM/JAC22028

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APPENDIX 1

Team Structure

FIGURE 1

Site Location showing archaeological investigations in the wider area (after CAT)

FIGURE 2

Sketch showing proposed works subject to archaeological SMS procedure

FIGURE 3

Plan showing results of Garrison related projects within adjacent areas of Abbey Field, including the Roman Circus layout (after CAT 2007)

FIGURE 4

Combined results of the 2000 excavation on the all-weather sports pitch and the 2013 watching brief on the new pavilion. The red dots indicate individual cremation burials (after CAT 2013)

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) is for a Strip, Map and Sample style archaeological watching brief at the MoD B Ground, adjacent to Circular Road North in the north-western area Abbey Field, Colchester (TL 994 243, Fig. 1). The construction proposal is for a new drain replacement to approximately 1.0m to 1.2m depth and for the resurfacing of an existing car park/drive area (Fig. 2). The report has been prepared by Robert Masfield of RPS on behalf of RMPA Services Plc.
- 1.2 The Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) confirmed in a correspondence of 6th April 2016 that the scheme would require archaeological investigations and that any archaeological features affected by the scheme will need to be excavated in advance of construction impact.
- 1.3 The drain replacement shown on fig. 2 will be cut to c.900mm depth with the gully pot installed within the car park/drive zones, cut to c.750mm. Therefore these areas will require archaeological investigation. Excluding the deeper gully pot, the remainder of the construction for the driveway will be excavated to a depth of 150mm where edgings are replaced, with new tarmac laid with minimal regulating to a maximum depth of 50mm elsewhere. These elements would not impact archaeology levels so will not require mitigation.
- 1.4 Colchester's Roman Circus is located approximately 100m to the north and is the most significant archaeological site within the vicinity as reflected by its Scheduled Monument status (Figs 1 and 3). Roman burial grounds are known to have flanked the southern side of the Roman circus, with significant cemetery concentrations found from Abbey Field/Circular Road North, from the Abbey Field all weather sport pitch to the immediate west, the Abbey Field athletics track immediately to the south-west, and from excavations for Circular Road North to the north-west (Figs 1, 3 and 4).
- 1.5 This document is specifically designed to provide a sound basis for excavation and post excavation practice for the completion of SMS style watching brief. The WSI sets out proposals for the archaeological work including treatment of finds, production of a report, and deposition of the archive. The WSI mirrors standards and practices contained in Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996, revised 1999) and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).
- 1.6 The Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) requires this document in order to formally approve scope of the archaeological project and the aims and methods for archaeological recording and reporting.
- 1.7 The WSI has been produced in association with CAT and will be adhered to by Colchester Archaeological Trust as a requirement of their commission.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Drift geology of the area is predominantly Pleistocene sands and gravel. This is occasionally in a clay matrix, and is sometimes capped by about 300mm of over loam
- 2.2 Archaeological trial trenching (CAT 2012; Report 634) for the adjacent new Pavilion location found natural sands and gravels at a 650-700mm below ground level. The Site is flat with present ground levels in this area are recorded at c.34m AOD.
- 2.3 The archaeological and historical setting of the Site and its surrounding area has been comprehensively explored elsewhere (e.g. CAT 2011; CAT Report 412) and will only be summarised here, based on CAT Reports 424 & 686 (CAT 2007 and 2013) (see Figs 1, 3 and 4).
- 2.4 Records of previous archaeological finds within the site are held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER, held by the ECC) and by the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD, held by Colchester Borough Council at Colchester Museums).
- 2.5 The archaeological context of the location is now relatively well understood following a series of evaluations and excavations in adjacent areas since 2000 (CAT Report 54; CAT Report 138 revised; CAT Report 412), an evaluation in 2006 and excavation in 2007 of the Abbey Field Car Park (CAT Reports 358 and 424) to the east side of Abbey Field Athletics Track and the evaluation and watching brief for the Pavilion site to the immediate south-east of the present construction proposal (Figs. 1, 3 and 4) (CAT Reports 634 & 686).
- 2.6 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity within the area: Middle Bronze Age vessels, probably burial urns, were found on the north-western boundary of the Garrison Urban Village (GUV, elsewhere referred to as the Alienated Land) redevelopment Area J1 in 2004-5 (UAD event no 1247). Several Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features were also excavated close to the earlier finds in 2005 during the GUV archaeological excavations for Taylor Wimpey at the former Le Cateau Barracks, adjacent to Le Cateau Road (Area J1 North; CAT Report 412 forthcoming). In addition, Bronze Age pits were found in 2004 in Areas C1 and C2 of the same project, to the west and south of Flagstaff House respectively (CAT Report 271).
- 2.7 No traces of the Late Iron Age oppidum landscape (the Catuvellaunian royal estate of Camulodunum) have been identified within the area by the various investigations, and it is therefore considered unlikely that significant Iron Age remains are located in this particular area.
- 2.8 Roman Colchester is particularly significant for the study of cemeteries and funerary practices in Britain, because the town may be seen as having been a fusion of two different populations, i.e. the indigenous, largely Romanised British community and an immigrant Roman one, each of which had its own beliefs and funerary practices.
- 2.9 There is a clear grouping of observations from the northern corner of GUV Area J1, close to the entrance of Le Cateau Barracks (UAD ref nos 1022-1023, 1095). These appear to be on the southern fringe of a wide area of burials focused on the Butt Road cemetery (CAR 9, 4-202). Other informative excavations of Roman cemeteries in Colchester to date have been at the

Abbey Field (CAT Report 138 revised), Turner Rise (Shimmin forthcoming a), and at Handford House (CAT Report 323).

- 2.10 Further concentrations of Roman burials, including both inhumations and cremations, have been excavated in 2004, 2005 and 2012/13 in GUV Area J1 North (360 burials), Area C2 (66 burials) and Area H (223 burials). The CAT report for the latter is currently in preparation.
- 2.11 Although the Area J1 investigations identified a dense area of burials at the northern end of the site, only five cremations were found in the excavation conducted in the paddocks opposite the current site, on Area J1 South. The excavation is, however, significant in this context since a 20m-wide ditch-defined track or driveway with some surviving gravel metalling extended north to south through the site. This is apparently a route connecting Area J1 North (where the 360 excavated burials were found adjacent to it in Area J1 and 137 within Area H sub-site H2) and which continued on to the Lexden area where further burials and cemetery structures have also been found next to it. The evaluation and excavation for the Abbey Field Car Park demonstrated that the route continued south across the line of the modern Circular Road North into the area of the (CAT Report 424).
- 2.12 Notably, burials appear to have been placed in clusters on the east side of the track or driveway. The western ditch of the track or driveway, in Area J1 South, produced a hoard of 41 silver Roman coins and part of a funerary inscription.
- 2.13 The archaeological context of the north-western area of the Abbey Field itself with regard to cemetery areas is reasonably well understood. At least 28 Roman burials were found during construction of the athletics ground and sports pitches north-east of the site in 1925 (Hull 1958; UAD event no 1099; TL 9940 2430). Trial-trenching and excavation for the all-weather hockey pitch (immediately to the north of the athletics track) by CAT in 2000 recovered 78 cremation burials and cremation-related features, some only 300mm below existing ground-level (CAT Report 138 revised; TL 9954 2441). A north-south ditch-defined track or driveway was also plotted, extending approximately through the middle of this area of burials. This track was further identified further to the south in 2013 within the new Pavilion footprint although no further cremation burials were identified at this time (CAT Report 686) (Fig. 4). The Pavilion is located adjacent to present site.
- 2.14 The 450m-long Roman circus was identified during the archaeological investigations managed by RPS and conducted by CAT in 2004-5 in GUV Areas C1, C2 and J1 (CAT Report 412) and is c.100m to the north of the site. The starting gates at the western end were located in what is now the garden of the Sergeants Mess (250m NNE of the current site), and the semicircular east end in what is now the garden of Flagstaff House. CAT also located the probable line of the central barrier at the northernmost point of the Abbey Field, in September 2005 (CAT Report 412). Details of the near turning post were revealed by excavation in Circular Road North in 2007 (Shimmin in CAT Report 412). The circus is unique in Britain, and as such is of national importance.
- 2.15 The Abbey Field has traditionally been used for Army training, with the Cavalry Barracks and Le Cateau Barracks to the west of Circular Road North in use since the 19th century. The excavation site is located in the north-western corner of the Abbey Field. Maps pre-dating the garrison show no features in or near the excavation site, which suggests that the area was

farmland in the 17th century. The OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map (surveyed 1875-76, published 1881) shows that, after the construction of barrack blocks to the west, the area continued to be open land and part of the Abbey Field, and was used as the Army drill ground. However, the 2006 evaluation (CAT Report 358) encountered services and flimsy foundations, which indicate that some 20th-century buildings had been present on the site. These may have resembled the temporary wooden structures still standing on the Abbey Field, eg the building to the south of the site.

3 STRATEGY AND AIMS

- 3.1 This method statement is in accordance with the research design developed in consultation with CBCAO and complies with the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (NPPF) and with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014). CAT (the contractor) will liaise closely with RPS (the Archaeological Project Managers and advisors to RMPA services) with respect to all important matters concerning the co-ordination and management of the project. The CBC archaeological officer (CBCAO) will be kept fully informed of all archaeological developments.
- 3.2 All investigation areas SMS will be monitored and signed off by the RPS Archaeological Project Manager and the CBCAO monitor prior to backfilling.
- 3.3 The general aim of the archaeological work is to establish the presence/absence of archaeological features including burials within the impact zones (should the construction depth be sufficient to expose them). All identified archaeological features will be sufficiently investigated (100% in the case of any burials) to understand their form, date, function and importance. The overarching research themes for this area of Colchester have previously been characterised (e.g. RPS 2004) as to:
- Inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, prior to the construction of Camulodunum,
 - To elucidate the nature of spatial organisation within the oppidum
 - To address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town on the agricultural hinterland.
 - Elucidate the presence/absence and if present relative density of Roman burials south of the Roman circus.
- 3.4 Specific Aims: The specific aims have to an extent been informed by the previous adjacent investigations as follows:
- To establish the presence/absence at the Site of further Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity potentially associated with pits, as previously found at ~~Alienated Land~~ Garrison Urban Village (GUV) Areas C1 and C2;
 - To establish the presence/absence at the Site of further later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age activity potentially associated with features identified in Circular Road North;
 - To establish presence/absence at the Site of any Late Iron Age activity that might be associated with the Late Iron Age oppidum;
 - To identify presence/absence at the Site of Roman cemetery evidence of the types seen at adjacent locations on Abbey Field previously and excavate these in accordance a Ministry of Justice licence;
 - To identify presence/absence at the Site of any further elements of the Roman to post-Roman landscape; and
 - To identify presence/absence at the Arena Site of any activity associated with Colchester Garrison.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

a) Strip, Map and Sample (SMS)

- 4.1 SMS is a methodology whereby the Main Contractor undertakes topsoil and subsoil removal to the archaeological level (where formation depth is at or greater than the archaeological level) to allow clear identification of archaeological features. As the resurfacing aspect is shallow (c.50mm) the SMS will be restricted to the area of the replacement drain and the gully pots (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 This process is conducted under close archaeological supervision and guidance using a toothless bucket. The archaeological machine supervisor has authority to ensure sufficient subsoil is removed to clean the surface of the geology. The exposed geology may have archaeological features cut into it, which are planned and investigated by the monitoring archaeologists ahead of any further ground reduction. This process will ensure good visibility of archaeological features.
- 4.3 Significant archaeological deposits will not be removed by machine unless sanctioned by the CBC Archaeological Officer. In circumstances where vertical stratigraphy is found or where archaeology is vulnerable, the machining will be monitored by a senior member of staff. Care will be taken to ensure that machines used do not rut, compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features and deposits ahead of recording. No potentially significant archaeological deposits will be removed prior to recording and sampling (if necessary) to provide an adequate understanding of their character.
- 4.4 Surveying: Following the overburden stripping temporary bench marks will be surveyed with respect to an Ordnance Survey datum and all features and deposits will be recorded relative to their OD height. The TBM's will be shown on the site location plans.
- 4.5 The exposed surface of the natural will be hand cleaned sufficiently to define any archaeological features present. This process will facilitate accurate planning and allow for metal detected finds to be correctly assigned following an initial scan of the site.
- 4.6 Complex areas (areas of intercutting features, surviving layers, where features are complex in form or where surface finds may be plotted) will be planned by hand, usually at a scale 1:20. These plans will be located via total station, scanned, vectorised and imported via CATIA CAD programme on the OS grid-based plan. Less complex areas of the site (where features are absent or rare and of simple form) will be planned using a total station with the data input directly onto CAD and the OS tiles. There will be no site grid on the ground. All site plans will show OS grid points and spot levels and will be fully indexed and related to adjacent plans. It is not anticipated that single context recording will be appropriate. However, should particularly complex sequences of deposits or features be encountered, then single context recording will be undertaken. A uniform site plan will be produced showing all site features.

b) Sampling Strategy

- 4.7 Archaeological investigation will be by hand and will respect the stratigraphy of archaeological layers, features, deposits and structures. Each context will be excavated in sequence. Occasionally further use of the mechanical excavator may be required. Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogenous low-grade deposits that may give a ~~view~~ window into underlying levels. They will not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first. If encountered horizontal deposits (e.g. layers) should be hand excavated or sample excavated in 1m grid squares and should not be removed by machine.
- 4.8 The following sampling strategy will be adopted to ascertain the nature, depth, date and state of preservation of archaeological features as well as the stratigraphical relationships of these deposits and features to one another.
- (i) Normally 50% of the fills of all pits and other discrete archaeological features will be excavated. However, in the event that complex areas of pitting are encountered a representative sample will be excavated (although all will be planned). Tree throw holes will not normally be investigated.
 - (ii) At least 20% of the exposed lengths of ditches will be excavated (although in practice within the narrow trenches 50% or the full exposed length may need to be excavated). The segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches and will include excavation of all terminals and intersections. A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples such that areas of exposed ditch fill with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted. A lower excavation sample ratio of ditches will only be acceptable in the event that the research aims will not be further advanced. Any such reduction in sample ratio will be agreed with CBC and RPS.
 - (iii) At least 50% excavation of ring gullies will include excavation of the terminals and sections at each side to the rear of the gully. Special regard will be given to significant stratigraphical relationships and concentrations of artefactual material.
 - (iv) In the event that stone structures (beyond the circus) are encountered, these will be excavated in sufficient detail to establish their construction sequence and sequence of repairs or extensions. All stratigraphic associations will be recorded. Should floor levels (which are not anticipated) be encountered, these will be fully excavated and environmentally sampled.
 - (v) 100% investigation of elements of hearths or kilns within impact zones will be undertaken to determine their function and date.
 - (vi) Human burials including cremations will be excavated within the trench area. In some cases it may be expedient to slightly extend the trench to facilitate complete burial removal subject to discussion and agreement with the CBCAO and the Main Contractor. Human remains will be excavated after obtaining the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, as required by the Burials Act of 1857 (amended 1981). The discovery of human remains will be reported to the local coroner. Other structured or placed deposits will be recorded and retained as ~~small finds~~ small finds.

Should sufficient human bone be exposed to warrant specialist examination *in situ*, a human bone specialist may be required to attend to examine the remains (subject to CBCAO requirements).

- (vii) Metal detectors will be used to scan for metallic finds on spoil heaps, vacated areas, areas of modern disturbance and during the excavation of key archaeological features or deposits.

c) **Recording**

4.9 The following procedures will always be initiated:

- (i) All features will be planned either by means of a total station or hand drawn plans where appropriate.
- (ii) Sections: all sectioned and excavated archaeological features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10, or at a smaller scale (if appropriate). All sections will be levelled to ordnance datum.
- (iii) All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be allocated unique context numbers prior to any hand excavation including contexts for which there is no archaeological interpretation or definition. All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets detailing: character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records. On-site matrices will be compiled during the excavation such that the results of the written stratigraphical records may be fully analysed and phased.
- (iv) An adequate photographic record of the investigation will be made of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard record shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. The record will include working and promotional shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. All photographic records will include information detailing: site code; date; context(s); section number; a north arrow and a scale. All photographs will be listed and indexed on context record sheets.
- (v) A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological features, deposits or layers encountered will be produced. The detailed hand drawn plans will be related to the site, and O.S. national grid and be drawn at an appropriate scale, generally 1:20. Where necessary e.g. when recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 scale, or where appropriate 1:20 will be drawn. The O.D. height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- (vi) A record or index will be maintained of all site drawings and these will form part of the project archive. All site drawings will contain the following information: site name; site number and code; scale; plan or section number; orientation, date and compiler.

d) **Treatment of Samples**

4.10 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate.

Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the Historic England/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.

- 4.11 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT is advised by the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science. In consultation with Val Fryer, CAT will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by VF, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or VF will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.
- 4.12 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating.
- 4.13 The procedures set in ~~A~~ guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis^q(Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and ~~Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)~~^q(English Heritage 2011) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science (Mark Ruddy), the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director:
- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur). These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc.
 - (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
 - (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits and from undated features. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
 - (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
 - (v) Cremations and other ~~%~~special deposits+will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
 - (viii) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.

e) General Methodology

- 4.14 All works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists. The proposed team structure is given in the appendix (end of document).

- 4.15 All work will be according to CAT Policies and Procedures (2000), and will be informed by Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), the MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (English Heritage, 2006) and Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996, revised 1999).
- 4.16 Animal and human burials, including cremations, will only be excavated should they have been damaged by their exposure. A Ministry of Justice (MOJ) licence is required for the excavation of human remains. Where a licence for their excavation is issued by the MOJ, the requirements of that licence will be followed.
- 4.17 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.
- 4.18 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester Museum. This will be used this as the site code.
- 4.19 The Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) will be followed.
- 4.20 Following completion of the manual excavation and recording the trenches will be backfilled flush with ground level. There are no proposals to reinstate the surfaces with simple backfilling of trenches the agreed method.
- 4.21 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the English Heritage/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.
- 4.22 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT is advised by the East of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (Mark Ruddy). In consultation with Val Fryer, CAT will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by Val Fryer, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or Val Fryer will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.
- 4.23 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating.
- 4.24 The procedures set in '*A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis*' (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and '*Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods*,

from sampling and recovery to post-excavation' (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science, the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director.

- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur). These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc. A representative range of features should be sampled and environmental sampling should include undated, as well as dated, archaeological contexts.
- (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
- (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
- (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
- (v) Any excavated cremations and other ~~special deposits~~ will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
- (vi) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.

5 PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

- 5.1 Public access will not normally be provided unless findings are of particular public interest and suitable Health & Safety procedures are put in place.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1 CAT will provide a Risk Assessment for the project for RMPA Services and the construction Team prior to the commencement of the works.
- 6.2 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard safety policy (CAT 2008), which will be adhered to.
- 6.3 No personnel will work in deep or unsupported excavations. The sides of all excavations or trenches deeper than 1.2 metres will be stepped or battered. Due to the difficulty of working in shored trenches, shoring will be avoided wherever possible. Safety helmets will worn by personnel in deep trenches or other potentially unsafe positions. All deep trenches shall be fenced off and will be clearly indicated by ~~%~~deep excavation+signs.
- 6.4 The archaeologist(s) will not enter an area under machine excavation without alerting the machine driver to his/her intention.
- 6.5 The archaeologist(s) shall remain alert and take due care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/she shall stand well back from the turning circle of an excavatorqbuckets and cabs.
- 6.6 Spoil will be stored at a safe distance away from trench edges.
- 6.7 Suitable accommodation will be provided for staff to shelter from inclement weather and during breaks. Hand washing facilities will be provided.
- 6.8 CAT will provide any necessary protective footwear, high-visibility jackets, and safety helmets. All staff and visitors to the site will be expected to wear full PPE at all times.
- 6.9 The RPS project manager will be provided with a list of all personnel working on site each day by the CAT Supervisor.
- 6.10 CAT scanning will be undertaken prior to and during machine excavation.

7 FINDS

- 7.1 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the research aims or are of intrinsic interest. All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No.2, the Council for British Archaeology's First Aid for Finds (Third Edition, 1998) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Guidelines for Finds Work (1992). Iron finds may require X-rays prior to conservation and similarly residues on pottery may require study ahead of any conservation which may be appropriate.
- 7.2 All finds and bones will be recorded, collected and labelled according to their individual stratigraphical context. Finds from each archaeological context will be allocated an individual finds tray and waterproof labels will be used for each tray to identify unique individual contexts. Each label will be marked with the appropriate context number in waterproof ink and will be securely attached to each tray.
- 7.3 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 7.4 All lifting, conservation or other on-site treatment of delicate finds will be done by Colchester Museums staff. It is anticipated that robust items such as intact cremations will be lifted by site staff.
- 7.5 The site archive will be presented to Colchester Museums in accordance with the requirements for conservation and storage as outlined in Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester Museums (Colchester Borough Council 1996).
- 7.6 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. Any other finds remain for the landowner to assess and dispose of.
- 7.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists published booklet Guidelines for Finds Work.
- 7.8 Agreement with the landowner will be sought for deposition of the finds and paper archive. Arrangements for the finds to be viewed by the landowner will be made if he/she wishes.
- 7.9 The following specialists have been approached for artefact and environmental analysis:
- Francesca Boghi . Human Bone
 - Adam Whightman - animal bone;
 - Stephen Benfield . prehistoric pottery
 - Stephen Benfield late Iron Age and Roman pottery;
 - Joanna Bird - Samian
 - Laura Pooley/Ernest Black . Roman Brick/tile
 - Dr Hilary Cool . Roman glass

- Dr John A Davies . Roman coins
- Nina Crummy . Small finds
- Sue Tyler- Saxon Pottery
- Helen Walker . Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery
- Hazel Martingell - Lithics
- Lynn Keys . Metalworking residues;
- Pat Wiltshire- pollen analysis
- Peter Murphy - Environmental
- Val Fryer- Archaeo-botanist
- Jackie Makinley- Cremations.

8 REPORTING

- 8.1 At the start of work an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website. A copy of the OASIS online form should be included as an appendix to the report. A copy of the WSI should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 8.2 A UAD Event number must be obtained the CBCAO; this will be the unique reference number for the work in the UAD.
- 8.3 Following completion of fieldwork a will be completed within 6 months and submitted to RPS Planning for distribution to the CBCAO for his approval.
- 8.4 Expert advice and reporting (in relation to cultural artefacts and ecofacts) will be provided by individual Specialists appointed as appropriate.
- 8.5 All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the Historic England procedural document, Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).
- 8.6 The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (EH 2006) will be adhered to with regard to post-excavation management in relation to this and any subsequent mitigation that may be required.
- 8.7 A digital copy of the report, marked DRAFT, will be presented to the CBCAO for scrutiny. Following acceptance, a single digital and hard copy of the report should be presented to both the Colchester UAD and Essex HER. A hard copy of the report should be deposited with the archive at Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 8.8 Copies of the final report will also be issued to the RPS and RMPA Services if required.
- 8.9 The report should include relevant background context information.
- 8.10 At the end of the project, a copy of the digital vector plan, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, will be sent by CAT to CBC for integration in the UAD. AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).

a) Publication

- 8.11 Depending on the significance of findings and the recommendations of any required assessment the results may be included within the final publication of the closely related Garrison project.
- 8.12 Minimum publication will consist of a note in the Colchester Archaeologist.

9 ARCHIVE AND FINDS DEPOSITION

- 9.1 All retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved and packaged in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No. 2, the Council for British Archaeology, First Aid for Finds (Second Edition, 1987), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Guidelines Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives Published December 2014. Small finds will be boxed separately from the bulk finds. Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester Museum storage systems. A full archive will be prepared to standards outlined in Management of Archaeological Projects: 2 (English Heritage 1991).
- 9.2 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester Museums, subject to RMPA Services Plc consent and subject to the guidelines and requirements of MAP 2, as soon as is practicable, and within six months of completion of publication text on the project. All requirements for archive storage as given in Colchester Borough Council, Guidelines for the standards and practice of archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester, will be followed.
- 9.3 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester Museums.
- 9.4 Photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on CD Roms, hard copies of digital photos on high quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester Museums.
- 9.5 CD Roms of material held on computers will be presented to Colchester Museums, along with bound copies of printouts.
- 9.6 Deposition of the archive will be confirmed in writing to CBCAO, and a summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to CBCAO.
- 9.7 All artefacts recovered from the archaeological excavation shall be deposited at the Colchester Museums. All recovered artefacts shall be fully catalogued, shall constitute one single deposit and shall be deposited within two years of the completion of the archaeological excavation.

10 STAFFING AND TIMETABLE

- 10.1 The overall archaeological project will be managed by Robert Masfield CMIa (RPS). The archaeological contractor CAT will be managed by Chris Lister. The watching Brief will be directed in the field by Ben Holloway, Adam Wightman or Mark Baister. The experience of the project team is included in the Appendix of this method statement.
- 10.2 It is estimated the archaeological input will take 2-4 days presence on site depending on construction programme.
- 10.3 The work is likely to begin in May 2016.

11 MONITORING

- 11.1 A programme of monitoring of the project in the field shall be agreed in advance between CAT, RPS, RMPA Services and CBC.
- 11.2 Any variation or modification to the project programme in terms of working or recording either on site or off will be fully discussed and agreed with RPS, RMPA Services and the CBCAO in advance.
- 11.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed between RPS, RMPA Services, the CBCAO, Historic and CAT prior to their being carried out.
- 11.4 The involvement of CBCAO shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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APPENDIX 1

Team Structure

RPS PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM

Archaeological Project Manager

Rob Masefield

LIST OF CAT TEAM MEMBERS

Project Management

Chris Lister

Site Manager

Ben Holloway or Mark Baister

Site staff

C. Lister, A Wightman, E Spurgeon, AN Others.

Finds

E Spurgeon

Metal detecting

Brian Hurrell

Finds Consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT) LIA/Roman pottery

Joanna Bird (Guildford) Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Paul Sealey Prehistoric Pottery/ amphora

Hilary Cool (Nottingham) Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curle (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal bone.

John Davis (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

Val Fryer (Loddon) Environmental processing

Nick Lavender (ECC) Prehistoric pottery

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) Lithics

Rachel Ballantyne (EH) Environmental policy

Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums) Roman Amphoras

Susan Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Helen Walker (ECC) post-Roman pottery.

Graphics

C Lister, E Spurgeon, J Chittenden, H Brooks

Report writing

B, Holloway, H Brooks, Baister, M

RPS EXPERIENCE

Robert Masefield

Office: Cottons Centre, London Bridge

Position in Company: Director

Qualifications / Memberships: FSA, CMIFA, MA, BSc

Date of Birth: 15 October 1969

Key Clients: Taylor Wimpey, RMPA Services, Southern Water, Cemex UK, Countryside Properties, Gatwick Airport Limited

Robert has over 20 years experience in British archaeology and has been with RPS for ten years. He has recently transferred to the London office. Experienced in the production of Environmental Impact Assessments and Statements, the design and management complex archaeological projects and the preparation of proofs of evidence, he also has extensive experience of undertaking negotiations on behalf of clients.

Experience Includes:

- Delivery of compliance with Town and Country Planning, Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area and Listed Building legislation, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Construction Design Management (CDM) regulations; and the Highways Agency Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB vol 10 & 11)
- Provision of Environmental Statement chapters including Great Western Park (George Wimpey & Taylor Woodrow), Colchester New Garrison (RMPA/ MoD) Didcot, Radcot Farm Mineral Extraction (Oxfordshire), Priors Green, Takeley (Countryside Properties), The Wixams, Elstow, Bedfordshire (National Power/JJ Gallagher), Barrington Quarry, Cambridgeshire (Cemex), Sheerness WTM (Peel Ports), plus several ES's on behalf of Southern Water (Bognor. Littlehampton, Bexhill & Hastings and Brighton & Hove).
- Project Design and Management on watching briefs evaluation and excavation projects including production of written schemes of investigation and Research Agendas.

Management and design of the 160ha Colchester New Garrison and linked Urban Village projects including identification and successful retention within the scheme of Britain's first Roman circus, excavation of major cemetery site and excavation of prehistoric and Roman sites within Camulodunum.

DETAILS OF CAT TEAM MEMBERS

SENIOR SITE STAFF

Philip Crummy MA, FSA, CMIFA

Philip is a very experienced field archaeologist, and the longest-serving director of excavations at any major archaeological organisation in Britain. Since joining CAT (or Colchester Excavation Committee as it was then, and Colchester Archaeological Unit soon after) as Site Director in the early 1970s, he has supervised or directed large urban projects including Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, Butt Road, and Culver Street, as well as numerous small projects. Philip's publication record is outstanding, and includes sole or joint authorship of eight of the Colchester Archaeological Report series, principally volumes 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11. He also produces major parts of the CAT annual magazine The Colchester Archaeologist. He has also contributed to Britannia, Post-medieval Archaeology, and several of the BAR series. His most recent work City of Victory is one of the local bestsellers in bookshops in Colchester. He lectures widely.

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT)

After working in farming Banking, Estate Agency, and in a Jobcentre, Stephen discovered archaeology. His first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project, assisting in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. After that he studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947), Roman Colchester (Hull 1958) and now CAR 10, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Ben Holloway BSc CAIFA

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital and Colchester 6th Form College. His work in Essex includes the Sandon Park and Ride Site, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley, Dry Street, Basildon and the Stanhope industrial park Stanford-le-hope.

FINDS SPECIALISTS

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top Samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the blockbuster Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-86.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernie is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the Archaeological Journal Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilberd School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilberd School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85, and Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993). Among her major works is the internationally selling Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85.

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the Colchester Archaeological Reports, and was principal author of the best-selling Colchester Archaeological Reports 2 (Roman small finds), 4 (The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9) and 5 (The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curle (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. Currently working as a freelance specialist in both human and animal bone and Illustration. She has been producing faunal and Human remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of

archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specialises in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to British Numismatic Journal on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9, and Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993).

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, The *East Anglian Archaeology* Monograph series, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

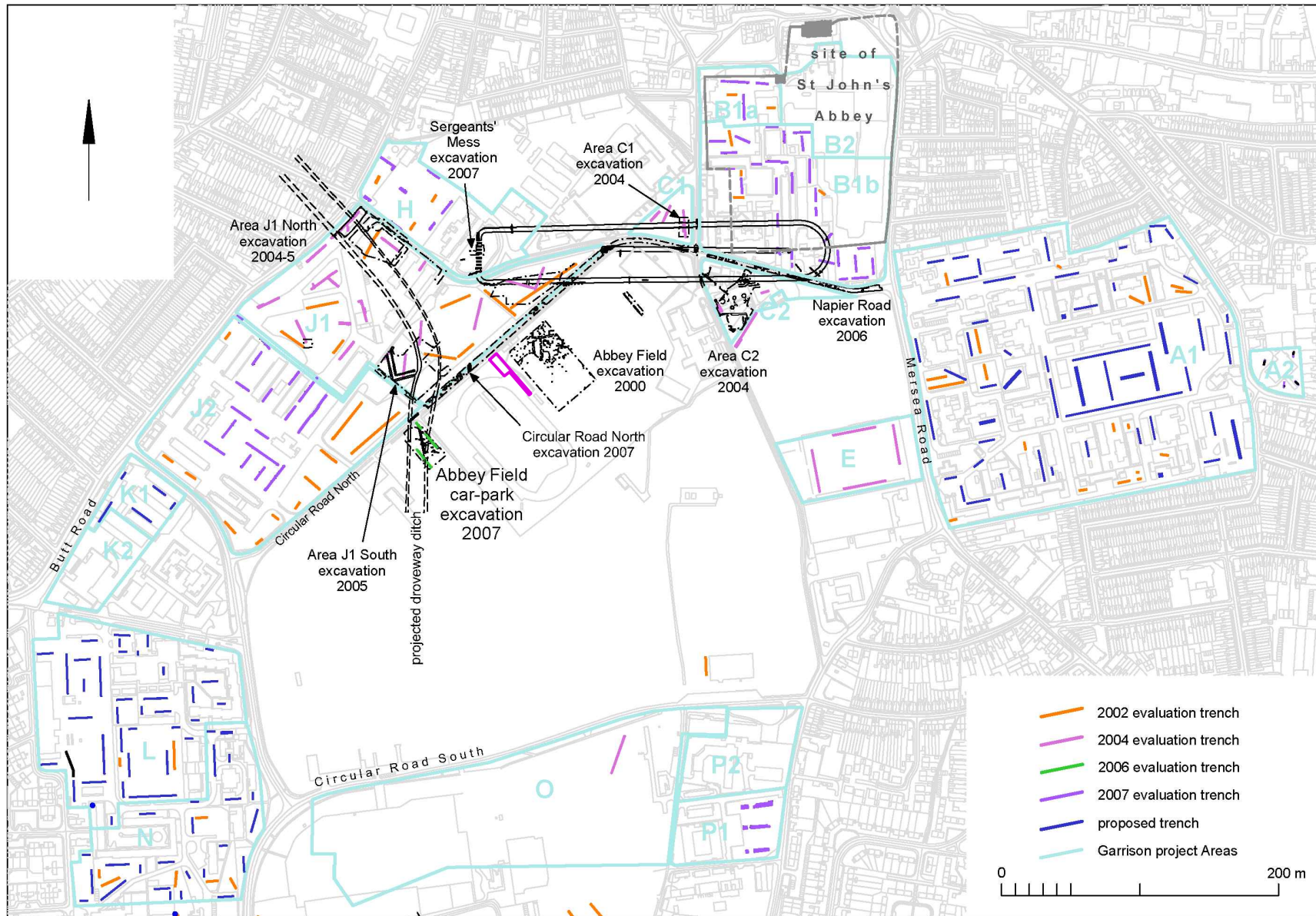
Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead). On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88, and to Ros Niblett's Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (Council for British Archaeology Research Report 57, 1985).



FIGURE 1

Site Location showing archaeological investigations in the wider area (after CAT)



 Site Boundary



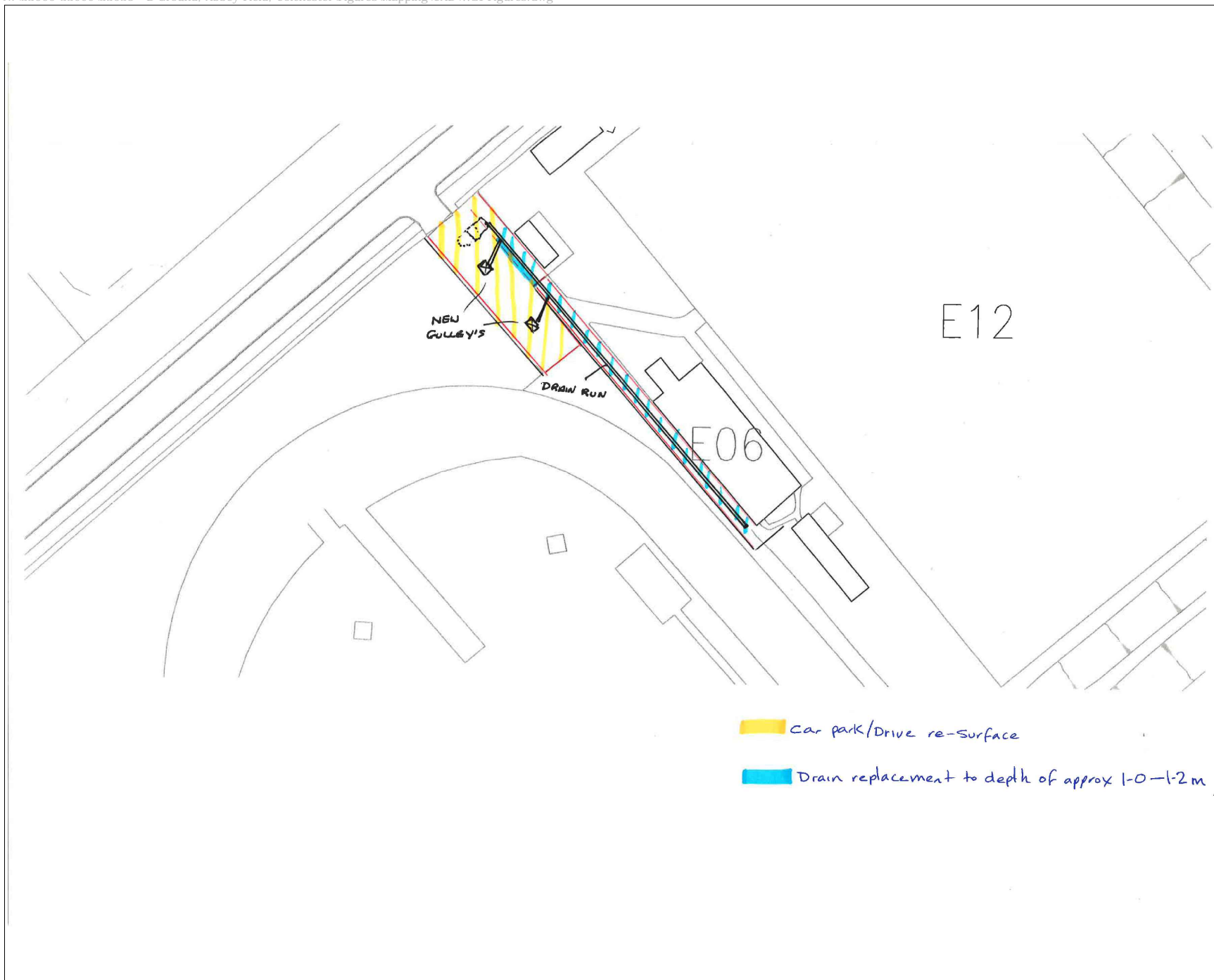
Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 1:
Site location showing
archaeological investigations
in the wider area



FIGURE 2

Sketch showing proposed works subject to archaeological SMS procedure



Site Boundary



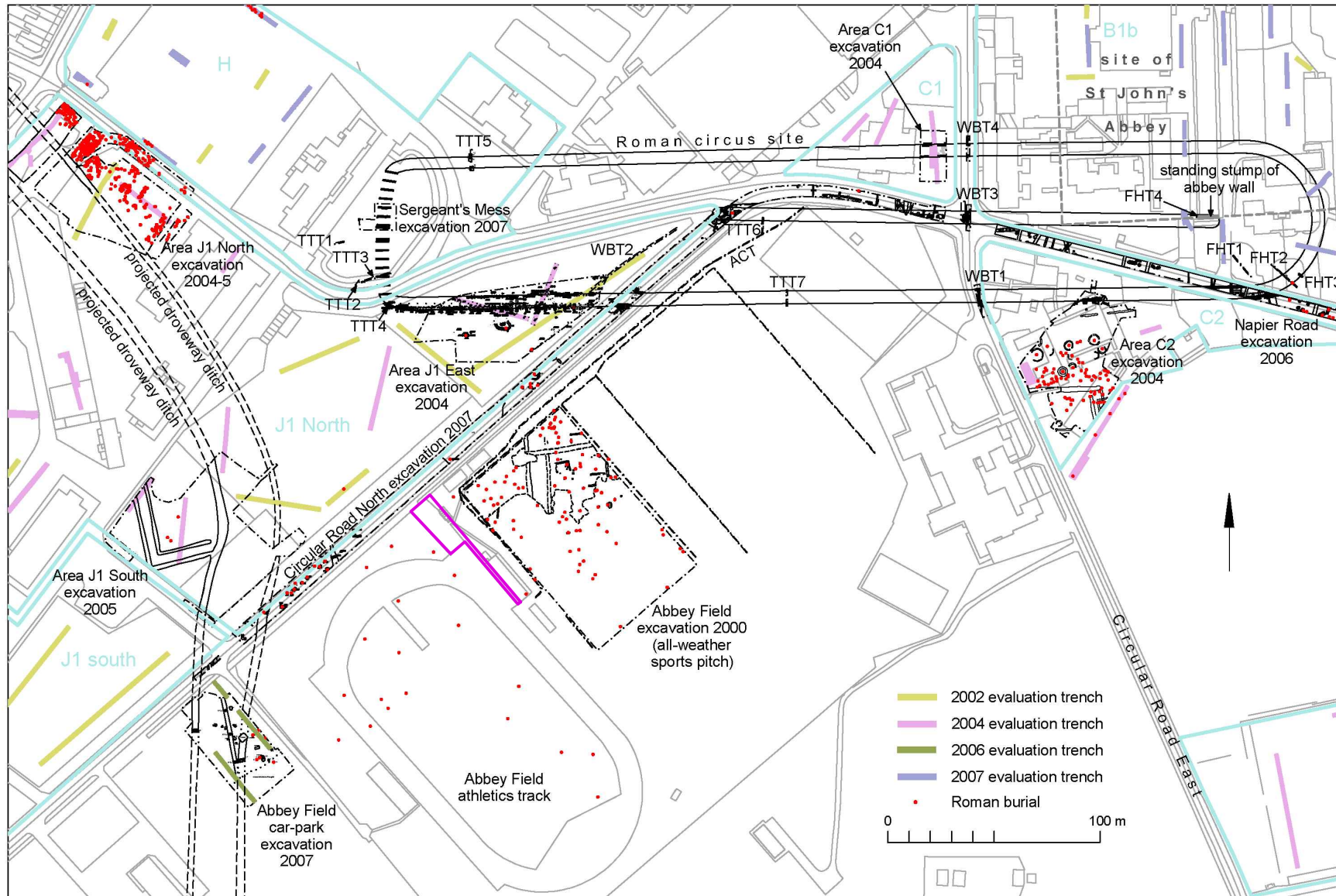
Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 2:
Sketch showing proposed
works subject to
archaeological SMS procedure



FIGURE 3

Plan showing results of Garrison related projects within adjacent areas of Abbey Field, including the Roman Circus layout (after CAT 2007)



Site Boundary

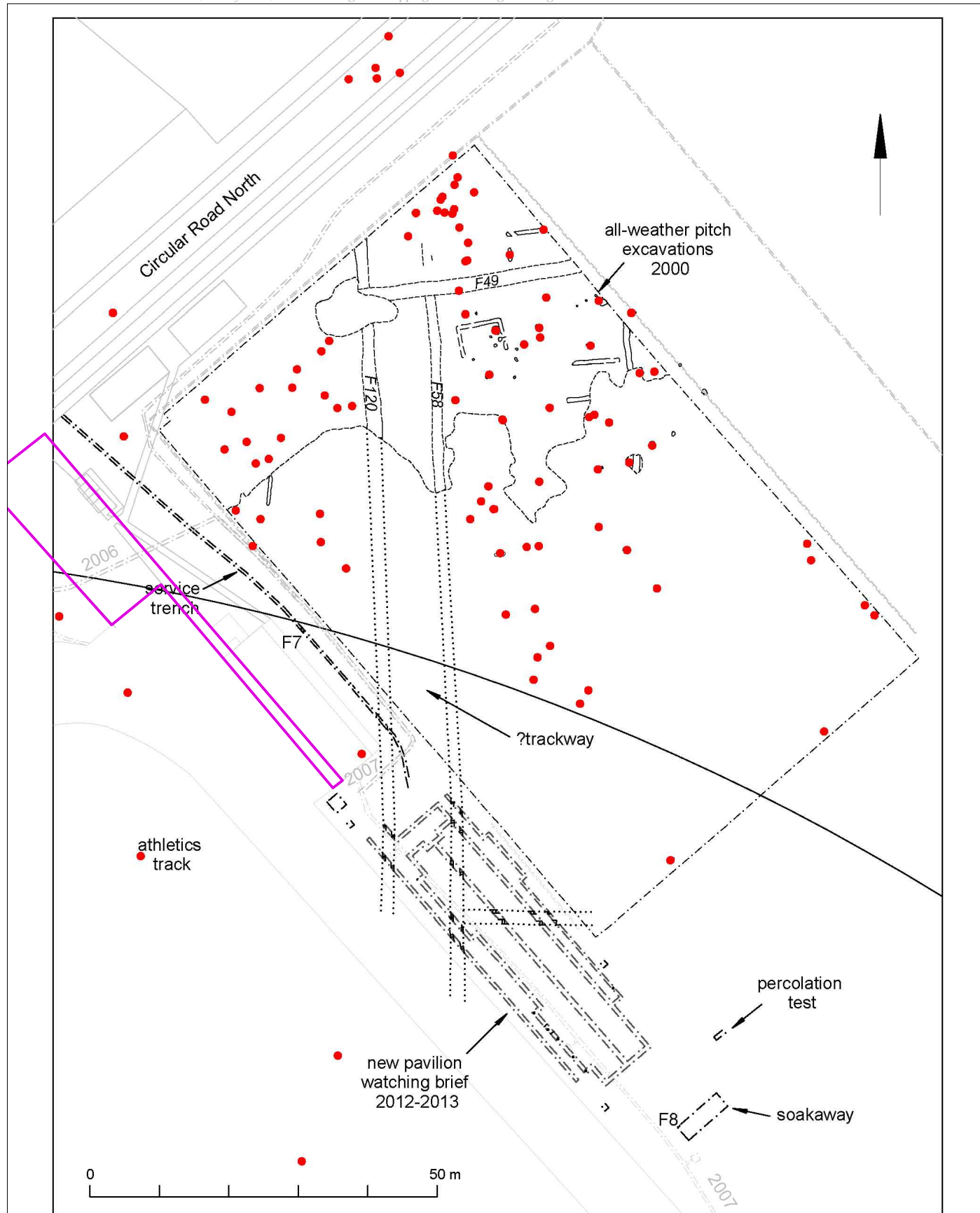


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 3:
Plan showing results of Garrison related projects within adjacent areas of Abbey Field, including the Roman Circus layout (after CAT 2007)

FIGURE 4

Combined results of the 2000 excavation on the all-weather sports pitch and the 2013 watching brief on the new pavilion. The red dots indicate individual cremation burials (after CAT 2013)



Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 4:
Combined results of the 2000 excavation on the all-weather sports pitch and the 2013 watching brief on the new pavilion. The red dots indicate individual cremation burials (after CAT 2013)

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OASIS ID: colchest3-248839

Project details

Project name	Archaeological strip, map and sample at the B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and sample was carried out at B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular Road North, Colchester during a drain replacement. The archaeology of Abbey Field has been well documented and includes a Roman burial ground and driveway, with the Roman circus located immediately to the north. Two Roman features (a pit and pit/grave-cut), a post-medieval pit and several modern features including a large circular brick-built manhole were identified.
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2016 End: 21-06-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/04i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3743 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.39 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT OR GRAVE Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	MANHOLE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular

	Road North
Postcode	CO2 7GF
Site coordinates	TL 994 243 51.881026779335 0.897470925883 51 52 51 N 000 53 50 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	R. Masefield, RPS Group
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.39
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.39
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological strip, map and sample, B Ground Entrance Drive, Abbey Field, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7SU: May-June 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 971
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Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Description	A4 ringbound loose leaf
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