

# Archaeological test-pit evaluation at Lewis Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JH July 2017

(Report revised September 2017)



by **Laura Pooley**

with contributions by Stephen Benfield  
figures by Sarah Carter and Laura Pooley

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner and Alec Wade

**commissioned by Robert Ratcliffe (The Morton Partnership)  
on behalf of OMC Investments Ltd**

NGR: TM 00044 25226 (centre)

Planning reference: n/a

CAT project ref.: 17/07j

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.117

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OASIS reference: colchest3-291035



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**CAT Report 1151**  
September 2017

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OASIS Summary

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological test-pit evaluation was carried out at Lewis Gardens, Colchester to inform the build-depths of a proposed new boundary wall. The development site is located within the southeast angle of the Roman walled town, specifically within the largely residential area of Insula 31/32. Test-pits TP1 and TP3 revealed modern and post-medieval made-ground sealing probable Roman accumulation/demolition layers (L4 and L6) identified at a depth of 0.38-0.45m below current ground level (bcgl). Test-pit TP2 revealed modern and post-medieval contexts, including a cobbled surface, to a depth of 0.55m bcgl.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This archive report presents the results of archaeological test-pit evaluation at Lewis Gardens, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 27th-28th July 2017. The work was commissioned by Robert Ratcliffe (The Morton Partnership) on behalf of OMC Investments Ltd, to help inform build-depths for a proposed new boundary wall. Work 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 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 evaluation* (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, and also the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development site is located within the southeast part of the walled Roman town of *Colonia Victricensis* and specifically within Insulas 31/32, with a Roman east/west street to the north of the site following the course of the High Street (CAR 6, p15).

A number of significant archaeological investigations have taken place within this southeast angle of the Roman town, within Insulas 31/32, 38b, 39 and 40. These have revealed that the whole area was largely residential. See summary below, or full details see Hull 1958, Richardson 1961, Dunnett 1971 and work by CAT (Crossan 1990; CAR 6; CAT Reports 234, 295, 305, 372, 385, 477, 520).

A mosaic pavement was uncovered in Lewis's Gardens in 1923 (UAD 321). Further excavations on the site in 1955 and 1958 (UAD 3069 and 3070; Richardson 1961) revealed three Roman buildings with at least two structural phases. Two of the houses had hypocausts and from within the demolition and robbing material, painted wall plaster and red, white and grey tesserae were recovered. Later in 1959, a sewer trench dug between the 1955 and 1958 sites (UAD 3365; Richardson 1961) showed stretches of wall foundation and a tessellated floor, both on an east-west alignment.

Excavations in 1966 at the rear of 5 Queen Street (UAD 3065; Dunnett 1971) identified a 2nd century Roman building with rubble foundations that had at least three structural phases. The latter of these phases incorporated a hypocaust overlaid with a coloured mosaic floor. Observations made during groundworks for the Queen Street multi-storey car park (in 1970, UAD 3484), at the Mulberry Tree Family Centre (in 1983-84; CAR 6, 375-8; UAD 3033) and the former bus station (in 2003; CAT Report 234; UAD 3069-3070) revealed further Roman structural remains. Works at the Mulberry Tree Family Centre also revealed two Roman inhumation burials and a third displaced skull (CAR 6, 375-6), with evaluation trenches dug by CAT in 1990 (UAD 3577; Crossan 1990) revealing a Roman infant burial in a tile-covered grave accompanied by a small beaker.

The presence of at least one principal east-west street is known, extending beneath the former Keddies department store fronting onto Queen Street to the north (UAD 307) and crossing the northern wing of the Mulberry Tree Family Centre (UAD 3033). Its projected line should cross the southern half of the D-shaped garden of East Hill House. No north-south streets have yet been located by excavation within the grounds of East Hill House or on the site of the former bus station, although Hull suggested that the line of one may lie on or close to the boundary separating the two (Hull 1958, 51).

CAT has conducted several recent archaeological investigations at Firstsite, in the former bus station and in the grounds of the adjacent East Hill House. Investigations in 2003 (CAT Report 234) and 2004 (CAT Reports 295 and 305) in the garden of The Minories and in the bus station confirmed the nature, distribution and depth of the post-Roman layers. In 2006 a watching brief in the bus station (CAT Report 385) revealed late Roman robbing material or demolition debris. Investigations in the area between 2006 and 2008 (CAT Report 477) revealed a metalled street and parts of a Roman building presumed to be a town-house on the southern side of Insulas 31 and 32. In 2009, an evaluation in the gardens of East Hill House found the remains of two Roman town-houses, one with a hypocaust and one with at least one area of tessellated floor (CAT Report 520). Monitoring in 2009/2010 at Firstsite also revealed Roman remains at between 0.45m and 1.10m below modern ground-level (CAT Report 599) including a metalled surface and tessellated floor.

#### **4 Results** (Figs 2-4)

Three test-pits were laid out along the proposed line of the new boundary wall. Following a revision made to the planning application in September 2017 the proposed line of the new wall was moved a short distance to the west of its original location.

Under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist, the test-pits were initially excavated by machine through modern and post-medieval layers. They were then excavated, cleaned and recorded by hand. Depths were determined by either the height of *in situ* Roman deposits (TP1 and TP3, see below) or when the depth met the requirements for the proposed wall foundation (as in the case of TP2).

##### **Test-pit 1 (TP1): 1.1m by 1.1m, stepped down to 1m by 0.95m, 0.65m deep** (Figs 3-4)

Test-pit 1 was excavated through a modern concrete road surface on a thin bedding layer of sand (L1, c 0.23m thick). This overlaid a base layer of modern crushed red-brick hardcore (L3, 0.15-0.20m thick) and a post-medieval levelling deposit (L4, 0.03-0.05m thick).

Sealed beneath L3 was a layer of slightly-sandy silty-clay (L4) which contained Roman demolition debris in the form of ceramic building material, *opus signinum* and mortar. This layer was excavated for a depth of approximately 0.19m until it was determined that it was likely to be a Roman layer and excavation ceased at 0.65m below current ground level (bcgl).

An unidentified post-medieval cut feature (F1) had been cut through L4. This was not excavated.



Photograph 1 Test-pit TP1, looking N

Context no.	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
F1	-	Cut feature	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt, 1% stone, 3% CBM, very occasional charcoal. Finds of post-medieval CBM including peg-tile not retained. Identified at a depth of 0.47m bcgl. At least 0.19m deep.	Post-medieval
L1	-	Concrete road surface	Concrete road surface on a bedding layer of sand. c 0.23m thick.	Modern
L2	-	Hardcore	Crushed red brick hardcore. Identified at a depth of 0.23m bcgl c 0.15-0.2m thick.	Modern
L3	1	Levelling	Firm, moist, dark grey slightly silty-clay with smaller fragments of post-medieval CBM. Identified at a depth of 0.37-0.42m bcgl c 0.03-0.05m thick.	Post-medieval
L4	2	Accumulation/demolition	Firm, moist, dark grey slightly-sandy silty-clay containing frequent fragments of Roman CBM, <i>opus signinum</i> and mortar, 1% stone. Identified at a depth of 0.4-0.45m bcgl. At least 0.19m thick.	?Roman

Table 1 Test-pit 1 context list



**Test-pit 2 (TP2): 1.1m by 1.1m, stepped down to 0.85m by 0.80m, 0.55m deep**  
(Figs 3-4)

Test-pit 2 was excavated through a modern concrete road surface on a thin bedding layer of sand (L1, c 0.28-0.29m thick). This overlaid a base layer of modern crushed red-brick hardcore (L2, 0.15m thick) sealing a layer of post-medieval levelling (L5, 0.12-0.15m thick). Beneath L5 was a cobbled stone surface (F3) which was not excavated but is assumed to be of a post-medieval date. A post-medieval feature (F2) was identified as cutting through surface F3 but was not investigated further. Excavation ceased at the height of the cobbled stone surface (0.55m bcgl) as the contractor stated that groundworks for the proposed wall would not go deeper than this depth.



**Photograph 2** Test-pit TP2, looking NW

Context no.	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
F2	-	Cut feature	Soft, friable, moist, dark grey sandy-silt, 2% stone, 5% CBM. Finds of post-medieval CBM not retained. Identified at a depth of 0.55-0.57m bcgl.	Post-medieval
F3	-	Cobbled stone surface	Large, rounded cobbles, densely packed set into a matrix of dark grey sandy-silt. Identified at a depth of 0.55-0.57m bcgl.	?Post-medieval
L1	-	Concrete road surface	Concrete road surface on a bedding layer of sand. c 0.28-0.29m thick.	Modern
L2	-	Hardcore	Crushed red brick hardcore. Identified at a depth of 0.28-0.29m bcgl. c 0.15m thick.	Modern

L5	3	Levelling	Firm, moist, orange/grey sandy-silt, 25% gravel, 5% stone, 3% CBM (post-medieval). Identified at a depth of 0.42-0.45m bcgl. c 0.12-0.15m thick.	Post-medieval
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**Table 2** Test-pit 2 context list

**Test-pit 3 (TP2): 1.1m by 1.1m, stepped down to 0.95m by 0.90m, 0.52m deep (Fig 4)**

Test-pit 3 was excavated through a modern concrete road surface on a thin bedding layer of sand (L1, c 0.28-0.29m thick). This overlaid a base layer of modern crushed red-brick hardcore (L2, 0.10-0.13m thick) and a post-medieval levelling deposit (L3, 0.03-0.05m thick). Sealed beneath L3 was a layer of slightly-sandy silty-clay (L6) which contained Roman demolition debris in the form of ceramic building material, *opus signinum* and mortar. This layer appears to be equivalent to L4 in TP1. It was excavated for a depth of approximately 0.14m until it was determined that it was likely to be a Roman layer and excavation ceased at a depth of 0.52m bcgl.



**Photograph 3** Test-pit TP3, looking W

Context no.	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Concrete road surface	Concrete road surface on a bedding layer of sand. c 0.28-0.29m thick	Modern
L2	-	Hardcore	Crushed red brick hardcore. Identified at a depth of 0.28-0.29m bcgl. c 0.10-0.13m thick.	Modern
L3	-	Levelling	Firm, moist, dark grey slightly silty-clay with smaller fragments of post-medieval CBM. Identified at a depth of 0.34-0.36m bcgl. c 0.03-0.05m thick.	Post-medieval

L6	4	Accumulation/ demolition	Firm, moist, dark grey slightly-sandy silty-clay containing frequent fragments of Roman CBM, <i>opus signinum</i> and mortar, 1% stone. Identified at a depth of 0.38-0.4m bcgl. At least 0.14m thick.	?Roman
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**Table 3** Test-pit 3 context list

## 5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield and Laura Pooley

A small quantity of Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds were recorded from post-medieval and Roman contexts and are listed below in Table 4. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman fabric series (*CAR 10*) and Roman pottery vessel forms refer to the *Camulodunum* (Cam) Roman pottery type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958). The post-Roman pottery fabrics referred to follow the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham 1985 & *CAR 7*).

Context & finds number	Description	Date
L3, 1	<b>Medieval pottery:</b> one sherd (16g) of Colchester-type ware, Fabric 21A, glazed, c 14th-15th century. <b>Post-medieval pottery:</b> two sherds (58g) of post-medieval glazed red earthenware, Fabric 40, late 16th/17th – 19th century.	Post-medieval
L4, 2	<b>Roman pottery:</b> three sherds of greyware, Fabric GX, including rim sherd from a Cam 299 bowl, late 2nd-4th century; one sherd (8g) of Nene Valley colour-coated ware, Fabric EA, mid 3rd-4th century. <b>Roman CBM:</b> two fragments (92g); tile fragment, 20mm thick; corner piece with other two sides squared off to formed a rough square 42x40mm, 16mm thick.	Roman, mid 3rd-4th century
L5, 3	<b>Quernstone:</b> fragment of a millstone grit quernstone (312g) with very pronounced ridges (c 3mm high) on the dressed surface, appears to have been re-used with mortar apparent on one edge, 140mm long, 55mm long, 30mm thick.	?Roman
L6, 4	<b>Roman pottery:</b> one sherd (2g) of greyware, Fabric GX, a rouletted body sherd. <b>Roman CBM:</b> one fragment of brick (80g), 38mm thick; one fragment of tegula with flange (214g), base 20mm thick, beginnings of a cut-away visible but broken at this point and further identification not possible, finger-tip impressions on base; two fragments of combed box-flue tile (76g), 13-15mm thick; one tessera cube (20g), 18mm thick, mortar around bottom two thirds. <b>Roman ceramic gaming counter:</b> two joining sherds forming part of an incomplete (less than half) ceramic gaming counter, made from the wall of a large storage jar (Fabric HZ), very nicely ground/shaped, probably c 75mm diameter, 15mm thick, 50g.	Roman

**Table 4** All finds by context

## 7 Discussion

Three archaeological test-pits were excavated at Lewis Gardens to inform dig-depths for a proposed new boundary wall. Test-pits TP1 and TP3 revealed probable Roman



accumulation/demolition layers (L4 and L6) at depths of 0.38-0.45m bcgl, sealed by modern and post-medieval made-ground. Dig depths below this depth would potentially impact on significant archaeological remains. No Roman remains were identified within test-pit TP2 as modern and post-medieval contexts were recorded to a depth of 0.55m bcgl.

It is unlikely that excavations along the revised alignment of the proposed boundary wall would encounter deposits which differ significantly from those identified in the three test-pits.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Robert Ratcliffe (The Morton Partnership) and OMC Investments Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner and A Wade. Figures were prepared by S Carter and L Pooley. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 9 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 6            | 1992  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy  |
| CAR 7            | 2000  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter   |
| 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 &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 234   | 2003  | <i>An archaeological evaluation at the First Eastern National bus station, Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, May-June 2003</i>   |
| CAT Report 295   | 2004  | <i>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief on the site of a new visual arts facility, East Hill House and Colchester bus station, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 – 1) interim results</i>                    |
| CAT Report 305   | 2005  | <i>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief in the grounds of East Hill House and the Colchester bus station, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 – 2) main report</i>   |
| CAT Report 372   | 2006  | <i>An archaeological evaluation at the Central Clinic, High Street, Colchester, Essex: May 2006</i>   |
| CAT Report 385   | 2006  | <i>Archaeological monitoring at firstsite:newsite and in Queen Street, Colchester, Essex: April 2006</i>  |
| CAT Report 477   | 2011  | <i>Roman houses and streets in Insulas 31/32 of Roman Colchester: excavations in advance of the construction of the Visual Arts Facility, East Hill, Colchester, Essex November 2006- December 2007 and June 2008</i> |
| CAT Report 520   | 2010  | <i>An archaeological evaluation at East Hill House, Colchester, Essex: April-June 2009</i>  |
| CAT Report 599   | 2012  | <i>A watching brief at firstsite, Lewis Gardens, High Street, Colchester, Essex: December 2010-March 2011.</i>  |
| CifA             | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| CifA             | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>  |
| CifA             | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| Crossan, C       | 1990  | <i>The archaeological aspects of redevelopment of the Queen Street bus station and car park</i> , unnumbered CAT archive report   |
| Crummy, P        | 1971  | 'Insula 30', <i>Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society 3, 3rd series, part 1</i> , 107-111  |
| Crummy, P        | 1992  | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>  |
| DCLG             | 2012  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>   |
| Dunnett, B R K   | 1971  | 'Excavations in Colchester, 1964-8', in <i>TEAS, 3rd series, 3</i> , 1-106  |
| English Heritage | 2006  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>  |

		(MoRPHE)
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, M	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
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)
Richardson, K M	1961	'Excavations in Lewis's garden, Colchester, 1955 and 1958', <i>TEAS</i> , 3rd series, I, 7-36

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
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 (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** Small bag (quern and ceramic counter only)

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1151)

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

## 12 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: 2017.117.

**Distribution list**

Robert Ratcliffe (The Morton Partnership)

OMC Investments Ltd

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

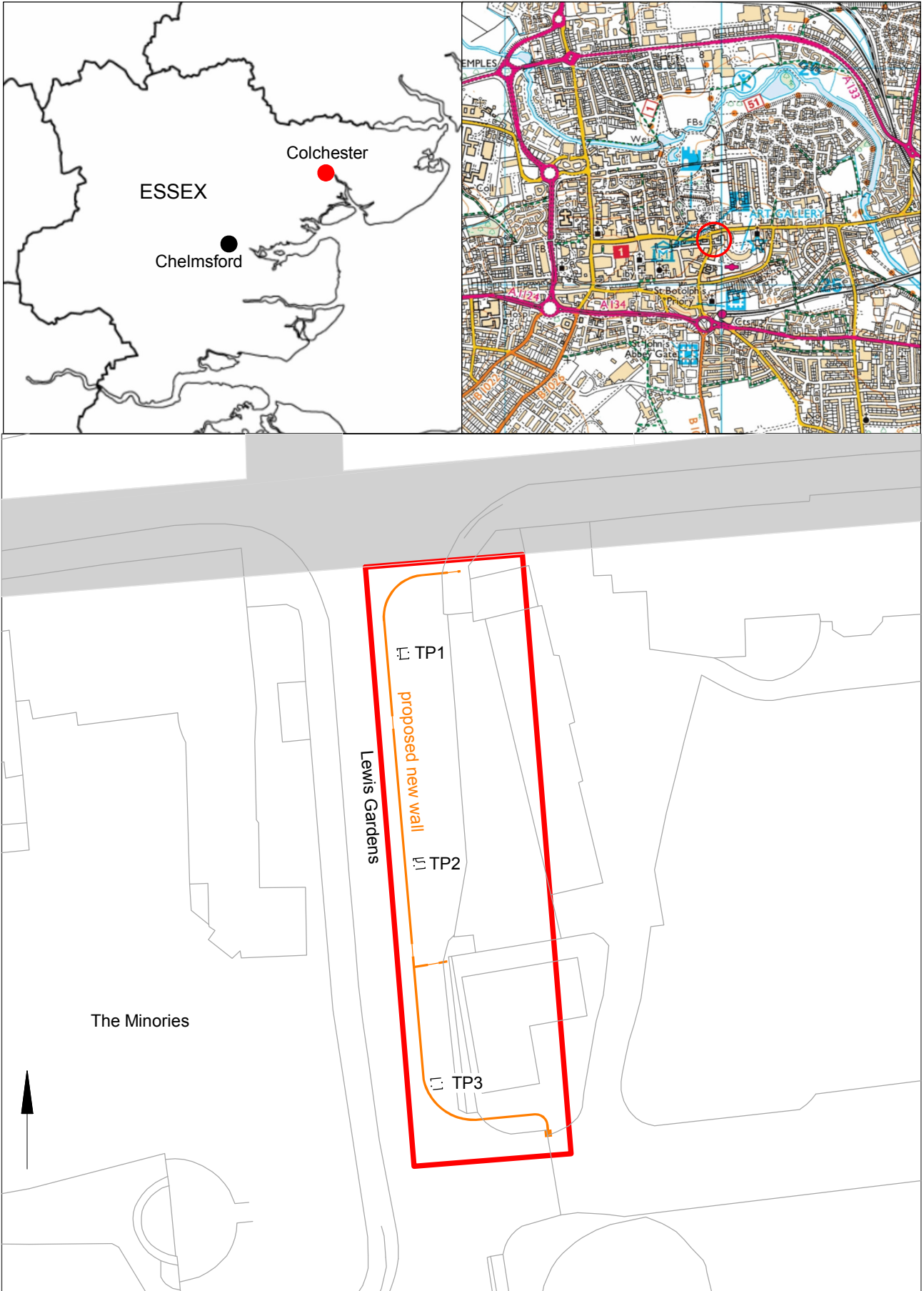
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 18.8.2017



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Fig 1 Site location

■ Roman street layout

0 20 m



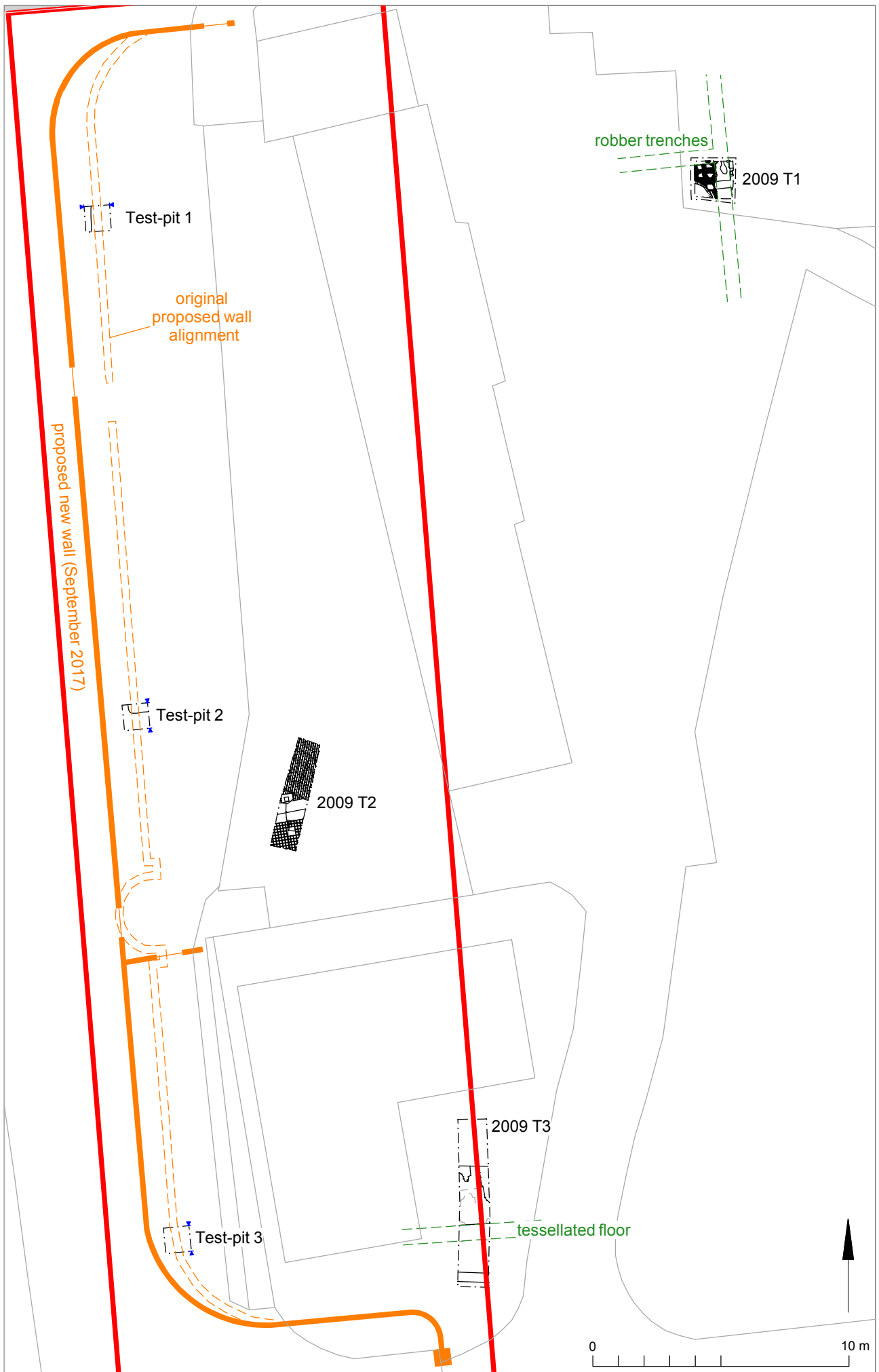
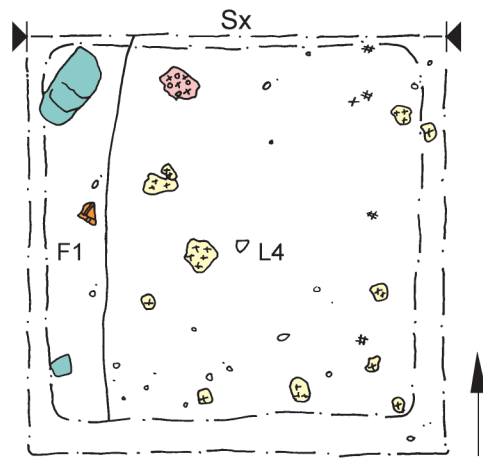


Fig 2 Test-pits in relation to 2009 evaluation trenches T1-T3 with Roman remains highlighted in green

TP1



TP2

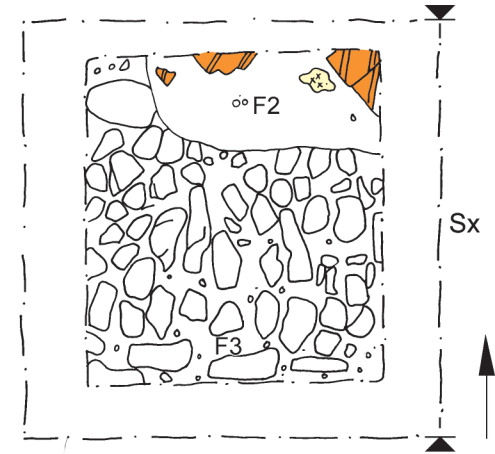
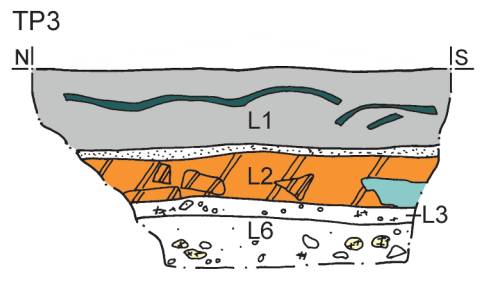
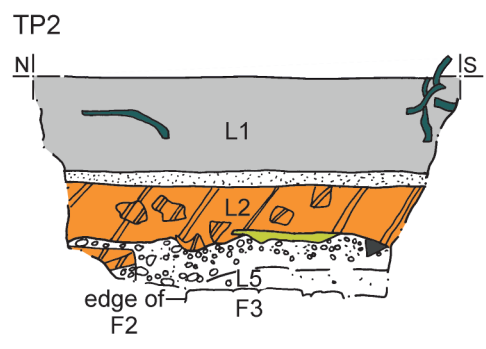
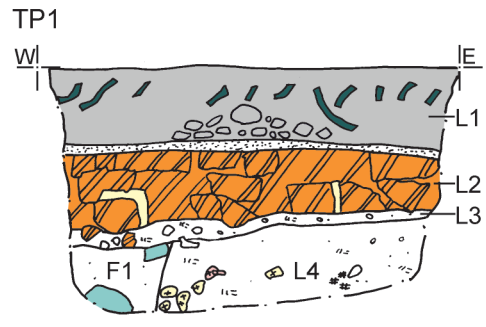


Fig 3 Test pit manual plans



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- ## charcoal
- concrete
- ▬ rebar
- ▴ slate
- X<sub>x</sub>X mortar flecks
- XX mortar fragments
- OX opus signinum fragments
- septaria
- yellow sandstone
- ▨ post-Medieval/Modern brick and tile



Fig 4 Test pit sections

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Lewis Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JH	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TM 00044 25226 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/07j CHER ref: ECC4049 OASIS ref: colchest3-291035
<b>Type of work:</b> Test-pit evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 27th-28th July 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.08ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.117	<b>Funding source:</b> Colchester Borough Council
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b>
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1151	
<b>Periods represented:</b> modern, post-medieval, Roman	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological test-pit evaluation was carried out at Lewis Gardens, Colchester to inform the build-depths of a proposed new boundary wall. The development site is located within the southeast angle of the Roman walled town, specifically within the largely residential area of Insula 31/32. Test-pits TP1 and TP3 revealed modern and post-medieval made ground sealing probable Roman accumulation/demolition layers (L4 and L6) identified at a depth of 0.38-0.45m below current ground level (bcgl). Test-pit TP2 revealed modern and post-medieval contexts, including a cobbled surface, to a depth of 0.55m bcgl.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b>	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> –	<b>Significance:</b> –
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> August 2017



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**OASIS ID: colchest3-291035**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological test pitting at Lewis Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JH
Short description of the project	An archaeological test-pit evaluation was carried out at Lewis Gardens, Colchester to inform the build-depths of a proposed new boundary wall. The development site is located within the southeast angle of the Roman walled town, specifically within the largely residential area of Insula 31/32. Test-pits TP1 and TP3 revealed modern and post-medieval made ground sealing probable Roman accumulation/demolition layers (L4 and L6) identified at a depth of 0.38-0.45m below current ground level (bcgl). Test-pit TP2 revealed modern and post-medieval contexts, including a cobbled surface, to a depth of 0.55m bcgl.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2017 End: 28-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/07j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4049 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.117 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	COBBLED SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	ACCUMULATION/DEMOLITION LAYER Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC GAMING COUNTER Roman
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Test Pits""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Lewis Gardens
Postcode	CO1 1JH
Study area	0.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 00044 25226 51.889110728588 0.907352791578 51 53 20 N 000 54 26 E Point

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	none
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive	COLEM: 2017.117

ID  
Physical Contents "Ceramics"."Worked stone/lithics"  
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2017.117  
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"  
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2017.117  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
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