

Archaeological monitoring at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HR

July 2018



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Stephen Benfield
figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Sarah Carter

on behalf of Jeremy Runicles

NGR: TL 98902 24784 (centre)

Planning reference: 160372

CAT project ref.: 18/06d

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.56

CHER ref: ECC4232

OASIS reference: colchest3-319873



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CAT Report 1294
July 2018

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of a two-storey rear extension. Located in an area of archaeological interest, monitoring revealed two sherds of Roman pottery from layer L3 providing some evidence, albeit limited, of occupation and activity in the vicinity of the site during this period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out during 2nd-3rd July 2018. The work was commissioned by Jeremy Runicles and took place during groundworks for a two-storey rear extension and was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the 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 *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

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* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The development site is located immediately to the south-west of Colchester town centre, within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town (CHER no. MCC9314). It is within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of a main Roman road leading from Balcerne Gate towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the development site (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can also be found in CAR 9. Of particular note are the twelve or more Roman burials recorded on the site of the Essex County Hospital, immediately north of the development site, which included the discovery of the Colchester Sphinx stone sculpture (MCC1081, MCC1517, MCC2133, MCC2498, MCC2427). In 2005 CAT also excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; MCC5229) 150m west.

A postulated Roman road (CAT Report 373; MCC3016) may pass immediately to the southeast of the development site, and a driveway seen in Area J1 North of the

Colchester Garrison redevelopment (CAT Report 412) may pass through the southern edge of the site.

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two foundation pads were excavated by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Foundation Pad 1 measured 1.25m long and 0.75m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.4m. Excavations occurred through four layers. A modern concrete surface (L1, c 0.13-0.15m thick) lay above post-medieval subsoil (L2, c 0.44-0.46m thick, soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal and brick fleck inclusions). L2 sealed a possible Roman occupation layer (L3, c 0.49-0.51m thick, soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-sand), beneath which lay natural (L4, soft, moist yellow/orange sand with frequent gravel piece inclusions, encountered at a depth of approximately 1.1m below current ground level [bcgl]).

Foundation Pad 2 measured 1.35m long and 0.6m wide, and was excavated to depth of 1.8m. Excavations occurred through L1 (c 0.18-0.21m thick), L2 (c 0.6-0.61m thick) and L3 (c 0.52-0.55m) onto L4 (encountered at a depth of 1.32-1.35m bcgl).

There were no significant archaeological features.



Photograph 1 Pad 2 rep sx – looking south

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

The finds consist of two sherds of Roman pottery. Both come from soil layer L3 in pad 1. The finds are listed and described in Table 1. The pottery was recorded using the Colchester Roman fabric type series (CAR 10).

Context	Find no.	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
Pad 1, L3	1	Roman pottery: single sherd-base (32g), fine, pale greyware (Fabric GX). Roman pottery: single body sherd (15g), coarseware (Fabric GX)	Roman

Table 1 All finds by context

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 2 Gray Road revealed two sherds of Roman pottery from layer L3 providing some evidence, albeit limited, of occupation and activity in the vicinity of the site during this period.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jeremy Runicles for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by S Carter. Figures were prepared by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored for 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>

CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HR</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i>
CAT Report 373	2006	<i>An archaeological excavation and watching brief at Colchester High School, 17 Wellesley Road, Colchester, Essex: February and May-June 2006</i>
CAT Report 412	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex: May 2004-October 2007</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for a Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, CO3 3HR</i> , by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 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)

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 (previously UAD,

ClfA	Urban Archaeological Database)
context	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
feature (F)	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
Iron Age	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
modern	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
natural	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
OASIS	National Grid Reference
Roman	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations,
wsi	http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1294)

CBCAA evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log

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: 2018.56.

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Distribution list

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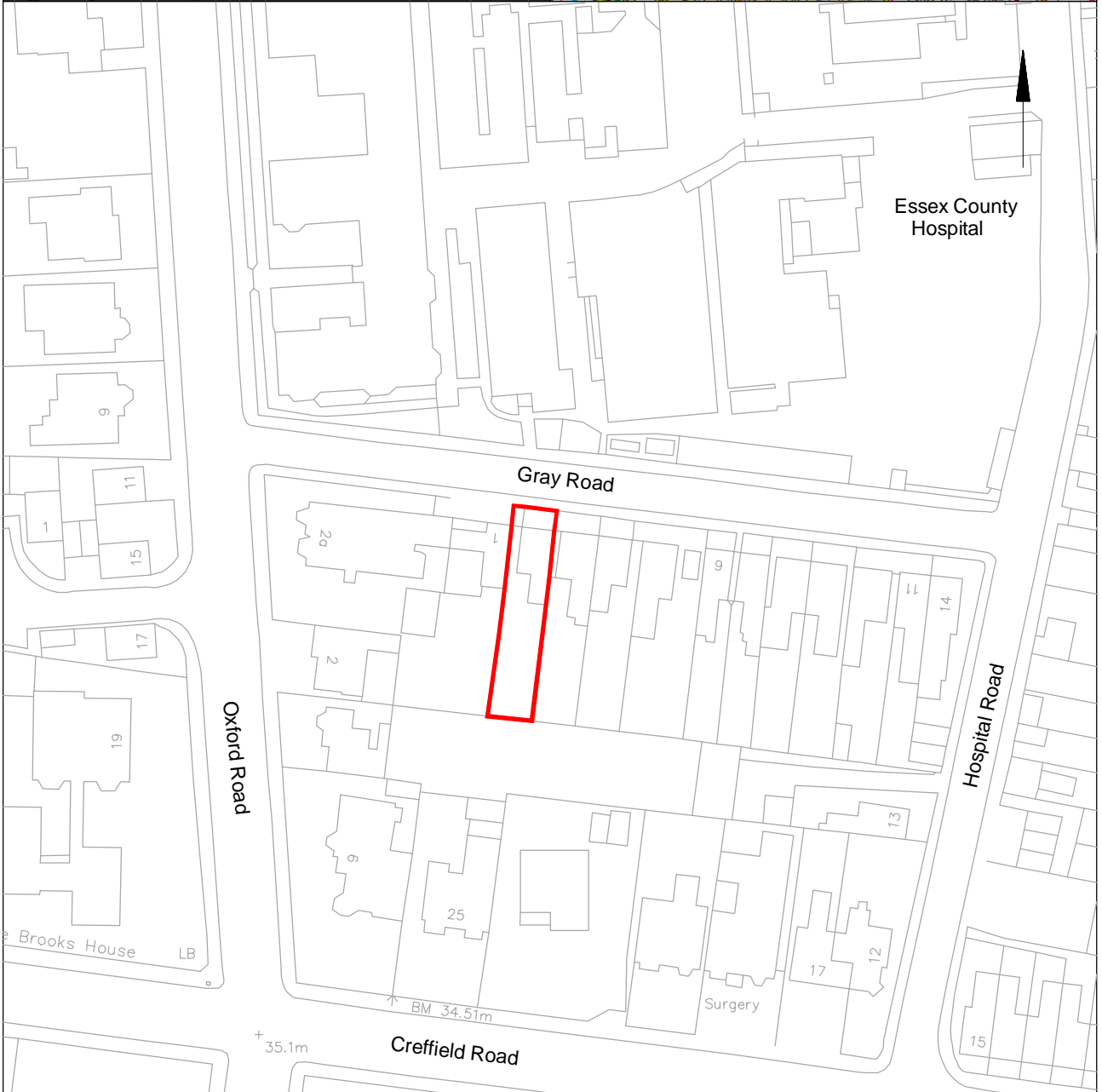
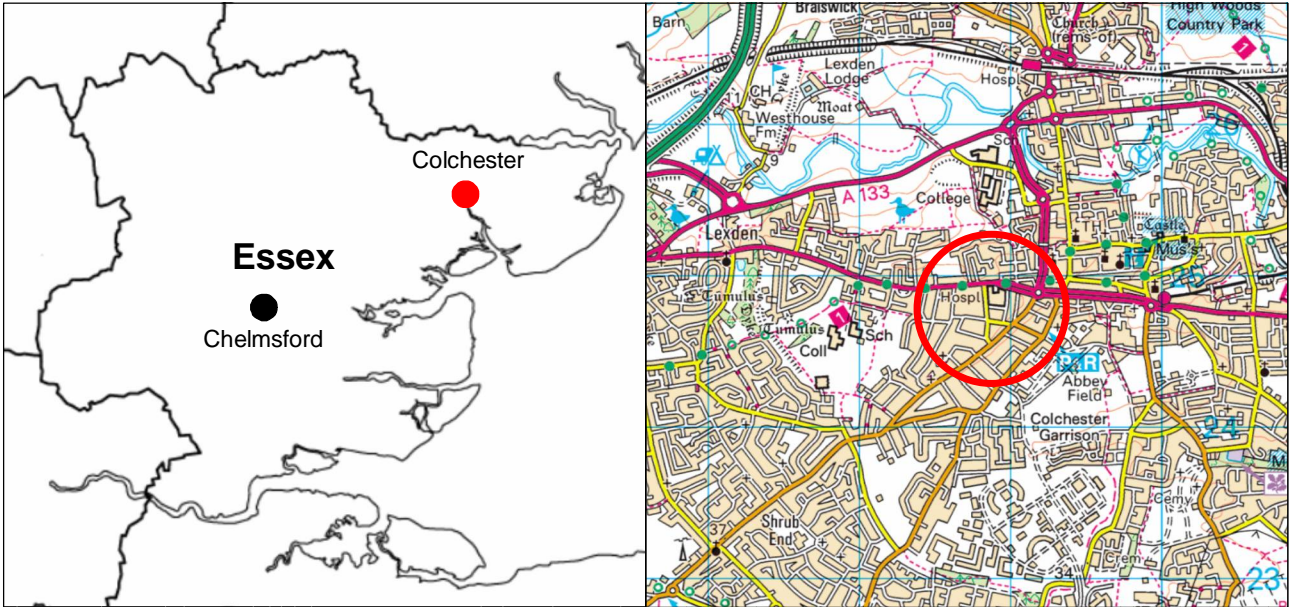


Fig 1 Site location

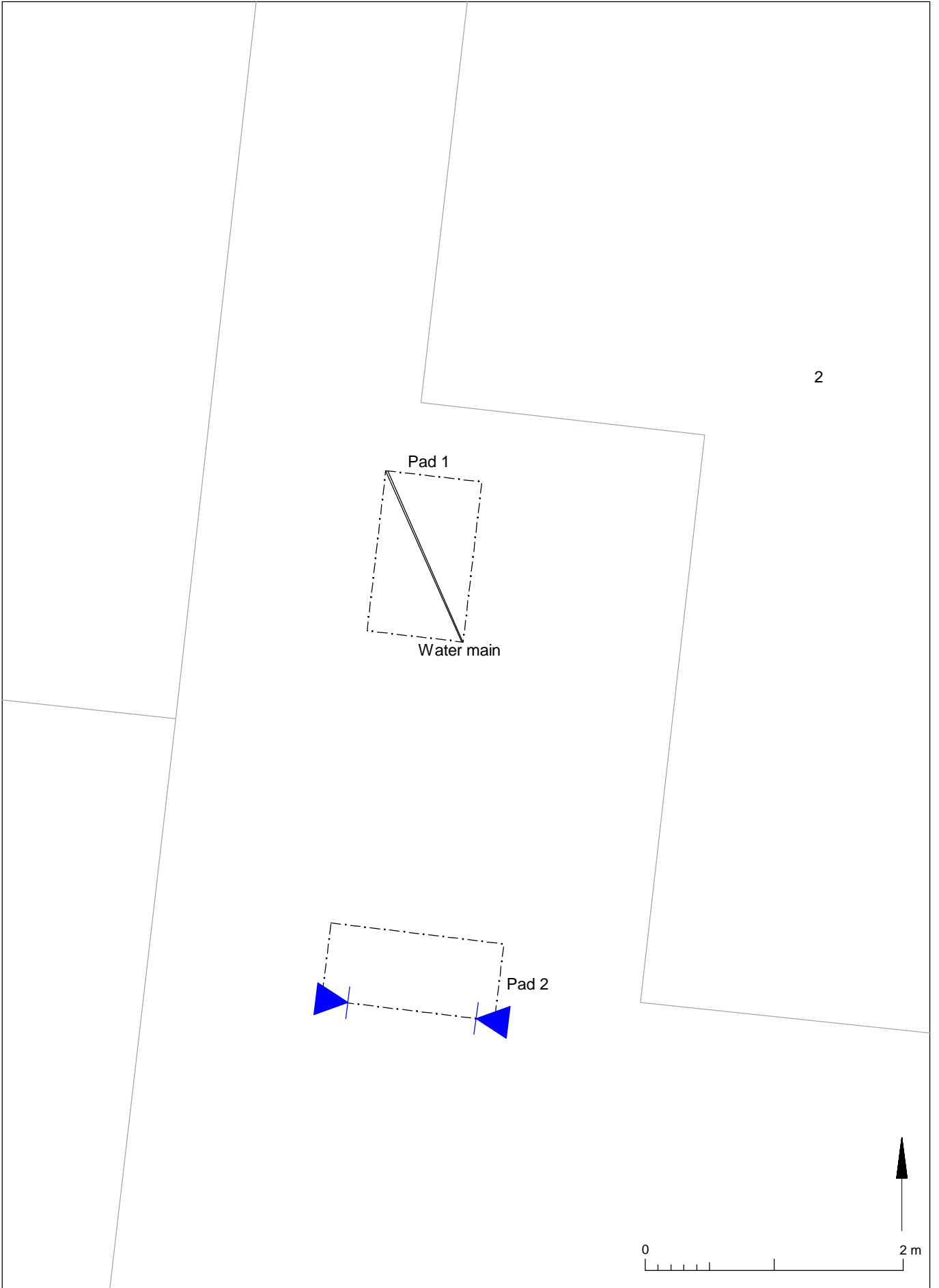


Fig 2 Results

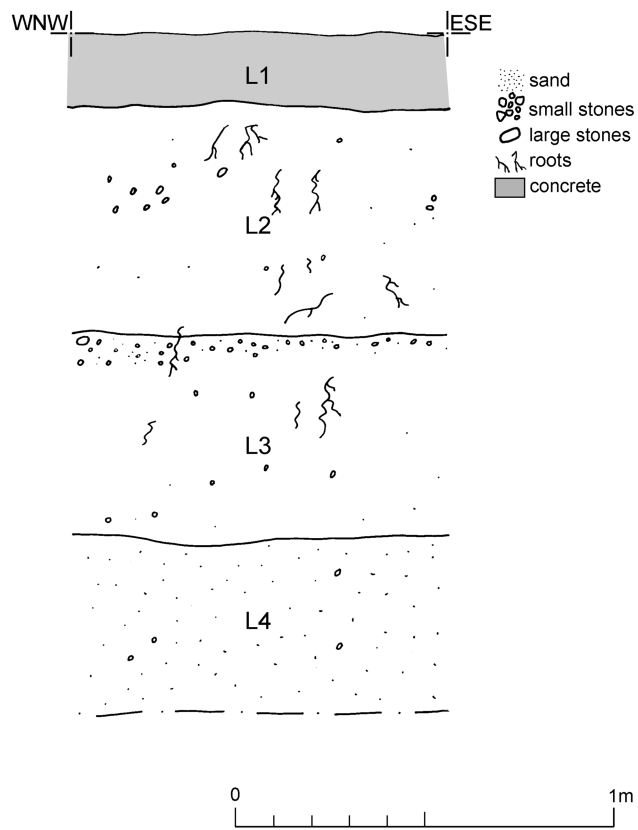


Fig 3 Representative section

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98902 24784 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/06d CHER ref: ECC4232 OASIS ref: colchest3-319873
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 2nd to 3rd July 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.02ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.56	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC1081, MCC1517, MCC2133, MCC2427, MCC2498, MCC3016, MCC5229, MCC7647, MCC9314
Final report: CAT Report 1294	
Periods represented: Roman	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of a two-storey rear extension. Located in an area of archaeological interest, monitoring revealed two sherds of Roman pottery from layer L3 providing some evidence, albeit limited, of occupation and activity in the vicinity of the site during this period.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: none
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: July 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HR

NGR: TL 9756 2432 (centre)

Planning reference: 160372

Commissioned by: Jeremy Runicles

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER ref: [tbc](#)

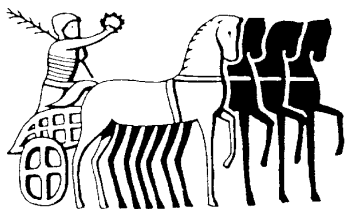
CAT project code: 18/06d

OASIS ref.: colchest3-319873

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 14.6.2018



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Site location and description

The development site lies approximately 1km southwest of Colchester town centre at 2 Gray Road (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9756 2432 (centre).

Proposed work

Proposed work consists of a two-storey rear extension.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The development site is located immediately to the southwest of Colchester town centre, within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town (CHER no. MCC9314). It is within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of a main Roman road leading from Balcerne Gate towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the development site (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can also be found in CAR 9. Of particular note is the 12+ Roman burials recorded on the site of the Essex County Hospital, immediately north of the development site, which included the discovery of the Colchester Sphinx stone sculpture (MCC1081, MCC1517, MCC2133, MCC2498, MCC2427). In 2005 CAT also excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; MCC5229) 150m west.

A postulated Roman road (CAT Report 373; MCC3016) may pass immediately to the southeast of the development site, and a driveway seen in Area J1 North of the Colchester Garrison redevelopment (CAT Report 412) may pass through the southern edge of the site (see Fig 2).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2016 (application no. 160372) proposing a two-storey rear extension with associated internal layout alterations.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that will be damaged or destroyed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent.

The method and form the development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief, and this wsi, are based.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief, and this wsi, are required to ensure adequate

provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

General methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works.

The machine (if machine-excavated) is to be under the supervision and guidance of the archaeologist. All topsoil and ground reduction will be done with toothless bucket.

Machine excavations will stop at the archaeological horizon, or formation level if higher, to ensure hand excavation, recording or sampling (as necessary) of any archaeological features or deposits.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, adequate time will be allowed for these features to be excavated, recorded and/or sampled by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of any complex features.

If burials are encountered and will be destroyed by the proposed development they will be fully investigated, ie it may be necessary to extend beyond the limits of the trench to obtain the full extent of any burials. See below for further details.

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

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

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

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Processing will be carried out by trained CAT staff with analysis and reporting done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the licence will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade/Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / staff at Norfolk Museum Conservation Services

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| CAR 9 | 1993 | Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy |
| CAT Report 345 | 2005 | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> |
| CAT Report 373 | 2006 | <i>An archaeological excavation and watching brief at Colchester High School, 17 Wellesley Road, Colchester, Essex: February and May-June 2006</i> |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex: May 2004-October 2007</i> |
| CBCAA | 2016 | <i>Brief for a Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, CO3 3HR</i> by J Tipper |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</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> |
| Crummy, P | 2001 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 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) |

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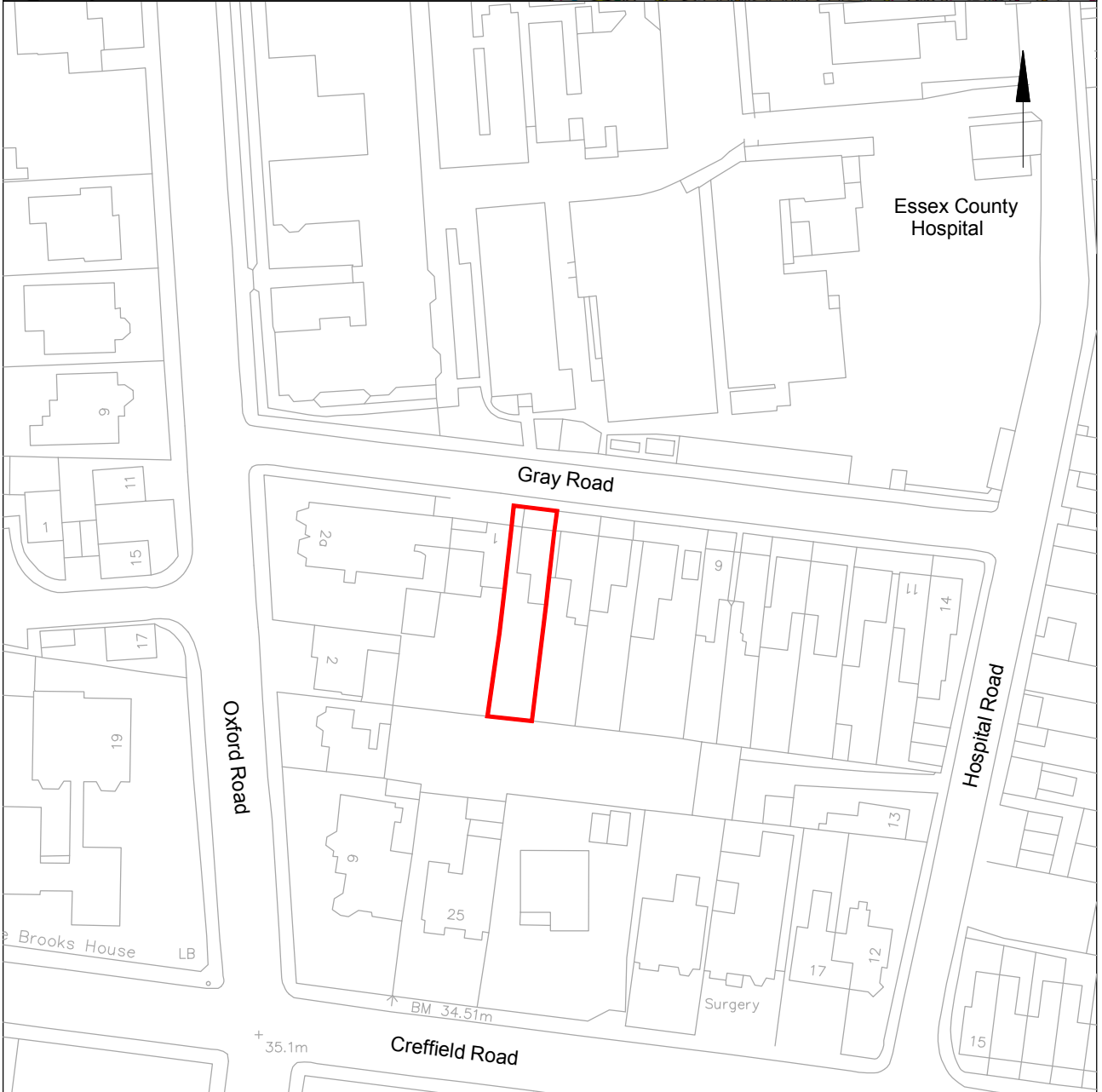
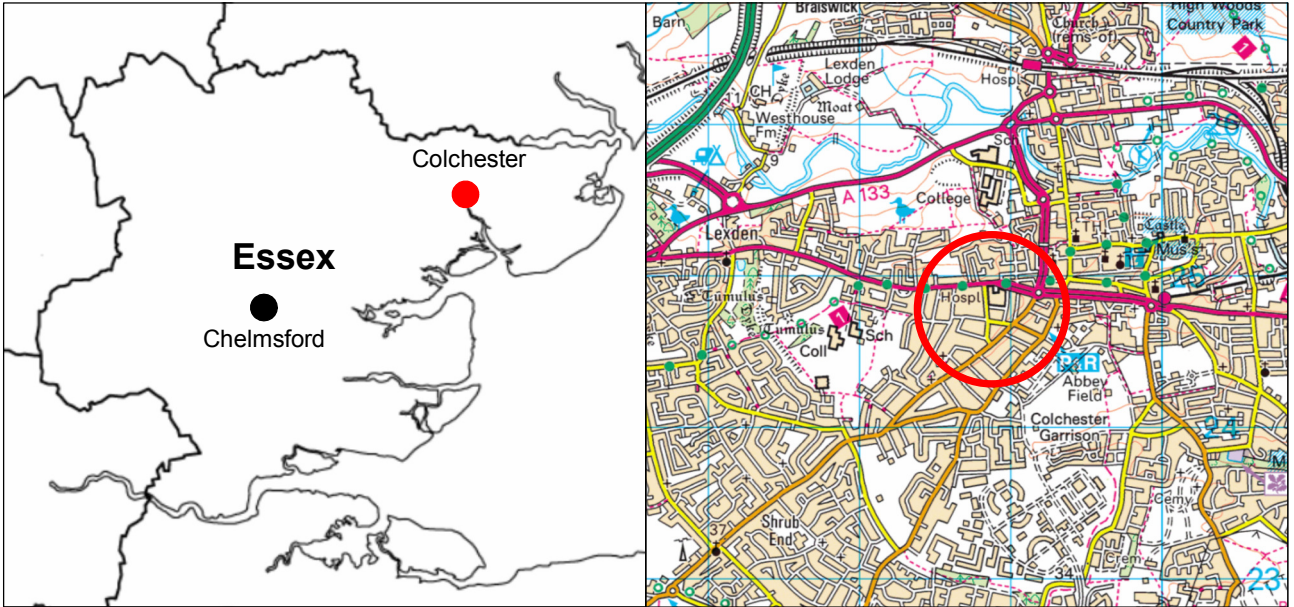
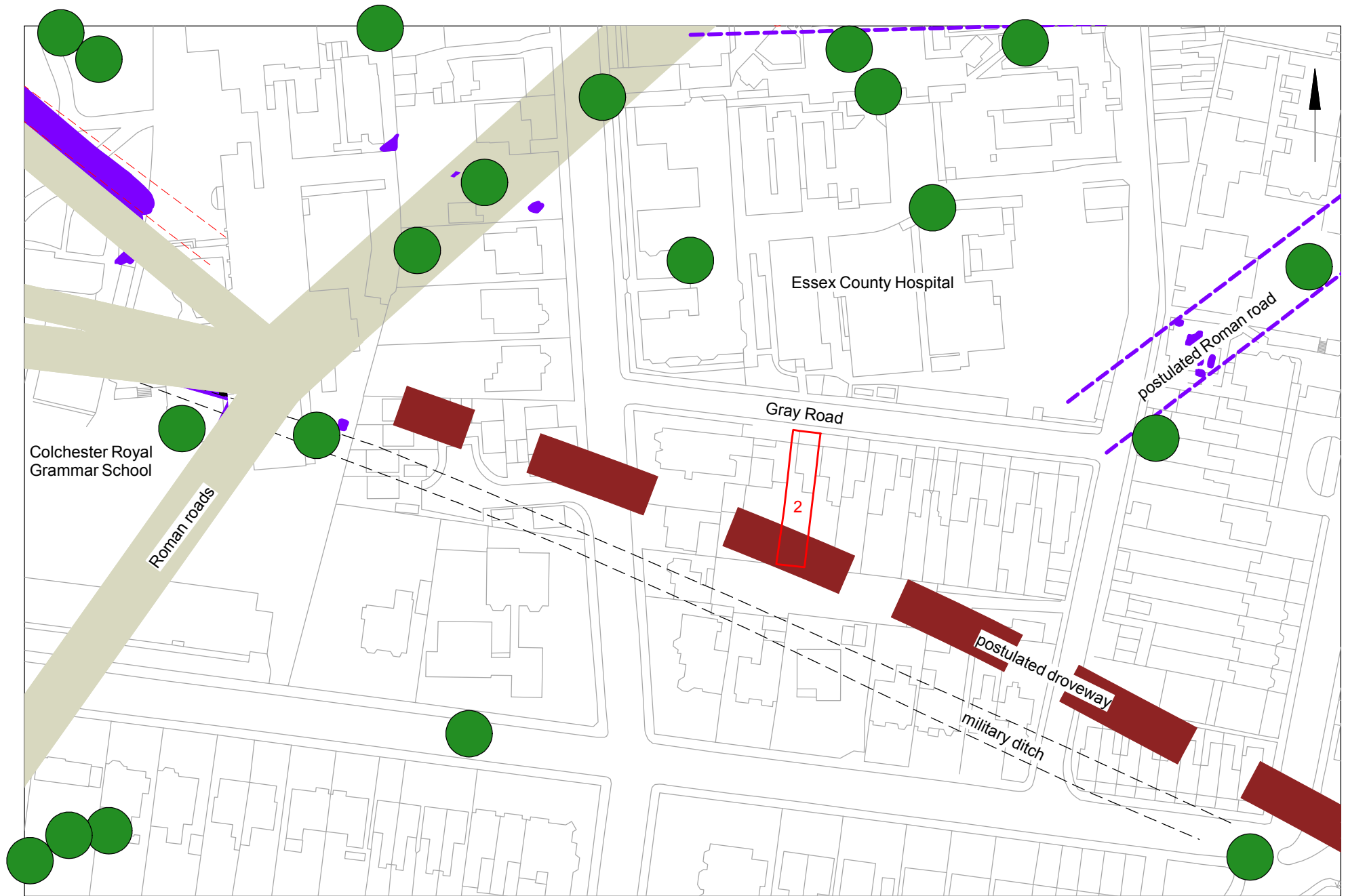


Fig 1 Site location



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Fig 2 Archaeology in the vicinity of the development site.
 Burials shown as green circles, road metalling in purple, all other features are labelled.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-319873

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HR
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of a two-storey rear extension. Located in an area of archaeological interest, monitoring revealed two sherds of Roman pottery from layer L3 providing some evidence, albeit limited, of occupation and activity in the vicinity of the site during this period.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2018 End: 03-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/06d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160372 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4232 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.56 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 2 Gray Road
Postcode	CO3 3HR
Study area	0.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98902 24784 51.88555199134 0.890523460516 51 53 07 N 000 53 25 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Sarah Carter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.56
Digital Contents	"Survey","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.56
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 2 Gray Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HR
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 19 July 2018

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=323059> for this page

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