

Archaeological monitoring at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AT

May 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

With contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

**commissioned by Jake Young (LPS Group)
on behalf of Mr and Mrs Unwin**

NGR: TL 9864 2450 (centre)

Planning reference: 180167

CAT project ref.: 19/02n

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2019.17

CHER ref: ECC4310

OASIS reference: colchest3-343930



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CAT Report 1426

June 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of side and rear extensions. Two ditches, which produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery and building materials, were uncovered during the groundworks. These features may be of modern origins, or alternatively, they might possibly represent the remains of a Roman trackway.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 7th to 10th May 2019. The work was commissioned by Jake Young of LPS Group on behalf of Mr and Mrs Unwin and took place during groundworks for single-storey side and rear extensions. This work 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

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 2019).

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 (Fig 2)

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

The development site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC2791, CAT Report 345). Roman burials were discovered in 1819-20 along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258). A number of burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5), with eighteen Roman inhumation burials excavated in 1971 on the west side of the

Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). To the northeast, over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated during 1976-9 in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202, CHER MCC2799-MCC2801).

To the east of the site CAT has undertaken a series of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations over the last 18 years as part of the Colchester Garrison Urban Village development. These revealed hundreds of Roman burials to the northeast and east of the site (CAT Report 412 (Area J1 North CHER, MCC2765); CAT Report 1033 (Area H, CHER MCC10199-MCC10200)). Burial features range from the 1st-4th century AD and include inhumations, urned and unurned cremations, *busta* and pyre sites, and evidence of at least one *mausoleum*. A Roman trackway bounded the cemetery area to the south, with the Roman circus (CHER MCC5549, Scheduled monument 35614, NHLE no.1021426) c 725m to the east.

Roman cemeteries tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, runs along Cambridge Walk, parallel to Cambridge Road (c 70m northwest of the site) (MCC2529). A Roman cremation urn was found at the corner of Maldon Road and Constantine Road, in close proximity to the site (CHER MCC1505). Roman burials have also been uncovered in Honywood Road (MCC2514), Beaconsfield Avenue (CHER MCC1901, MCC2436 and MCC2501), and on Errington Road (CHER MCC1451, MCC7686).

To the southeast of the site (c 430m), a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) was partly excavated in 1947 (MCC1959/MCC8407) in the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 3-4)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Foundation trenching totalling 18m in length and 0.5m wide was excavated to a depth of 1-1.2m. The area bounded by the foundation trenching, measuring 19.5m², was then reduced by 0.2m below current ground level.

Excavations occurred through two layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.5m thick, soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM flecks and frequent stones) sealed natural sands (L2, soft, moist light/medium yellow/orange/brown sand with frequent stones).

Ditch F1, which was of 2nd-century date, was observed in section at the western end NE-SW branch of the foundation trenching. It lay on a NW-SE alignment. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation, and so its full dimensions could not be determined, but its exposed extent was 1.25m wide and 0.66m deep.

Roman ditch F2 was observed in section in the two NE-SW aligned sections of the eastern end of the foundation trenching. It too was aligned NW-SE and was 1.58m wide and 0.58-0.62m deep.



Photograph 1 F1 sx – looking southeast

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered 34 sherds of Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 7,385g (Table 1). The majority of this material came from ditch F2 (3, 5) with rare sherds from ditch F1 (1) (Table 2). The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups (Table 3) outlined in *CAR 10* (1999) and the vessel types via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, 468-87).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	No. Rim	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
Roman	6	339	57	1	0.22	1
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	28	7,046	252	-	-	-
All	34	7,385	217	1	0.22	1

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Context	Context Type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
F1	Ditch	2	218	109
F2	Ditch	31	7,145	230
L1	Topsoil	1	22	22
Total		34	7,385	217

Table 2 Number and weight of pottery and CBM and baked-clay from features and other contexts

Roman pottery

There were only six sherds with a weight of 339 g from two wares (Table 3). Four sherds from large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (Fabric HZ) were recovered from ditches F1 (1) and F2 (3). This ware is common in contexts dating from the mid 1st until the early 2nd century AD although later reduced production continued into the 3rd and possibly the 4th century (*CAR 10* 1999, 447). There were two sherds of coarse locally-produced grey ware pottery (Fabric GX): a

base from ditch F1 and from topsoil L1 (1) a rim sherd from the Cam 108. The Cam 108 dates from the Claudian period until AD 130/140 although this form remains common until c 200 AD (Bidwell and Croom 1999, 472).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Mid 1st-2nd/3rd century AD

Table 3 Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a small collection of Roman tegula and imbrex with 28 sherds with a weight of just over 7 kg (Table 4). There was no post-Roman CBM. All of the CBM came from F2 (3, 5). One notable piece was a large fragment of roof tile with a lower cut-away (LCA) of type C5 dating to AD 160-260 (Warry 2006, 63), as well as a signature of Warry's type S (Warry 2006, 149) and two small animal footprints, possibly from a cat. A second piece of tile from F2 (5) is also marked with a cat (?) footprint.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW
RT	Roman tegula	11	3,828	348
RI	Roman imbrex	17	3,218	189
Grand Total		28	7,046	252

Table 4 Roman CBM by type

Summary

Table 5 provides a brief dating summary for the features and layers which produced datable ceramic finds. These features and the layer can be approximately dated to the 2nd century AD.

Feature	Roman Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	HZ	LCA C5	AD 160-260
F2	GX HZ	-	Roman
L1	GX (Cam 108)	-	Modern with residual Claudian finds

Table 5 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

7 Conclusion

In spite of being located in a known area of Roman cemeteries, no burials were encountered. Rather, groundworks at this site exposed two large ditches, one yielding material dating to the 2nd century, the other yielding material dating to the Roman period more broadly. These ditches run parallel to the boundaries of the property, and at right-angles to Ireton Road, suggesting that they are modern. No post-Roman finds were retrieved from the features, however, and the ditches also lie at right-angles to the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road (Fig 2). Another possibility, therefore, is that they form the remains of a Roman trackway.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jake Young of LPS Group and Mr and Mrs Unwin for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway 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>

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 2 nd ed. | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 345 | 2005 | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Report on the archaeological investigations carried out on Areas C1, C2, E, J1, O, Q and S1 of the Alienated Land, Colchester Garrison, including the Time Team trenches and the Alienated Land watching brief: May 2004-January 2005</i> |
| CAT Report 1033 | 2011 | <i>Roman burials: Archaeological excavation (Stage 2) on Colchester Garrison 'Alienated Land' Area H, off Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 2DL September 2012 – February 2013</i> , by L Pooley |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, CO3 3AT</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> |
| Crummy, P | 1997 | <i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Hall, AF | 1946 | 'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , CI |
| Hawkes, CFC and Hull, MR | 1947 | <i>Camulodunum: First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-1939</i> , RRCSAL, 14 |
| Historic England | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| Hull, MR | 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) |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
| Warry, P | 2006 | <i>Tegulae: Manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain</i> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material

modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1426)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1426)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

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: 2019.17.

Distribution list

Jake Young, LPS Group

Mr and Mrs Unwin

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



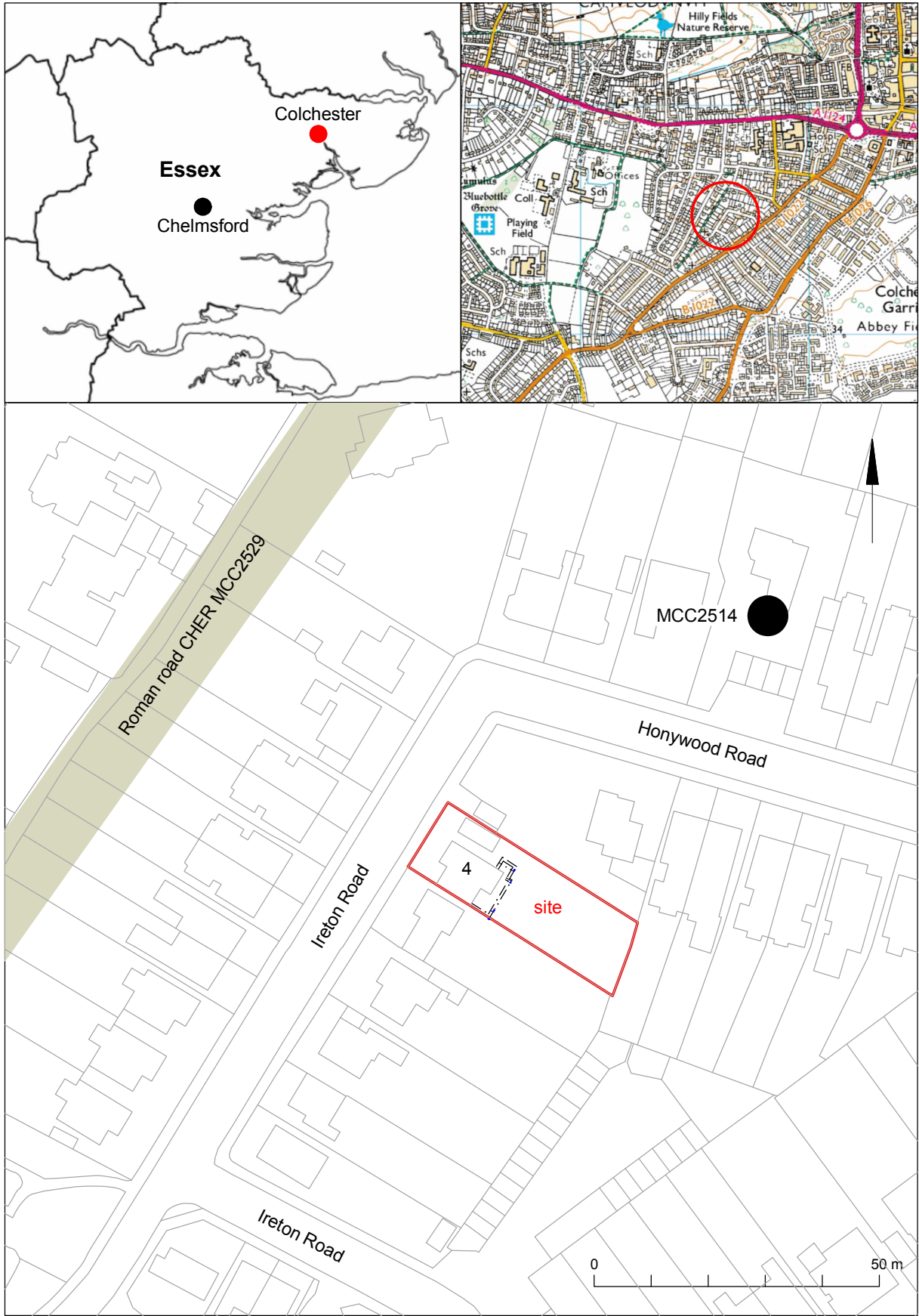
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tel.: 01206 501785

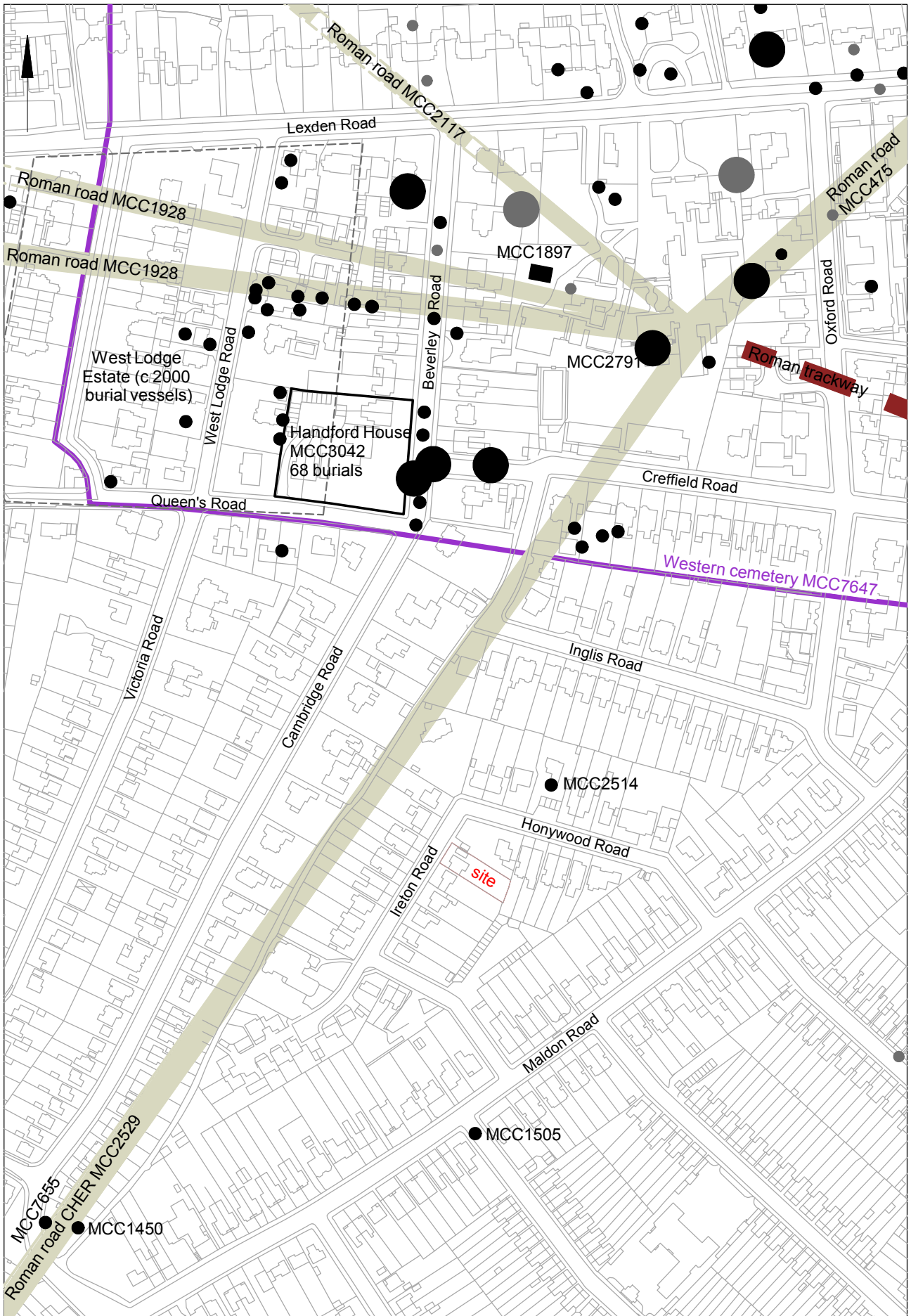
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 18.06.2019



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Development site shown in relation to nearby Roman roads and burials



● Roman burial ● many Roman burials (approximate locations in grey)



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Fig 3 Monitoring results.

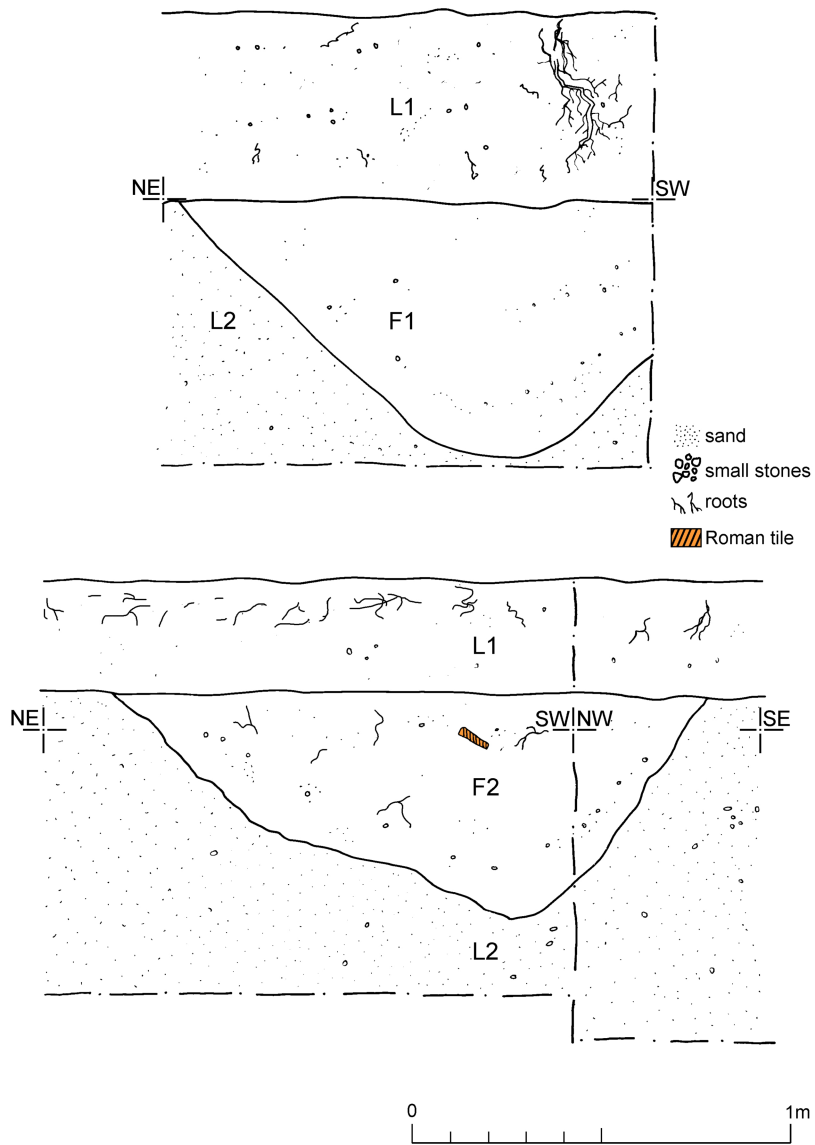


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AT	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9864 2450 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/02n CHER ref: ECC4310 OASIS ref: colchest3-343930
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th to 10th May 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.05h
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.17	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1451, MCC1505, MCC1901, MCC1959, MCC2436, MCC2501, MCC2514, MCC2529, MCC2765, MCC2791, MCC2799, MCC2800, MCC2801, MCC5549, MCC7525, MCC7526, MCC7527, MCC7528, MCC7529, MCC7647, MCC7686, MCC8407, MCC10199, MCC10200
Final report: CAT Report 1426	
Periods represented: Roman	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of side and rear extensions. Two ditches, which produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery and building materials, were uncovered during the groundworks. These features may be of modern origins, or alternatively, they might possibly represent the remains of a Roman trackway.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: June 2019

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for continuous archaeological monitoring and
recording at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 3AT.**

NGR: TL 9864 2450 (centre)

Planning references: 180167

Commissioned by: Jake Young (LPS Group)
On behalf of: Mr & Mrs Urwin

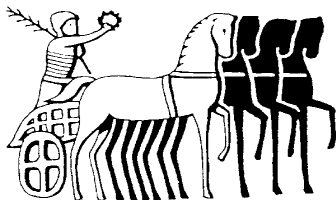
Curating museum: Colchester
Museum accession code: tbc

CHER number: ECC4310
CAT project code: 2019/02n
OASIS project number: colchest3-343930

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 27/02/2019



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AT (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9864 2450.

Proposed work

The development involves the construction of a part single, part two-storey rear extension and single storey side extension, and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC2791, CAT Report 345). Roman burials were discovered in 1819-20 along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258). A number of burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5), with eighteen Roman inhumation burials excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). To the northeast over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202, CHER MCC2799-MCC2801).

To the east of the site CAT have undertaken a series of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations over the last 18 years as part of the Colchester Garrison Urban Village development. These revealed hundreds of Roman burials in two distinct cemetery areas to the northeast and east of the site (CAT Report 412 (Area J1 North CHER, MCC2765); CAT Report 1033 (Area H, CHER MCC10199-MCC10200)). Burials features range from the 1st-4th century AD and include inhumations, urned and unurned cremations, *bustum* and pyre sites, and evidence of at least one *mausoleum*. A Roman trackway bounded the cemetery area to the south, with the Roman circus (CHER MCC5549, Scheduled monument 35614, NHLE no.1021426) c 725m to the east.

Roman cemeteries tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, runs along Cambridge Walk, parallel to Cambridge Road (c 75m northeast of the site) (MCC2529). In close proximity to the proposed site a Roman cremation urn found on the corner of Maldon Road and Constantine Road (CHER MCC1505). There have also been Roman burials in Honywood Road (MCC2514), Beaconsfield Avenue (CHER MCC1901, MCC2436 and MCC2501), and on Errington Road (CHER MCC1451, MCC7686).

To the immediate southeast of the site a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) was partly excavated in 1947 (MCC1959/MCC8407). It is located c 380m SSE of the site, in the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god

of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2018 (application No.180167) proposing a *part single, part two storey rear extension & single storey side extension*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

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 2019).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site. As groundworks have already commenced, prior to an approved WSI, the monitoring will be limited to recording sections of open foundations, searching the spoil heap and monitoring any outstanding groundworks and services.

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

General methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code 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 to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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. Any processing and reporting will be 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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and 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.

Matthew Loughton (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: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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

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

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the

project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

- Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>
- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 2 nd ed. | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 345 | 2005 | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Report on the archaeological investigations carried out on Areas C1, C2, E, J1, O, Q and S1 of the Alienated Land, Colchester Garrison, including the Time Team trenches and the Alienated Land watching brief: May 2004-January 2005</i> |
| CAT Report 1033 | 2011 | <i>Roman burials: Archaeological excavation (Stage 2) on Colchester Garrison 'Alienated Land' Area H, off Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3</i> |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>2DL September 2012 – February 2013. By L Pooley</i>
<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4</i> |

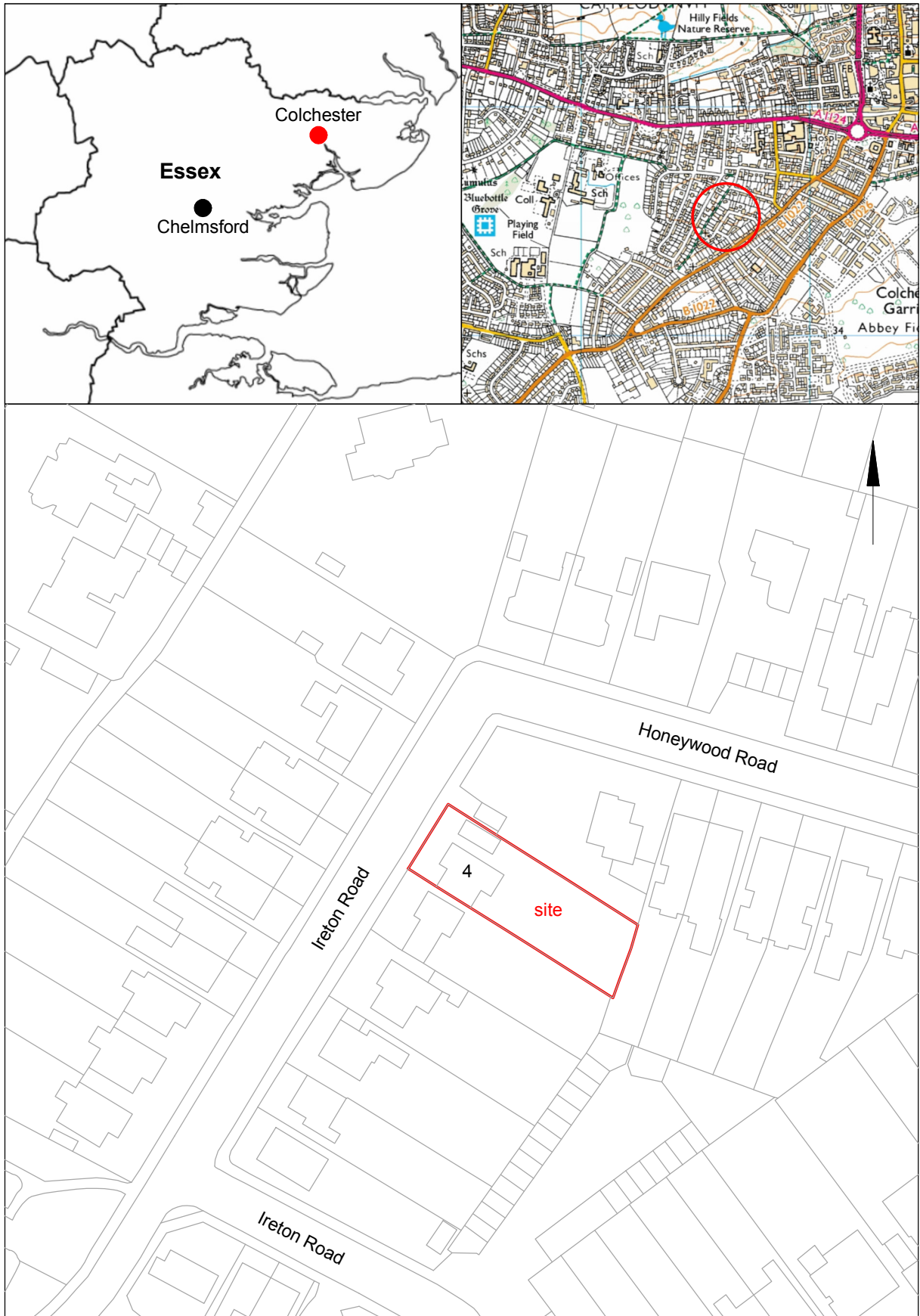
CIfA	2014a	<i>Ireton Road, Colchester, CO3 3AT. By J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
		<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hall, AF	1946	<i>A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i>, CI</i>
Historic England	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, <i>RRCSAL</i>, 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

E Holloway



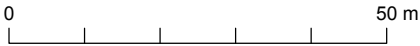
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Fig 1 Site location.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-343930

Project details

Project name	Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AT
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of side and rear extensions. Two ditches, which produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery and building materials, were uncovered during the groundworks. These features may be of modern origins, or alternatively, they might possibly represent the remains of a Roman trackway.
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2019 End: 10-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	180167 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/02n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.17 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4310 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	BAKED CLAY Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 3AT
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9864 2450 51.883095404657 0.886557682223 51 52 59 N 000 53 11 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr & Mrs Urwin

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.17
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AT: May 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1426
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester

Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	18 June 2019

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Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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