

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR

August 2016



by **Laura Pooley**
with contributions by Stephen Benfield

fieldwork by Chris Lister

**commissioned by Mark Polley, MP Associates
on behalf of Mr K Walker**

NGR: TM 00159 25360 (centre)
Planning reference: 160434
CAT project ref.: 16/04k
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2015.42
UAD ref: ECC3747
OASIS reference: colchest3-249491



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CAT Report 997
August 2016

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is located within the Roman town of Colonia Claudia Victricensis and backs onto the Roman town wall (scheduled monument NHLE no. 1003772). Groundworks revealed modern/post-Roman layers (L1/L2) for a depth of approximately 800mm. Most groundworks did not penetrate below this depth. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath L1/L2 was a layer of Roman accumulation (L3) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may be the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 4th-10th August 2016. The work was commissioned by Mark Polley, MP Associates on behalf of Mr K Walker in advance of the construction of a single-storey rear extension, and was undertaken by 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 Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016).

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property backs on to the Town Wall, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (UAD event no. EVT3994; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356).

The wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were

surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend 2.1m from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Up to 2.4m width of wall has been lost and nothing of the original exterior facing of the wall survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced in brick or stone or completely rebuilt in brick.

Other archaeological work undertaken by CAT in the vicinity includes a small number of negative watching briefs – 3 Roman Road (CAT Report 648), 5 Roman Road (CAT Report 230), 15 Roman Road (CAT Report 906), 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98). However, work at 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 158) revealed a fragment of an opus signinum Roman floor and the collapsed wall of a Roman building.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out by hand by the contractor and under archaeological supervision.

Soakaway

A soakaway measuring 1.2m by 1.2m was excavated to a depth of 1.25m in the south-east corner of the garden. Four layers were identified. Modern turf and topsoil (L1, c 600mm thick) sealed post-Roman subsoil (L2, c 250mm thick) which sealed a layer of Roman accumulation (L3, c 230mm thick, medium brown silty-loam). Beneath L3 was layer of medium orange-brown silty-loam (L4) that possibly represents the upper part of the Roman rampart behind the town wall. A modern wall footing was identified cutting through L1-L2.

Drainage trench

A 4.8m long drainage trench was dug between the soakaway and new extension along the south edge of the garden. It measured 400mm wide and was dug to a depth of 300-400mm through L1 and into L2.

Footprint for the extension

The footprint of the new extension measured 5m long by 3.9m wide. It was stripped to a depth of 500-600mm through L1 and into L2. A further 550mm width around the edge of this footprint was then excavated down a further 100mm.



Photograph 1 Excavation of the footprint of the extension, looking SW

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small but significant number of finds were recovered from three contexts (L1-L3). Finds associated with one context (L1) are of modern (19th-early 20th century) date. Apart from one piece of medieval or post-medieval peg-tile (L2), the finds from two other contexts (L2 and L3) are all of Roman date. The more closely dated of the Roman pottery dates to the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century and the assemblage includes a mix of finewares and coarsewares. All of the finds are listed and dated, together with an overall spot date for each finds group in Table 2. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman pottery fabric series (*CAR 10*). The Roman pottery forms follow the *Camulodunum* (Colchester) Roman pottery type-series (Hawkes & Hull 1947 & Hull 1958). The post-medieval pottery fabrics follow the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham 1985 & *CAR 7*). The pottery fabrics are listed in Table 1.

Fabric code	Fabric name
<i>Roman:</i>	
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares
GB	Black-burnished ware, category 1 (BB1)
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally produced grey wares
<i>Post-medieval:</i>	
45M	Modern English stonewares
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares
48E	Yellow ware

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Context	Form/ description	Finds spot date
L1/ L2, (3)	Modern pottery: (LQ) Fabric 45M, includes sherds from a beer/spirit jug, impressed lettering on girth ... A.ALLE (N?).../...& Spirit Merc (hant) (19-E20C); Fabric 48D, sherds from a white	Modern (19-E20C)

Context	Form/ description	Finds spot date
	bowl with blue painted rim and interior base (M18-M/L19C); Fabric 48E, much of a large kitchen mixing bowl, yellow mould patterned exterior, very pale blue (near white) interior (19-E20C) also one sherd from a decorative moulded bowl presumed to be table ware	
L2, (1)	Roman pottery: (Q) Fabric CZ Cam 392 beaker (L2-M/L3C); Fabric DJ, single sherd (M1-2/3C); Fabric GB sherds from chamfered bowls (E2-M/L3C); Fabric GX (Q) misc. sherds (Rom). Roman CBM: (SQ) flat tile pieces (probably all <i>tegula</i>) one with part of animal paw print and <i>imbrex</i> ; Post-Roman CBM: (1) large corner piece from a peg-tile. Distinct white burnt flint/quartz inclusions in fabric (med- post-med). Animal bone: (1) large mammal skull piece. Peg-tile and coal fragments noted on site but not retained for analysis	Post-medieval (residual Roman E2-M3C)
L3, (2)	Roman pottery: (Q) Fabric BACG Dr 27 cup & Platter base sherd (2C); Fabric BAEG Dr 31 (M/L2-E3C); Fabric GB Cam 37B (L2-M/L3C); Fabric GX misc. Cam 268 jar (E/M2-L3/E4C). Roman glass: blue-green, corner from a bottle/jar (probably 1/2-3C). Flint: Flake, large striking platform, bulbar scar, broad notch on one edge, some edge damage/use wear (prehistoric/later prehistoric). Roman CBM: (VSQ) <i>tegula</i> & <i>imbrex</i> roof tile pieces. Animal bone: (VSQ) Cattle long bone piece & dog mandible. Shell: small oyster shell.	Roman L2/E3-M/L3C

Table 2 Finds by context (VSQ=very small quantity (3-5); SQ= small quantity (5-10); Q=quantity (10-20); LQ=large quantity (20-50))

6 Discussion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester revealed modern/post-Roman layers (L1/L2) surviving to a depth of approximately 800mm. Most groundworks did not penetrate below this depth. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath L1/L2 was a layer of Roman accumulation (L3) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may be the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Polley, MP Associates and Mr K Walker for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed and carried out by C Lister. Site plans were prepared by CL. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, by John Cotter</i>
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86, by Robin Symonds and Sue Wade</i>
CAT	1999	<i>The Colchester archaeologist magazine, 12</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording (a watching brief) at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR</i>
CAT Report 67	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41 Castle Road, Colchester: March 2000.</i>

CAT Report 98	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41a Castle Road, Colchester: September 2000.</i>
CAT Report 158	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Castle Road, Colchester: September-October 2000.</i>
CAT Report 230	2003	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 5 Roman Road, Colchester: March 2003.</i>
CAT report 347	2009	<i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006.</i>
CAT Report 356	2006	<i>An archaeological investigation of the Roman town wall at Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 and February 2006.</i>
CAT Report 648	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 3 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2012.</i>
CAT Report 906	2015	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: September 2015</i>
CBCAA	2015	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR by J Tipper</i>
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	2003	<i>'Colchester's town wall', in The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wachter, ed by P Wilson</i>
Cunningham, C	1985	<i>'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex' in Cunningham, C., & Drury, P., Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, CBA Research Report 54</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hawkes, C and Hull, M	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39, RRCSAL 14</i>
Hull, M.R.	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 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>

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 997)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

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

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

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2015.42

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Distribution list

Mark Polley, MP Associates

Mr K Walker

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

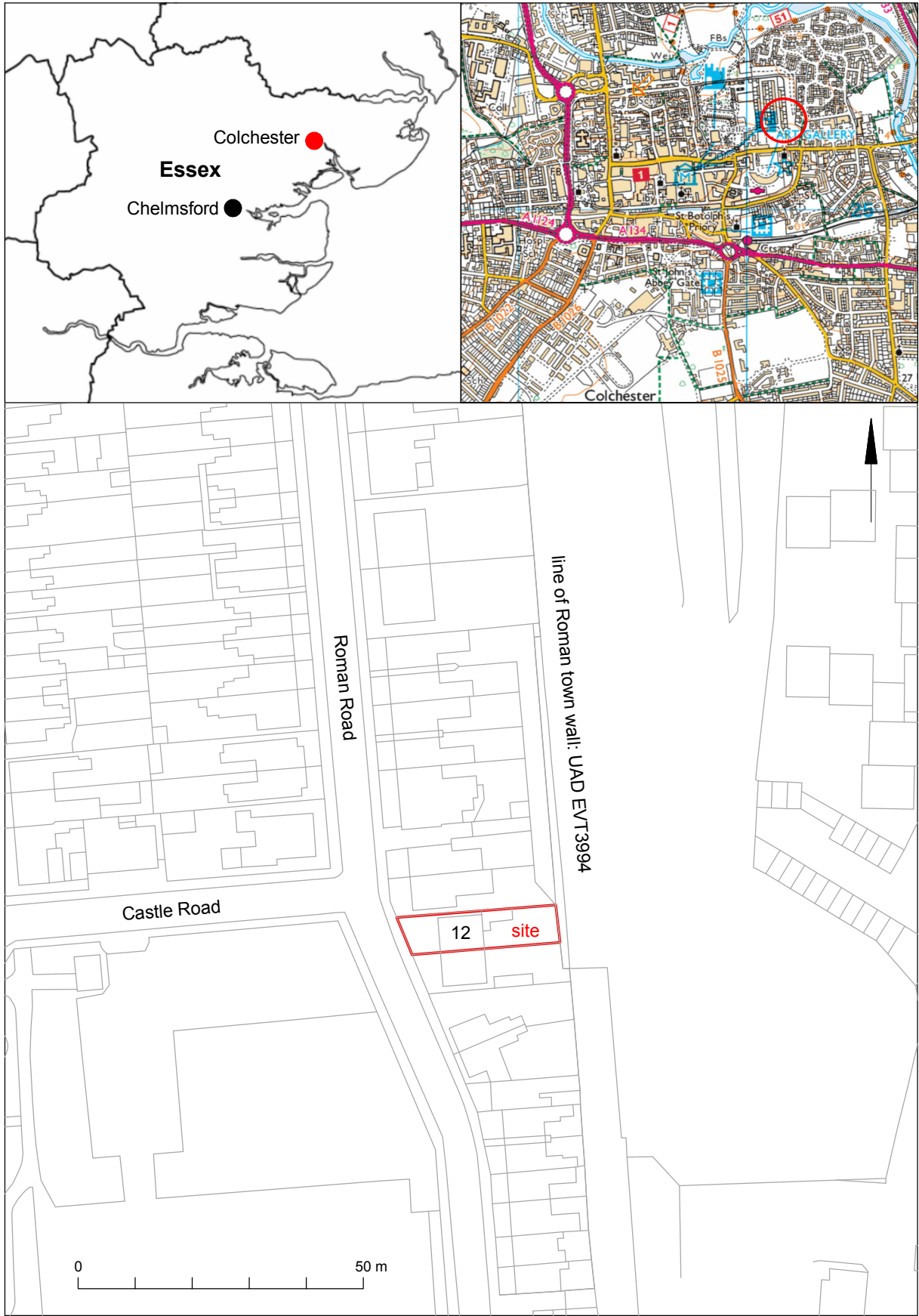
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Date: 18.08.2016



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Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Results

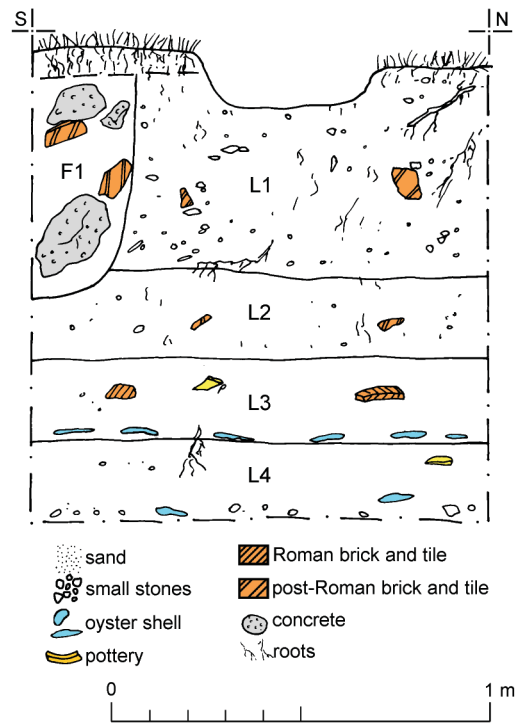


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00159 25360 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/04k UAD ref: ECC3747 OASIS ref: colchest3-249491
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 4th-10th August 2016	Size of area investigated: 22.86m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2015.42	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related UAD/SMR number: UAD event no. EVT3994
Final report: CAT Report 997	
Periods represented: Modern, post-Roman, Roman	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is located within the Roman town of <i>Colonia Claudia Victriensis</i> and backs onto the Roman town wall (scheduled monument NHLE no. 1003772). Groundworks revealed modern/post-Roman layers (L1/L2) for a depth of approximately 800mm. Most groundworks did not penetrate below this depth. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath L1/L2 was a layer of Roman accumulation (L3) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may be the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: August 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Continuous Archaeological Recording (a watching brief) at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR

NGR: TM 00159 25360 (centre)

Planning reference: 160434

Commissioned by: Mark Polley, MP Associates

Client: Mr K Walker

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.42

UAD Event number: ECC3747

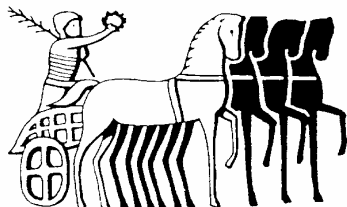
CAT Project code: 16/04k

OASIS Project id: colchest3-249491

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 25.04.2016



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR. It lies on the eastern side of Roman Road and the property backs on to the Roman Town wall (NHLE no. 1003772). Centred at NGR TM 00159 25360 (Fig 1).

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a single storey rear extension.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property backs on to the Town Wall, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (UAD event no. EVT3994; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356).

The wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend 2.1m from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Up to 2.4m width of wall has been lost and nothing of the original exterior facing of the wall survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced in brick or stone or completely rebuilt in brick.

Other archaeological work undertaken by CAT in the vicinity includes a small number of negative watching briefs - 3 Roman Road (CAT Report 648), 5 Roman Road (CAT Report 230), 15 Roman Road (CAT Report 906), 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98). However, work at 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 158) revealed a fragment of an *opus signinum* Roman floor and a collapsed wall of a Roman building.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2016 (application no. 160434 (resubmission of 152345)) proposing the erection of a single storey rear extension.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD 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 2016).

Specifically:

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

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-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2016)

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 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) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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 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 Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF 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 license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO 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:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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 CBCAO.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of site 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.

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

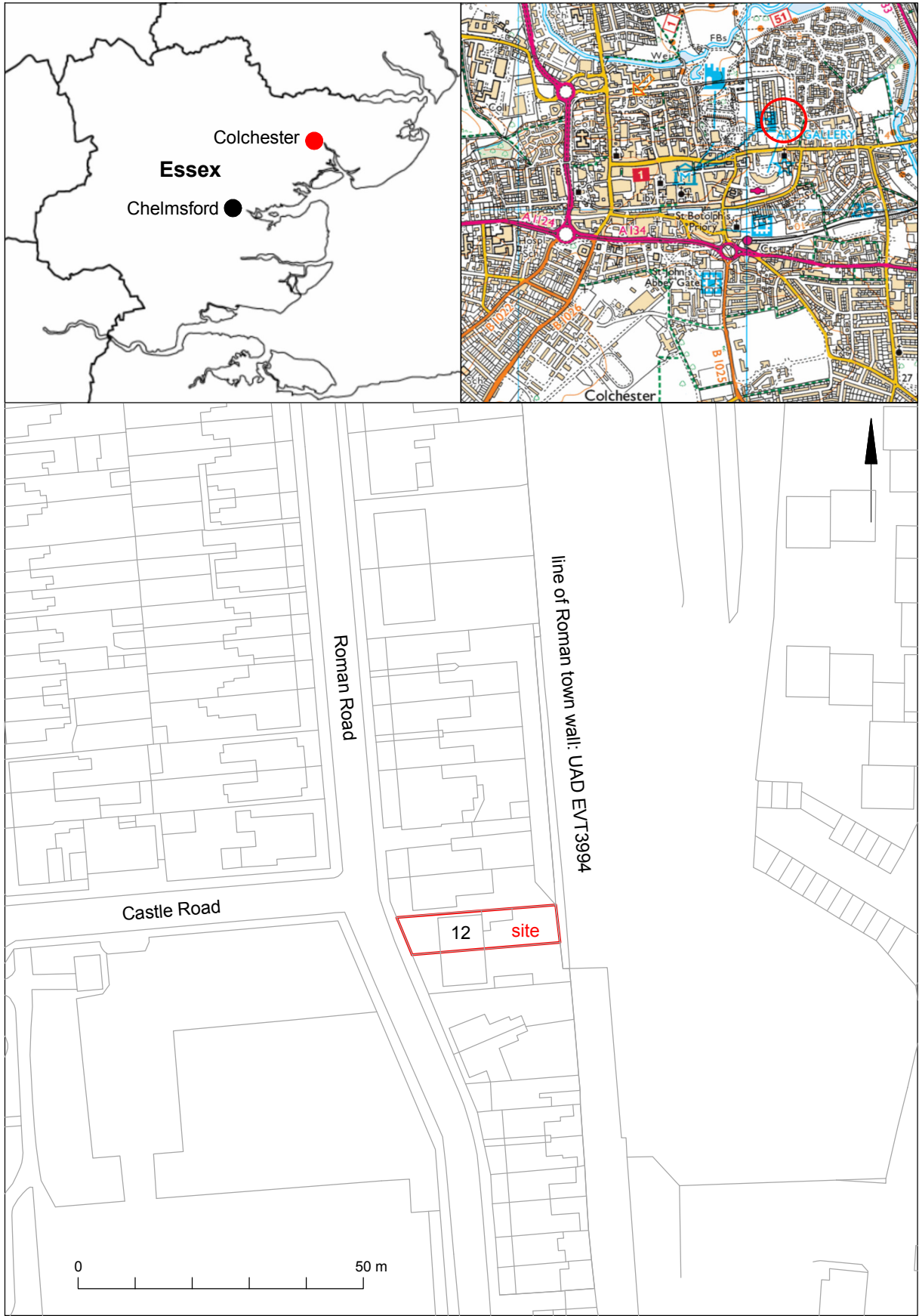
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
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| CBCAA | 2016 | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR by J Tipper</i> |
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| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |
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Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-249491

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is located within the Roman town of Colonia Claudia Victriensis and backs onto the Roman town wall (scheduled monument NHLE no. 1003772). Groundworks revealed modern/post-Roman layers (L1/L2) for a depth of approximately 800mm. Most groundworks did not penetrate below this depth. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath L1/L2 was a layer of Roman accumulation (L3) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may be the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2016 End: 10-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.42 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	16/04k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160434 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3747 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	TOWN WALL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHELL Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 12 Roman Road
 Postcode CO1 1UR
 Study area 22.86 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 00159 25360 51.890272601281 0.909099589148 51 53 24 N 000 54 32 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 Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2015.42
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2015.42
 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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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:lp@catuk.org) for OASIS help and advice

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