



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ
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CAT Report 1884 Archaeological monitoring at 19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU: December 2022	CAT code: 2022/06d
	Planning reference: 202645
	CHER Event no.: ECC4791
	OASIS ref.: colchest3-507434
	Grid Reference: TL 98746 24644 (centre)
	Number of site visits: 3
Dates of visit: 12th-19th December 2022	
Nature of the work Groundworks for the construction of a single-storey extension to the rear of the property and any associated groundworks.	
Reason for condition The development site is located 1.02km south-west of the Roman walled town, 60m east of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road, and close to a number of Roman burials.	
% of total seen 100% of the groundworks.	
Results The following groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Simon Wood of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services. All groundworks were carried out as specified in the CAT written scheme of investigation. The entire footprint of the extension was initially reduced by 0.5m, with the outer perimeter subsequently reduced by a further 0.15m. A soakaway (1m by 1m and 1m deep) was also excavated. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.45m thick) sealed natural sand (L2) across the site. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• L1, modern topsoil – soft, moist dark grey/brown silt with light rooting and small fragments of 20th-century glass and brick (not retained for post-excavation analysis).• L2, natural – firm, dry, light yellow/orange sand. A modern soakaway, two drains and the remains of a foundation containing modern brick/concrete and plastic waste were revealed during the ground reduction. The garage on the eastern side of the site had been demolished before groundworks began, and modern truncation in this area was likely caused by both the construction and demolition of this garage.	



Photograph 1 Ground reduction area, looking south-east.



Photograph 2 Ground reduction area, looking west.

Recorded by: Adam Ronn (ar@catuk.org)

Date: 07.06.2023

Checked by: Laura Pooley

Date: 07.06.2023

Checked and approved by: Philip Crummy

Date: 22.06.2023

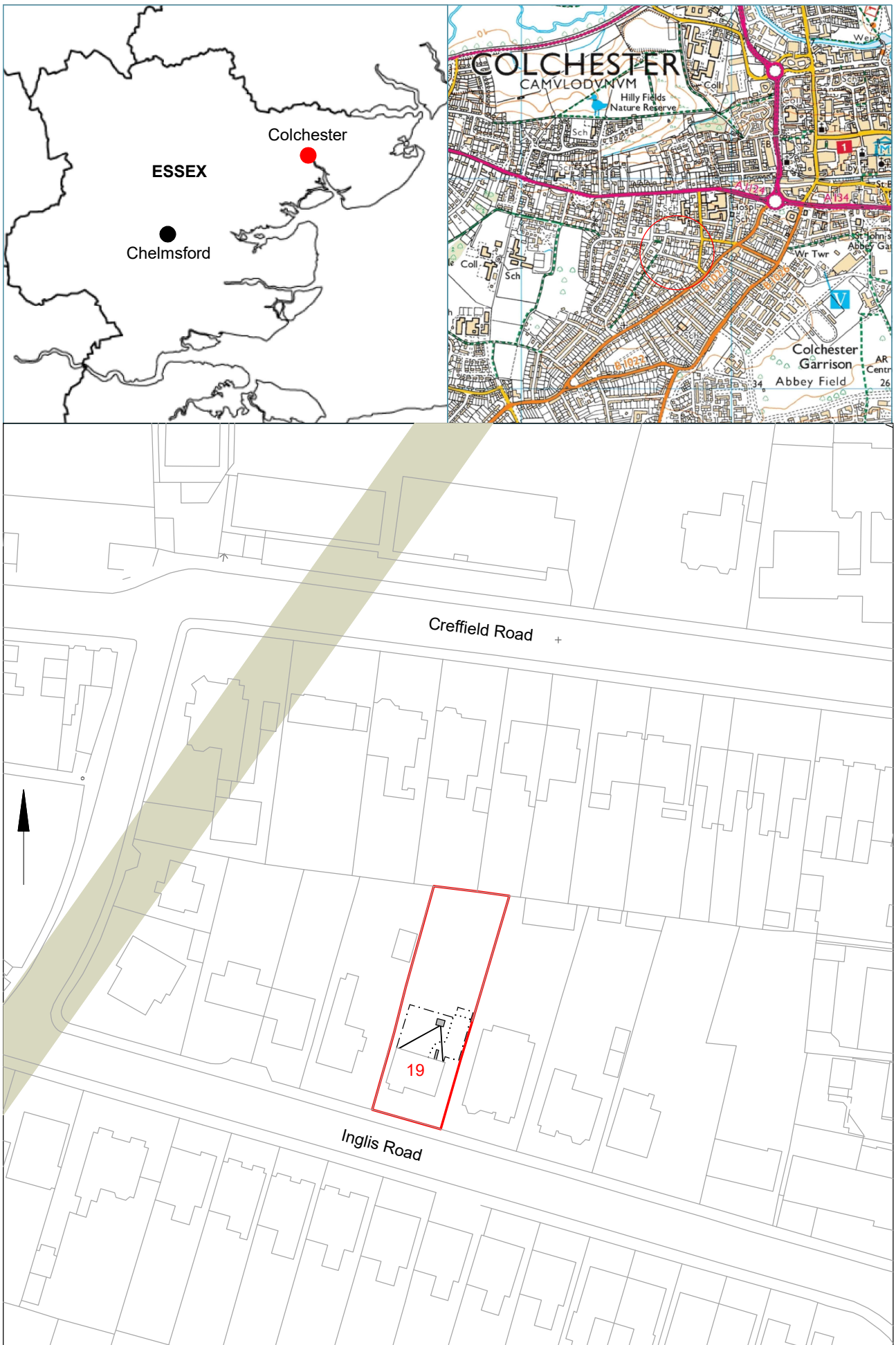


Fig 1 Site location.



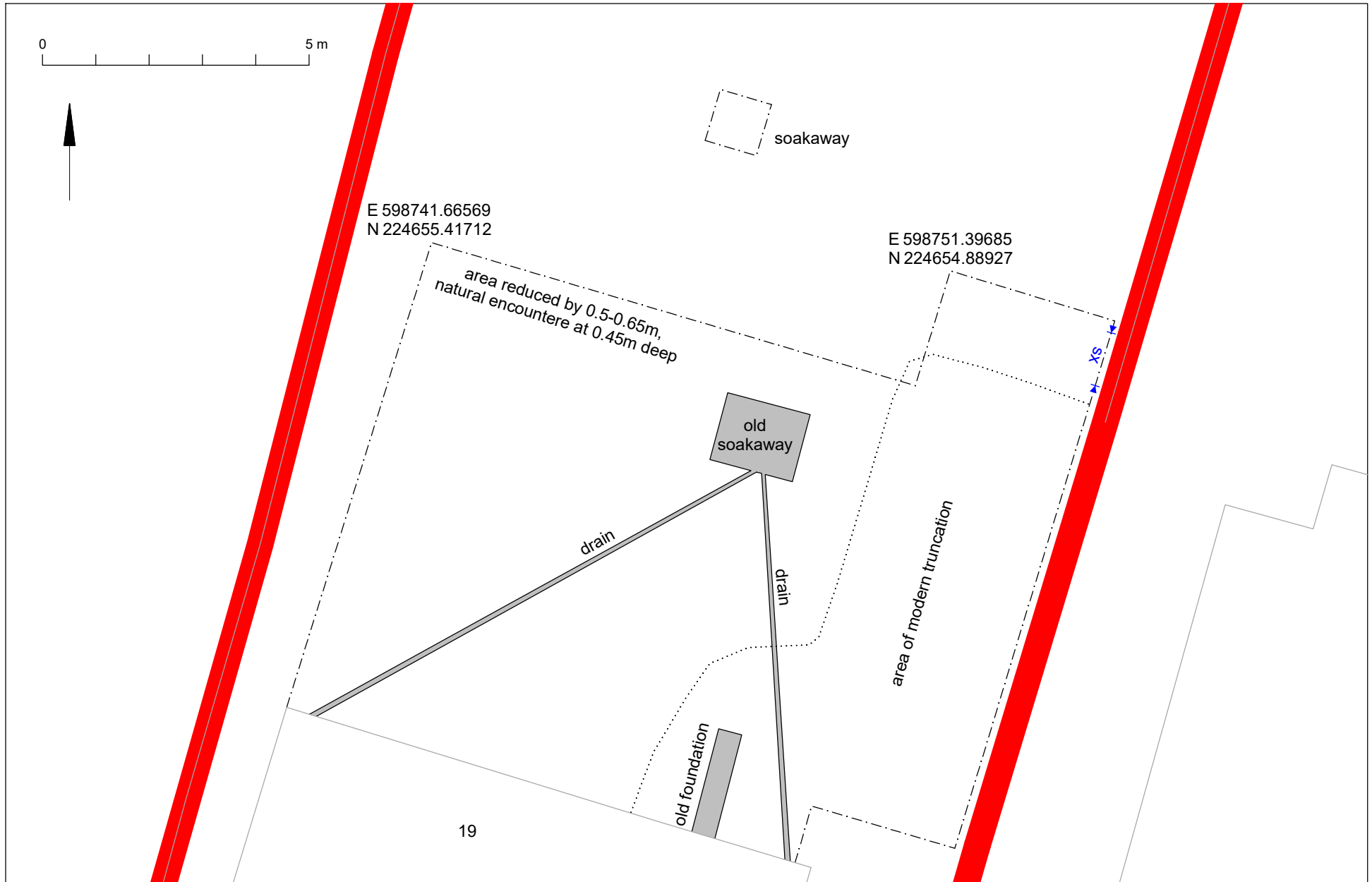


Fig 2 Results.

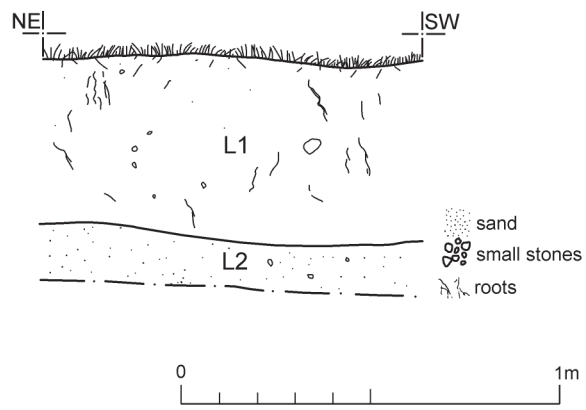


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98746 24644 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/06d CHER ref.: ECC4791 OASIS ref.: colchest3-507434
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 12th-19th December 2022	Size of area investigated: 0.07ha
Location of curating museum: -	Funding source: Homeowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1884	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension. Despite being located close to a Roman road and a number of Roman burials, there were no archaeological remains on the site.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood & Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: June 2023

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU

NGR: TL 98746 24644 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Colchester

Planning reference: 202645

Comissioned by: Adam Edwards Architects

Client: Homeowner

Curating museum: Colchester/ADS Archaeology

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2022/06d

OASIS project number: colchest3-507434

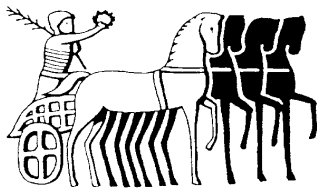
Contracts manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork manager: Adam Wightman

Post-excavation manager: Laura Pooley

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 16/06/2022



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at 19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98746 24644.

Proposed work

The development comprises of the construction of a single storey extension to the rear of the property, the re-modelling of the front entrance and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers; accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The development site is 1.02km southwest of the historic core of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum* and to the southwest of the Roman walled town.

It is located to the immediate south of an area of Roman burials 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 Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds with the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; *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 (CAT Report 345, MCC2791/ MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; MCC1357) with other 19th and early 20th century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (MCC7645), inhumations (MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323, MCC3052).

A Roman road linking the town to Gosbecks is also projected to run to the immediate northwest of the site (*CAR 11*, 104; MCC2529) (see Fig 1). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958 and *CAR 11*, MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (*CAR 11*, 121, MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road (CAT Report 127). However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways c 2m wide with a main carriageway c 7m wide in the centre. Features identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167). The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345, MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkerne Gate (MCC475, MCC555).

Recent archaeological investigations at the adjacent 60 Creffield Road identified the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road aligned northeast to southwest across the centre of the development site (CAT Report 1587, ECC4448). The road comprised of two phases, Phase 1 dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, and Phase 2, probably dating to the early 2nd century. Phases of metalling show that the carriageway was being maintained and

repaired, with evidence suggesting that it was in use until the late 4th century when a small number of gullies had been cut into the surface. To the east of the road were a series of pits dating from the mid/late 1st to the 2nd century. Four are probably pits containing pyre debris, as although only one produced cremated human bone, all four showed evidence of scorching around the edges/base of the feature, and burnt animal bone and pottery sherds were recovered from them. A large post-medieval/modern linear or quarry pit was also excavated along with a few gullies and pits of a similar date.

Planning background

A planning application (202645) was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2020 for a *single storey rear extension and front entrance re-modelling*.

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 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2022).

Specifically:

The monitoring is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site. Particularly any remains related to the dykes and Roman road recorded here in 1936.

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.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

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)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2022).

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. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

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. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to investigate the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

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. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

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.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

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. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following Historic England guidance (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 the 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

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 2015b).

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 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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>

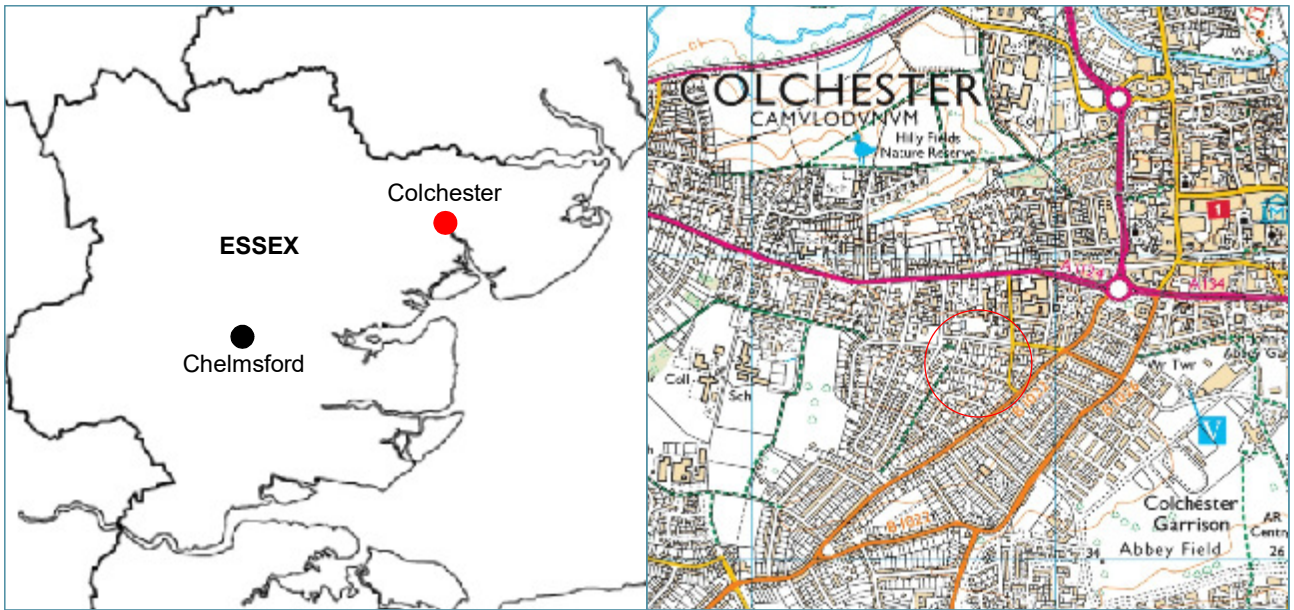
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 51 | 1999 | <i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester</i> |
| CAT Report 323 | 2010 | <i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5.</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 799 | 2015 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.</i> |
| CAT Report 1167 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017.</i> |
| CAT Report 1587 | 2022 | <i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex.</i> |
| CBCAA | 2022 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 19 Inglis Road, Colchester.</i> By S Wood |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised Oct 2021 |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013 | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</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> , C1 |
| Historic England | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 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 | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

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Fig 1 Site location.



Summary for colchest3-507434

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-507434
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at 19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU: December 2022
Sitename	19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2022/06d
Planning Id	202645
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	12-Dec-2022 - 19-Dec-2022
Location	19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU NGR : TL 98746 24644 LL : 51.8849178164684, 0.886438674634699 12 Fig : 598746,224644
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 19 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a rear extension. Despite being located close to a Roman road and a number of Roman burials, there were no archaeological remains on the site.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam, Ronn
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4791
Archives	