



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1778

**Archaeological monitoring at 54a
Gainsborough Road, Colchester,
Essex, CO3 4QW: May 2019**

Planning reference: 182876

CHER Event no.: ECC4335

OASIS ref.: colchest3-350725

Grid Reference: TL 9751 2439 (centre)

Number of site visits: 1

Dates of visit: 15th May 2019

Nature of the work: Observation of groundworks for single-storey garage extension, the proposed side extension to the main property did not take place.

Reason for condition: The development site is located adjacent to the Lexden Dyke Middle (MCC2099; also known as Moat Farm Dyke at its northern end MCC7280).

% 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 Jess Tipper of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services.

Approximately 12m of foundation trenching was mechanically-excavated. The trench was cut through a layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.10m thick, soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy loam), and subsoil (L2, c 0.60m thick, soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy silt) and into the natural sands and gravels (L3, c 0.70m below current ground level, soft, moist, moist, medium orange/brown sand with gravel). The trench was 0.45m wide and 0.70m deep.

Nothing of archaeological significance was observed and, as groundworks were located c 25m to the south-west of Lexden Dyke Middle, this monument was not impacted by the development.



Photograph 1 Site shot – view south-west



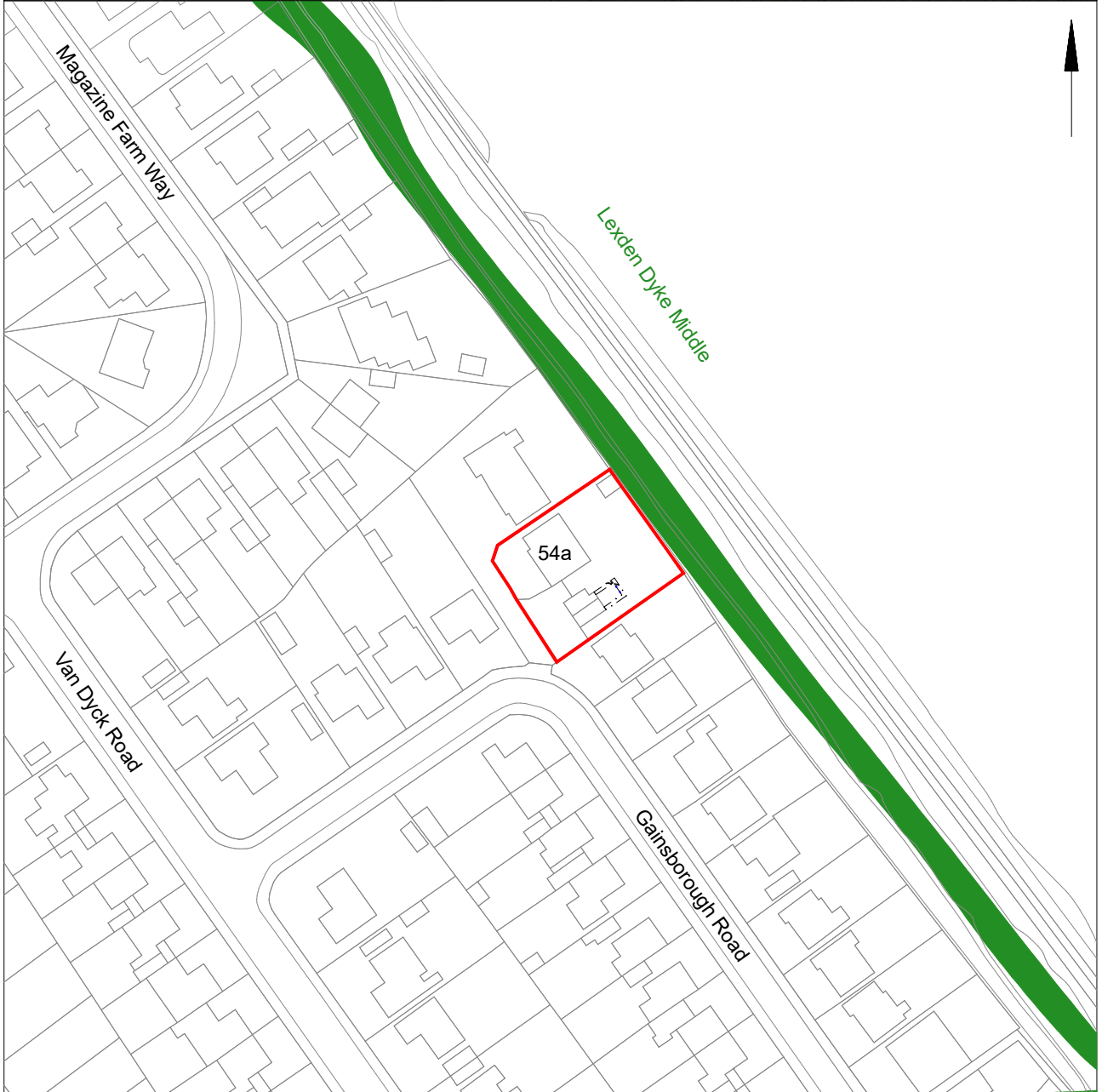
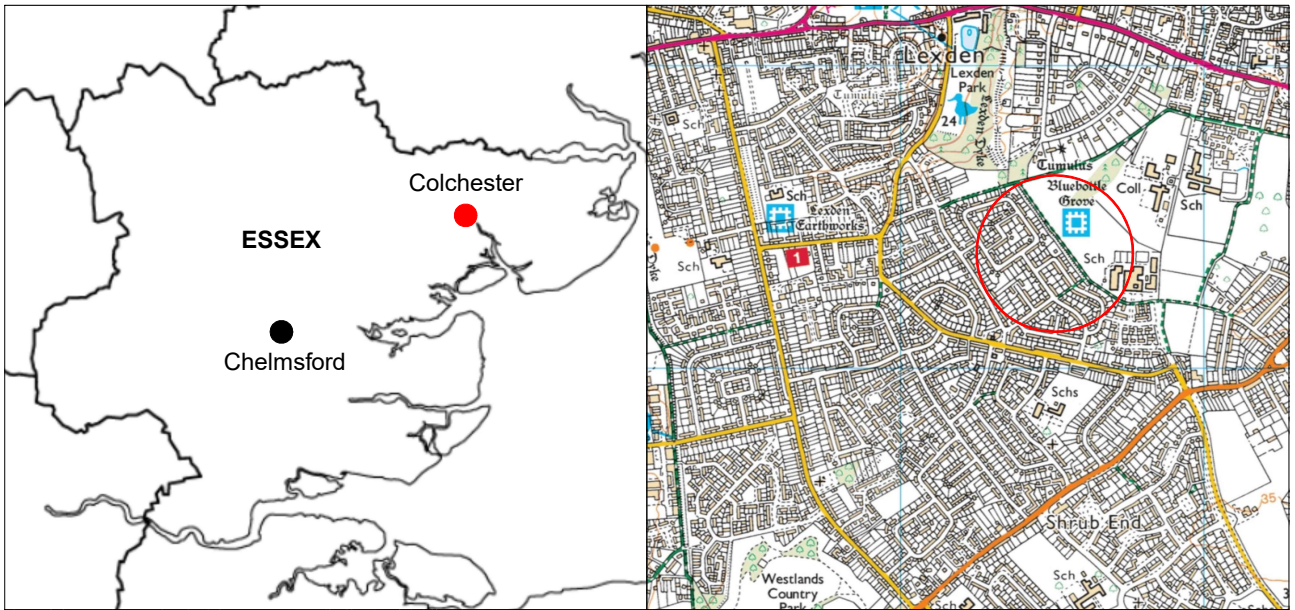
Photograph 2 Foundation trench – view south-east

Recorded by: Sarah Veasey (sv@catuk.org)

Date: 22/02/2022

Checked by: Philip Crummy (pc@catuk.org)

Date: 24/02/2022



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Fig 1 Site location

0 50 m



Fig 2 Results. Modern services in grey.

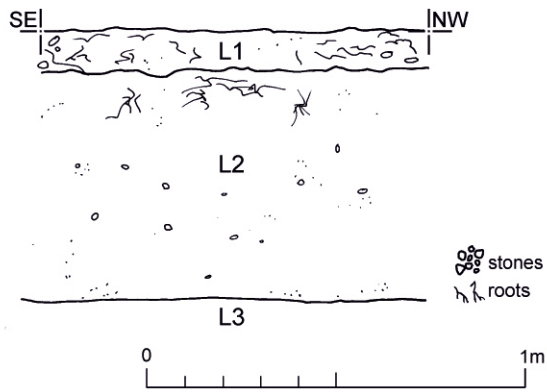


Fig 3 Representative section.

Summary for colchest3-350725

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-350725
Project Name	Continuous archaeological recording at 54a Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4QW.
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2019/05c
Planning Id	182876
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	14-May-2019 - 14-May-2019
Location	54a Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex NGR : TL 97510 24390 LL : 51.8830758669037, 0.868358284159724 12 Fig : 597510,224390
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Approximately 12m of foundation trenching was mechanically-excavated.
Project Results	The trench was cut through a layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.10m thick, soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy loam), and subsoil (L2, c 0.60m thick, soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy silt) and into the natural sands and gravels (L3, c 0.70m below current ground level, soft, moist, moist, medium orange/brown sand with gravel). The trench was 0.45m wide and 0.70m deep. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed and, as groundworks were located c 25m to the south-west of Lexden Dyke Middle, this monument was not impacted by the development.
Keywords	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4335
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

AT

54a Gainsborough Road, Colchester, CO3 4QW

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	182876
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 9751 2439
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Proposed two storey extension to dwelling with internal alterations. Changing garage flat roof to pitched roof and small rear extension to garage. Front elevation to dwelling to achieve a symmetrical solution with matching brickwork and roof tiles.
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Advisor Tel: 01206 508920 E-mail: jess.tipper@colchester.gov.uk
Date:	18 April 2019

Archaeological Background

- 1.1 The proposed development is situated within the area of archaeological interest that has been defined in the Historic Environment Record for Colchester, adjacent to a Scheduled Monument (Lexden Dyke Middle, NHLE no. 1019966). There is high potential for encountering early occupation remains at this location. Groundworks relating to the proposed extension would cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.

Planning Background

- 2.1 In accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, the Local Planning Authority has attached the following planning condition (No. 5) relating to archaeological investigation:

No works shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been previously submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
- The programme for post investigation assessment.
- Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
- Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works.

f. The site investigation shall thereafter be completed as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance Adopted Development Policy DP14 (2010, Revised 2014) and the Colchester Borough Adopted Guidance titled Managing Archaeology in Development (2015).

- 2.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Archaeological Advisor for Colchester Borough Council (CBC/AA).
- 2.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 2.4 Following acceptance, the WSI should be submitted to the planning officer for formal consultation. The planning officer will be advised that an appropriate scheme of work is in place, and recommend partial discharge of the condition to allow work to commence. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the full discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme (completion of fieldwork and reporting), will enable the condition to be discharged.
- 2.5 The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that it will be adequate for the groundworks undertaken by the building contractor, relating to the groundworks for the new extension, to be continuously monitored and recorded by an experienced archaeologist. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets.
- 3.2 The machine (if machine-excavated) is to be under the supervision and guidance of the archaeological contractor. If any complex archaeological features are encountered, machine excavation must be halted and these features must be fully investigated by the archaeological contractor. The WSI should provide for a contingency for absolute dating (radiocarbon/archaeomagnetic). The WSI should also provide for a contingency for scientific analysis of human remains. CBC must be informed immediately.
- 3.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations. Adequate time is to be allowed for hand excavation and recording of archaeological deposits revealed during excavation, of soil

sections following excavation (and before infilling) and also for the sifting of spoil for finds.

- 3.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. Any variation to the approved WSI must be agreed with the Archaeological Officer before they are carried out.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 4.3 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Archaeological Officer one week in advance of its commencement, to ensure the scheme of archaeological investigation can be adequately monitored. Monitoring will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must obtain a Colchester HER Event number must be obtained from CBC's Archaeological Officer for the fieldwork; this will be the unique reference number for the work in the Colchester HER.
- 5.2 The report should present the results of the evaluation in the spatial and temporal context, relating the site to the information recorded on historic maps held in the Essex Record Office. The WSI should also provide for a contingency in the event of the need for scientific analysis, including environmental studies, absolute dating and conservation of artefacts.
- 5.3 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository (Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service; collections@colchester.gov.uk) before the WSI is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition; agreement in principle for deposition should be obtained prior to approval of the WSI. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.4 It is a policy of CBC 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. It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive,

and transfer title to, the Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from the Institute of Conservation (ICON).

- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). Reporting should be commensurate with results. Where positive results are drawn from the project, the results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Colchester Historic Environment Record. When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: location (grid ref., parish, ward, address), planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development (a digital vector plan when possible), depth of ground disturbance and soil profile in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 5.7 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to CBC for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a .pdf digital copy (in PDF/A or PDF/Archive format) should be presented to the Colchester HER.
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Colchester HER. AutoCAD files should also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).
- 5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version (in PDF/A or PDF/Archive format) of the entire report should be uploaded.
- 5.10 A copy of the WSI should be appended to the report.
- 5.11 This brief remains valid for six months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an archaeological

watching brief (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in Colchester Borough and the archaeological advisor will provide advice on request. CBC does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for continuous archaeological recording at
54a Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 4QW.**

NGR: TL 9751 2439 (centre)

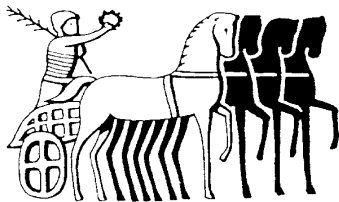
Planning references: 182876

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Colin Hill

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: 4335
CAT project code: 2019/05c
OASIS project number: colchest3-350725

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 08/05/2019



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.3km southwest of the centre of the historic core within Colchester Town Centre at 54a Gainsborough Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4QW (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9751 2439.

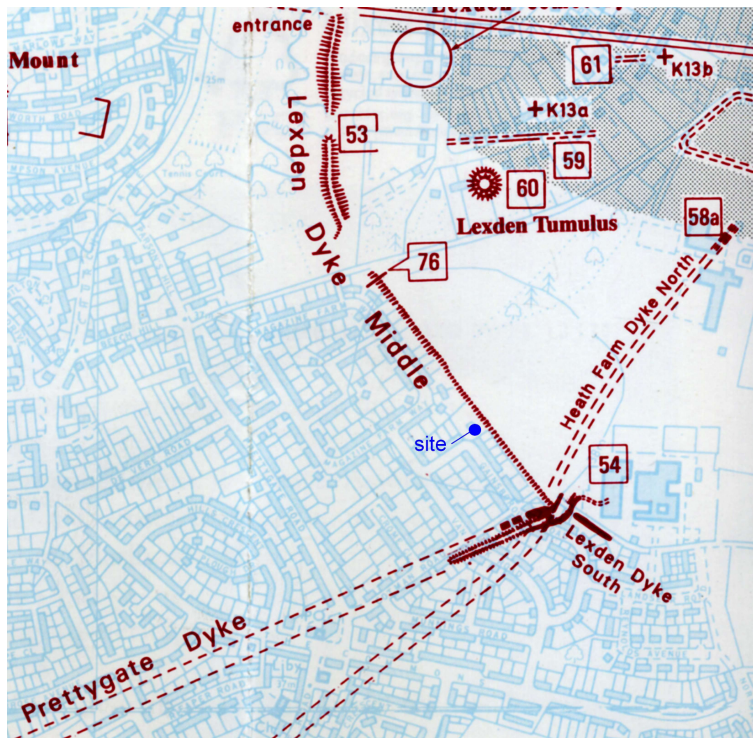
Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a two-storey extension with internal alterations, change of garage flat roof to a pitched roof and a small rear extension to the garage and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies adjacent to the line of the earthwork known as Lexden Dyke Middle (MCC2099; also known as Moat Farm Dyke at its northern end MCC7280), which is a Scheduled Monument number 1019964(MCC7280). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11* (CAR 11), by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995). The site is also c 211m northeast of the Prettygate junction (Map 1 no. 54) where the Moat Farm (Lexden Dykes, MCC2099), Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742), Heath Farm Dyke Middle (MCC2095) and Heath Farm Dyke North (MCC2101) converge, and several excavations have taken place here (CAR 11, 46-52).



Map 1: Extract of the general map of Colchester showing the locations of earthworks and excavations discussed in CAR11 (fig 6.1) in relation to the current site.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2018 (application No.182876) proposing a *two storey extension to dwelling with internal alterations. Changing garage flat roof to pitched roof and small rear extension to garage. Front elevation to dwelling to achieve a symmetrical solution with matching brickwork and roof tiles.*

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 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.

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. 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.

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 determine the potential of 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), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological 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. 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 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.

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.

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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating).

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* (HE 2015).

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.

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>

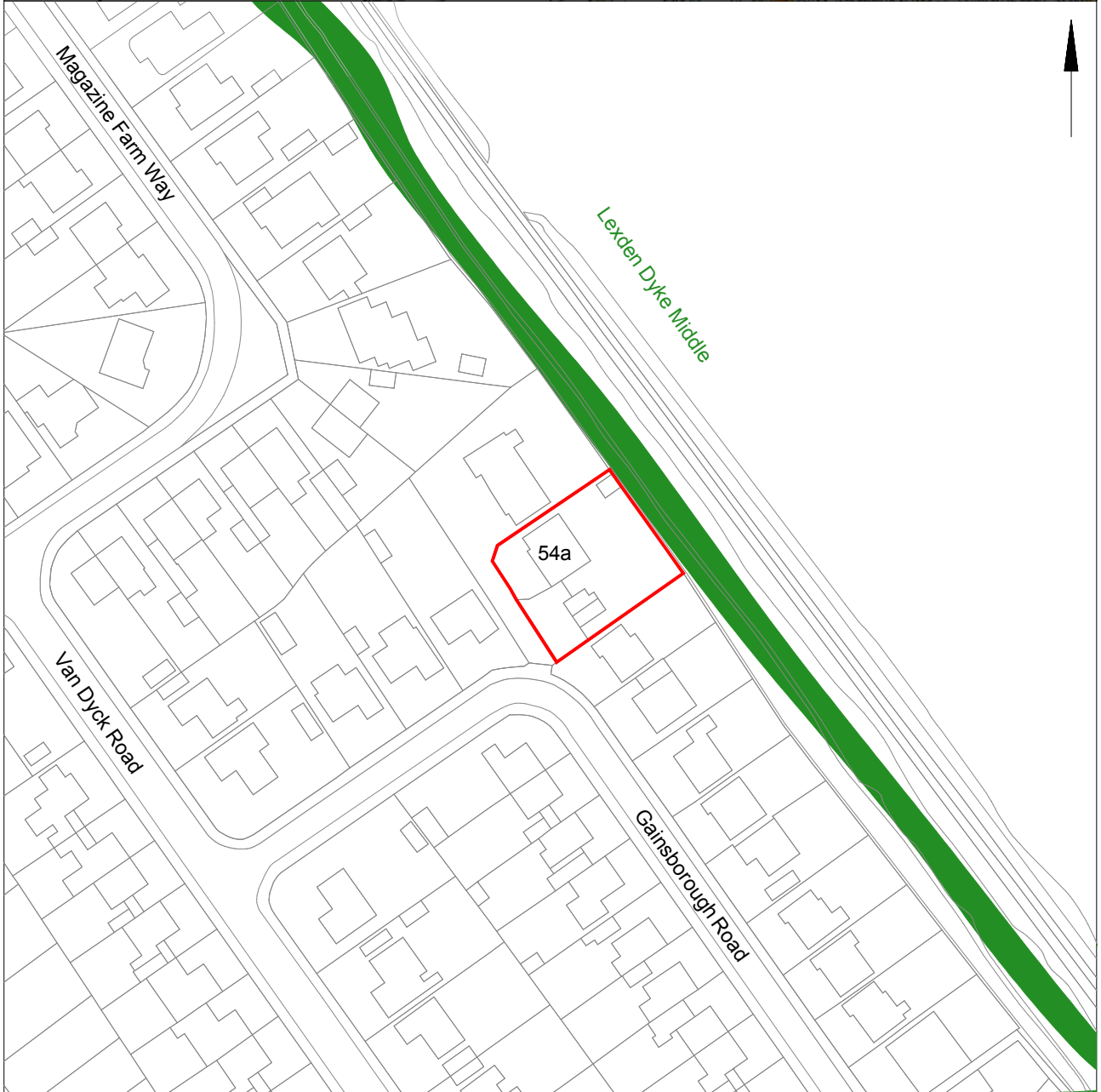
Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
Crummy, P	1995	<i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 54a Gainsborough Road, Colchester, CO3 4QW</i> . By J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	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).
Hawkes, CFC, and Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England (HE)	2015	<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
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.

E Holloway



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email: eh@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location

0 50 m

Site name: <u>54a ^{Road WB} Cairnsborough</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation: <u>TOP SOIL</u>		Layer No. <u>L1</u>	
Period: <u>MODERN</u>			
Location / grid ref: <u>CARRER EXTENSION</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	<u>soft</u>	friable firm hard dry <u>moist</u> wet
Colour:	very light medium	<u>dark</u>	yellow orange green <u>grey</u> <u>brown</u> black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	<u>sand</u>	silt	clay <u>loam</u> clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub <u>brick</u> <u>tile</u>
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%, stone	%, tile/brick %, pot %, %
Recording: <u>RRP 5x</u>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	post-ex
Finds			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>MODERN TOP SOIL HEAVY ROOTING THICKNESS 10cm</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<pre> graph TD A1[] --- B1[h1 (this context)] A2[] --- B1 A3[] --- B1 A4[] --- B1 B1 --- C1[] B1 --- C2[] B1 --- C3[h2] B1 --- C4[] </pre>			
Completed by: <u>NR</u>	Date: <u>14 5 19</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: <u>54a Gainsborough Road WB</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation: <u>SUB SOIL</u>		Layer No. <u>L2</u>	
Period:			
Location / grid ref: <u>GARAAR EXTENSION</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	<u>soft</u>	friable firm hard dry <u>moist</u> wet
Colour:	very light	<u>medium</u>	dark <u>yellow</u> orange green grey <u>brown</u> black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	<u>sand</u>	<u>silt</u>	clay loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	% stone <u>occ</u>	% tile/brick % pot %
Recording: <u>RHP SX</u>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	post-ex
Finds: <u>/</u>			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>THICKNESS 60cm VERY LITTLE INCLUSIONS ONLY OCC SMALL STONES!</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<pre> graph TD L1[] --- L2[] L1 --- L2[] L1 --- L2[] L1 --- L2[] L2 --- L3[] L2 --- L3[] L2 --- L3[] L2 --- L3[] style L2 fill:#fff,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px style L3 fill:#fff,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">L2 (this context)</p>			
Completed by: <u>NR</u>	Date: <u>14 5 19</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: ^{WB} 54a Gamberough Rd		Site code:							
Interpretation: NATURAL		Layer No. L3							
Period:									
Location /grid ref:									
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)									
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	hard	dry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moist	wet		
Colour:	very light	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> medium	dark	yellow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> orange	green	grey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brown	black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR						
Soil type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand	silt	clay	loam	clay	silt	sand		
Inclusions:flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	brick	tile				
Inclusions:pieces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tile/brick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Recording		RRP SX							
Plan nos.									
sx/profile nos.									
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	post-ex						
Finds									
Bag nos.									
Small find nos.									
Sample nos.									
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) ORANGE BROWN VERY STONEY SAND WITH WENSSES OF YELLOW BROWN SILT									
Matrix		Location and detail sketch							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L2 L3									
Completed by: NR	Date: 14/5/19	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>							



001



002
1/



003



004
2/



005

listing

ECC4335_Photograph_001.JPG	Rep sx - view south-west
ECC4335_Photograph_002.JPG	Site shot - view south-west
ECC4335_Photograph_003.JPG	Site shot - view south-west
ECC4335_Photograph_004.JPG	Foundation trench - view south-east
ECC4335_Photograph_005.JPG	Foundation trench - view south-west