

Archaeological monitoring at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UP

November 2021



by Sarah Veasey
figures by Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Alexander Smith

commissioned by the homeowner

NGR: TM 00123 25401 (centre)

Planning ref.: 210020

CAT project ref.: 21/03y

CHER code: ECC4615

OASIS ref.: colchest3-418629



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: sv@catuk.org

CAT Report 1750
November 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	3
8	Acknowledgements	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	5
11	Contents of archive	5
12	Archive deposition	5

Figures after p6

CAT WSI
OASIS summary sheet

List of maps, photographs and figures

Cover: Working shot of concrete pad excavation (provided by groundworkers)

Photograph 1	F1 and representative section above poured concrete pad – view west	2
Photograph 2	F1 and L2, plus poured concrete pads – view east	3

Fig 1 Site location.
Fig 2 Results. Concrete pads in grey.
Fig 3 Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a two-storey extension to the rear of the property. The site lies within the Roman walled town, only 50m away from the a surviving stretch of the wall. The only feature observed was a post-medieval pit in the raft reduction as the pads were excavated and poured prior to an archaeologists attendance.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex on 8th to 9th November 2021. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and took place during groundworks for a single-storey rear extension.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Richard Hoggett advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Richard Hoggett (CBCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 (Fig 2)

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 proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property is located 50m west of the Town Wall, a scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1003772). It is also located 200m southeast of Duncan's Gate and 260m east-north-east of Colchester Castle (set within Colchester Castle Park, scheduled monument NHLE no. 1002217).

The Roman 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). Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Some sections are in relatively good condition, with large areas of intact facing surviving (such as around Balkerne Gate to the west of the town). The section of the wall around Duncan's Gate however, has lost up to 2.4m in width and nothing of the original exterior face survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced or completely rebuilt in brick and stone.

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), 10 Roman Road (CAT Report 1126), 15 Roman Road (CAT Report 906), 24 Castle Road (CAT

Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98). However, other 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.

Groundworks 40m to the south-east at 12 Roman Road (CAT Report 997) in 2016 revealed modern/post-Roman layers for a depth of approximately 0.8m. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath modern/post-Roman layers (c 0.85m) was a layer of Roman accumulation (0.23m thick) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may have been the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Four pads were hand-excavated and the concrete poured prior to the attendance of a CAT archaeologist. The pads were 1m square and dug to a depth of approximately 2m. The only layer still visible above the pads was a layer of concrete and made-ground (L1, c 0.90-1.00m thick, soft moist dark grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks).

An area for a concrete raft measuring 3.13m by 4.40m was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was excavated through a layer of concrete and topsoil (L1, c 0.90-1.00m thick) onto a layer of made-ground (L2, c 0.90-1.00m below current ground level [bcgl], friable moist dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks).

Post-medieval pit F1 was cut into L2 and was not excavated. Residual pottery dating to the Roman period was recovered from the surface.



Photograph 1 F1 and representative section above poured concrete pad – view west



Photograph 2 F1 and L2, plus poured concrete pads – view east

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered six sherds of Roman and medieval pottery weighing 213g with an EVE of 0.45. This material was recovered from pit F1 and layer L2.

Pit F1 produced three sherds of late Roman pottery: one (19g) of Hadham white-slipped ware (fabric MQ G) dating to AD 225/250-400; one (16g) from a Cam 305B (EVE: 0.10) flanged bowl in a Colchester black burnished fabric (fabric GB) which dates to AD 275-425; and one (13g) of fabric DJ (coarse oxidised and related wares).

Layer L2 produced three sherds of pottery (165g) from a Baluster jug (EVE: 0.35) in Colchester-type ware (fabric 21A), decorated in the middle style thin slip painting, which dates to c AD 1375/1400-1450 (Cotter 2000, 118, 128).

6.2 Glass

by Laura Pooley

A piece of post-medieval olive green bottle glass (72.4g) came from L2 (finds no.2).

7 Conclusion

As all of the pads were unfortunately excavated without archaeological supervision, it is impossible to know if the groundworks impacted on any significant archaeological remains. The only feature observed was a post-medieval pit, containing residual Roman pottery, that was not

excavated as dig-depth had been reached. Due to the high concentration of Roman archaeology in the center of Colchester residual Roman finds are often found in later contexts.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman and carried out by A Smith. Figures were prepared by S Veasey. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| Bidwell, P & Croom, A | 1999 | 'The Camulodunum/Colchester type series' in <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> by R Symonds and S Wade |
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman Pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J P Cotter |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman Pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> by R Symonds and S Wade |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, CO1 1UP</i> by S Carter |
| CAT Report 67 | 2000 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 41 Castle Road, Colchester: March 2000</i> . By S Benfield |
| CAT Report 98 | 2000 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 41a Castle Road, Colchester: September 2000</i> . By C Crossan |
| CAT Report 158 | 2000 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Castle Road, Colchester: September-October 2000</i> . By K Orr |
| CAT Report 230 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 5 Roman Road, Colchester: March 2003</i> . By H Brooks |
| 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> . By H Brooks, W Clark, M Gorniak and L Pooley |
| CAT Report 356 | 2006 | <i>An archaeological investigation of the Roman town wall at Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 and February 2006</i> . By M Gornial, C Lister and K Orr |
| CAT Report 648 | 2012 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 3 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2012</i> . By C Lister |
| CAT Report 906 | 2015 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: September 2015</i> . By L Pooley |
| CAT Report 997 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN: August 2016</i> . By L Pooley |
| CAT Report 1022 | 2016 | <i>Historic building recording and test-pit evaluation at Duncan's Gate, Colchester, CO1 1UN: July 2016</i> . By M Baister |
| CAT Report 1126 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: July 2017</i> . By E Hicks |
| CBCPS | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, CO1 1UP</i> , by R Hoggett |
| 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 October 2020 |
| Crummy, P | 2001 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| Crummy, P | 2003 | 'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wacher</i> , ed by P Wilson |
| Duncan, P M | 1858 | Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society vol 1, pgs 210-228: <i>The Roman cloca at Colchester; its discovery and description</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (MoRPHE) |

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</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1750)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (plan/sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1750)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 reference number ECC4660.

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2021

Distribution list

Homeowner

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



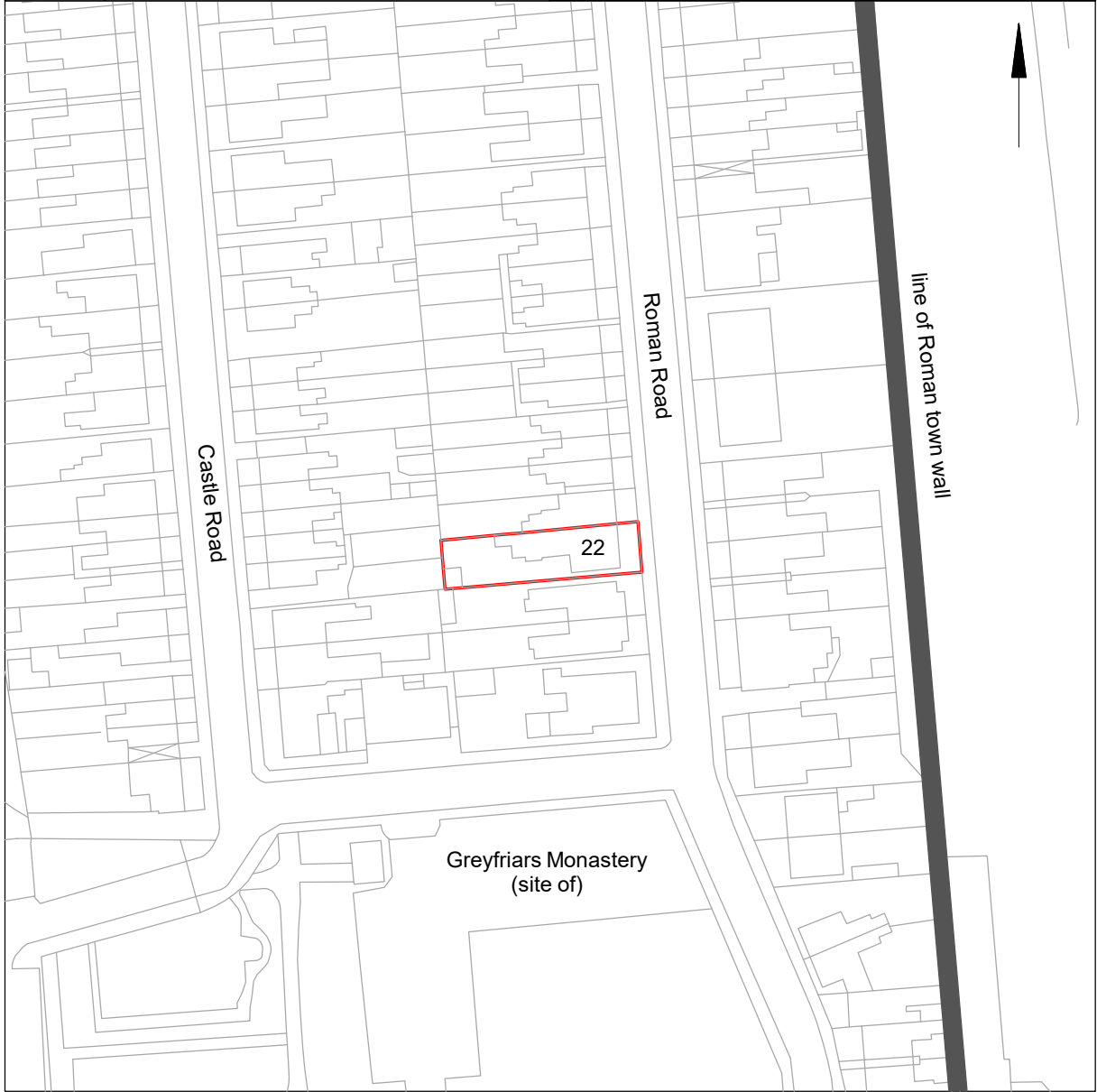
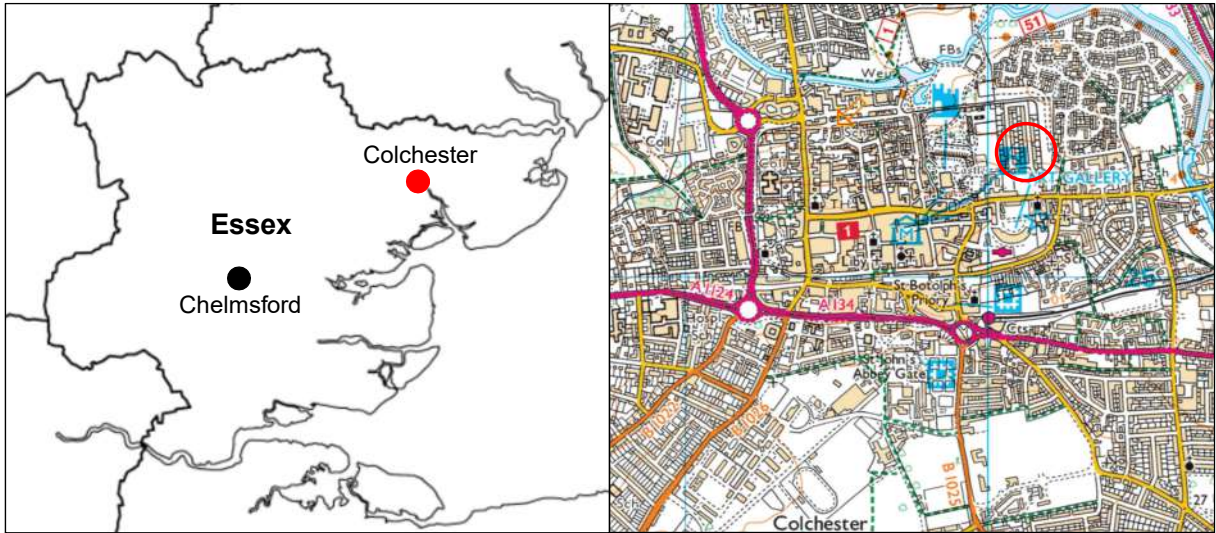
Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: sv@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 30/11/2021



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.



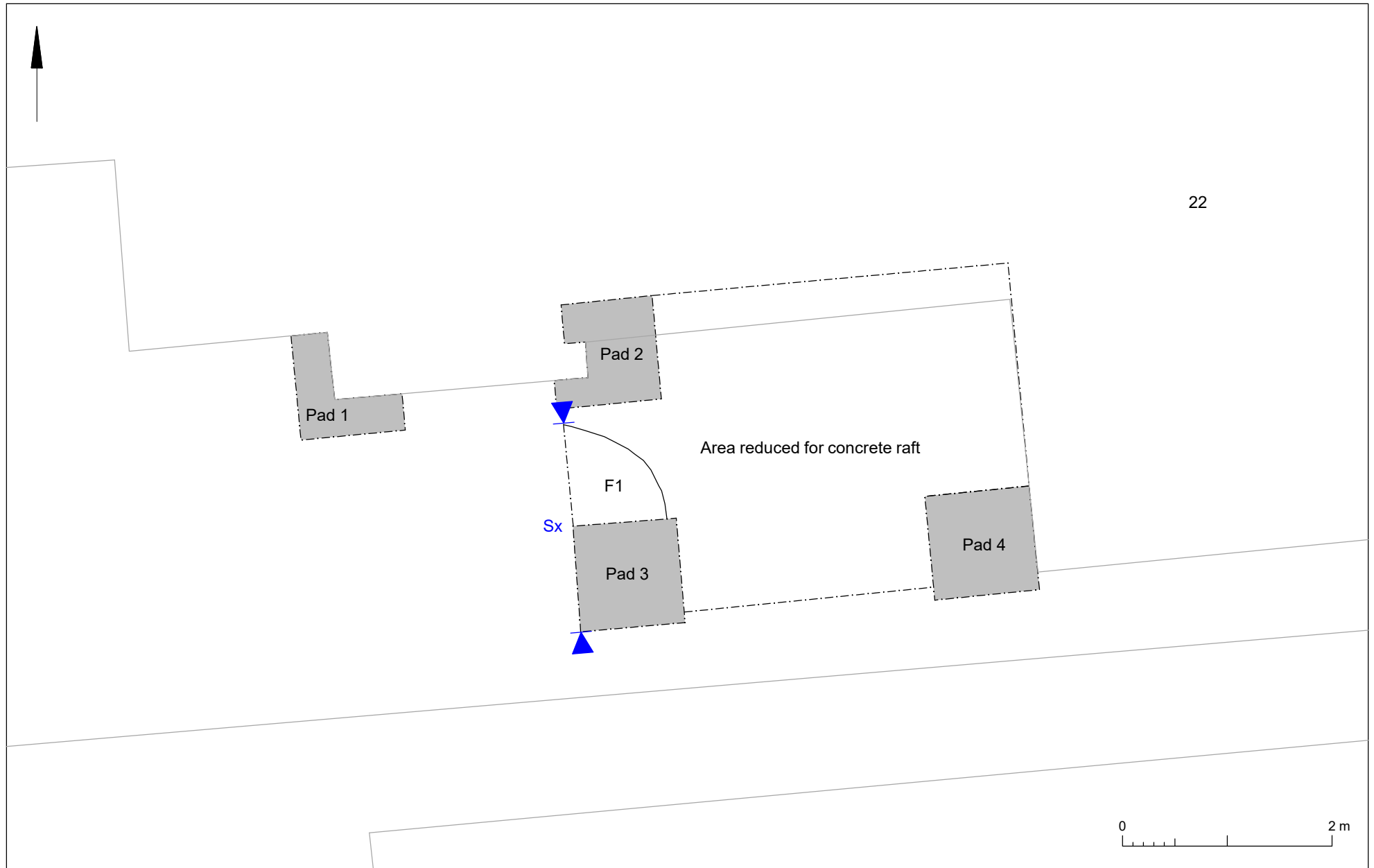


Fig 2 Results. Concrete pads in grey.

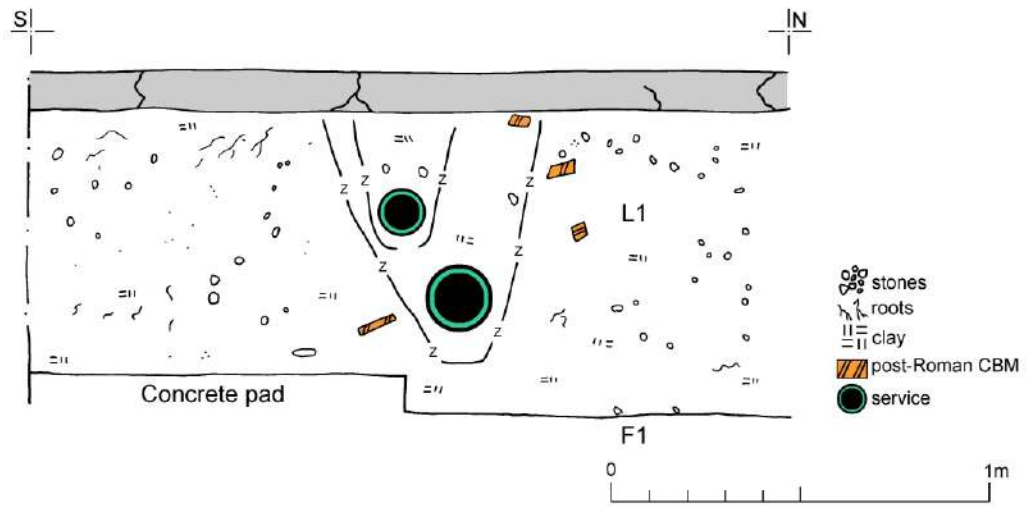


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 30 Wellesley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HF	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00123 25401 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 21/03y CHER ref: ECC4615 OASIS ref: colchest3-418629
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 8-9th November 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.0013ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC7525, MCC1081, MCC1366, MCC2133, MCC7654
Final report: CAT Report 1750	
Periods represented: Post-medieval/modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a two-storey extension to the rear of the property. The site lies within the Roman walled town, only 50m away from the a surviving stretch of the wall. The only feature observed was a post-medieval pit in the raft reduction as the pads were excavated and poured prior to an archaeologists attendance.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: October 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UP.

NGR: TM 00123 25401 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 210020

Client: Andrew Summers

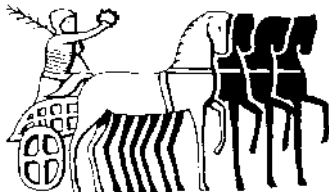
Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4615
CAT project code: 2021/03y

OASIS project number: colchest3-418629

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 06/04/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: sc@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within the main historic centre of Colchester at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 00123 25401.

Proposed work

The development comprises a proposed single-storey rear extension, external alterations and repair and replacement of existing windows and doors.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property is located 50m west of the Town Wall, a scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (MCC859; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356). It is also located 200m southeast of Duncan's Gate and 260m east-north-east of Colchester Castle (set within Colchester Castle Park, scheduled monument NHLE no. 1002217).

The Roman 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. Some sections are in relatively good condition, with large areas of intact facing surviving (such as around Balcerne Gate to the west of the town). The section of the wall around Duncan's Gate however, has lost up to 2.4m in width and nothing of the original exterior face survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced or completely rebuilt in brick and stone.

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), 10 Roman Road (CAT Report 1126), 15 Roman Road (CAT Report 906), 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98). However, other 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.

Groundworks 40m to the south-east at 12 Roman Road (CAT Report 997) in 2016 revealed modern/post-Roman layers (L1/L2) for a depth of approximately 800mm. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath L1/L2 (c 850mm) was a layer of Roman accumulation (L3, 230mm) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may be the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2021 (application No. 210020) proposing the *removal of existing greenhouse. Proposed single storey rear extension, external alterations and repair and replacement of existing windows and doors.*

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). This was for archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during construction and 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 investigation of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically:

The investigation 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.

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/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, 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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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.

Investigation 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 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.

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

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 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 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 Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). 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): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
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 / Val Rigby /
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* (HE 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).
- 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. 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. 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> . 2nd Edition
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 67	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41 Castle Road, Colchester: March 2000</i> . By S Benfield
CAT Report 98	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41a Castle Road, Colchester: September 2000</i> . By C Crossan
CAT Report 158	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Castle Road, Colchester: September-October 2000</i> . By K Orr
CAT Report 230	2003	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 5 Roman Road, Colchester: March 2003</i> . By H Brooks
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> . By H Brooks, W Clark, M Gorniak and L Pooley

CAT Report 356	2006	<i>An archaeological investigation of the Roman town wall at Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 and February 2006.</i> By M Gornial, C Lister and K Orr
CAT Report 648	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 3 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2012</i> By C Lister
CAT Report 906	2015	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: September 2015</i> By L Pooley
CAT Report 997	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN: August 2016</i> By L Pooley
CAT Report 1022	2016	<i>Historic building recording and test-pit evaluation at Duncan's Gate, Colchester, CO1 1UN: July 2016</i> By M Baister
CAT Report 1126	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: July 2017</i> By E Hicks
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Investigation at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, CO1 1UP.</i> By Dr. R Hoggett
CiFA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CiFA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</i>
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wachter</i> , ed by P Wilson
Duncan, P.M	1858	Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society vol 1, pgs 210-228: <i>The Roman cloca at Colchester; its discovery and description</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, M.R.	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> RRCSAL 20
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

S Carter



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: sc@catuk.org



Fig 1 Site location.

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.



Summary for colchest3-418629

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-418629
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, CO1 1UP
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/03y
Planning Id	210020
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	08-Nov-2021 - 09-Nov-2021
Location	22 Roman Road, Colchester NGR : TM 00123 25401 LL : 51.8912229896458, 0.906858037892436 12 Fig : 600123,225401
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	An area for a concrete raft measuring 3.13m by 4.40m was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Four pads were hand-excavated and the concrete poured prior to the attendance of a CAT archaeologist.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 22 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a two-storey extension to the rear of the property. The site lies within the Roman walled town, only 50m away from the a surviving stretch of the wall. The only feature observed was a post-medieval pit in the raft reduction as the pads were excavated and poured prior to an archaeologists attendance.
Keywords	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Brief for Archaeological Investigation

at

22 Roman Road, Colchester, CO1 1UP

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 210020

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Proposed single storey rear extension, external alterations and repair and replacement of existing windows and doors.

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Dr Richard Hoggett FSA MCIfA
Consultant Archaeological Advisor
Tel: 07855 383799
E-mail: richard@richard-hoggett.co.uk

Date: 22nd March 2021

Archaeological Background

- 1.1 This application affects an area of archaeological interest, being situated at the eastern side of the Roman town, within the town walls (Colchester Historic Environment Record MCC9314).
- 1.2 Consequently, there is potential for encountering below-ground archaeological remains at this location. Groundworks relating to the application 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 been advised to attach the following planning condition relating to archaeological investigation:

No groundworks 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:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
- d. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- e. 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 In this case, continuous archaeological monitoring will be required during all groundworks relating to the consent, including the removal of the existing floors and the reduction of ground level and any new foundations associated with the replacement extension.
- 2.3 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).
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 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 Machinery (fitted with a back-acting ditching bucket) is to be under the supervision and guidance of the archaeological contractor stopping at the uppermost archaeological horizon, to ensure hand excavation and recording of archaeological deposits by the archaeological contractor. The WSI should detail the archaeological excavation, sampling and dating strategies.
- 3.2 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning

consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological excavation and recording of any archaeological deposits revealed during the investigations. 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 if human remains are encountered during the fieldwork.

- 3.3 If unexpected remains are encountered Colchester BC's Archaeological Advisor must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief, and the WSI, may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.
- 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 investigation 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. The WSI should include a Selection Strategy (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>). An inventory of the site archive should be included in the report.

- 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). CBC's Archaeological Advisor should be notified when the archive has been deposited Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.
- 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 with expertise in curating digital archaeological archives, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>). CBC's Archaeological Advisor should be notified when the archive has been deposited with the preferred digital archive repository. The WSI should also include a Data Management Plan.
- 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.

Site: Colchester 22 Roman Rd WB

Site Code: ECC4615

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit

Period Post-medieval

Location

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos

1

NOTES Pit cut through post medieval subsoil. Pit is largely truncated by modern concrete pad (pad 4 on plan).

Dating indicated by the layer it is cut into not through finds.

cut by L F

F 1

cutting L2 F

By Date 09/11/21

Site: Colchester 22 Roman Rd WB

Site code: ECC4615

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil/made ground

Period Modern

Location Across all observed areas

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓ ✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern topsoil/made ground, multiple modern pipes run through, both ceramic and plastic.

Approximately 90-100cm deep.

cut by L F



L

cutting L F

By

Date

Site: Colchester 22 Roman Rd WB

Site code: ECC4615

Layer No.

Interpretation Subsoil ?

Period Post-medieval

Location Across open stripped area

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

2

NOTES Subsoil, full of ceramic inclusions both pottery and ceramic building materials, largely post medieval, F1 appears to be cut into this.

Not visible in sx, top of layer roughly in line with top of concrete pads at approximately 90-100cm below ground level.

cut by L F1

L

cutting L F

By

Date

Site: Colchester 22 Roman Rd WB

Site code: ECC4615

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

1

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Including FE object

Pottery

whole

frags

✓

prehis Roman

Saxon

Med

Post-med

Mod

?

✓

CBM

R Brick

R Tile

box tile

tessera

P-R Brick

unfrogged

frogged

Peg tile

Organics

Animal bone

Human bone

shell

leather

wood

other

flint

fe nail

R glass

P-R glass

painted plaster

mortar

slate

clay pipe

burnt stone

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Colchester 22 Roman Rd WB

Site code: ECC4615

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

2

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?
✓ ✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile
P-R Brick

Organics

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

other

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone
✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type



001



002
1/



003



004
2/



005



006
3/



007



008
4/



009



010
5/



011



012
6/



013



014
7/



015



016
8/



017



018
9/



019



020
10/1:



021



022
11/1:



023



024
12/1:



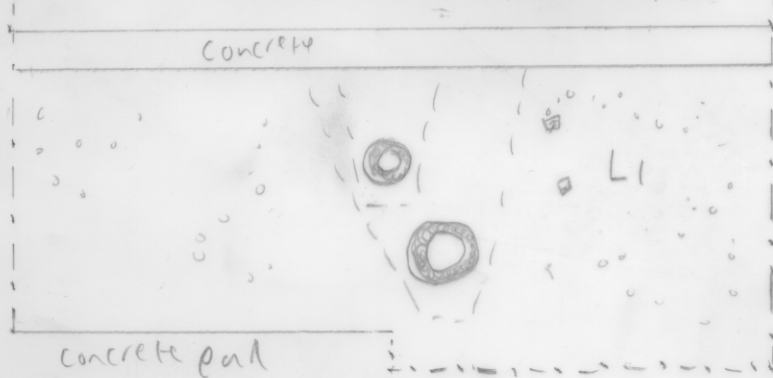
025

listing

ECC4615_Photo graph_001.jpg Fully excavated and shuttered pad (provided by groundworkers)
ECC4615_Photo graph_002.jpg Working shot of concrete pad excavation (provided by groundworkers)
ECC4615_Photo graph_003.jpg Raft rep sx - view south
ECC4615_Photo graph_004.jpg Pad 2 - view east
ECC4615_Photo graph_005.jpg Pad 4 - view south
ECC4615_Photo graph_006.jpg Pad 4 - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_007.jpg Pad 3 - view south-west
ECC4615_Photo graph_008.jpg Pad 3 - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_009.jpg Pad 2 - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_010.jpg Pad 1 - view north-west
ECC4615_Photo graph_011.jpg Pad 1 - view north
ECC4615_Photo graph_012.jpg Pad 1 - view north
ECC4615_Photo graph_013.jpg Pad 2 - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_014.jpg Pad 2 - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_015.jpg Raft excavation - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_016.jpg Raft excavation - view south
ECC4615_Photo graph_017.jpg Raft excavation - view east
ECC4615_Photo graph_018.jpg Working shot
ECC4615_Photo graph_019.jpg Raft excavation - view east
ECC4615_Photo graph_020.jpg Raft rep sx with F1 - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_021.jpg Raft rep sx with F1 - view west
ECC4615_Photo graph_022.jpg L2 - view east
ECC4615_Photo graph_023.jpg Pad 1 - view east
ECC4615_Photo graph_024.jpg Pad 1 - view north-west
ECC4615_Photo graph_025.jpg Raft are - view east

ECC4615

S - E Fac Bulk Sk of Footings 1:20 XS 04/14/21 - N



Key:

- - - = projected pipe cuts
- = cbm
- = stone

22 Roman Road WB ECC4615

F1 projected