

# Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP

August-September 2016



**by Laura Pooley**

with contributions by Stephen Benfield

fieldwork by Alec Wade and Mark Baister

**on behalf of Mr & Mrs Buck**

NGR: TL 9890 2455 (centre)

Planning reference: 160057

CAT project ref.: 16/04m

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2016.44

UAD ref: ECC3749

OASIS reference: colchest3-250179



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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**CAT Report 1021**  
September 2016

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 112 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a rear extension. The development site is located within an area of archaeological significance which includes Roman burials. A significant depth of modern layers were identified (c 0.53-1.6m thick), underneath which was a layer of demolition containing crushed brick/tile and mortar. It is uncertain if this layer is of a Roman date.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 17th August-7th September 2016. The work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Buck in advance of the construction of a rear extension, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016).

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

## 3 Archaeological background

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

The proposed development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, specifically near to an area of Roman cemeteries. To the north, several Roman burials and the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' were discovered in 1819-20 when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258), and many others have been found since. A number of burials have also been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5; CAR 8, 43-9). Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). To the north-east over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202). To the east cemetery sites are known from excavations at Abbey Field (EHER 12384) and on the Garrison Alienated Land (Areas J1, C2, H; CAT Reports 412 and forthcoming). A cremation burial was found to the south-west on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (EHER 13179) with graves also being found at the south end of Constantine Walk (EHER 11860).

To the east of the site some Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age settlement evidence and sparse Neolithic finds were also uncovered during the Colchester Garrison Project (EHER 46187).

A watching brief at 126 Maldon Road recorded nothing of archaeological significance (Crossan 1996). However, various Roman features/finds were recovered from a pipe trench laid along Maldon Road (EHER 12519). Features/finds included a human tibia found near the junction of Maldon Road with Beaconsfield Avenue, a small pit or ditch nearby, and a layer of gravel opposite Salisbury Avenue about 0.3m thick and about 1.3m below ground level that appeared to be too fine for Roman road metalling.

#### 4 Results (Figs 2-3)

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

##### Retaining wall

To the south of the new extension, foundations were excavated for a retaining garden wall. The foundations measured 0.6m wide and were excavated to a depth of 1.6m. The area inside the retaining wall was also stripped of approximately 0.7m (SE end of garden) to 0.1m (NW end of garden) of modern layers (see below) to level off the site.

Along the northeast edge of the garden (Figs 2-3, sx1) the foundations were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 60-80mm thick) and onto a thick layer of modern sandy-silty clay (L3, c 1340-1520mm thick) that was probably dumped onto the garden when the house was built. Beneath L3 was a layer of light grey/brown sandy-silt (L6).

Along the southwest edge of the garden (Figs 2-3, sx2) the foundations were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 200mm thick), modern subsoil (L2, c 160mm thick) and a thick layer of modern sandy-silty clay (L3, c 520mm thick) that was probably dumped onto the garden when the house was built. Beneath L3 was a layer of burial topsoil associated with original ground level (L4, c 150mm thick) which sealed buried, probably post-medieval, subsoil (L5, c 350mm thick). At the base of the foundation trench were two layers of sandy-silt (L6, c 220mm thick, light grey/brown and L7, medium orange/brown with flecks of charcoal and fired clay).



**Photograph 1** Foundations of retaining wall, looking E



### Extension foundations

The foundations for the new extension were excavated to the rear of the property. They measured 0.6m wide and were approximately 1m deep. The concrete foundations for the old extension were left *in situ* in part of the trench and a drain and manhole were identified.



**Photograph 2** Foundation trench for new extension, looking NW

The foundations were dug through a layer of modern debris from the demolition of the old extension (L10, c 150mm thick) and onto subsoil (L5, c 400-600mm thick) which sealed a layer of light grey/brown sandy-silt (L6). However, beneath L5 in part of the trench was a layer of redeposited demolition debris (L8, c 150mm thick). It consisted of a coarse orange/brown sandy silt with crushed brick/tile and mortar. During monitoring this layer was thought to be Roman, but as all the brick/tile was crushed it could not be accurately dated. Layer L8 sealed a dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay (L9). Debris layer L8 also appears to seal L6.



**Photograph 3** Close-up of L8, looking N

## 5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of finds were collected from Layer 3 (L3) and from Layer 5 (L5). The finds from L3 (finds no. 1) include a few sherds of pottery, one of which is probably from a Roman storage jar, the other sherds are from garden/flower pots of 19-E20C date. With these are two pieces of Roman brick/tile: one piece of *imbrex* roof tile and one piece of flat Roman brick. A piece of hard white limestone/marble from a thin flooring slab or a veneer is probably of modern date.

There are a number of finds associated with L5 (finds no. 2 and 3) The most significant and interesting of these is a round pottery counter made from part of the body (wall) of a large Roman jar (SF1). These are common finds from the Roman town and the various types and uses are discussed in *CAR 2* (93-96). The other finds from this layer consist of an abraded body sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora (dated mid 1st-2nd/early 3rd century) and four pieces of Roman ceramic building material (brick/tile). The CBM includes a flanged *tegula* roof-tile with a relatively thin base (c. 17mm thick), suggesting a mid-late Roman date rather than earlier Roman, a piece of Roman brick chipped in a rough oval shape (130mm x 160mm x 45mm) (although it is not clear that this deliberately chipped or accidental breakage) and a brick/flat tile piece that is almost undoubtedly Roman but is quite dense and unusually heavy for Roman tile. There is also a piece of peg-tile with a glazed surface (probably dated to after c 1300).

**SF1** (L5 (2)) Roman pottery counter (roundel) made from the body of a large jar, sides rubbed smooth and the counter itself is quite round, possibly the grey (interior) face may also have been rubbed/smoothed, grey fabric with oxidised pale reddish-brown surface, some voids from burnt out organic inclusions (*CAR 10*, Fabric HZ), probably from a large storage jar broadly dating to the period of the mid 1st-2nd/3rd century (diameter 50mm, thickness 10mm, weight 48g).



## 6 Discussion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road revealed a significant depth of modern layers (L1-L4, c 0.53-1.6m thick). Layer L3 in particular appears to be modern up-cast from either the building of the current house or the later rear extension. Of interest is a layer of demolition debris (L8), possibly of Roman date. Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine the nature of this layer or what it related to.

## 7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr and Mrs Buck for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wade and M Baister. Figures were prepared by CL, LP and EH. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 8 References

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

CAR 2	1983	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-9</i> , by Nina Crummy
CAR 8	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Price
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by Robin Symonds and Sue Wade
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording (a watching brief) at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP</i>
CAT Report 412	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i>
CAT Report	Forth-coming	<i>Archaeological excavations on Area H of the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i>
CBCAA	2015	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP</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>
Crossan, C	1996	<i>126 Maldon Road</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
Cunningham, C	1985	'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex' in Cunningham, C., & Drury, P., <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , CBA Research Report 54
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
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)

## 9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)

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

## 10 Contents of archive

**Finds:** one bag only (pottery counter retained)

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1021)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

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

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

## 11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.44.



**Distribution list**

Mr & Mrs Buck  
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

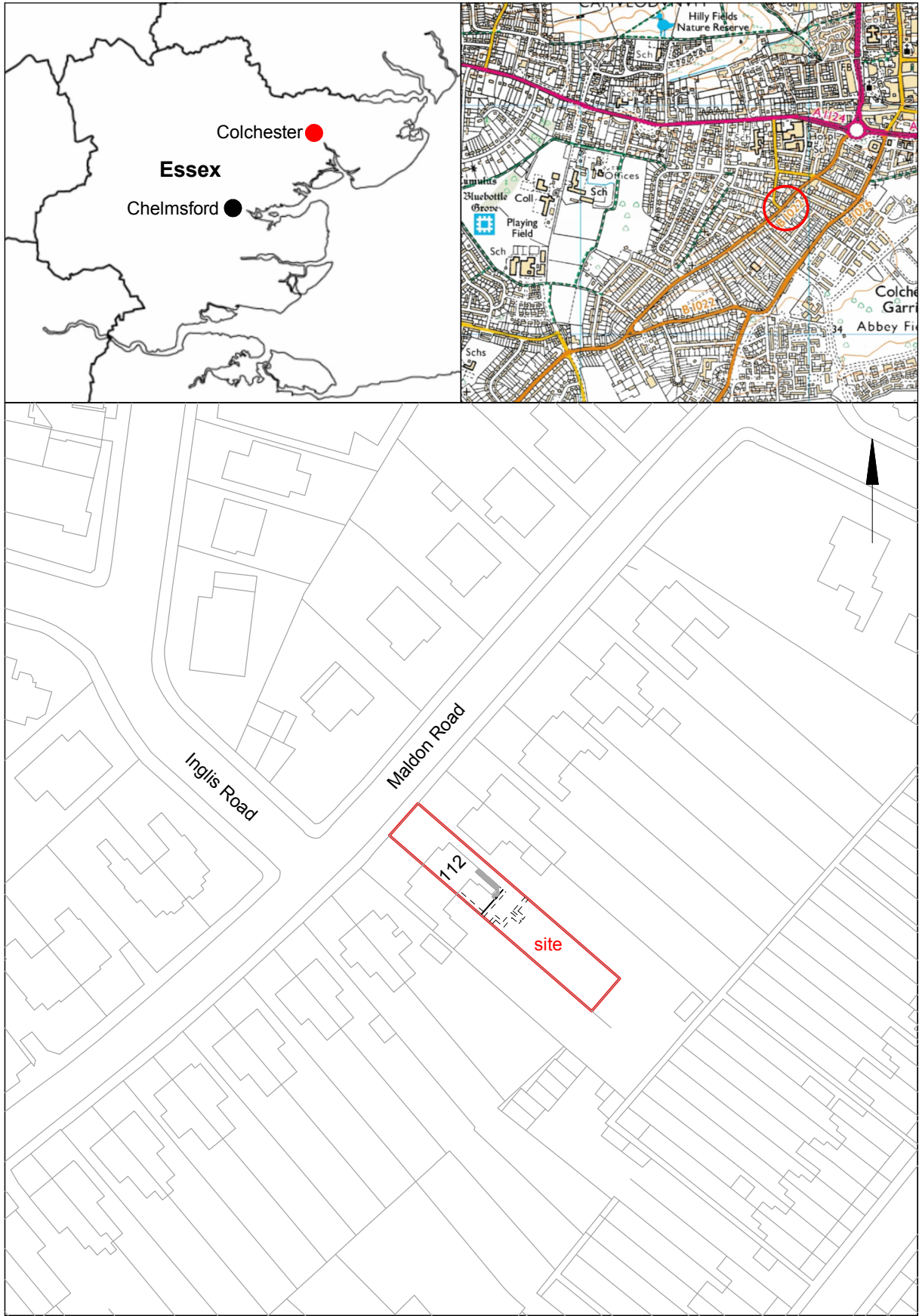
Roman Circus House,  
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*Checked by:* Philip Crummy

*Date:* 28.09.2016



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Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Monitoring results

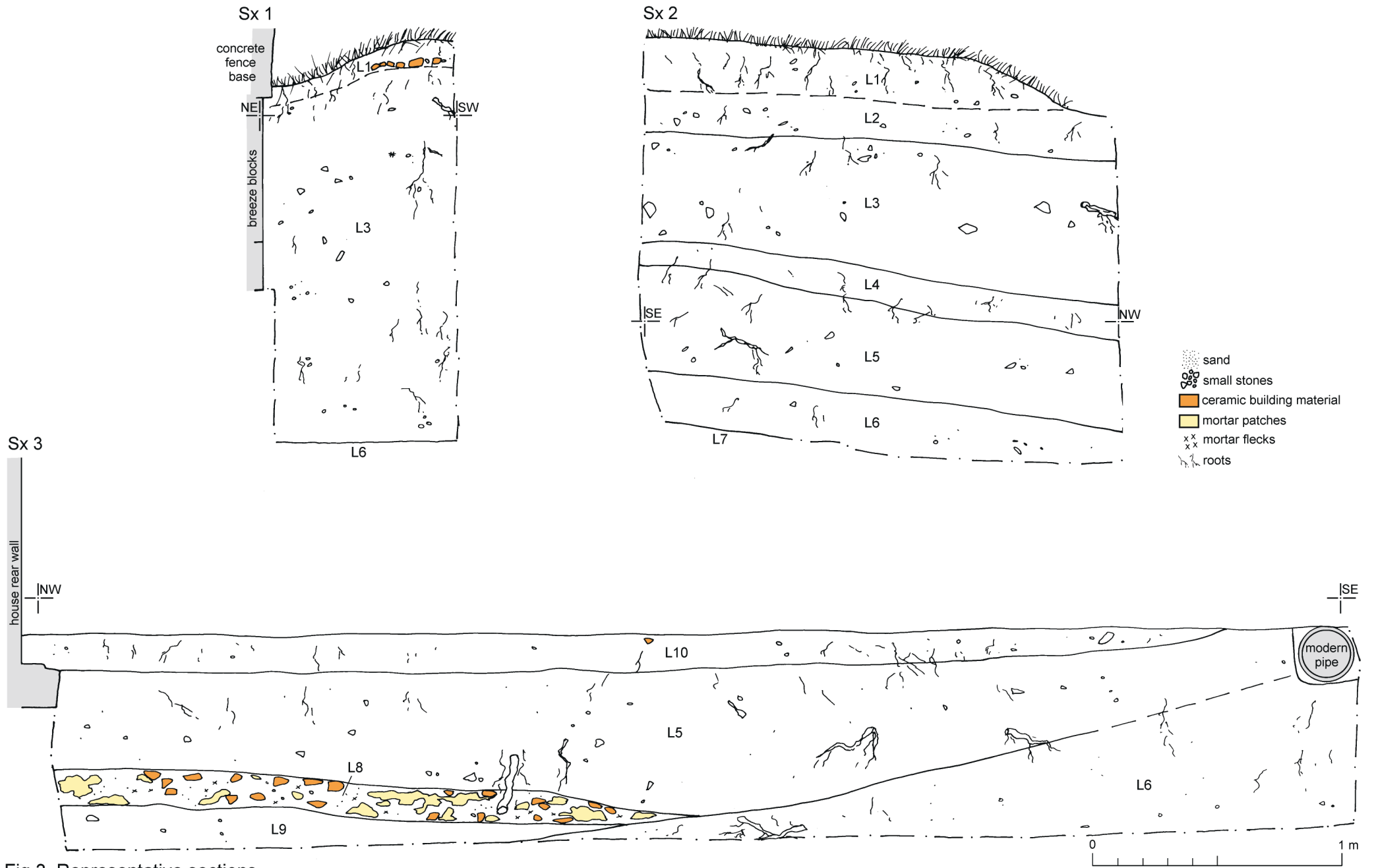


Fig 3 Representative sections.



## Essex Historic Environment Record/ *Essex Archaeology and History*

### Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9890 2455 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 16/04m UAD ref: ECC3749 OASIS ref: colchest3-250179
<b>Type of work:</b> Watching brief	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 17th August – 7th September 2016	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 87m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.44	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related UAD/SMR number:</b> EHER 11860,12384, 12519, 13179, 46187
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1021	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Roman(?), modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 112 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a rear extension. The development site is located within an area of archaeological significance which includes Roman burials. A significant depth of modern layers were identified (c 530-1.6m thick), underneath which was a layer of demolition containing crushed brick/tile and mortar. It is uncertain if this layer is of a Roman date.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> –	<b>Significance:</b> *
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> September 2016

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording (a watching brief) at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP**

**NGR:** TL 9890 2455 (centre)

**Planning references:** 160057

**Client:** Mr & Mrs Buck

**Agent:** n/a

**Curating Museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** COLEM 2016.44

**UAD Event number:** ECC3749

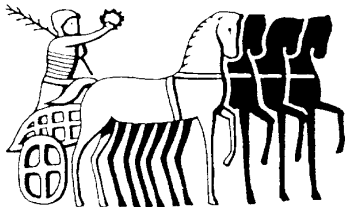
**CAT Project code:** 16/04m

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-250179

**Site Manager:** Ben Holloway

**CBC Monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 29.04.2016



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## **Site location and description**

The proposed development site lies approximately 1 mile to the southwest of Colchester's walled town centre, between the junctions of Inglis Road and Salisbury Avenue (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9890 2455.

## **Proposed work**

The development comprises the erection of a two storey rear extension to form a kitchen/dining area, bedroom and ensuite.

## **Archaeological background**

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

The proposed development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, specifically near to an area of Roman cemeteries. To the north, several Roman burials and the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' were discovered in 1819-20 when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258), and many others have been found since. A number of burials have also been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5; CAR 8, 43-9). Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). To the north-east over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202). To the east cemetery sites are known from excavations at Abbey Field (EHER 12384) and on the Garrison Alienated Land (Areas J1, C2, H; CAT Reports 412 and forthcoming). A cremation burial was found to the south-west on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (EHER 13179) with graves also being found at the south end of Constantine Walk (EHER 11860).

To the east of the site some Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age settlement evidence and sparse Neolithic finds were also uncovered during the Colchester Garrison Project (EHER 46187).

A watching brief at 126 Maldon Road recorded nothing of archaeological significance (Crossan 1996). However, various Roman features/finds were recovered from a pipe trench laid along Maldon Road (EHER 12519). Features/finds included a human tibia found near the junction of Maldon Road with Beaconsfield Avenue, a small pit or ditch nearby, and a layer of gravel opposite Salisbury Avenue about 0.3m thick and about 1.3m below ground level that appeared to be too fine for Roman road metalling.

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2016 (application No. 160057) proposing the erection of a two storey rear extension to form kitchen/dining area, bedroom and ensuite.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAO (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

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

## **General methodology**

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2016).

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

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

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

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

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

## **Monitoring methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

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

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

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

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

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

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



All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

### **Site surveying**

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

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

### **Environmental sampling policy**

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and 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.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 5-18 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects/coins, and other artefacts deliberately deposited with those items.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

## Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

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

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

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

## Archive Deposition

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

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

## Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

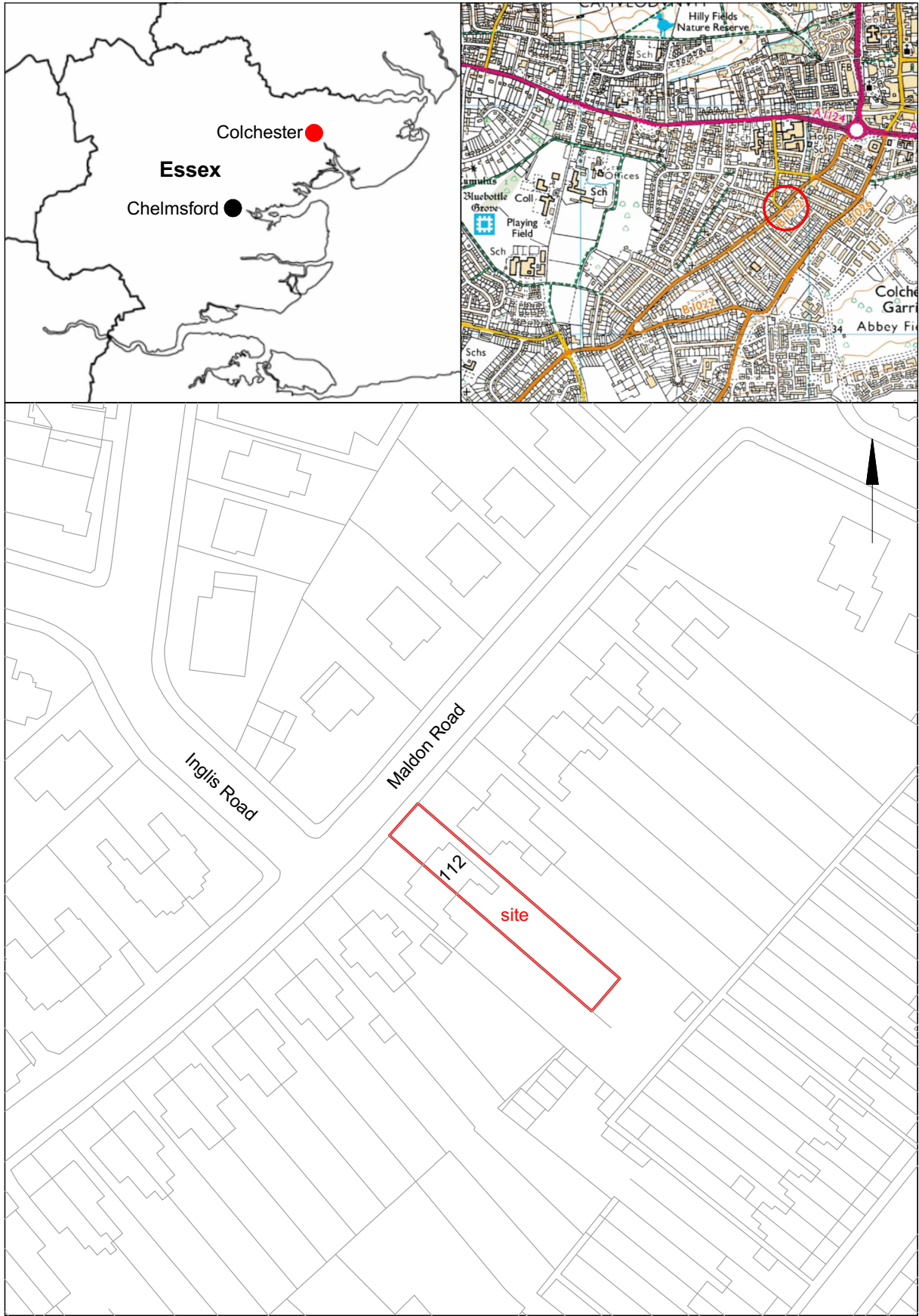
- |                  |             |  |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| Brown, D         | 2007        | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>   |
| CAR 8            | 1995        | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Price   |
| CAR 9            | 1993        | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAT              | 2014        | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 412   | 2011        | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i>  |
| CAT              | forthcoming | <i>Archaeological excavations on Area H of the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i>   |
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| Crossan, C       | 1996        | <i>126 Maldon Road</i>   |
| David            | 2003        | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).  |
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| 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)                            |

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Fig 1 Site location.





# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-250179**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 112 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a rear extension. The development site is located within an area of archaeological significance which includes Roman burials. A significant depth of modern layers were identified (c 0.53-1.6m thick), underneath which was a layer of demolition containing crushed brick/tile and mortar. It is uncertain if this layer is of a Roman date.
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2016 End: 07-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/04m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160057 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.44 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3749 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DEMOLITION LAYER Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY COUNTER Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 112 Maldon Road  
 Postcode CO3 3AP  
 Study area 87 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TL 9890 2455 51.883451298079 0.890359538604 51 53 00 N 000 53 25 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust  
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer  
 Project design originator Laura Pooley  
 Project director/manager Chris Lister  
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2016.44  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.44  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"  
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.44  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP: August-September 2016  
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Entered on 3 October 2016

## OASIS:

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

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