Archaeological monitoring at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AT

May 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

With contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by Jake Young (LPS Group) on behalf of Mr and Mrs Unwin

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CAT Report 1426

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CAT WSI

OASIS summary

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of side and rear extensions. Two ditches, which produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery and building materials, were uncovered during the groundworks. These features may be of modern origins, or alternatively, they might possibly represent the remains of a Roman trackway.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 7th to 10th May 2019. The work was commissioned by Jake Young of LPS Group on behalf of Mr and Mrs Unwin and took place during groundworks for single-storey side and rear extensions. This work was undertaken by the 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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

The development site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and *CAR* **11**). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR* **9**.

Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC2791, CAT Report 345). Roman burials were discovered in 1819-20 along with the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (*CAR* **9**, 258). A number of burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5), with eighteen Roman inhumation burials excavated in 1971 on the west side of the

Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (*CAR* **9**, 261). To the northeast, over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated during 1976-9 in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (*CAR* **9**, 4-202, CHER MCC2799-MCC2801).

To the east of the site CAT has undertaken a series of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations over the last 18 years as part of the Colchester Garrison Urban Village development. These revealed hundreds of Roman burials to the northeast and east of the site (CAT Report 412 (Area J1 North CHER, MCC2765); CAT Report 1033 (Area H, CHER MCC10199-MCC10200)). Burial features range from the 1st-4th century AD and include inhumations, urned and unurned cremations, *busta* and pyre sites, and evidence of at least one *mausoleum*. A Roman trackway bounded the cemetery area to the south, with the Roman circus (CHER MCC5549, Scheduled monument 35614, NHLE no.1021426) *c* 725m to the east.

Roman cemeteries tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, runs along Cambridge Walk, parallel to Cambridge Road (*c* 70m northwest of the site) (MCC2529). A Roman cremation urn was found at the corner of Maldon Road and Constantine Road, in close proximity to the site (CHER MCC1505). Roman burials have also been uncovered in Honywood Road (MCC2514), Beaconsfield Avenue (CHER MCC1901, MCC2436 and MCC2501), and on Errington Road (CHER MCC1451, MCC7686).

To the southeast of the site (*c* 430m), a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) was partly excavated in 1947 (MCC1959/MCC8407) in the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 3-4)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Foundation trenching totalling 18m in length and 0.5m wide was excavated to a depth of 1-1.2m. The area bounded by the foundation trenching, measuring 19.5m², was then reduced by 0.2m below current ground level.

Excavations occurred through two layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.5m thick, soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM flecks and frequent stones) sealed natural sands (L2, soft, moist light/medium yellow/orange/brown sand with frequent stones).

Ditch F1, which was of 2nd-century date, was observed in section at the western end NE-SW branch of the foundation trenching. It lay on a NW-SE alignment. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation, and so its full dimensions could not be determined, but its exposed extent was 1.25m wide and 0.66m deep.

Roman ditch F2 was observed in section in the two NE-SW aligned sections of the eastern end of the foundation trenching. It too was aligned NW-SE and was 1.58m wide and 0.58-0.62m deep.



Photograph 1 F1 sx – looking southeast

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered 34 sherds of Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 7,385g (Table 1). The majority of this material came from ditch F2 (3, 5) with rare sherds from ditch F1 (1) (Table 2). The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups (Table 3) outlined in *CAR* **10** (1999) and the vessel types via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR* **10**, 468-87).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	No. Rim	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
Roman	6	339	57	1	0.22	1
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	28	7,046	252	-	-	-
All	34	7,385	217	1	0.22	1

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Context	Context Type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
F1	Ditch	2	218	109
F2	Ditch	31	7,145	230
L1	Topsoil	1	22	22
	Total	34	7,385	217

Table 2 Number and weight of pottery and CBM and baked-clay from features and other contexts

Roman pottery

There were only six sherds with a weight of 339 g from two wares (Table 3). Four sherds from large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (Fabric HZ) were recovered from ditches F1 (1) and F2 (3). This ware is common in contexts dating from the mid 1st until the early 2nd century AD although later reduced production continued into the 3rd and possibly the 4th century (*CAR* **10** 1999, 447). There were two sherds of coarse locally-produced grey ware pottery (Fabric GX): a

base from ditch F1 and from topsoil L1 (1) a rim sherd from the Cam 108. The Cam 108 dates from the Claudian period until AD 130/140 although this form remains common until c 200 AD (Bidwell and Croom 1999, 472).

Fabric Fabric description code		Fabric date range guide
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Mid 1st-2nd/3rd century AD

Table 3 Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a small collection of Roman tegula and imbrex with 28 sherds with a weight of just over 7 kg (Table 4). There was no post-Roman CBM. All of the CBM came from F2 (3, 5). One notable piece was a large fragment of roof tile with a lower cut-away (LCA) of type C5 dating to AD 160-260 (Warry 2006, 63), as well as a signature of Warry's type S (Warry 2006, 149) and two small animal footprints, possibly from a cat. A second piece of tile from F2 (5) is also marked with a cat (?) footprint.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW
RT	Roman tegula	11	3,828	348
RI	Roman imbrex	17	3,218	189
	Grand Total	28	7,046	252

Table 4 Roman CBM by type

Summary

Table 5 provides a brief dating summary for the features and layers which produced datable ceramic finds. These features and the layer can be approximately dated to the 2nd century AD.

Feature	Roman Pottery	СВМ	Overall date approx.
F1	HZ	LCA C5	AD 160-260
F2	GX HZ	-	Roman
L1	GX (Cam 108)	-	Modern with residual Claudian finds

Table 5 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

7 Conclusion

In spite of being located in a known area of Roman cemeteries, no burials were encountered. Rather, groundworks at this site exposed two large ditches, one yielding material dating to the 2nd century, the other yielding material dating to the Roman period more broadly. These ditches run parallel to the boundaries of the property, and at right-angles to Ireton Road, suggesting that they are modern. No post-Roman finds were retrieved from the features, however, and the ditches also lie at right-angles to the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road (Fig 2). Another possibility, therefore, is that they form the remains of a Roman trackway.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jake Young of LPS Group and Mr and Mrs Unwin for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2011 2 nd	Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation,
CAR 9	ed. 1993	compilation, transfer and curation Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85, by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR 10	1999	Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86, by R Symonds and S Wade
CAR 11	1995	Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2, by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2018	Health & Safety Policy
CAT Report 345	2005	A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005, by H Brooks
CAT Report 412	2011	Report on the archaeological investigations carried out on Areas C1, C2, E, J1, O, Q and S1 of the Alienated Land, Colchester Garrison, including the Time Team trenches and the Alienated Land watching brief: May 2004-January 2005
CAT Report 1033	2011	Roman burials: Archaeological excavation (Stage 2) on Colchester Garrison 'Alienated Land' Area H, off Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 2DL September 2012 – February 2013, by L Pooley
CBCAA	2019	Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, CO3 3AT, by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief
CIfA	2014b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation,
		conservation and research of archaeological materials
Crummy, P	1997	City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town
Gurney, D	2003	Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East
Curricy, D	2000	Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hall, AF	1946	A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , CI
Hawkes, CFC	1947	Camulodunum: First Report on the Excavation at Colchester
and Hull, MR	2006	1930-1939, RRCSAL, 14
Historic England	2006	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
Historic England (HE)	2018	The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project, by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, MR	1958	Roman Colchester, RRCSAL, 20
Medlycott, M	2011	Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing,
Warry, P	2006	Communities and Local Government. Tegulae: Manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain

Abbreviations and glossary 10

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	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' period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43 Iron Age 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 the period from AD 43 to c AD 410

section (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s

wsi written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

Roman

One A4 document wallet containing: The report (CAT Report 1426)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1426)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files Survey data

12 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: 2019.17.

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Distribution list

Jake Young, LPS Group Mr and Mrs Unwin Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Checked by: Philip Crummy Date: 18.06.2019

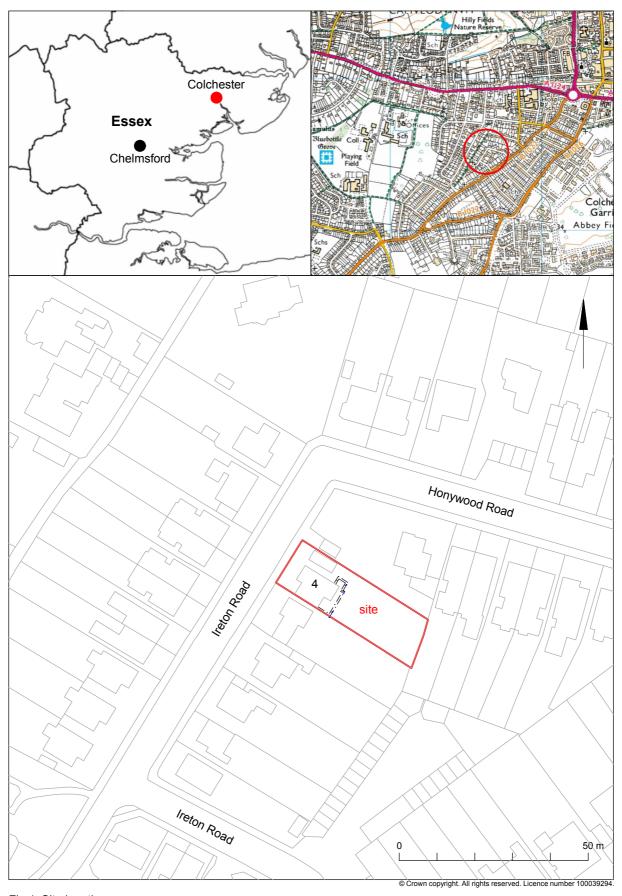


Fig 1 Site location.

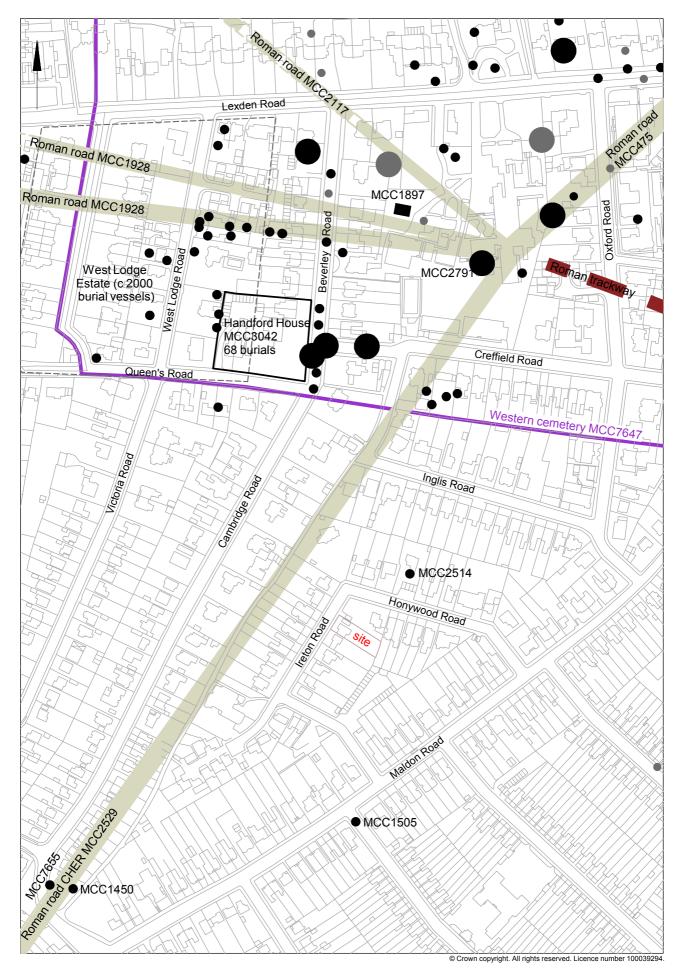


Fig 2 Development site shown in relation to nearby Roman roads and burials

Roman burial many Roman burials (approximate locations in grey)

0 50 m



Fig 3 Monitoring results.

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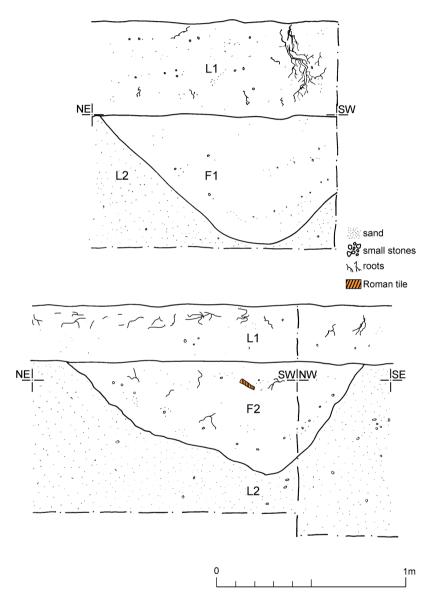


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AT				
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester			
NGR: TL 9864 2450 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/02n CHER ref: ECC4310 OASIS ref: colchest3-343930			
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust			
Date of work: 7th to 10th May 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.05h			
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.17	Funding source: Owner			
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1451, MCC1505, MCC1901, MCC1959, MCC2436, MCC2501, MCC2514, MCC2529, MCC2765, MCC2791, MCC2799, MCC2800, MCC2801, MCC5549, MCC7525, MCC7526, MCC7527, MCC7528, MCC7529, MCC7647, MCC7686, MCC8407, MCC10199, MCC10200			
Final report: CAT Report 1426				
Periods represented: Roman				
the erection of side and rear extensions assemblage of Roman pottery and build	ling materials, were uncovered during the fmodern origins, or alternatively, they might			
Previous summaries/reports: none				
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper				
Keywords: -	Significance: *			
Author of summary:Date of summary:Dr Elliott HicksJune 2019				

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-343930

Project details

Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Project name

Essex, CO3 3AT

Short description of

the project

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of side and rear extensions. Two ditches, which produced a small

assemblage of Roman pottery and building materials, were uncovered during the groundworks. These features may be of modern origins, or alternatively, they might

possibly represent the remains of a Roman trackway.

Start: 07-05-2019 End: 10-05-2019 Project dates

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference

codes

180167 - Planning Application No.

2019/02n - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated

project reference

codes

Any associated project reference

codes

Any associated project reference

codes

COLEM: 2019.17 - Museum accession ID

ECC4310 - HER event no.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden Monument type **DITCH Roman** Significant Finds **POTTERY Roman**

Significant Finds **CBM Roman**

Significant Finds **BAKED CLAY Uncertain**

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

1 of 3 18/06/2019, 14:19 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 4 Ireton Road, Colchester, Essex

Postcode **CO3 3AT**

Study area 0.05 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 9864 2450 51.883095404657 0.886557682223 51 52 59 N 000 53 11 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator

CBC Archaeological Officer

Project design originator

Emma Holloway

Project

director/manager

Chris Lister

Project supervisor

Nigel Rayner

Type of

sponsor/funding

body

Owner

Name of

sponsor/funding

body

Mr & Mrs Urwin

Project archives

Physical Archive

Exists?

No

Digital Archive

recipient

Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID

COLEM: 2019.17

Digital Media available

Paper Archive recipient

Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID

COLEM: 2019.17

Paper Media

available

"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Project

bibliography 1

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