

# Archaeological monitoring at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, CO3 3HU

September 2021



by **Megan Seehra**

figures by Sarah Veasey and Robin Mathieson

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

**Commissioned by Chris Marshall (Duncan Clark and Beckett Ltd)  
on behalf of the homeowner**

NGR: TL 98686 24685 (centre)  
Planning application no.: 201720  
CAT project ref.: 2020/111  
CHER code: ECC4580  
OASIS ref.: colchest3-409516



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

tel.: 01206 501785  
email: [ms@catuk.org](mailto:ms@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 1719**  
October 2021

## Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	5
7	Conclusion	5
8	Acknowledgements	5
9	References	5
10	Abbreviations and glossary	6
11	Contents of archive	6
12	Archive deposition	7
Appendix 1 Context information		8
Figures		after p8
EHER summary sheet		
CAT WSI		
OASIS summary sheet		

## List of photographs and figures

Cover: General site shot

Photograph 1	General shot showing both trenches, looking east	3
Photograph 2	South trench, looking south-east	3
Photograph 3	North trench in plan, showing former concrete footing	4
Photograph 4	South trench in plan, showing former concrete footing	4
Photograph 5	Base of south trench, showing possible metalling in section (L4)	5
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Results	
Fig 3	Representative sections	

## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for alterations for the existing driveway, entrance wall and gateway. The site lies within an area of significant Roman activity, and is along the projected route of the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road. Evidence of a metalled surface was found – which is undated by may be Roman in origin – although survival is poor.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex. Commissioned by Chris Marshall from Duncan Clark and Beckett Ltd, monitoring was carried out on 28th September 2021 during groundworks for alterations to the existing driveway, entrance wall and gateway.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Dr 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* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the *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 field evaluation* (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 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](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk))).

The development site is 1.05km southwest of the historic core of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the southwest of the Roman walled town.

It is located within an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC2791/ MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CHER MCC1357) with other 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (CHER MCC7645), inhumations (CHER MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (CHER MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a

cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323; CHER MCC3052).

A Roman road linking the town to Gosbecks is also projected to run through the development site (CAR 11, 104; CHER MCC2529) (see Fig 1). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958; CAR 11; MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (CAR 11, p121; CHER MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road (CAT Report 127). However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways c 2m wide with a main carriageway c 7m wide in the centre. Features identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167). The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkeerne Gate (CHER MCC475, MCC555).

Recent archaeological investigations at the adjacent 60 Creffield Road identified the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road aligned northeast to southwest across the centre of the development site (CAT Report 1587; ECC4448). The road comprised of two phases, Phase 1 dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, and Phase 2, probably dating to the early 2nd century. Phases of metalling show that the carriageway was being maintained and repaired, with evidence suggesting that it was in use until the late 4th century when a small number of gullies had been cut into the surface. To the east of the road were a series of pits dating from the mid/late 1st to the 2nd century. Four are probably pits containing pyre debris, as although only one produced cremated human bone, all four showed evidence of scorching around the edges/base of the feature, and burnt animal bone and pottery sherds were recovered from them. A large post-medieval/modern linear or quarry pit was also excavated along with a few gullies and pits of a similar date.

#### **4 Aims**

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to identify and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

#### **5 Results** (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors using a mechanical excavator, and by hand, under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Two irregularly-shaped foundation trenches were excavated on the north and south sides of the entrance. Both were excavated to a depth of 0.7-0.75m, and were 0.43 and 0.33 square metres respectively. Concrete footings c 0.25m wide (not fully exposed) for the former brick walls were observed in both trenches at 0.25m below current ground level (bcgl).

Four layers were identified during monitoring. On the surface was a landscaped topsoil (L1, c 0.08-0.14m thick) with frequent rooting. This sat on top of make-up (L2, c 0.5-0.6m thick) where modern brick was noted throughout. The layer underneath this (L4, c 0.05-0.20m thick) mainly consisted of small, rounded stones which could be interpreted as the remains of the metalled Roman surface. The stones in section were not as compacted as expected, compared to previous excavations of the Roman road, so may have been disturbed by modern developments. L4 sat directly on top of orange, sandy natural (L3). However, as only 0.23 square metres of L4 was visible in the north trench and 0.17 square metres in the south, it was difficult to determine the precise details of L4. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

The north-south foundation trench across the driveway was c 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep, and cut through the asphalt driveway and modern make-up layer (L2).



**Photograph 1** General shot showing both trenches, looking east.



**Photograph 2** South trench, looking south-east.



**Photograph 3** North trench in plan, showing concrete footing.



**Photograph 4** South trench plan, showing concrete footing.



**Photograph 5** Base of south trench, showing possible metalling in section on the right hand side of the photo (L4).

## 6 Finds

There were no finds recovered during this archaeological monitoring.

## 7 Conclusion

Previous archaeological investigations (CAR 11, CAT Reports 127, 345 and 1587) have shown that the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road runs through the development site on a NE/SW orientation. The concentration of stones in L4 underneath a modern make-up layer (L2) is very similar stratigraphically to the Roman metallated surface found at 60 Creffield Road (CAT Report 1587). Unfortunately, due to the nature of the groundworks, very little of the Road surface was visible, but it appears that the survival of the possible metalling from L4 is poor, and likely disturbed by modern developments to the property. It is difficult to make a firm decision based on such a small excavation area.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Chris Marshall (Duncan Clark and Beckett Ltd) for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. Figures are by S Veasey and R Mathieson. The project was monitored for CBC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

## 9 References

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

- |        |      |  |
|--------|------|--|
| CAR 9  | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes   |

CAT	2020	and P Crummy. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU</i> by E Holloway
CAT Report 51	1999	<i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 127	2002	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, 1995-96</i> by S Benfield
CAT Report 323	2010	<i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i>
CAT Report 799	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.</i>
CAT Report 1167	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017</i>
CAT Report 1587	Forth-coming	<i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex.</i> By L Pooley
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, CO3 3HU.</i> By R Hoggett
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Updated Oct 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , <b>CI</b>
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL <b>20</b>
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
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'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
metalled surface	a level surface made from compacted small stones, usually used as a road or trackway
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigation <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
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 1719)

CAT written scheme of investigation  
Site records (context sheets, plans and sections)  
Site digital photos and log  
Inked sections

**Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1719)  
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 ECC4580.

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**Distribution list:**

The homeowner  
Chris Marshall, Duncan Clark & Beckett Ltd  
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Place Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record

M Seehra



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

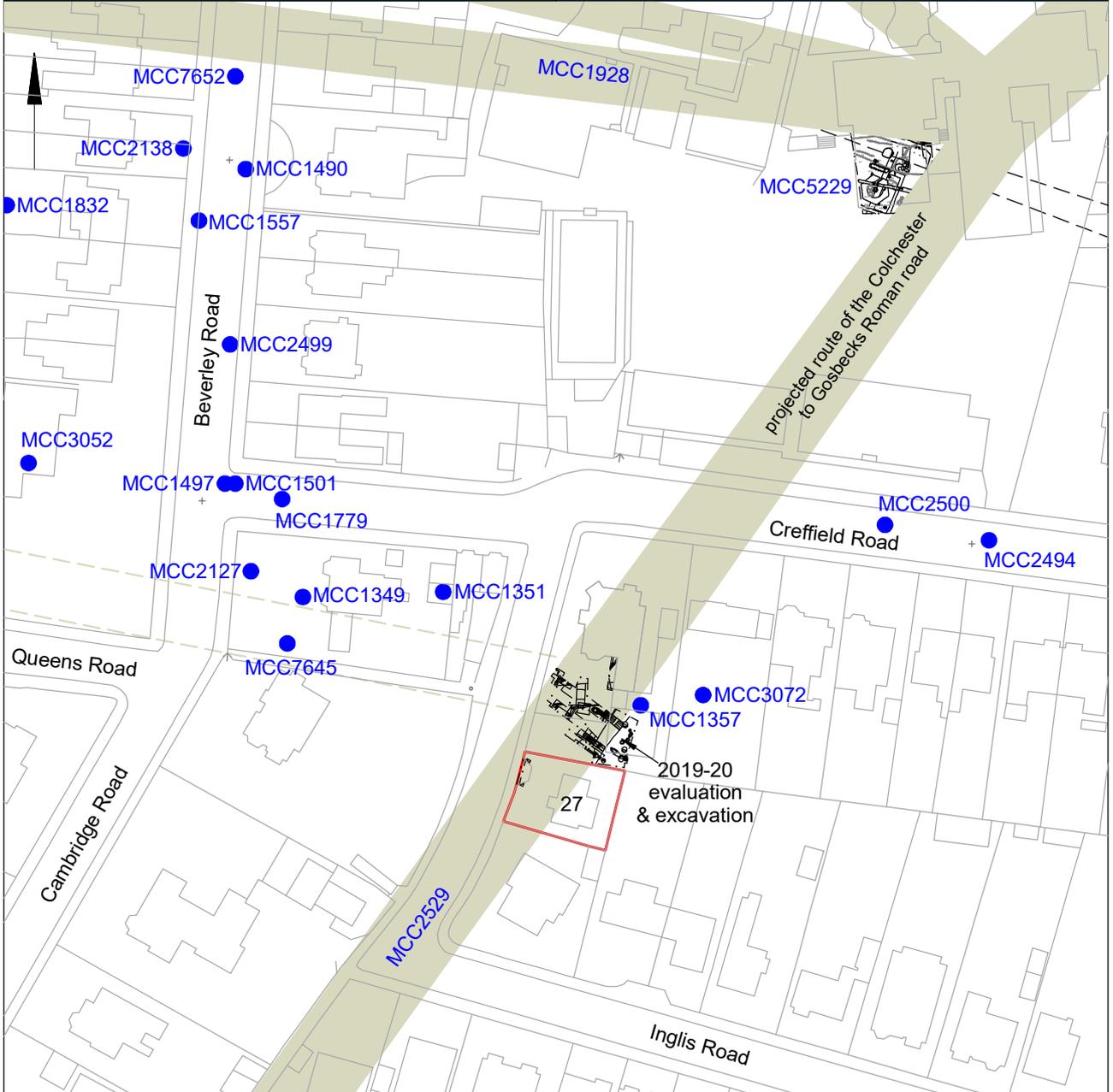
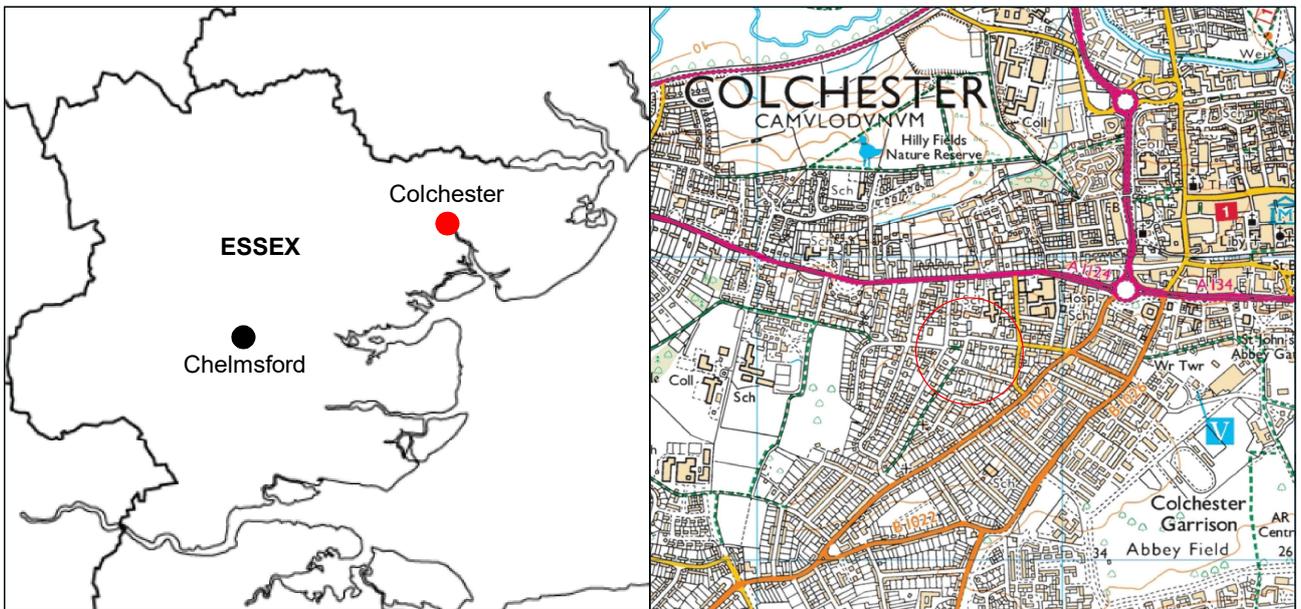
tel.: 01206 501785

email: [ms@catuk.org](mailto:ms@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 13/10/2021

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Landscaped topsoil	Ffriable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	Modern
L2	-	Make-up	Friable/firm medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 50%	Modern
L3	-	Natural	Firm/hard dry light yellow/orange sand and inclusions of: stone 60%	Post-glacial
L4	-	?Disturbed metalled surface	Friable medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 95%	Roman



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to significant archaeology in the vicinity (predominantly funerary in nature) and as plotted by the CHER.



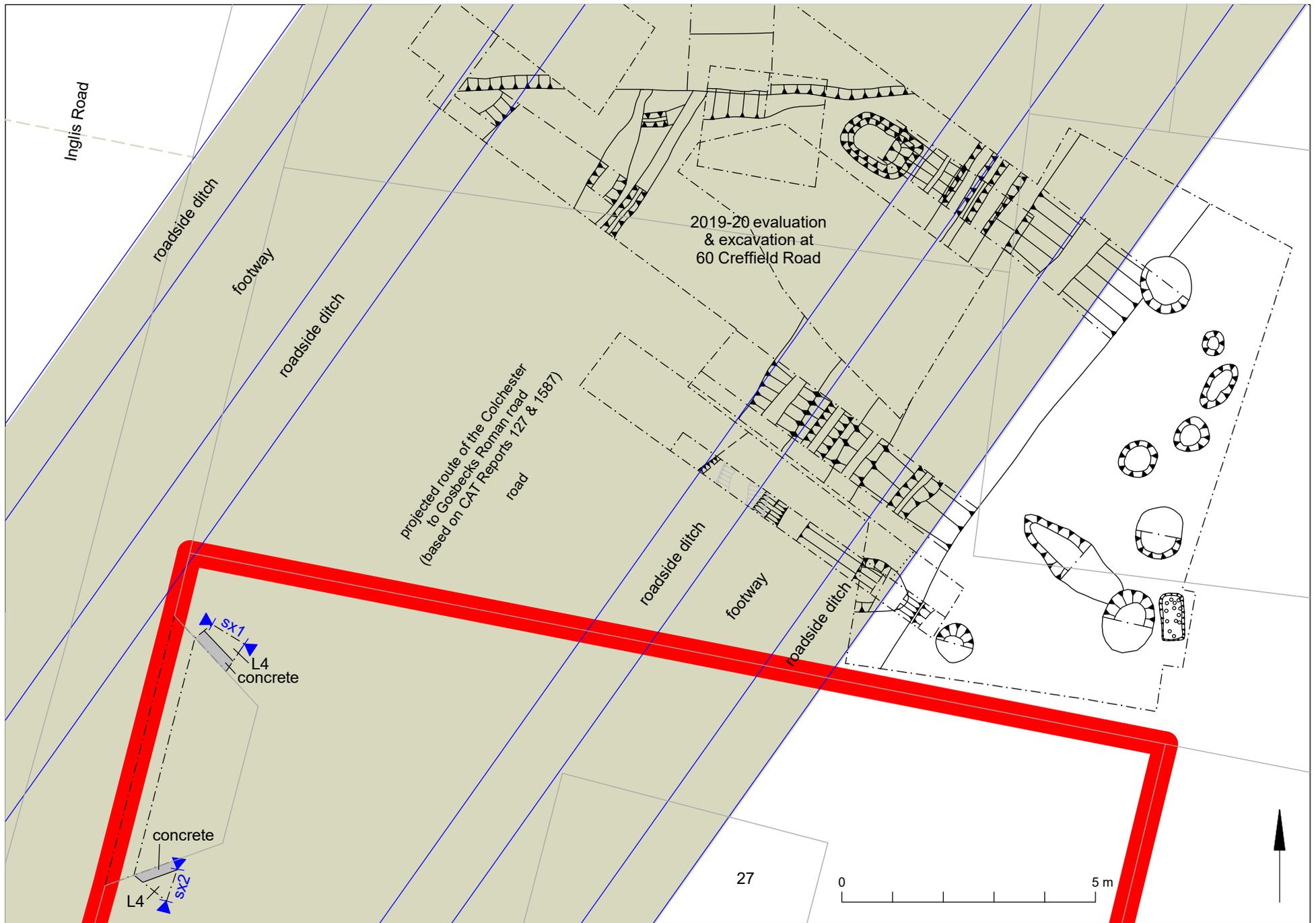


Fig 2 Results.

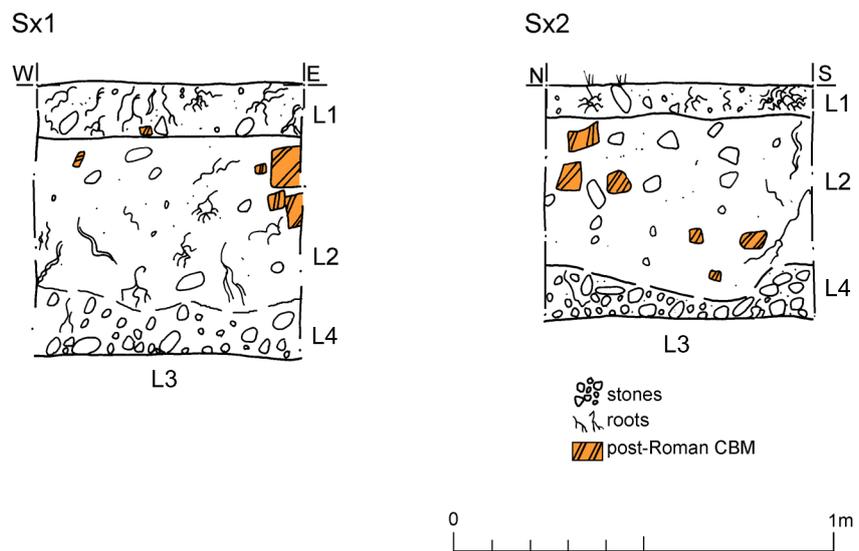


Fig 3 Representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RS	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98686 24685 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2020/111 CHER ref: ECC4580 OASIS ref: colchest3-409516
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 28th September 2021	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.03 hectares
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER: MCC7647, MCC2791, MCC5229, MCC1357, MCC7645, MCC1490, MCC1832, MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652, MCC3072-3, MCC2127, MCC3052, MCC2529, MCC7087, MCC8094, MCC5229, MCC475, MCC555
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1719	
<b>Periods represented:</b> ?Roman, Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for alterations for the existing driveway, entrance wall and gateway. The site lies within an area of significant Roman activity, and is along the projected route of the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road. Evidence of a metalled surface was found, although survival is poor.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Richard Hoggett & Dr Simon Wood	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Megan Seehra	<b>Date of summary:</b> October 2021

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU.

**NGR:** TL 98686 24685 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 201720

**Commissioned by:** Chris Marshall (Duncan Clark & Beckett Ltd)

**On behalf of:** Mr K Mohan

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** ECC4580

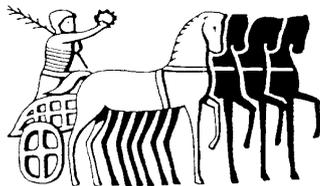
**CAT project code:** 2020/11L

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-409516

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Dr Richard Hoggett

**This WSI written:** 01/12/2020



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

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [eh@catuk.org](mailto:eh@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.05km southeast of Colchester town centre, at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98686 24685 and located within a conservation area (DEX22988).

## Proposed work

The development comprises alterations to the existing driveway, entrance wall and gateway.

## 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](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk))).

The development site is 1.05km southwest of the historic core of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the southwest of the Roman walled town.

It is located within an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; *CAR 11*). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR 9*.

Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC2791/ MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CHER MCC1357) with other 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (CHER MCC7645), inhumations (CHER MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (CHER MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323; CHER MCC3052).

A Roman road linking the town to Gosbecks is also projected to run through the development site (*CAR 11*, 104; CHER MCC2529) (see Fig 1). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958; *CAR 11*; MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (*CAR 11*, p121; CHER MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road (CAT Report 127). However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways c 2m wide with a main carriageway c 7m wide in the centre. Features identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167). The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkerne Gate (CHER MCC475, MCC555).

Recent archaeological investigations at the adjacent 60 Creffield Road identified the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road aligned northeast to southwest across the centre of the development site (CAT Report 1587; ECC4448). The road comprised of two phases, Phase 1

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

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2020 (application No. 201720) proposing an *alteration to existing driveway entrance wall and gates*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for archaeological monitoring of all groundworks (including services and landscaping) associated with the project. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically, the monitoring 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 additional archaeological work is 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 (and satisfactorily preserved in situ) by the development, 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)

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 Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER). 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' groundworks 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 under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until the required depth of the groundworks is reached.

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 investigated areas 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 micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

## **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the investigation, 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 may be subject to 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 (Historic England 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: Ernest Black / 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. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

## Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).

- 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 with Colchester & Ipswich Museum *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. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. 2nd edition.

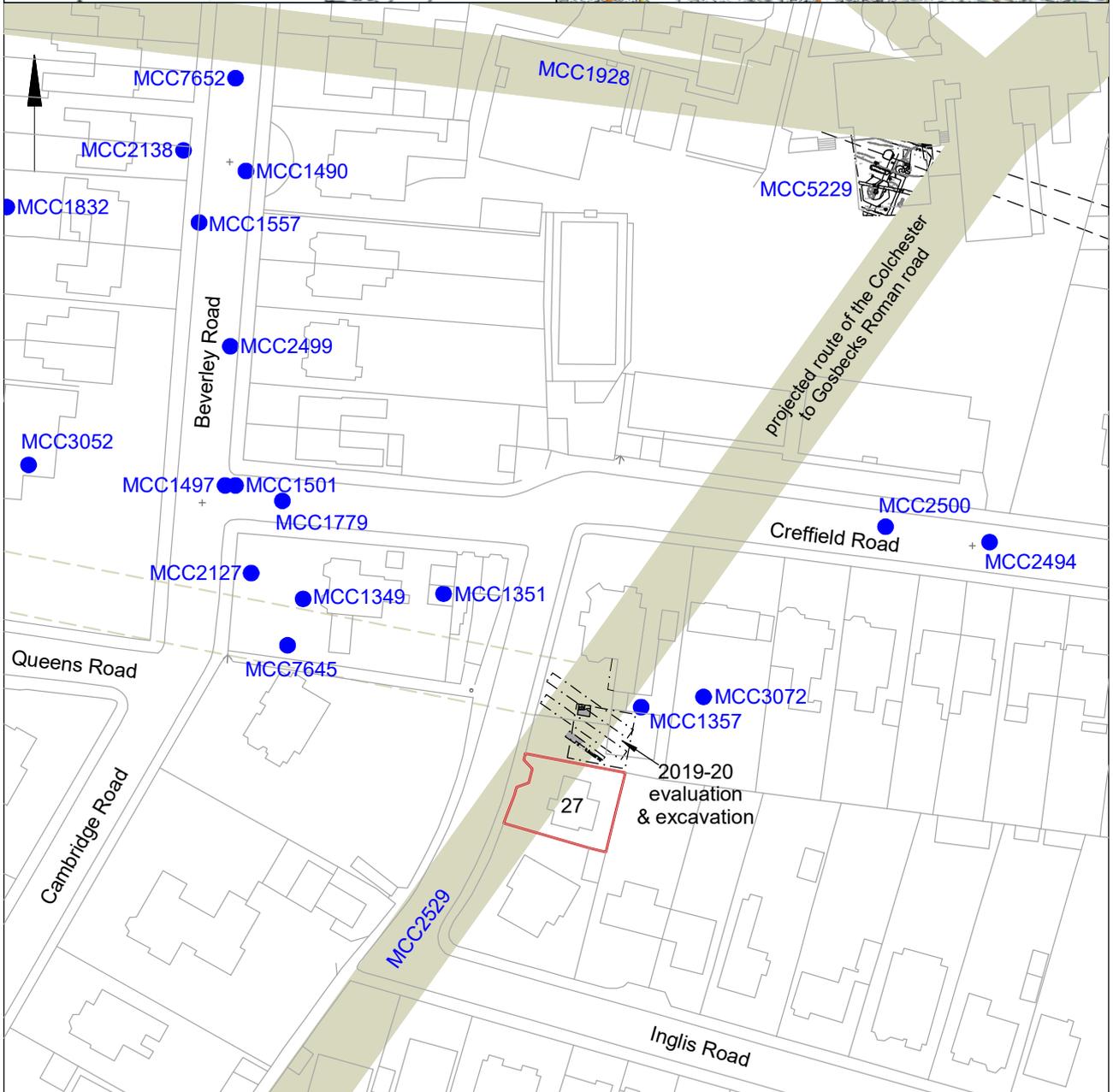
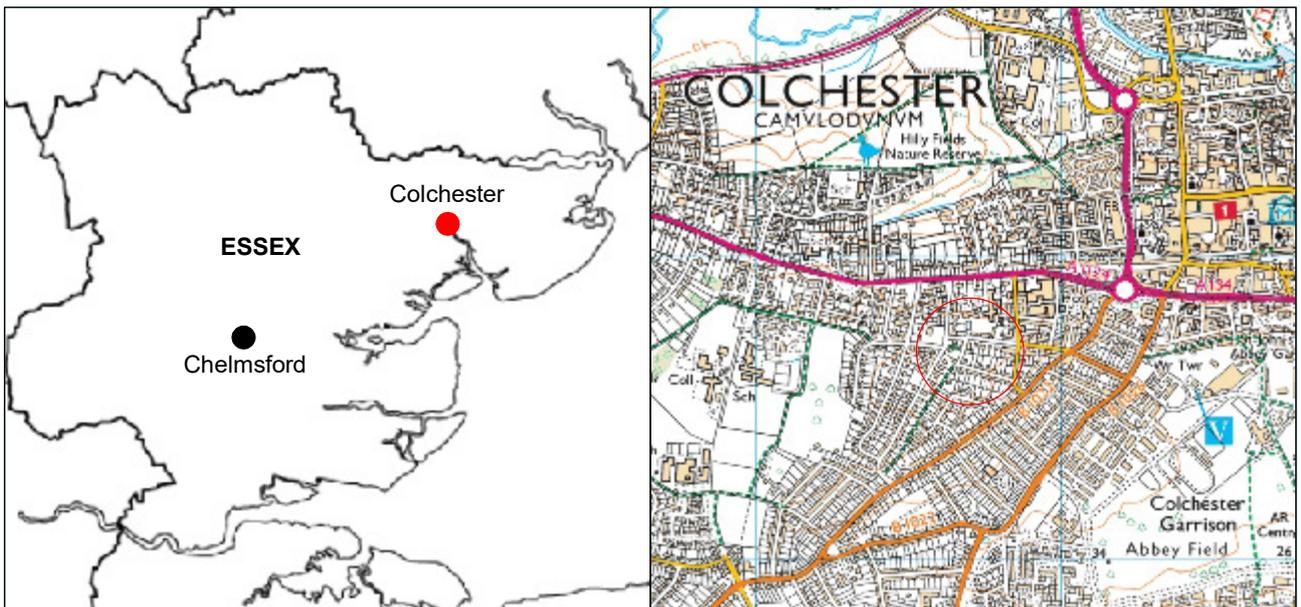
Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT	2020	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 51	1999	<i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 323	2010	<i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i>
CAT Report 799	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.</i>
CAT Report 1167	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017</i>
CAT Report 1587	Forthcoming	<i>Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex.</i> By L Pooley
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, CO3 3HU.</i> By R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
Digital Curation Centre (DCC) Gurney, D	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Hall, AF.	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>'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', Archaeological Journal, CI</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, MR	1958	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 20</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
		<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



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

tel: 01206 501785  
email: [eh@catuk.org](mailto:eh@catuk.org)



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to significant archaeology in the vicinity (predominantly funerary in nature) and as plotted by the CHER.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-409516**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HU.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for alterations for the existing driveway, entrance wall and gateway. The site lies within an area of significant Roman activity, and is along the projected route of the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road. Evidence of a metalled surface was found, although survival is poor.
Project dates	Start: 28-09-2021 End: 28-09-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4580 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	201720 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/11L - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 6 - Land boundary
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	?METALLED SURFACE Roman
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 3HU
Study area	0.03 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 98686 24685 51.88474031357 0.887331751556 51 53 05 N 000 53 14 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 director/manager Adam Wightman

Project supervisor Megan Seehra

Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Name of sponsor/funding body Homeowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service

Digital Archive ID ECC4580

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID ECC4580

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological monitoring at The Coach House, 27 Inglis Road, Colchester, CO3 3HU

Author(s)/Editor(s) Seehra, M.

Other bibliographic details 1719

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Entered on 13 October 2021

## OASIS:

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

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