

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP

November 2017



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**
figures by **Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter**

fieldwork by **Nigel Rayner and Adam Wightman**

Commissioned by James Kew

NGR: TL 98932 24567 (centre)

Planning reference: 162597

CAT project ref.: 16/12c

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.119

CHER ref: ECC3909

OASIS reference: colchest3-270408



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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1194

November 2017

Contents

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

Figures after p6

Appendix 1 CAT WSI
Appendix 2 OASIS Summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	Ground reduction area - looking east	2
Photograph 2	Trench shot - looking north-west	3

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Results
Fig 3	Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 106 Maldon Road in advance of the construction of a part single, part two-storey extension. The development site is located near to several Roman cemeteries, as well as scattered Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features and finds. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 1st – 14th November 2017. The work was commissioned by James Kew in advance of the construction of a part single, part two-storey extension, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), 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 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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 briefs* (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 Historic Environment Record (CHER) 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 northeast, 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 northeast 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) and monitoring at 112 Maldon Road revealed a layer of crushed brick/tile and mortar of uncertain but possibly Roman date (CAT Report 1021). 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 Aims

The aim of the archaeological monitoring and recording was to ascertain whether any surviving archaeological deposits existed on the site, to record any such remains, and to determine whether further investigations were required.

5 Methodology

All groundworks carried out by the contractors were monitored by a CAT archaeologist for the presence of archaeological features or artefacts.

6 Results (Figs 2-3)

During 1st-6th November 2017, a CAT archaeologist supervised the reduction of an area measuring approximately 42.9m² to the rear of the property. The garden sloped steeply towards the house and had to be reduced to a level surface before foundation trenches could be excavated. At the highest point, where ground reduction began, some 1.5m of soil was removed; at the lowest point, 0.3m of soil was removed.

Ground reduction occurred through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.53-0.55m thick) sealed a layer of subsoil/hillwash (L2, c 0.76-0.8m thick) which in turn sealed a further layer of subsoil (L3).

No significant archaeological features were identified.



Photograph 1 Ground reduction area – looking east

During 8th-14th November 2017, a CAT archaeologist attended the excavation of foundation trenching to the rear of the property on eight occasions. It measured 21m in length, 0.4m in width and 1.4-2m in depth.

Trenching occurred through four layers. L1 (c 0.5-0.53m thick) sealed a layer of mixed L2 and L3 (c 0.78-1.01m thick). This layer sealed a layer of mixed hillwash and natural (L4, c 0.31-0.42m thick), which in turn lay upon a layer of naturally-deposited sands and gravels.

No significant archaeological features were identified.



Photograph 2 Trench shot – looking north-west

7 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

The finds retained during the watching brief consist of two stoneware and two glass (Codd) bottles for ginger beer. These were made for a local firm and although of limited archaeological significance are of some social historical interest. The bottles are described below.

Two identical stoneware bottles (Fabric 45M) with impressed lettering on body **H. W. STEVENS** above globe symbol with flag on staff behind, flag above globe carries legend **ESTD 1831** globe framed by legend **GLOBE WORKS** below this **COLCHESTER**. On shoulder from and rear **GLOBE WORKS**

Glass bottle, embossed lettering front **H. W. STEVENS / OWN / BOTTLE / COLCHESTER & IPSWICH**, inside outlined banners; rear **CODD BOTTLE / HIRAM CODD / 41 GRACECHURCH St / LONDON E.C**, on underside of base **2295**

Glass bottle, embossed lettering front as above, rear **CODDS PATENT / 4 / MAKERS / CODD & RYLANDS / BARNSELY**

8 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 106 Maldon Road was undertaken due to the proximity of the site to a number of Roman cemeteries, and to the locations of several Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features and finds. Despite being located within a site of considerable archaeological interest, however, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks James Kew for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner and A Wightman. Figures were prepared by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 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 & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 412	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i>
CAT Report 1021	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP</i>
CAT	forthcoming	<i>Archaeological excavations on Area H of the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, 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>
David Gurney	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>
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)

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1194)

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

13 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 2016.119.

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Distribution list

James Kew

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

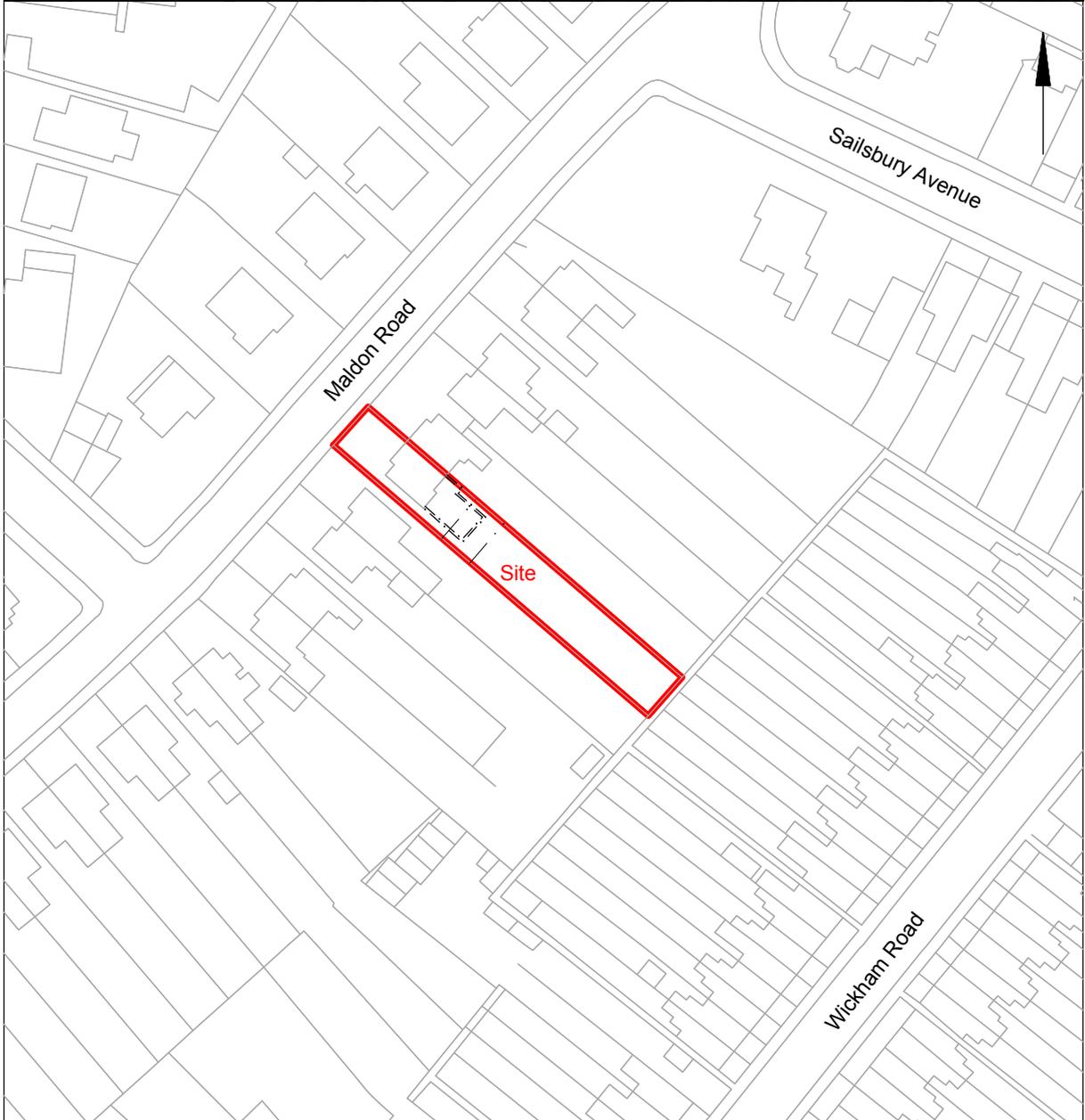
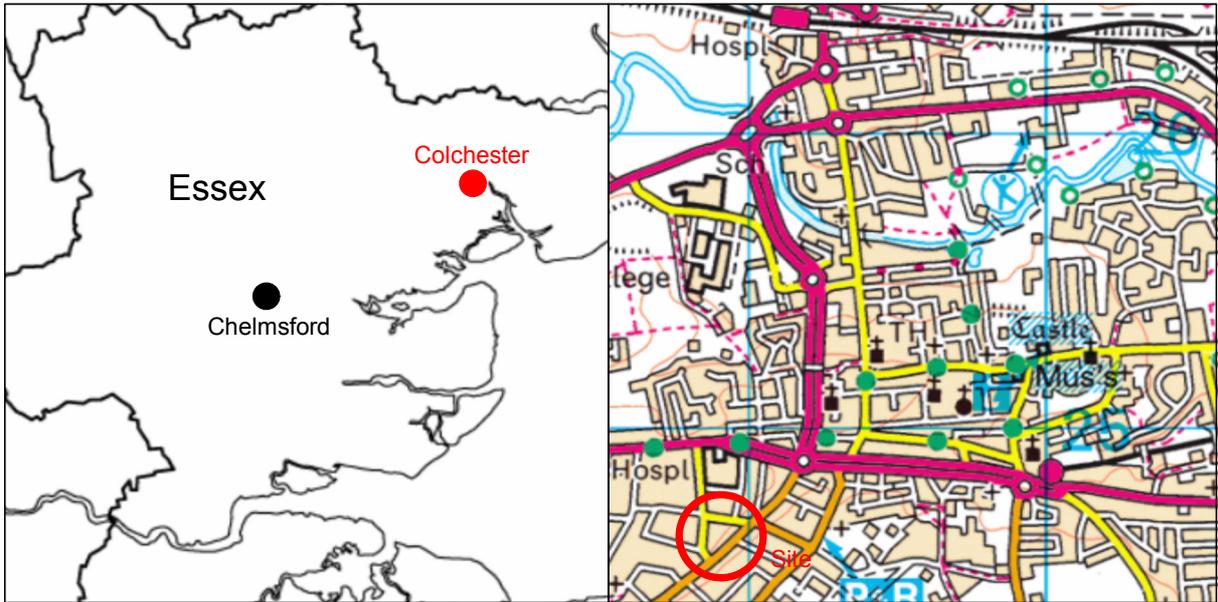
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 20.11.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	Topsoil	Very dark grey/brown sandy-loam with oyster, brick, tile and mortar fleck inclusions and frequent stone piece inclusions	Modern
L2	Subsoil / hillwash	Dark yellow/brown loamy-silty-sandy-clay/sand with brick, tile and mortar fleck inclusions and frequent stone piece inclusions	-
L3	Subsoil / hillwash	Light brown and dark orange silty-sand with brick and tile fleck inclusions	-
L4	Hillwash or natural	Very light brown silty-loamy-clay	-
L5	Natural	Light brown sand with frequent gravel piece inclusions	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location.



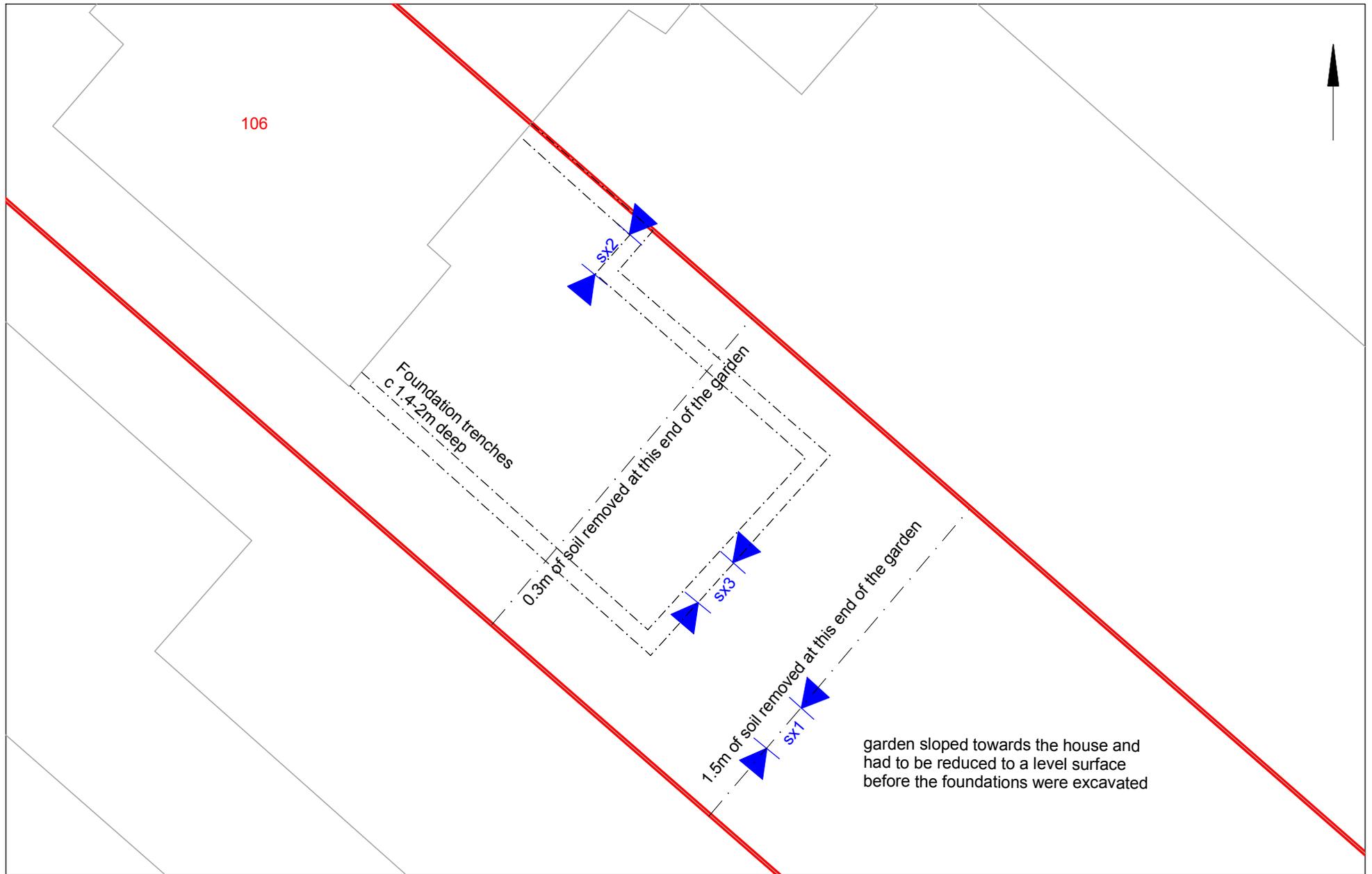


Fig 2 Results

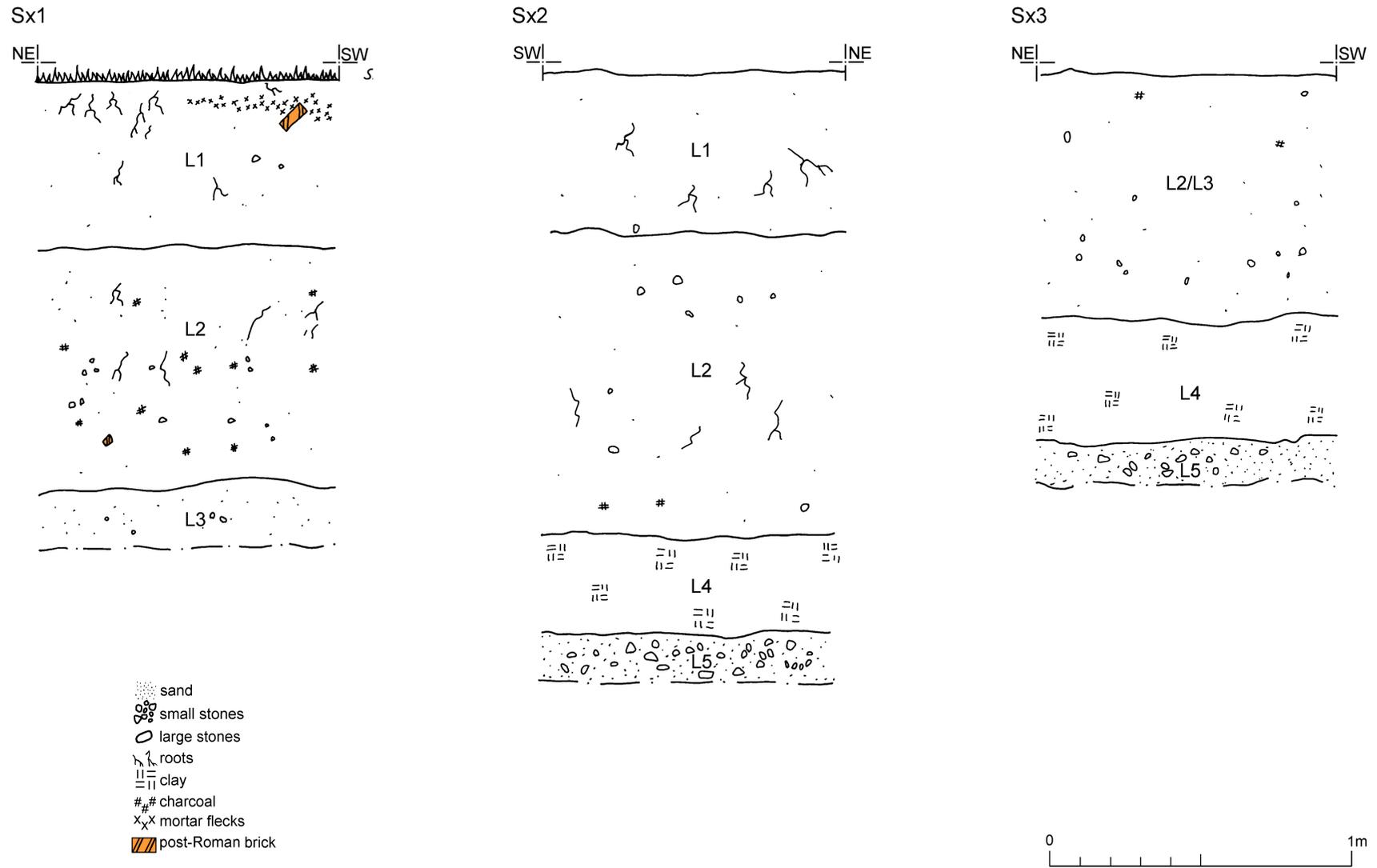


Fig 3 Representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98932 24567 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/12c CHER ref: ECC3909 OASIS ref: colchest3-270408
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14th November 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.05 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.119	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 11860, 12384, 12519, 13179, 46187
Final report: CAT Report 1194	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 106 Maldon Road in advance of the construction of a part single, part two-storey extension. The development site is located near to several Roman cemeteries, as well as scattered Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features and finds. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: November 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP

NGR: TL 98932 24567

Planning references: 162597

Client: James Kew

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

UAD Event number: [tbc](#)

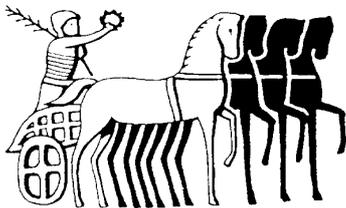
CAT Project code: 16/12c

OASIS project number: colchest3-270408

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 05.12.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1 mile to the southwest of Colchester town centre, between the junctions of Inglis Road and Salisbury Avenue (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 98932 24567.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a part single, part two-storey extension.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) 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) and monitoring at 112 Maldon Road revealed a layer of crushed brick/tile and mortar of uncertain but possibly Roman date (CAT Report 1021). 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 October 2016 (application no. 162597) proposing the erection of a part single, part two-storey extension to the rear of the existing property.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / 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* (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 CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected archaeological remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately who may make amendments to the brief to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief 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 / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Samples will be processed by trained CAT staff and the flots sent to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG 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 / Lisa Gray

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

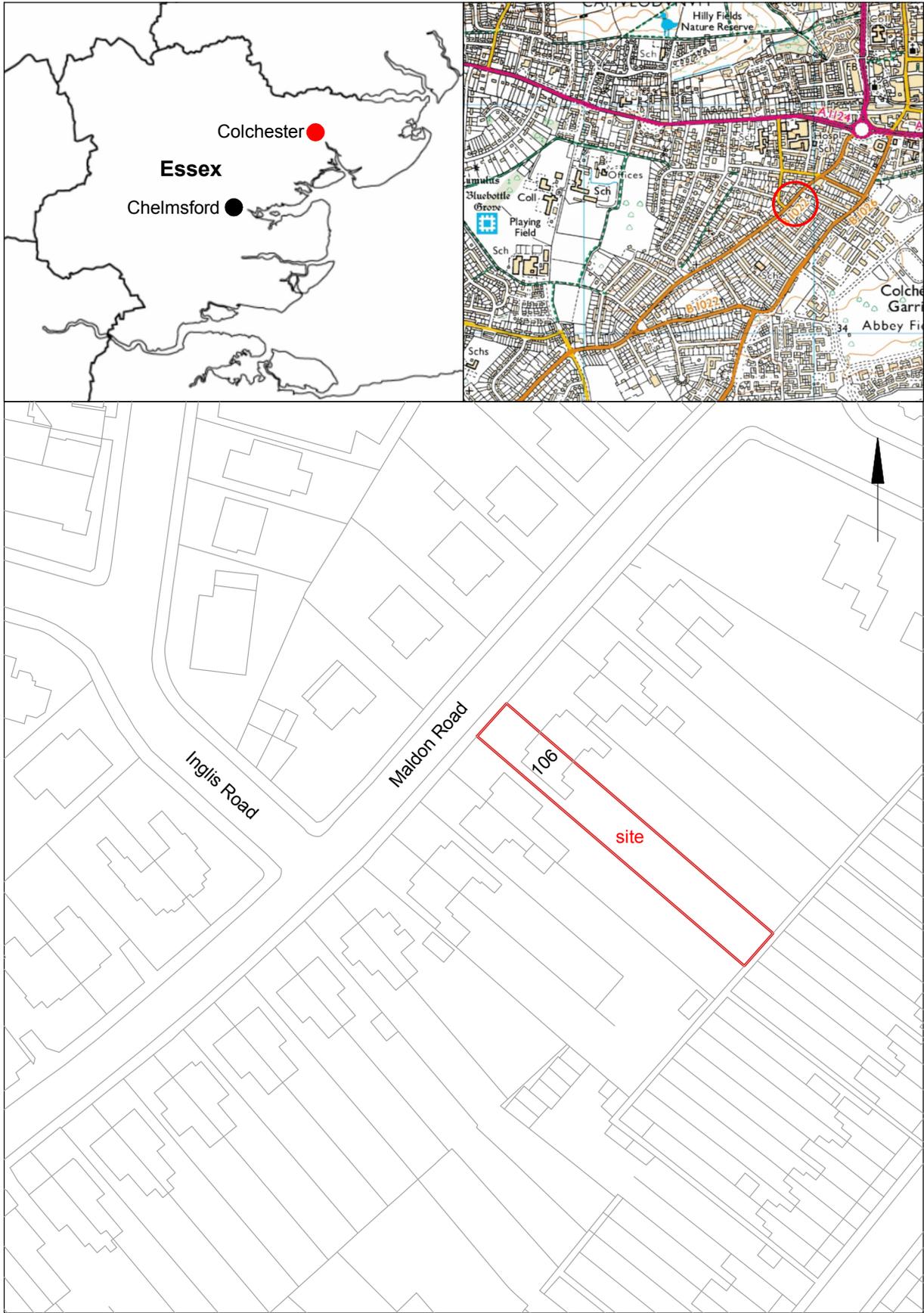
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 8 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Price |
| 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 & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i> |
| CAT Report 1021 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP</i> |
| CAT | forthcoming | <i>Archaeological excavations on Area H of the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i> |
| CBCPS | 2016 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, CO3 3AP, by J Tipper</i> |
| 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> |
| David | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| Gurney | | <i>Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

L Pooley



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-270408

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 106 Maldon Road in advance of the construction of a part single, part two-storey extension. The development site is located near to several Roman cemeteries, as well as scattered Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features and finds. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2017 End: 14-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2016.119 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	16/12c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	162597 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3909 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Significant Finds	STONEWARE BOTTLE Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 106 Maldon Road

Postcode	CO3 3AP
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98932 24567 51.883592494284 0.890833716502 51 53 00 N 000 53 27 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 Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2016.119
Digital Media available	"Survey", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2016.119
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 106 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP: November 2017
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Entered on 21 November 2017

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