

Archaeological monitoring at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR

January-February 2018



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Nigel Rayner

on behalf of Mr and Mrs Barry

NGR: TL 98440 24345

Planning reference: 171989

CAT project ref.: 17/10q

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.146

CHER ref: ECC4095

OASIS reference: colchest3-299707



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1228

February 2018

Contents

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

Figures after p5

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1 Foundation trench, oblique view – looking west
south-west 2

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Representative section

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of two- and single-storey rear extensions. Although the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road is projected to pass through the site, which also lies near to a number of other sites of archaeological interest, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 31st January-6th February 2018. The work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Barry and took place during the erection of two- and single-storey 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 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 Monitoring and 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 brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws upon the Colchester Archaeological trust report archive, the Colchester Essex Historical Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway.

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). Heath Farm Dyke (EHER 11626), Prettygate Dyke (EHER 11639) and Lexden Dyke are all located approximately 830m to the WSW (CAR 11, Fig 6.1).

The site is also situated to the southwest of the Roman walled town and within an area of known Roman cemeteries that cluster around the former Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, is projected to run through the development site (CAR 11, Fig 6.1). It is likely that Roman burials or buildings will be aligned to the orientation of this road.

To the northeast, several 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). Also to the northeast 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/northeast, cemetery sites are known from excavations at Abbey Field (EHER 12384) and on land both sides of Circular Road North (Areas J1, C2, H and others; CAT Reports 412). Significantly, a cremation burial was found on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (EHER 13179) with graves also being found at the south end of Constantine Walk (EHER 11860).

A substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) was also partly excavated in 1947 (EHER 13128), 230m WNW of the site 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 primarily undertaken at 50 Cambridge Road to investigate the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road, which is projected to run through the development site. More generally, the purpose of monitoring was to determine the extent of any archaeological deposits which exist at the site.

5 Results (Fig 2, Photograph 1)

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

Foundation trenching totalling 19.75m in length and 0.6m in width was excavated to a depth of 0.9-1.1m. Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.22-0.24m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt) sat above subsoil (L2, c 0.35-0.36m thick, firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt) which in turn sealed natural (L3, firm, moist medium yellow/orange sand, encountered at a depth of 0.58-0.6m bcgl).



Photograph 1 Foundation trench, oblique view –
looking west south-west

Subsequently, a soakaway measuring 1.2m in length and 1.2m in width was excavated to a depth of 1.2m through L1, L2 and L3. A drainage run measuring 5m in length and 0.3m in width was excavated to a depth of 0.3m through L1 and L2.

No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

6 Finds

No finds were recovered.

7 Discussion

Although the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road is projected to run through the site, archaeological monitoring detected no trace of it. The Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road has been fully-sectioned only once, in 1995, which determined that it was comprised of two pairs of parallel ditches defining walkways c 2m in width and a central carriageway c 7m in width (CAT Report 127). According to the projected course of the road, one set of these parallel ditches would have been expected to be observed at the western end of the southernmost NW-SE branch of the foundation trench; however, they were not detected, and nor was any road metaling observed.

Previous investigations of the road, however, have proven similarly inconclusive. Excavations of the road undertaken in 1989 found that both the ditches and metaling of the road were hard to detect (CAR 11, 121), and similar difficulties were encountered during an evaluation at the former Alderman Blaxill School in 2017 (CAT Report 1167). The site was used as farmland until the construction of Cambridge Road at the end of the nineteenth century, and it is therefore possible that the road here has been disturbed by years of ploughing activity. Equally, it may be possible that the course of the road either runs slightly to the north-west or south-east than is thought. Although the property lies in close proximity to a number of sites of archaeological interest, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr and Mrs Barry for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway and N Rayner. Figures were prepared by B Holloway and E Holloway. 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	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
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
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR</i>
CAT Report 127	2008	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman Road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester, Essex: 1995-1996</i>
CAT Report 412	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex</i>
CAT Report 1167	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording</i>

CIfA	2014a	<i>at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, CO3 3NR, by Jess Tipper</i> <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	
Crummy, P	1997	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hawkes, C F C, and Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39, RRCSAL, 14</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL, 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1228)

CBCAA 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

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: 2017.146

Distribution list

Mr and Mrs Barry
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

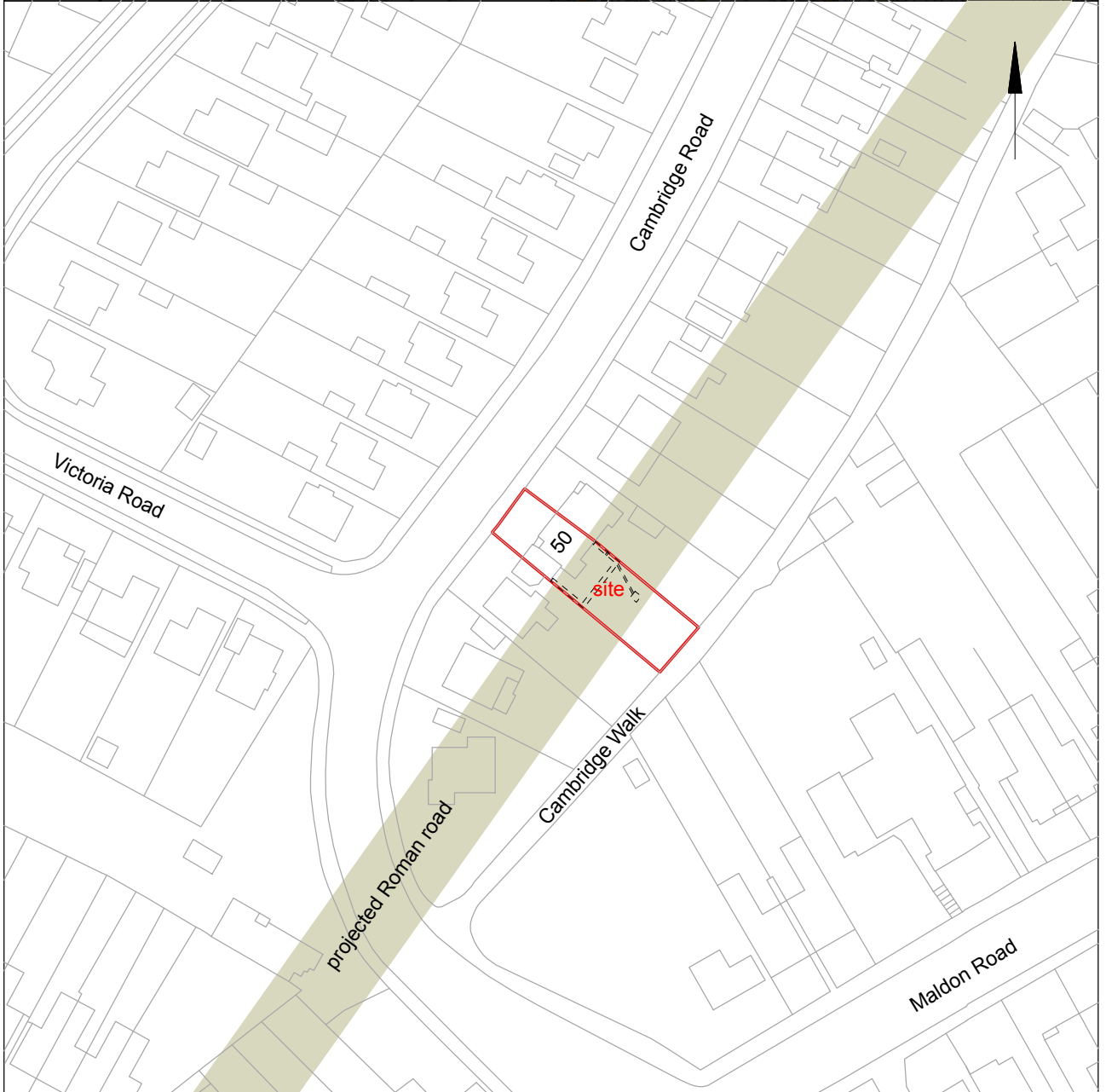
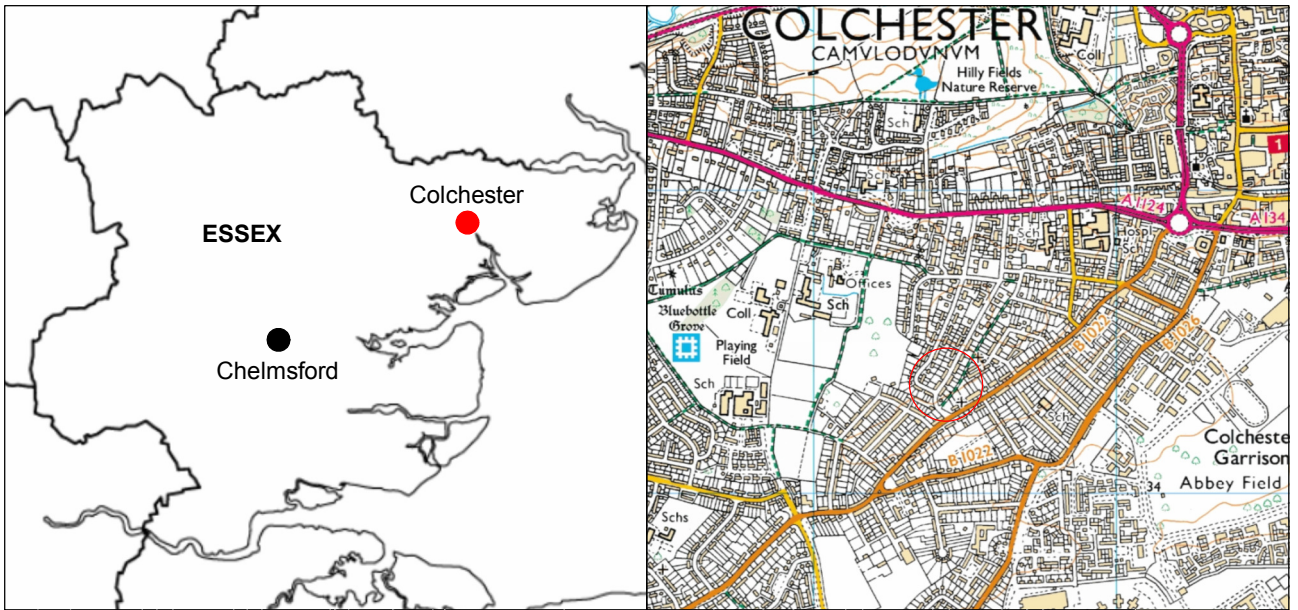
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 9.2.2018



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

Fig 1 Site location.



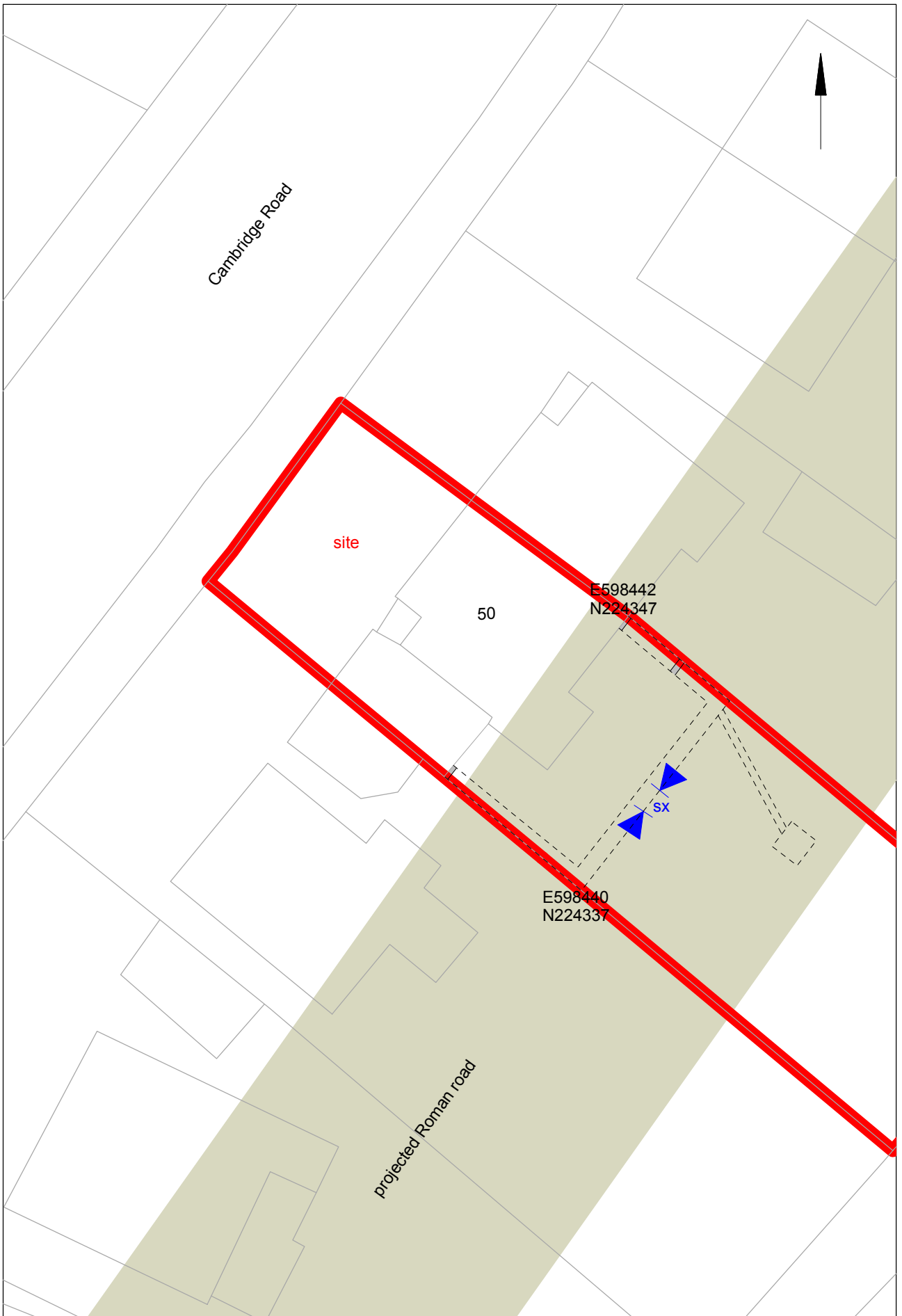


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

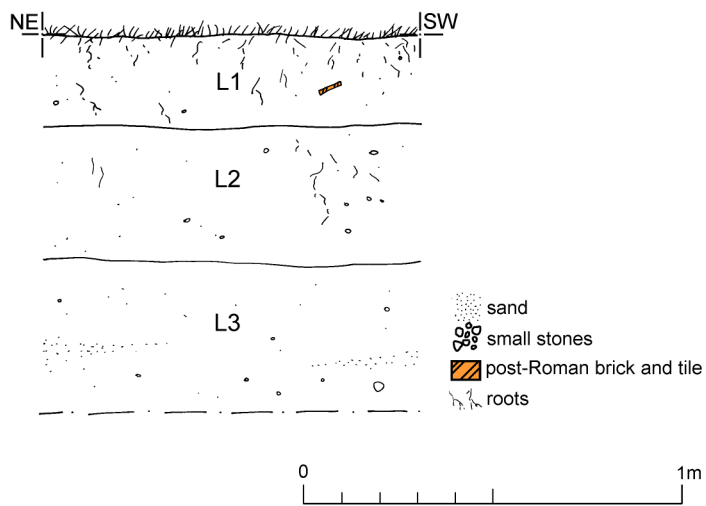


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98440 25345 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/10q CHER ref: ECC4095 OASIS ref: colchest3-299707
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 31st January-6th February 2018	Size of area investigated: 319.4m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2017.146	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 11626, 11639, 11860, 12384, 13179
Final report: CAT Report 1228	
Periods represented: modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of two- and single-storey rear extensions. Although the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road is projected to pass through the site, which also lies near to a number of other sites of archaeological interest, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: February 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR

NGR: TL 98440 24345 (centre)

Planning reference: 171989

Client: Mr & Mrs Barry

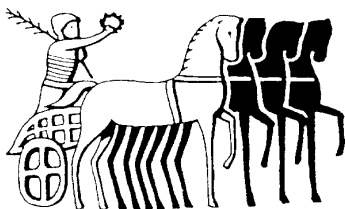
Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)
CHER project code: ECC4095
CAT project code: 17/10q
OASIS ref.: colchest3-299707

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 2.11.2017



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 development site lies approximately 1.7km southwest of Colchester town centre at 50 Cambridge Road (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 98440 24345.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the erection of two- and single-storey rear extensions.

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 development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). Heath Farm Dyke (EHER 11626), Prettygate Dyke (EHER 11639) and Lexden Dyke are all located approximately 830m to the WSW (CAR 11, Fig 6.1).

The site is also situated to the southwest of the Roman walled town and within an area of known Roman cemeteries that cluster around the former Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, is projected to run through the development site (CAR 11, Fig 6.1). It is likely that Roman burials or buildings will be aligned to the orientation of this road.

To the northeast, several 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). Also to the northeast 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/northeast, cemetery sites are known from excavations at Abbey Field (EHER 12384) and on land both sides of Circular Road North (Areas J1, C2, H and others; CAT Reports 412). Significantly, a cremation burial was found on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (EHER 13179) with graves also being found at the south end of Constantine Walk (EHER 11860).

A substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) was also partly excavated in 1947 (EHER 13128), 230m WNW of the site 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).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in July 2017 (application no. 171989) proposing the erection of rear two- and single-storey extensions and internal alterations.

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 2017).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording 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. Amendments to the brief and this wsi may be required by the CBCAA to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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. Processing of samples will be carried out by trained CAT staff and flots sent to VF/LG 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:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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 / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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 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.

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:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which 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

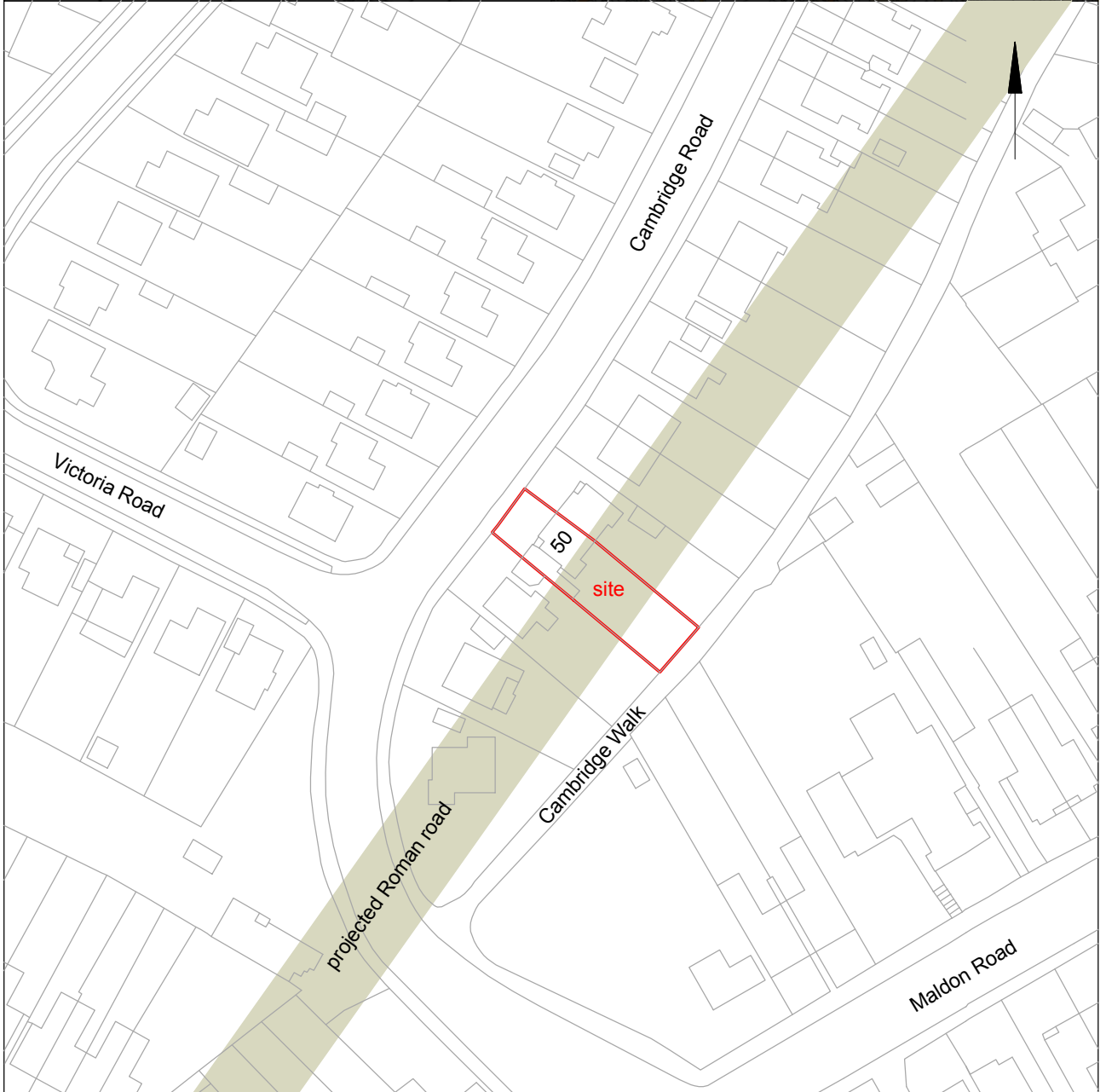
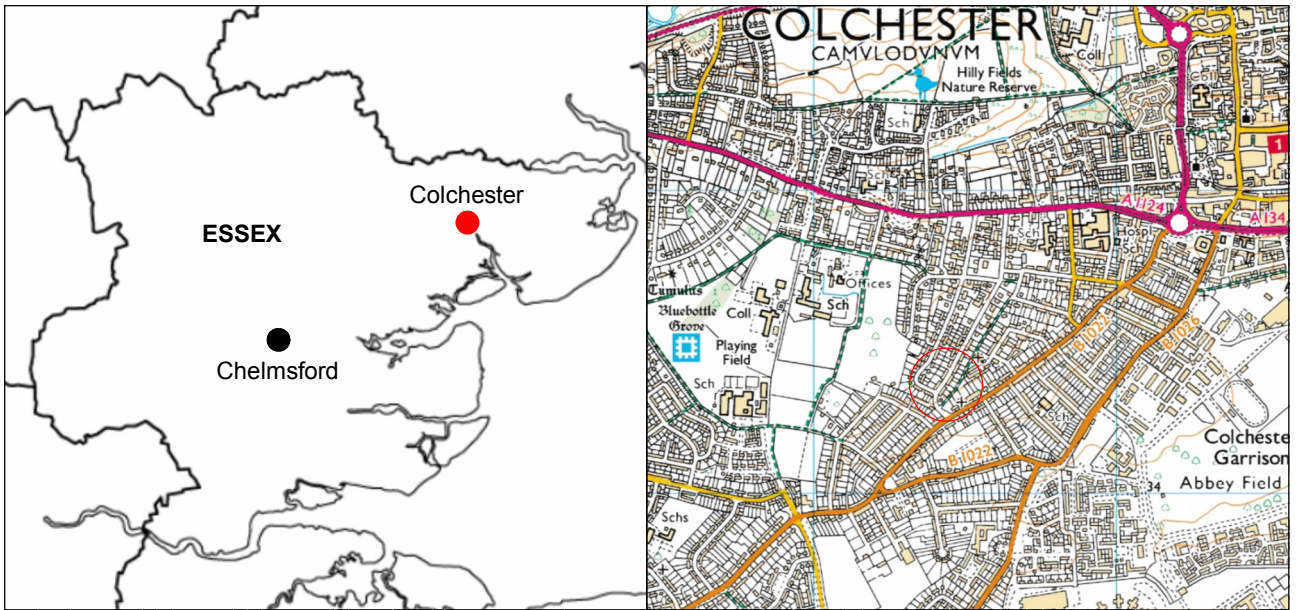
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, CO3 3NR</i> , by Jess 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> |
| Crummy, P | 1997 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Hawkes, C F C,
and Hull, M R | 1947 | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL, 14 |
| Hull, M R | 1958 | <i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20 |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |

Elliott Hicks



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org



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

Fig 1 Site location.



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: colchest3-299707

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, CO3 3NR
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, during the erection of two- and single-storey rear extensions. Although the Colchester-Gosbecks Roman road is projected to pass through the site, which also lies near to a number of other sites of archaeological interest, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2018 End: 06-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/10q - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171989 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.146 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4095 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 50 Cambridge Road
Postcode	CO3 3NR

Study area	319.4 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 98440 24345 51.881774987934 0.883566196476 51 52 54 N 000 53 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBCAO
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 2017.146
Digital Media available	"Survey", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.146
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 50 Cambridge Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NR: January-February 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1228
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
Entered by	Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on 9 February 2018

OASIS:

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

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=308813> for this page