



## Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

Tel.: 01206 501785 Email.: services@catuk.org

<b>CAT Report 1933</b>  <b>Archaeological monitoring on land to the rear of 133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 9DE: December 2022-April 2023</b>	<b>CAT code:</b> 2022/11a
	<b>Planning reference:</b> 202835 & 213018
	<b>CHER event no.:</b> ECC4790
	<b>OASIS ref.:</b> colchest3-511027
	<b>Grid Reference:</b> TL 96473 24330 (centre)
	<b>Number of site visits:</b> 4
<b>Dates of visit:</b> 9th, 12th, 14th December 2022, 27th April 2023	
<b>Nature of the work</b> Observation of all groundworks associated with construction of a new bedroom bungalow, garage and any associated groundworks.	
<b>Reason for condition</b> The site lies approximately 55m east of the earthworks known as the Triple Dyke and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467). In 1977, the remains of a Roman road were uncovered within the rear garden of 149 Straight Road.	
<b>% of total seen</b> 100% of the groundworks.	
<b>Results</b> The following groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Simon Wood of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services. The WSI was written by Emma Holloway of CAT.  All groundworks were machine excavated under archaeological supervision.  Bungalow – 76m of foundation trench was excavated at 0.6-0.8m wide and c 1m deep. Two horizons were observed throughout: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• modern topsoil (L1, friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand, c 0.5m to 0.9m thick) overlaid</li><li>• natural (L2, orange/brown sandy-clay and gravel).</li></ul> Garage – 20m of foundation trench was excavated at 0.6m wide by 0.9m deep. Four horizons were observed throughout: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• old gravel car park surface (L3, 0.15m thick) overlaid</li><li>• modern topsoil (L1, friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand, c 0.25m thick) and an</li><li>• undated subsoil (L4, friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt, c 0.4m thick), which sealed</li><li>• natural (L2, orange/brown sandy-clay and gravel, c 0.75-0.8m below current ground level).</li></ul> One possible tree-throw (F1) was identified in section during the monitoring. It was 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep with the fill a light grey/brown silty-clay with occasional stones and light rooting.	



**Photograph 1** Bungalow foundation trenches, looking east.



**Photograph 2** Bungalow foundation trenches, looking south-east.



**Photograph 3** Bungalow foundation trenches, looking north-west.



**Photograph 4** Garage foundation trench, looking south-west.

**Prepared by:** Ziya Eksen & Laura Pooley

**Date:** 06.06.2023

**Reviewed by:** Laura Pooley

**Date:** 06.06.2023

**Reviewed and approved by:** Philip Crummy

**Date:** 22.06.2023

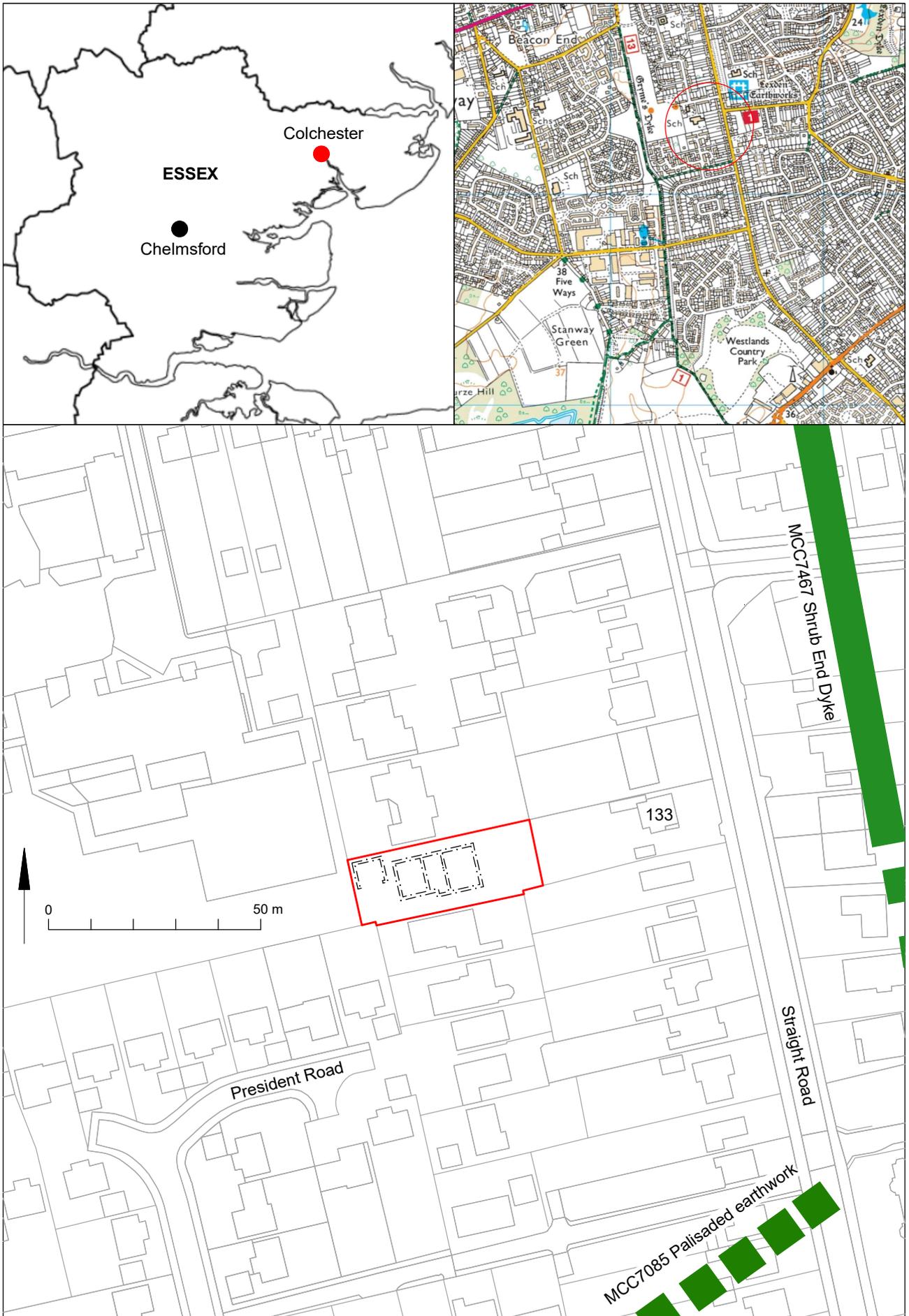


Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Results.

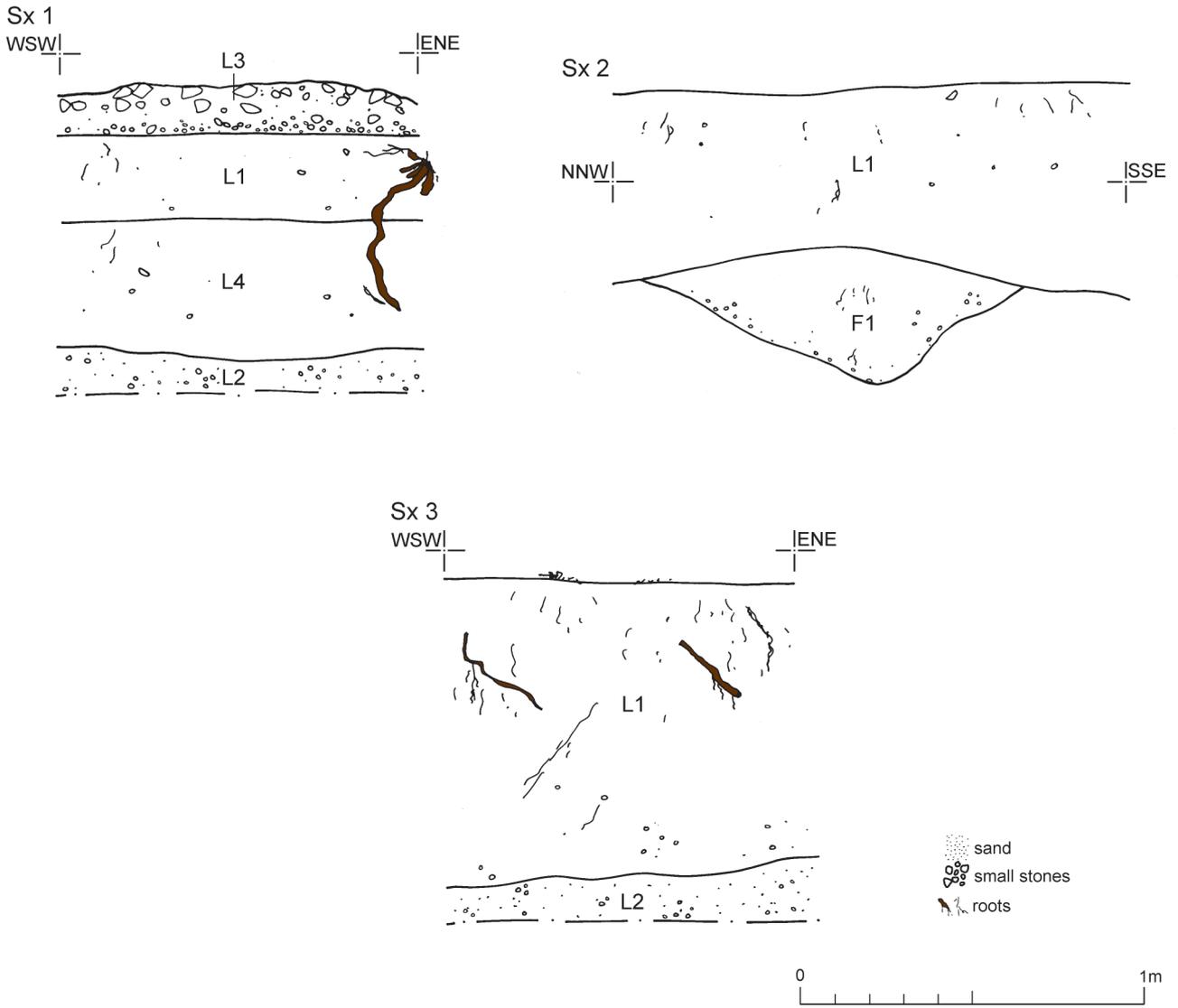


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Land to the rear of 133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 9DE	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 96473 24330 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2022/11a CHER ref.: ECC4790 OASIS ref.: colchest3-511027
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 9th December 2022-27th April 2023	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.07ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeology Data Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Homeowner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> -
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1933	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land to the rear of 133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a new bungalow and garage. No archaeological remains were impacted by the development.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Simon Wood & Dr Richard Hoggett	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> June 2023

# **Colchester Archaeological Trust**



**Written scheme of investigation  
for archaeological monitoring on land to the rear of  
133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DE.**

**November 2022**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11a  
CHER code: tbc**

**Written scheme of investigation for archaeological  
monitoring on land to the rear of 133 Straight Road,  
Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DE.**

**November 2022**

**NGR: TL 96522 24343**

**Planning district.: Colchester  
Planning ref.: 202835**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11a**

**CHER code: tbc  
CBC monitor: Simon Wood  
OASIS id: colchest3-511027**

**WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway  
Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Jamie Cranfield (Betts and  
Cranfield Ltd)  
Client: Landowner**

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	17/11/2022	

**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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## Site location and description

The site is located approximately 3.2km south-west of the historic core of Colchester, on land to the rear of 133 Straight Road Colchester, Essex. Access to the site is off President Road (between numbers 37 and 41). The site is centred on national Grid Reference (NGR) TL 96522 24343. The plot is formed from half of the garden of the existing dwelling, which is currently laid to grass.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of a three bedroom bungalow and car port and any associated groundworks (including any services or soakaways).

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London clay formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

The site lies approximately 55m east of the earthworks known as the Triple Dyke (Scheduled Monument 1019993, MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably one of the most important leaders in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (CAR 11 1995).

A Roman road with two phases of metalling was uncovered nearby within the rear garden of 149 Straight Road in 1977. The surface of the first phase was recorded as 0.45m below modern ground level and was noted as being quite well preserved (CAR 11, 107; MCC8211).

The site is located within the eastern edge of Lexden Heath. Either side of Grymes Dyke are two historic heathland areas; Lexden Heath to the east (MCC9144) and Stanway Heath to the west (MCC9144). These were areas of common land largely established during medieval to post-medieval periods. They are recorded on early historic mapping, including the Chapman and André map of 1777. Occupation is common around the edges of heathland.

In more recent years little archaeological work has been carried out in this area.

Investigations by CAT include:

- Monitoring at the former 'Brights' Public House along Straight Road in 1996 revealed the partial remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke (CAT Report 1000, 96/4d).
- No significant archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring at 93-97 Straight Road (CAT Report 109, ECC3030) or 91 Straight Road (CAT Report 135, ECC3037).
- Development work in 2006 at 108 Straight Road uncovered one possible undated ditch that appeared to be too far to the east to be the Shrub End Dyke (CAT report 381, ECC2672).
- In 2018 an evaluation, followed by archaeological monitoring was carried out at 78 Straight Road. The evaluation revealed the remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. The ditch was proven to measure 5.4m across and more than 1.4m deep (CAT Report 1253 and 1283, ECC4201 and ECC7162).

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

An isolated Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age polished axehead is recorded close to the site (MCC8163).

### **Planning background**

A planning application (202835) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in December 2020 for a *proposed single storey dwelling to the rear of existing. Access off President Road between No. 37 and 41 together with access drive and turning facility, parking for 2 cars.*

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 2021).

### **Requirement for work** (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

#### *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 amendments to the brief are 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 by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains 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-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022)
- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBC 2021).

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 the 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. 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.

## **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. 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.

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), at least 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 excavation areas and trenches 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). Samples will

be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming 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.
- 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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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 the CBCAA.

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

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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating.

Following Historic England guidance (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 (2015a).

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton  
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)  
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley  
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley  
flint: Adam Wightman  
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn  
osteology: (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)  
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray  
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth  
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: Tom Lawrence  
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey  
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil  
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts  
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 the ECCHEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

## 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 the CBCAA as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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 and and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)

- 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

### **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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

**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 the CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the 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.

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**

The 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 the CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with the CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

The CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to compliment it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

## Events, activities and social media

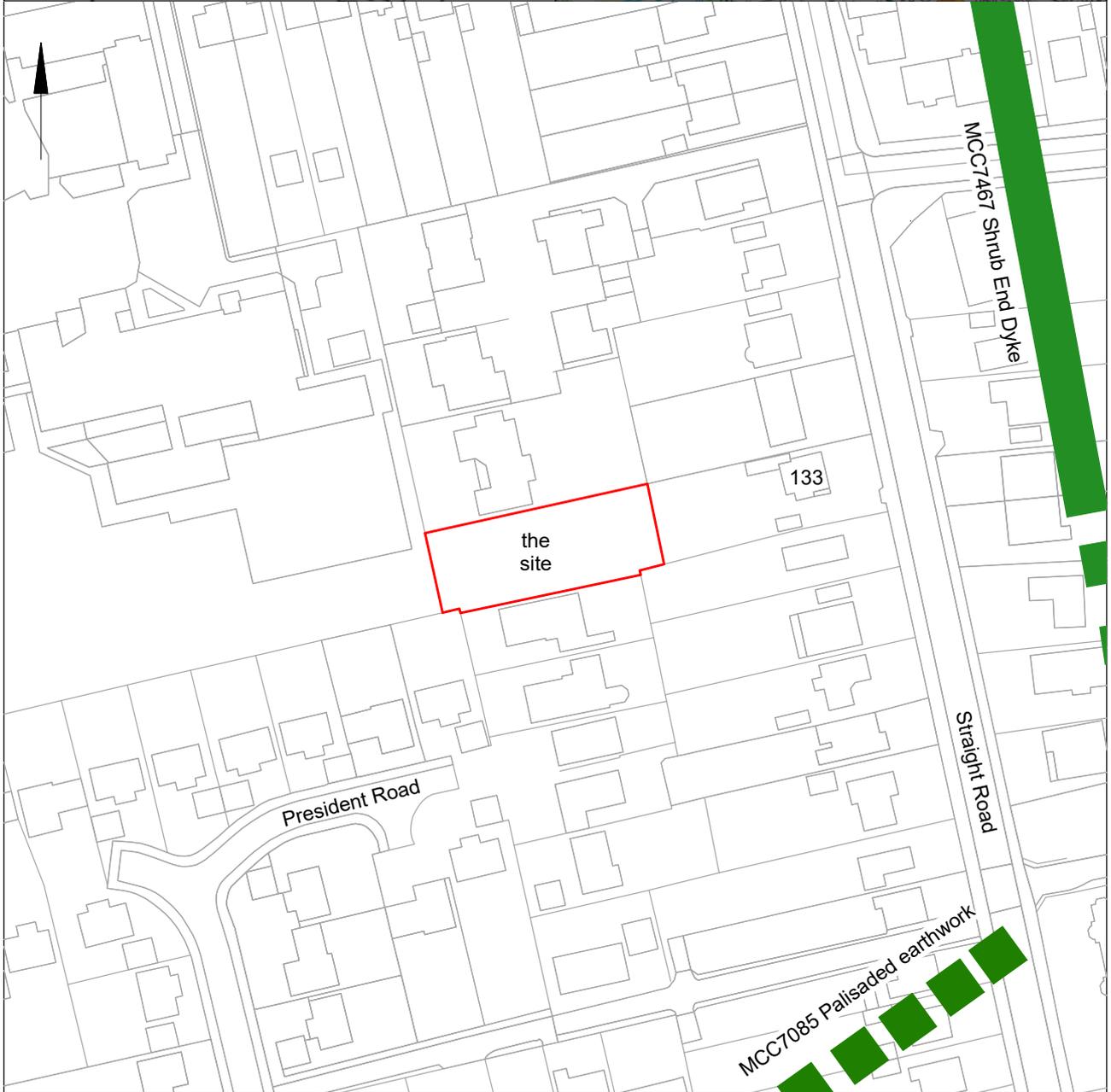
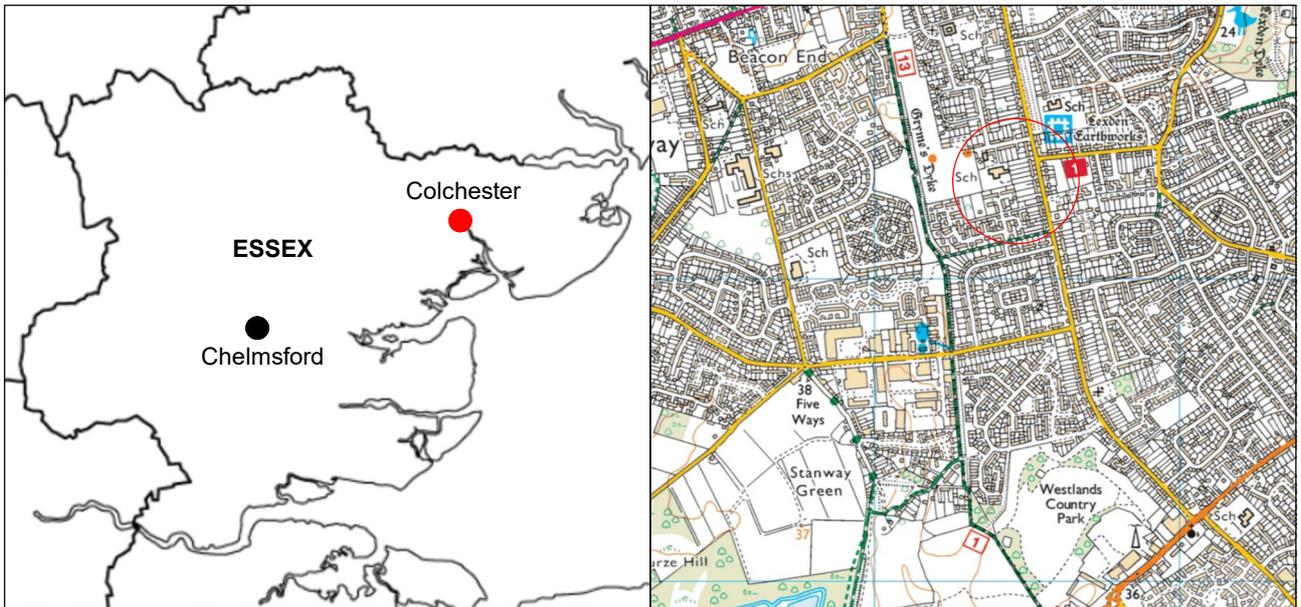
In addition, the CAT website ([www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk](http://www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk)) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

## References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i>
	2nd ed.	
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy.
CAT	2022	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i>
CAT Report 109	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 93-97 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2000.</i>
CAT Report 135	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Plot 6 to the rear of 91 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2001.</i>
CAT Report 381	2006	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2004-February 2005.</i>
CAT Report 1000	2017	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997).</i>
CAT Report 1253	2018	<i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological evaluation at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DB: March 2018.</i>
CAT Report 1283	2018	<i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological monitoring at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex – May 2018</i>
CBC	2021	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at 133 Straight Road, Colchester</i> , by S Wood.

CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020.
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020.
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2022.
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0.</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice,</i> by S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project,</i> by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA <b>24</b> ).
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

## Summary for colchest3-511027

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-511027
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring on land to the rear of 133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DE: December 2022-April 2023
Sitename	Land to the rear of 133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DE
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2022/11a
Planning Id	202835
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	09-Dec-2022 - 27-Apr-2023
Location	Land to the rear of 133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DE NGR : TL 96522 24343 LL : 51.8830026385721, 0.853995452817806 12 Fig : 596522,224343
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	No archaeological remains were impacted by groundworks on land to the rear of 133 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Z, Eksen
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4790
Archives	