

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QH

June 2016



by Laura Pooley

figures by Robin Mathieson and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Alec Wade

on behalf of Darren Turner

NGR: TL 9839 2505 (centre)

Planning reference: 152230

CAT project ref.: 16/05e

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.48

UAD ref: ECC3757

OASIS reference: colchest3-251338



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CAT Report 967

June 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a two-storey rear extension. Despite being located close to a number of Roman cemeteries and to the LIA/early Roman scheduled monument at Sheepen, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 8th June 2016. The work was commissioned by Darren Turner in advance of the replacement of a single-storey timber-framed extension with a 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 (a watching brief)*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016)

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* (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 Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located on the south-western edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER no 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). This lies in the heart of the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, which was protected by a series of defensive earthworks (dykes), each of which consisted of a bank and ditch. The Sheepen site was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; *CAR 11*, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found on the Sheepen site included remains of a trackway and workshops, and evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15-16). Much of the Sheepen area was burnt in AD 60 during the Boudican revolt. Subsequently several temples were built in the north-eastern part of the Sheepen site (*ibid*, 17).

The Late Iron Age settlement at Sheepen was defended on its western side by the Sheepen Dyke (EHER no 11641). This was a large earth bank and ditch, which was probably constructed by c AD 10 (*CAR 11*, 161-2). A later addition to the Sheepen Dyke extended to the south-west for approximately 340m ('Ditch 1A') and was sectioned in several places in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 111-12). This stretch was possibly

added shortly before the Roman invasion. It was projected to cross the southeastern corner of the Kingswode Hoe School (150m north of the development site). This ditch then continued towards the north bank of a stream, which is represented today by a marked dip in Sussex Road. The Sheepen Dyke was probably levelled and the ditch backfilled shortly after the Roman conquest (Crummy 2001, 90; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 51 & 112).

Many Roman pottery- and tile- kilns have been excavated nearby; to the north-east (EHER 11692) and in the grounds of Kingswode Hoe School (EHER 13146, Hull 1963, 155-6).

The development site is also located within the area termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958) or more generally considered the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714), an area of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds to either side of Lexden Road. This was the main Roman road leading from the walled town to London. In particular a Roman lead coffin was found c 60m to the south-west of the development site in 1880 (EHER 13186), with many other burials found close-by.

Recently, an archaeological watching brief at 33 Sussex Road (CAT Report 152) and evaluation at 2 Sussex Lodge, Sussex Road (CAT Report 220) did not reveal any significant archaeological horizons. Monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School revealed post-medieval/modern features (CAT Report 578) and part of the Sheepen Dyke along with two other Roman ditches (CAT Report 623).

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two foundation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision. In total the trenches measured 6.2m long and were 0.6m wide and 1.2m deep. The sides of the trenches were unstable, collapsed and had to be shored.

Four layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L1, 250mm thick) sealed a layer of subsoil/made-ground (L2, 440mm thick), which sealed a layer of sandy-silt (L3, 480mm thick). Natural orange/brown sand (L4) was identified beneath L3 at a depth 1.2m below current ground level (bcgl). Layer L3 (at 700mm bcgl) was possibly a variation in natural or a mixed interface above natural. A large modern feature (F1), probably a pit, was identified sealed beneath L2. The sides of the trench collapsed before the feature could be properly recorded, but the section has been reconstructed from measurements taken on-site. Two modern services were also recorded.



Photograph 1 Feature F1 after collapse of section, looking S

5 Finds by Stephen Benfield

A small group of finds were recovered from feature F1. These consist of a piece of clay-pipe stem and a small piece of thin tile (10mm), almost certainly peg-tile (1) together with a small copper-alloy strap slider frame (2). The peg-tile piece can be broadly dated as medieval – post-medieval/early modern and is probably of post-medieval/early modern date. The piece of clay pipe stem is not closely datable other than as post-medieval, but the relatively moderate diameter to the bore (at 2mm – 2.5mm) probably indicates a date after the mid 17th century. The frame (2) in cast copper-alloy and is rectangular (approximately 30mm x 20mm). One side is broken and there are indents for a central cross bar (missing) in the shorter sides. The frame itself is quite light in build and can be identified as a strap slider, probably from a bag or luggage strap. The word/logo in brackets (PARIS) integral with the buckle, appears in relief central on the back of one of the long sides; which is slightly broader and flattened in cross section, the other sides being essentially round in section. The nature of the strap slider indicates that that it is of relatively recent date (late 19th or more probably 20th century) and of no archaeological significance beyond helping to date the feature.

6 Discussion

Despite being located close to several Roman cemetery areas and to the LIA/early Roman scheduled monument at Sheepen, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Darren Turner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wade. Figures were prepared by R Mathieson and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 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 11	1995	Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2, by Hawkes, C. F.C., and Crummy, P
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QH</i>
CAT Report 152	2001	<i>Archaeological watching brief at 33 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2001</i>
CAT Report 220	2003	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 2 Sussex Lodge, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2003</i>
CAT Report 578	2010	<i>Archaeological monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2010</i>
CAT Report 623	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2011</i>
CBC	2015	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, CO3 3QH, by J Tipper</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</i>
David Gurney	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian</i>

		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)
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
Hull, M R	1963	<i>The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 21
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report 57

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CM	Colchester Museum
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 967)

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

11 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 2016.48.

Distribution list

Darren Turner

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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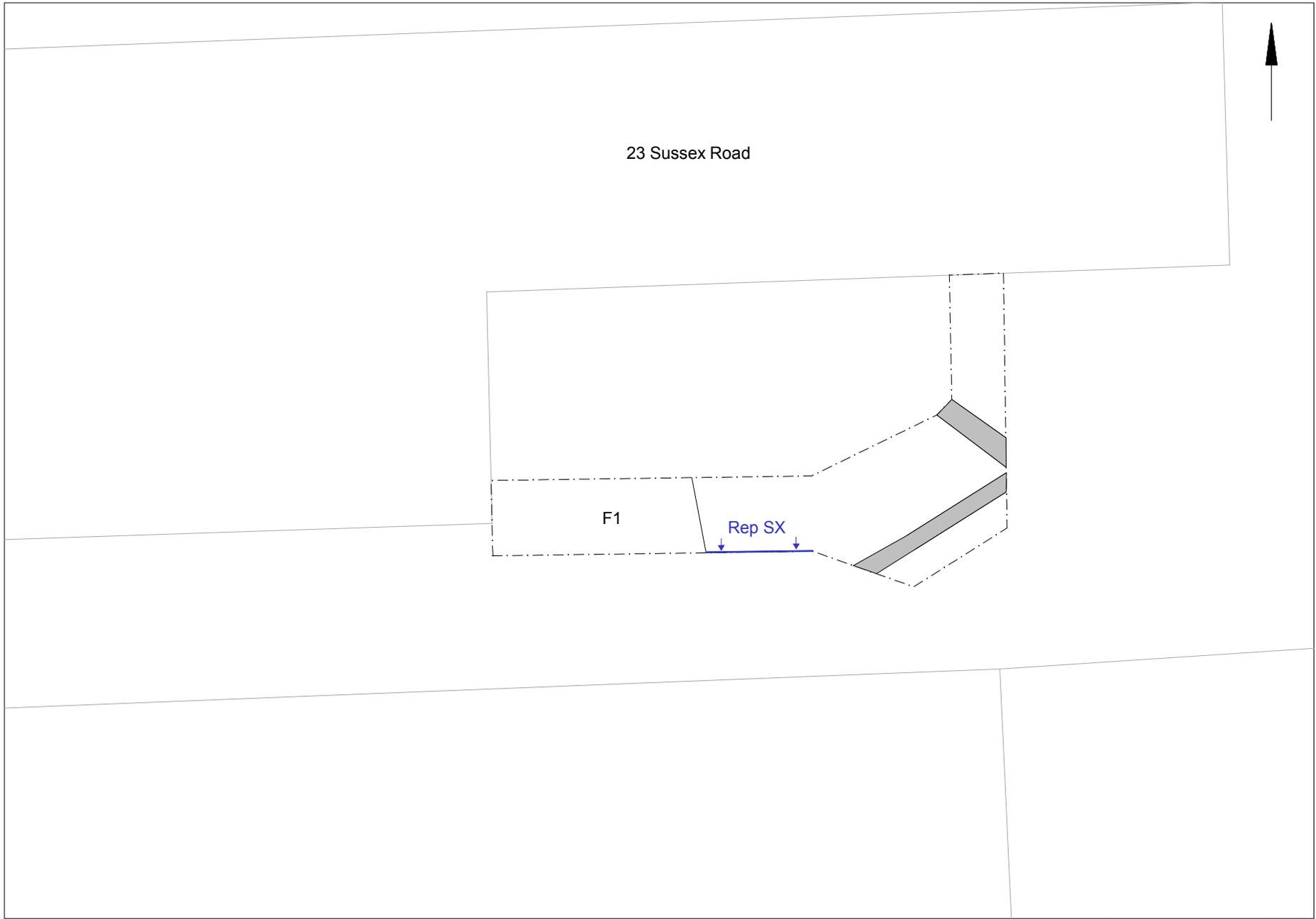
Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 21.06.2016



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Results.



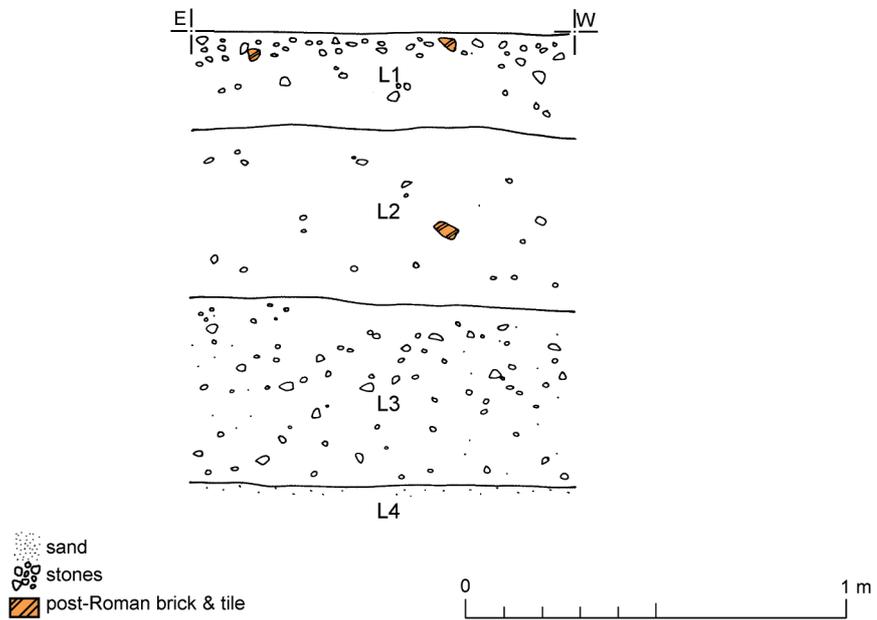
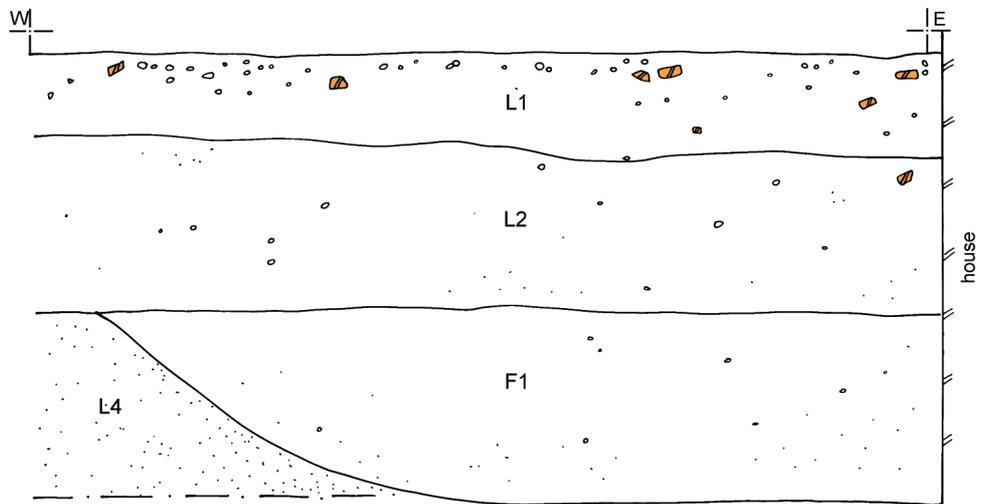


Fig 3 Feature (F1) and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QH	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9839 2505 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/05e UAD ref: ECC3757 OASIS ref: colchest3-251338
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 8th June 2016	Size of area investigated: 3.72m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.48	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 11641, 11673, 11692, 11713-4, 13146, 13186
Final report: CAT Report 967	
Periods represented: modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a two-storey rear extension. Despite being located close to a number of Roman cemeteries and to the LIA/early Roman scheduled monument at Sheepen, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: June 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QH

NGR: TL 9839 2505 (centre)

Planning references: 152230

Client: Darren Turner

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

UAD Event number: ECC3757

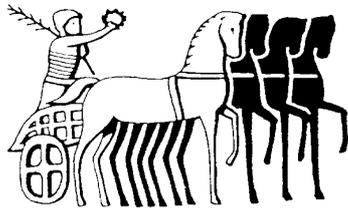
CAT Project code: 16/05e

OASIS project number: colchest3-251338

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 12.05.2016



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1 mile west of Colchester town centre off Lexden Road (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9839 2505.

Proposed work

The development comprises the replacement of an existing single storey timber framed extension with a two storey extension.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located on the south-western edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER no 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). This lies in the heart of the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, which was protected by a series of defensive earthworks (dykes), each of which consisted of a bank and ditch. The Sheepen site was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; *CAR 11*, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found on the Sheepen site included remains of a trackway and workshops, and evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15-16). Much of the Sheepen area was burnt in AD 60 during the Boudican revolt. Subsequently several temples were built in the north-eastern part of the Sheepen site (*ibid*, 17).

The Late Iron Age settlement at Sheepen was defended on its western side by the Sheepen Dyke (EHER no 11641). This was a large earth bank and ditch, which was probably constructed by c AD 10 (*CAR 11*, 161-2). A later addition to the Sheepen Dyke extended to the south-west for approximately 340m ('Ditch 1A') and was sectioned in several places in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 111-12). This stretch was possibly added shortly before the Roman invasion. It was projected to cross the southeastern corner of the Kingswode Hoe School (150m north of the development site). This ditch then continued towards the north bank of a stream, which is represented today by a marked dip in Sussex Road. The Sheepen Dyke was probably levelled and the ditch backfilled shortly after the Roman conquest (Crummy 2001, 90; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 51 & 112).

Many Roman pottery- and tile- kilns have been excavated nearby; to the north-east (EHER 11692) and in the grounds of Kingswode Hoe School (EHER 13146, Hull 1963, 155-6).

The development site is also located within the area termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958) or more generally considered the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714), an area of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds to either side of Lexden Road. This was the main Roman road leading from the walled town to London. In particular a Roman lead coffin was found c 60m to the south-west of the development site in 1880 (EHER 13186), with many other burials found close-by.

Recently, an archaeological watching brief at 33 Sussex Road (CAT Report 152) and evaluation at 2 Sussex Lodge, Sussex Road (CAT Report 220) did not reveal any significant archaeological horizons. Monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School revealed post-medieval/modern features (CAT Report 578) and part of the Sheepen Dyke along with two other Roman ditches (CAT Report 623).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2015 (application No. 152230) proposing the replacement of an existing single storey timber framed extension with a two storey extension.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD 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.

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 Briefs issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2015).

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 ground works.

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 whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF 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 (Loddon)
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 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 trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited 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 11 | 1995 | Colchester Archaeological Report 11 : Camulodunum 2, by Hawkes, C. F.C., and Crummy, P |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 152 | 2001 | <i>Archaeological watching brief at 33 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2001</i> |
| CAT Report 220 | 2003 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 2 Sussex Lodge, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2003</i> |
| CAT Report 578 | 2010 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2010</i> |
| CAT Report 623 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2011</i> |
| CBC | 2015 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, CO3 3QH, 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> |
| Crummy, P | 2001 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</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) |
| 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 |
| Hull, M R | 1963 | <i>The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 21 |
| Niblett, R | 1985 | <i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report 57 |

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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: colchest3-251338

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QH
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a two storey rear extension. Despite being located close to a number of Roman cemeteries and to the LIA/early Roman scheduled monument at Sheepen, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2016 End: 08-06-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/05e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	152230 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3757 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.48 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 23 Sussex Road
Postcode	CO3 3QH
Study area	3.72 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9839 2505 51.888124076591 0.883246019747 51 53 17 N 000 52 59 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.48
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.48
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 23 Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QH: June 2016
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