

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DZ

May 2017



by Adam Tuffey and Laura Pooley
figures by Sarah Carter, Chris Lister and Adam Tuffey

fieldwork by Alec Wade

on behalf of Mr Thusara Rajapakse

NGR: TL 9635 2538
Planning reference: 161308
CAT project ref.: 17/03j
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.46
CHER ref: ECC3976
OASIS reference: colchest3-280761



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

tel.: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1098
May 2017

Contents

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

Figures after p5

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1	Rear foundation trench, looking WSW	2
Photograph 2	Front foundation trench, looking E	3
Photograph 3	Front of property showing discrepancy in ground level between the development site and access road, looking N	3

Fig 1 Site location, shown in relation to the triple dyke

Fig 2 Results, shown in relation to the triple dyke

Fig 3 Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, during the conversion and extension of a garage into a kitchen and utility room. Despite being located close to the Triple Dyke, there were no significant archaeological remains.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 3rd May 2017. The work was commissioned by Mr Thusara Rajapakse and took place during the groundworks for the conversion of a garage into a kitchen, utility and entrance hall. 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. The Triple Dyke (EHER 11635) extends roughly north-south through the back half of the site. The Triple Dyke was added to the dyke system after the Roman conquest to strengthen the line of Shrub End Dyke at its northern end (CAR 11, 52-61). Grimes Dyke north (EHER 11637) extends roughly north-south 415m to the west of the site, and the Moat Farm Dyke (the northern extension of the Lexden Dyke) (EHER 11627) extends roughly northeast-southwest 1km to the east (CAR 11, 34-45).

The development site also lies within an area of known cropmarks. This includes: a rectilinear enclosure (EHER 11914) in the immediate vicinity; to the NE (c 600m) a sub-circular enclosure at Seven Arches Farm (formerly Motts Farm) (EHER 11971) and linear cropmarks to the west of Westhouse Farm (EHER 11990); and to the NW (c 700m) a ring-ditch with entrance and possible hut circles (EHER 11922). An Iron Age enclosure is also known at Westhouse Farm (CAR 11, 137; EHER 12671).

A watching brief on a new water-main to the east of Spring Lane revealed two or three sand quarry pits dated to the Roman period. One pit contained Roman bricks which

would have formed a *voussoir* over a door or window, indicating the presence of a high-status Roman building nearby (CAT Report 180; EHER 19728). In September 2016 archaeological evaluation (nine trial-trenches) at the Colchester Holiday Park (c 480m NW) revealed Roman features in all but two of the trenches (CAT Report 1024, CHER ECC3880). Roman ditches, pits and postholes were excavated and were probably associated with agriculture or settlement. However, large quantities of Roman ceramic building material were recorded which may also suggest the presence of a structure with tiled-roof and hypocaust somewhere nearby, which was possibly associated with the finds from Spring Lane.

4 Results (Fig 2)

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

Foundation trenches

Two foundation trenches were excavated.

The first to the rear of the property measured c 5.5m long by 0.4-0.5m wide and 1.8-1.9m deep. It was excavated through five modern layers sealing natural sand (L6). They were modern concrete (L1, c 0.19-0.20m thick) set onto a silty-sand (L2, c 0.10-0.11m thick) overlying three layers of made-ground (L3, c 0.27-0.35m thick, dark brown/orange silty-sand; L4, c 0.89-1.02m mixed lenses of grey and brown/orange silty-sand, brown/grey clay; and L5, c 0.15-0.22m thick, brownish/grey sandy-silt).

The second to the front of the property measured c 2.4m long by 0.5m wide and 1.1-1.2m deep. It was excavated through modern layers L1 (c 0.13-0.15m thick), L2 (c 0.10-0.12m thick), L4 (c 0.60-0.62m) and L7 (c 0.05-0.22m, dark grey silty-clay), which sealed natural sands (L6).

Ground level over the entire development site appears to have been significantly raised in the modern period, probably during the construction of the property which appears to have been built on a slope. This is illustrated by the discrepancy in ground level between the development site and its access road (Photograph 3).



Photograph 1 Rear foundation trench, looking WSW



Photograph 2 Front foundation trench, looking E



Photograph 3 Front of property showing discrepancy in ground level between the development site and access road, looking N

5 Finds

A small quantity of finds were retrieved from L4 (1). There are three small sherds from post-medieval flowerpots (*fabric 51B, CAR 7*) broadly dated to the 19th-20th century. Accompanying the sherds was a small fragment of post-medieval/modern brick. A modern brick fragment (frogged) with attached concrete was recovered from L5 but discarded.

6 Discussion

Groundworks at 26 Beaver Close revealed a significant depth (1-1.8m) of modern made-ground above natural, probably resulting from the construction of the housing

estate. Despite being located close to the Triple Dyke, which runs through the back garden of the property, no significant archaeological remains were disturbed as a result of the groundworks.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Thursara Rajapakse for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wade. Figures were prepared by S Carter, C Lister and A Tuffey. The project was monitored for 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 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post Roman Pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by John P Cotter
CAT	2017	<i>Written scheme of investigation for continuous archaeological recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DZ</i>
CAT Report 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy
CAT Report 180	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief on one section of an Anglian water sewer pipeline in Spring Lane, Lexden, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 1024	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG: September 2014</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, CO3 9DZ</i> by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
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)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
ws	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1098)
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

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: 2017.49.

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2017

Distribution list

Mr Thusara Rajapakse
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: 23.5.2017

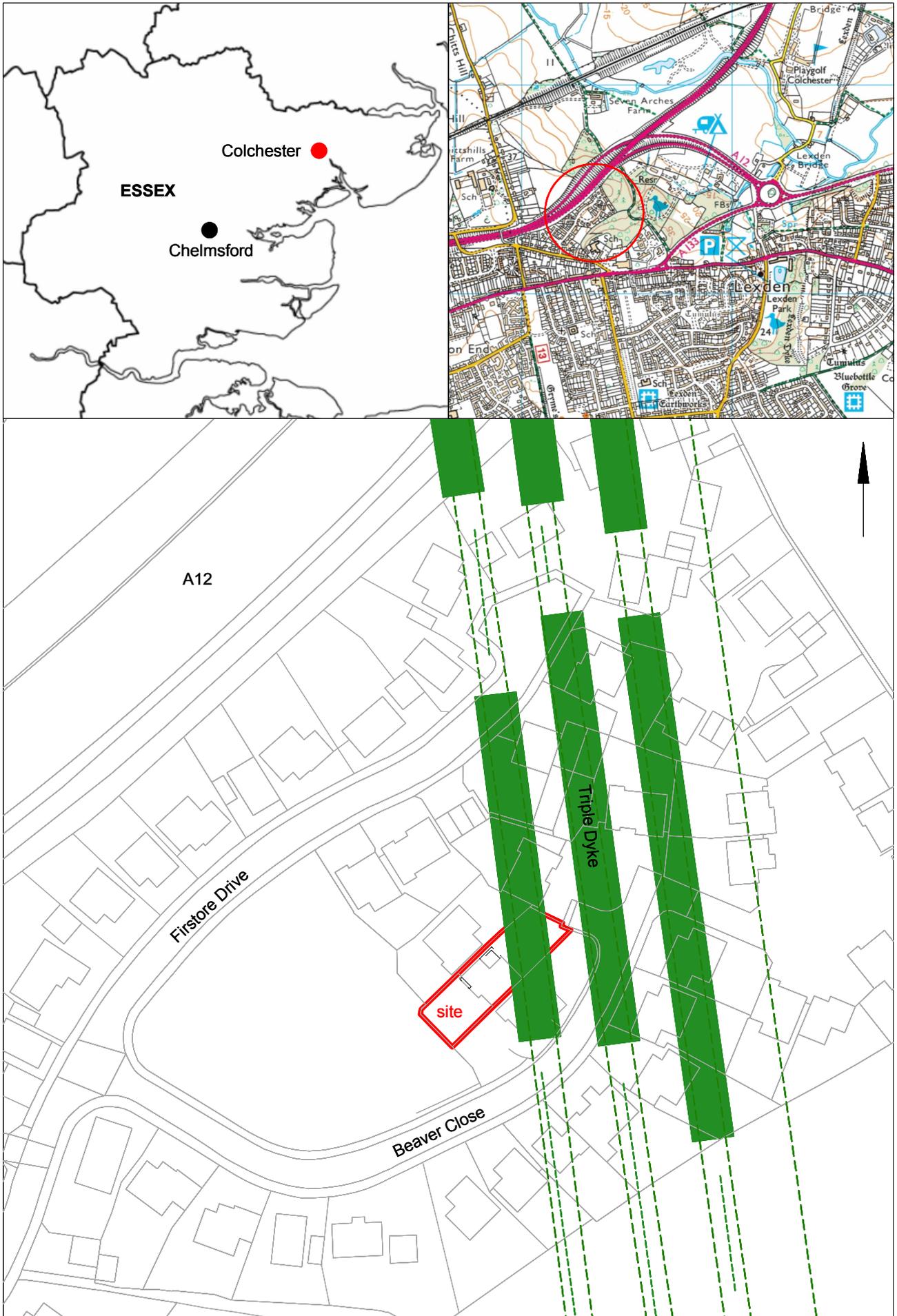


Fig 1 Site location, shown in relation to the Triple Dyke (green)

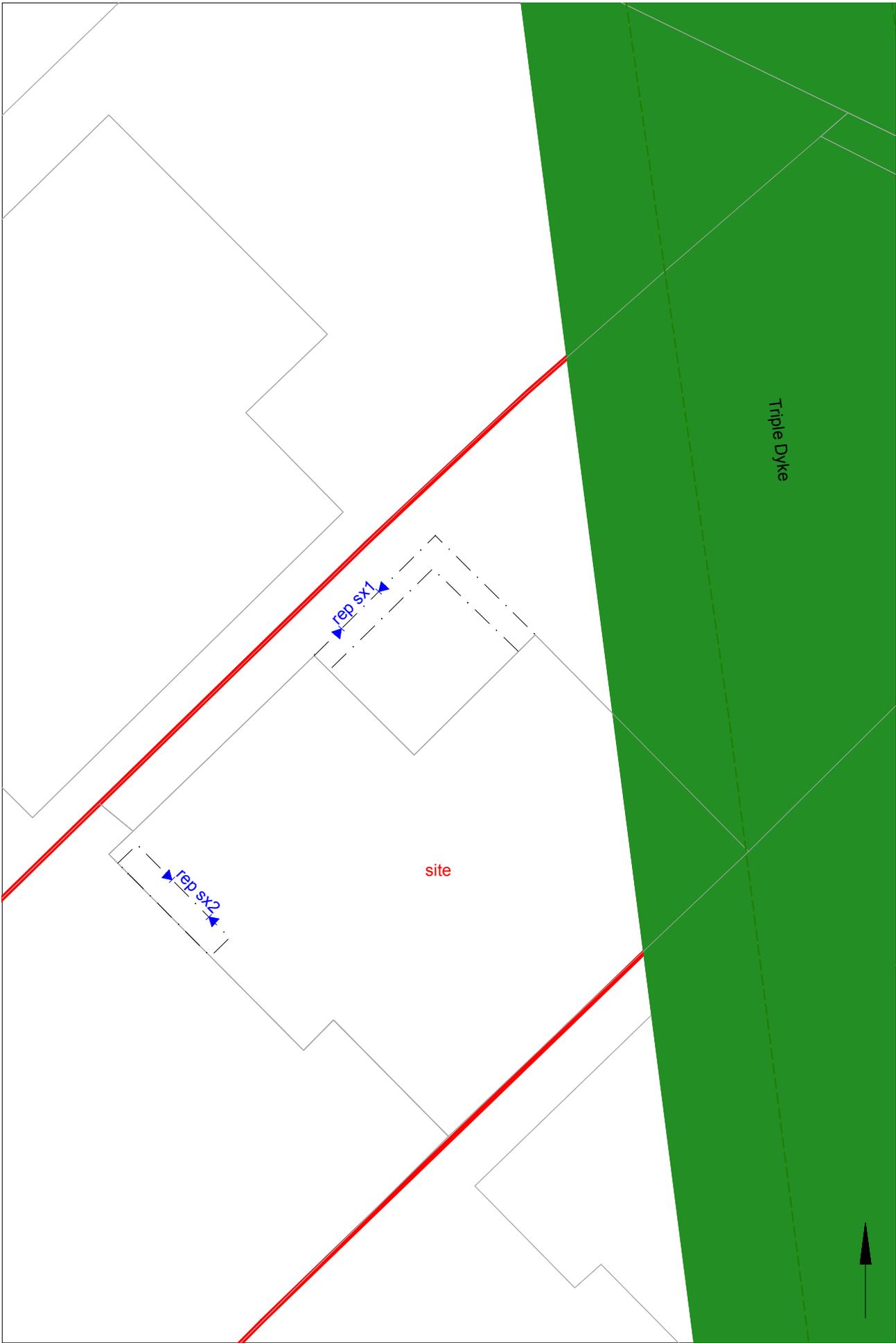


Fig 2 Results, shown in relation to the triple dyke (green)

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



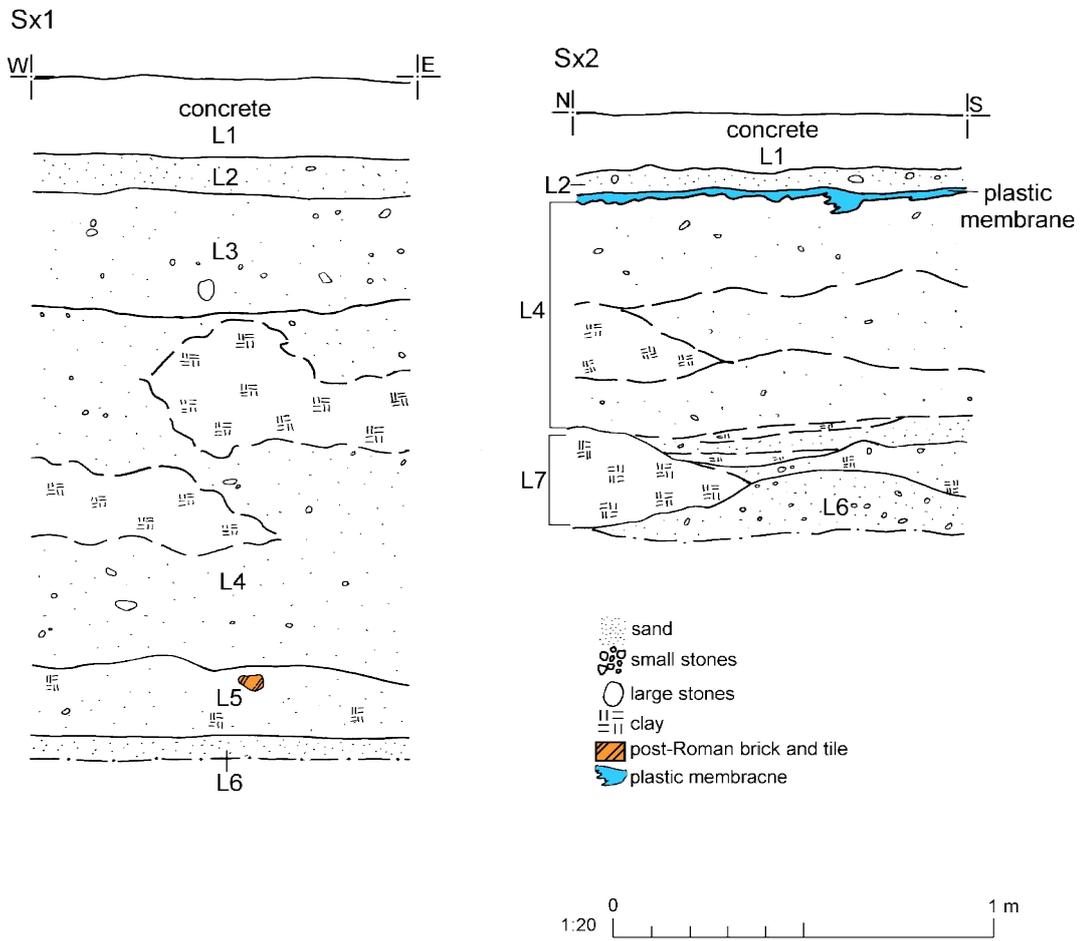


Fig 3 Representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9635 2538 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/03j CHER ref: ECC3976 OASIS ref: colchest3-280761
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 3rd May 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.03ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.46	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 13306
Final report: CAT Report 1098	
Periods represented: modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, during the conversion and extension of a garage into a kitchen and utility room. Despite being located close to the Triple Dyke, there were no significant archaeological remains.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: none
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: May 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DZ

NGR: TL 9635 2538 (centre)

Planning reference: 161308

Client: Mr Thusara Rajapakse

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: ECC3976

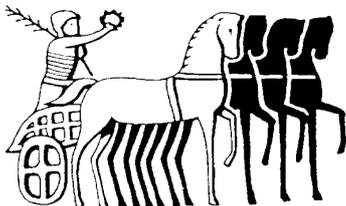
CAT project code: 17/03j

OASIS project id: colchest3-280761

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 29.3.2017



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 proposed development site lies approximately 3.4km west of Colchester town centre at 26 Beaver Close (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9635 2538.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of residential extensions and alterations.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Essex Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record 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. The Triple Dyke (EHER 11635) extends roughly north-south through the back half of the site. The Triple Dyke was added to the dyke system after the Roman conquest to strengthen the line of Shrub End Dyke at its northern end (CAR 11, 52-61). Grimes Dyke north (EHER 11637) extends roughly north-south 415m to the west of the site, and the Moat Farm Dyke (the northern extension of the Lexden Dyke) (EHER 11627) extends roughly northeast-southwest 1km to the east (CAR 11, 34-45).

The development site also lies with an area of known cropmarks. This includes: a rectilinear enclosure (EHER 11914) in the immediate vicinity; to the NE (c 600m) a sub-circular enclosure at Seven Arches Farm (formerly Motts Farm) (EHER 11971) and linear cropmarks to the west of Westhouse Farm (EHER 11990); and to the NW (c 700m) a ring-ditch with entrance and possible hut circles (EHER 11922). An Iron Age enclosure is also known at Westhouse Farm (CAR 11, 137; EHER 12671).

A watching brief on a new water-main to the east of Spring Lane revealed two or three sand quarry pits dated to the Roman period. One pit contained Roman bricks which would have formed a voussoir over a door or window, indicating the presence of a high-status Roman building nearby (CAT Report 180; EHER 19728). In September 2016 archaeological evaluation (nine trial-trenches) at the Colchester Holiday Park (c 480m NW) revealed Roman features in all but two of the trenches (CAT Report 1024, CHER ECC3880). Roman ditches, pits and postholes were excavated and were probably associated with agriculture or settlement. However, large quantities of Roman ceramic building material were recorded which may also suggest the presence of a structure with tiled-roof and hypocaust somewhere nearby, which was possibly associated with the finds from Spring Lane.

Planning background

Two planning applications were made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2016 (application no. 161308) proposing the erection of residential extensions and 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). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief and this wsi may be required 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 CBCAA (CBC 2016)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and 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 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 will be carried out by trained CAT staff with analysis and reporting done by VF/LG. 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. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: 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 Ministry 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: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

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

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: Historic England 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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the excavation/monitoring areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- 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

CAR Report 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy
CAT Report 180	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief on one section of an Anglian Water sewer pipeline in Spring Lane, Lexden, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 1024	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG: September 2014</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, CO3 9DZ</i> by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</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).
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)

L Pooley



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

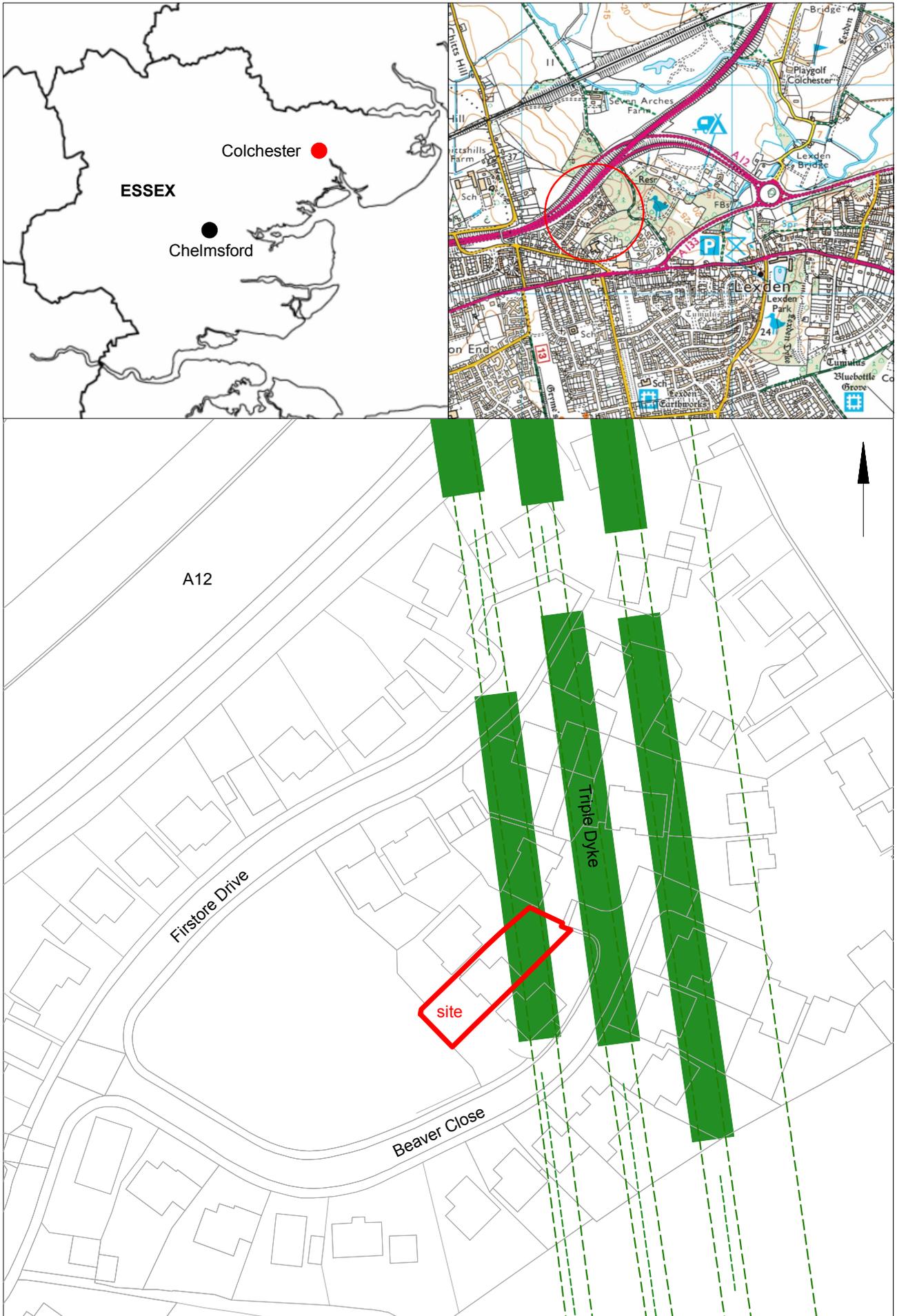


Fig 1 Site location, shown in relation to the Triple Dyke (green)

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: colchest3-280761

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, during the conversion and extension of a garage into a kitchen and utility room. Despite being located close to the Triple Dyke, there were no significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 03-05-2017 End: 03-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/03j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	161308 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3976 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.46 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 26 Beaver Close
Postcode	CO3 9DZ
Study area	0.03 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9635 2538 51.891813329131 0.853825986471 51 53 30 N 000 51 13 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.46
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.46
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

available

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at 26 Beaver Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DZ: May 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Tuffey, A.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1098
Date 2017
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 23 May 2017

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=285784> for this page