Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QG

September 2017

by Dr Elliott Hicks
figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

Commissioned by Joel Walsh

NGR: TL 98266 25067 (centre)
Planning reference: 171634
CAT project ref.: 17/08b
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2017.107
CHER ref: ECC4040
OASIS reference: colchest3-291727

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CAT Report 1170
October 2017

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 10 Ashley Gardens in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum *of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. No significant archaeological features were found.*

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 14th September 2017. The work was commissioned by Joel Walsh, in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14** and **24**). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (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 on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology, and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, previously the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) (Hull 1958 and *CAR* **11**). In particular a Roman lead coffin was found immediately to the east of the development site in 1880 (EHER 13186), with many other burials found close-by.

The development site is also located on the southern edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; *CAR* **11**, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15- 16).

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 NNE 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, as well as to the north-east (EHER 11692) and in the grounds of Kingswode Hoe School (EHER 13146, Hull 1963, 155-6). Recent archaeological investigation at Kingswode Hoe School has revealed post-medieval/modern features (CAT Report 578) and part of the Sheepen Dyke along with two other Roman ditches (CAT Report 623). Roman remains of an unspecified nature were also found close to the site when 'The Turrets' (89 Lexden Road) was being constructed in 1816 (Hull 1958, 292).

Archaeological investigations in and around Colchester County High School for Girls to the southwest have revealed parts of the Heath Farm Dyke North (EHER 12660, *CAR* **11**, 32), a 'triple-ditched dyke' (EHER 12630, CAR **11,** 127), a building with wooden posts (EHER 12631), palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (EHER 12632, *CAR* **11**, 124-126).

A long-demolished Post windmill also stood close to the site. It was erected *c* 1681 (EHER 47552).

Previous archaeological evaluation at 7 Ashley Gardens (CAT Report 240) revealed an undated ditch and Roman finds and a test-pit at 9 Ashley Gardens (CAT Report 803) revealed a 2nd century Roman pit.

4   Results (Figs 2-3)
Approximately 30m of foundation trenches were dug under archaeological supervision. The trenches measured 0.5m wide by 0.9-1.1m deep.

Photograph 1 Trench
shot – looking west

The trenches were excavated through two layers. Modern topsoil (L1, *c* 0.5m thick, very dark grey/brown sandy-loam with frequent stone and occasional tile/brick, mortar and charcoal piece inclusions) sealed a layer of subsoil (L2, dark yellow/brown sandy-loam with frequent stone and occasional tile/brick, mortar and charcoal piece inclusions). Natural sands (L3) were encountered at a depth of 0.8m in the southern extremity of the trenching.

No significant archaeological features were identified.

5   Finds
No archaeological finds were recovered.

6   Discussion
Despite being located within a site of considerable archaeological interest, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

7   Acknowledgements
CAT thanks Joel Walsh for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by L Pooley and S Carter. 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	*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
CAR **11**	1995	*Colchester Archaeological Report* **11**: *Camulodunum II*, by Hawkes and Crummy
CAT	2014	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT	2017	*Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QG*
CAT Report 95	2000	*An archaeological evaluation at St Mary's School, 91 Lexden Road, Colchester: September 2000*
CAT Report 240	2003	*An archaeological evaluation at 7 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex: July 2003*
CAT Report 578	2010	*Archaeological monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2010*
CAT Report 623	2011	*Archaeological investigations at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2011*
CAT Report 803	2014	*Archaeological test-pit at 9 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex: November 2014*
CBCPS	2016	*Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, CO3 3QG, by J Tipper*
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DCLG	2012	*National Planning Policy Framework*
English Heritage	2006	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).

Hawkes, C.F.C., and Hull, M.R.	1947	*Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39*, RRCSAL, **14**
Hull, M R	1958	*Roman Colchester*, RRCSAL, **20**
Hull, M R	1963	*The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester*, RRCSAL, **21**
Niblett, R	1985	*Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum,* CBA Research Report **57**
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)

9   Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

10   Contents of archive

Finds: n/a
Paper and digital record
One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1170)
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: 2017.107

Distribution list
Joel Walsh
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record
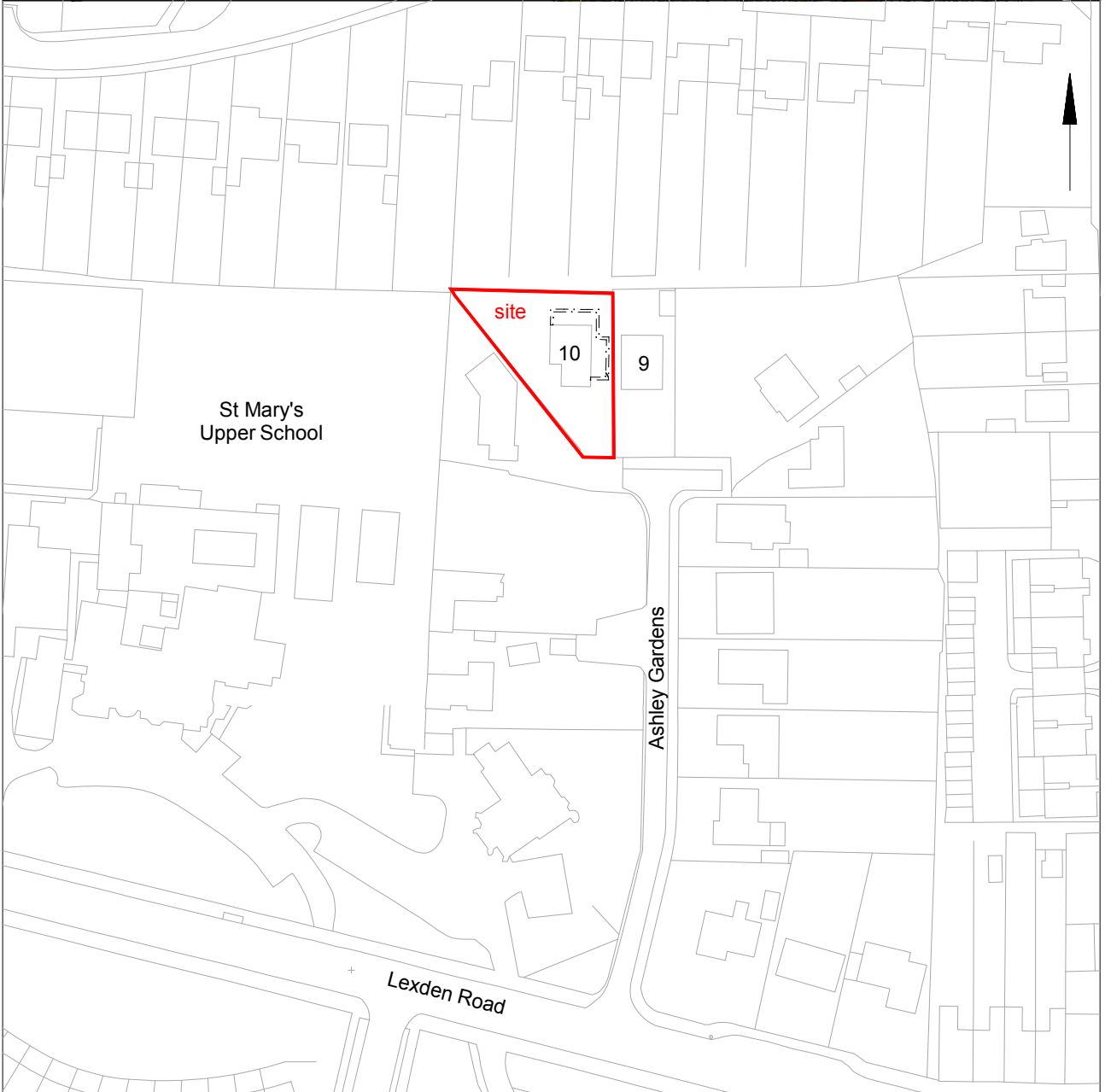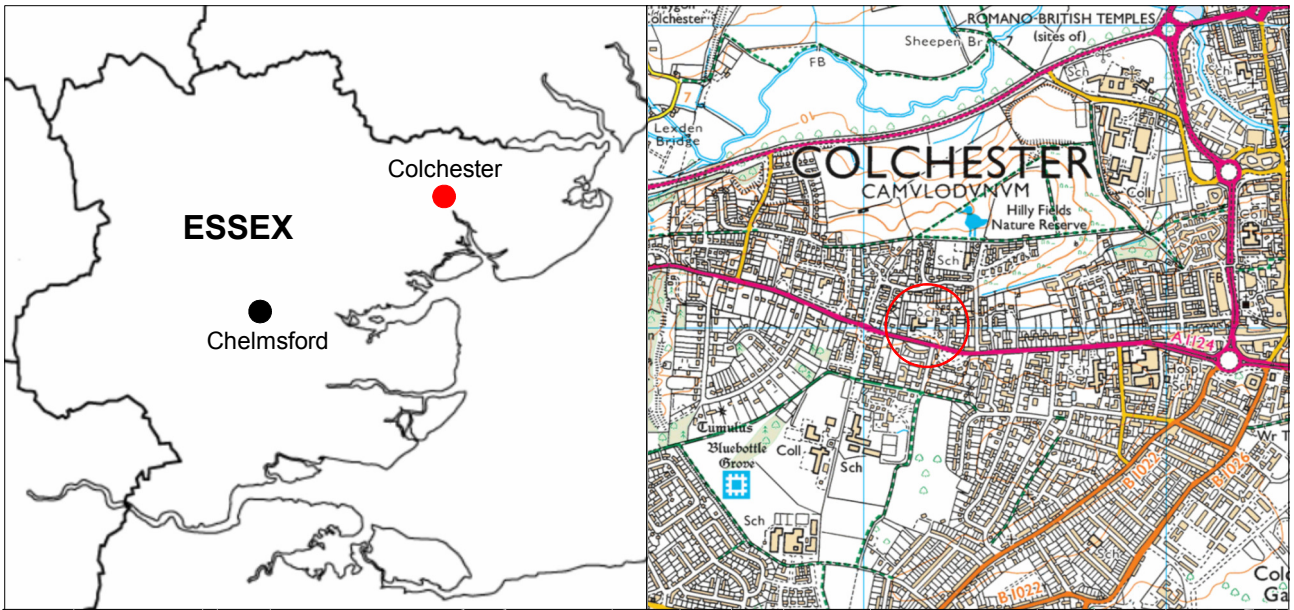
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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 02.10.2017

ESSEX

Colchester

Chelmsford

COLCHESTER
CAMVLODVNVM

ROMANO-BRITISH TEMPLES
(sites of)

Hilly Fields
Nature Reserve

Lexden
Bridge

Tumulus
Bluebottle
Grove

site

10

9

St Mary's
Upper School

Ashley Gardens

Lexden Road

Fig 1 Site location

0   50 m

Sx

10

9

electricity
cable

0   0.5 m

Fig 2 Results

E| |W

L1

L2

small stones
large stones
roots

0   1m
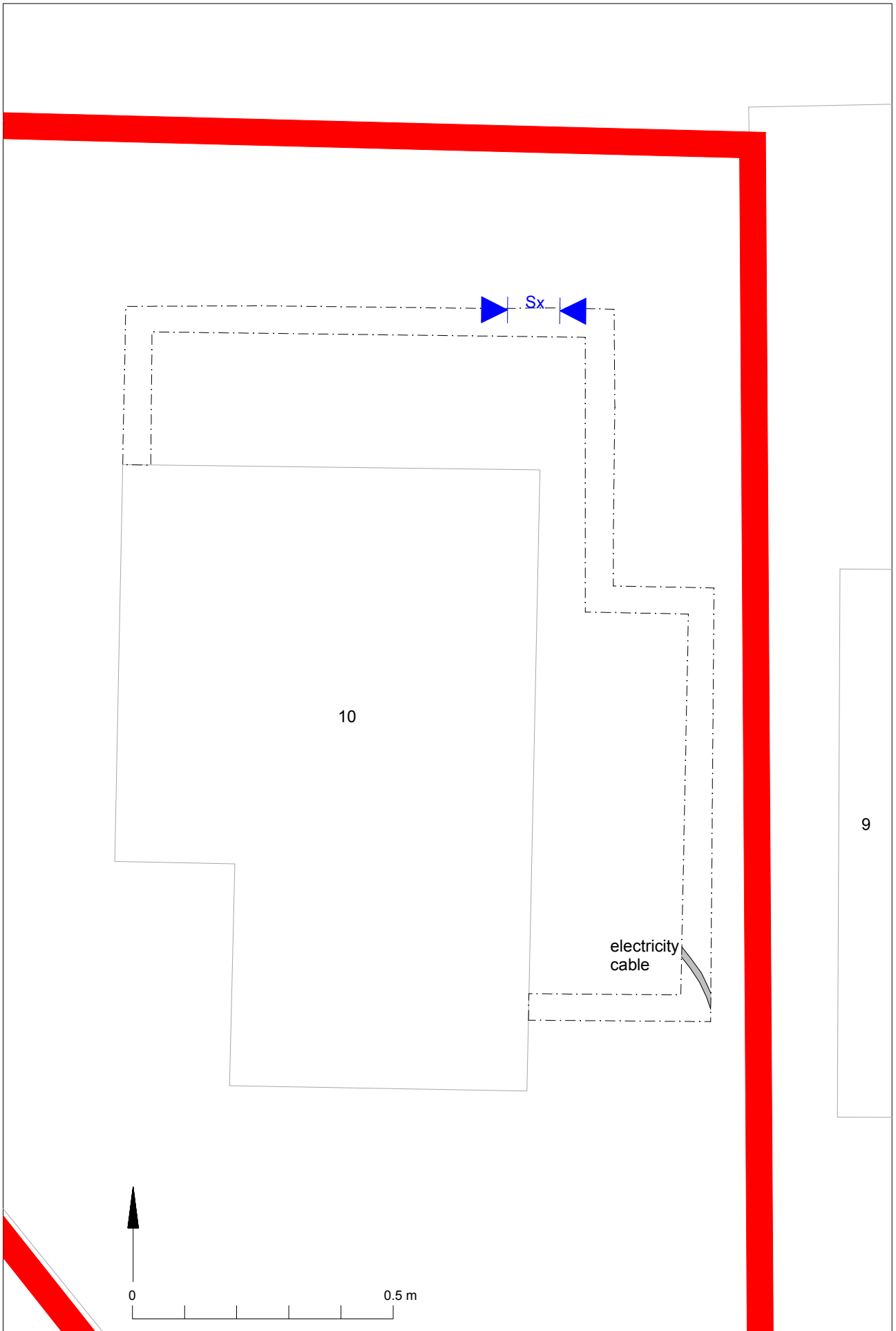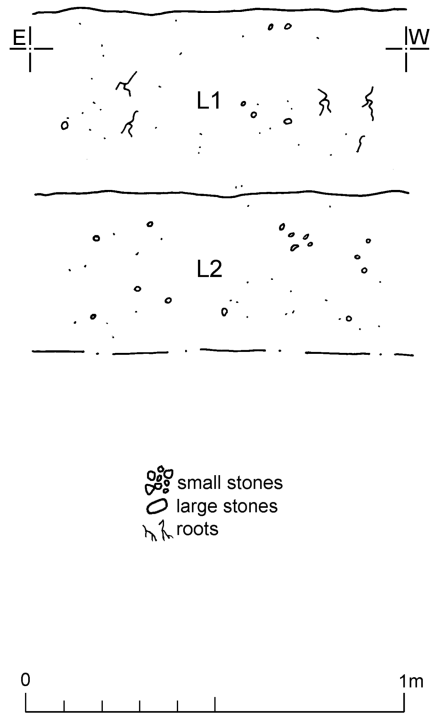
Fig 3 Representative section

Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QG	
Parish: Colchester	**District:** Colchester
NGR: TL 98266 25067 (centre)	**Site code:** CAT project ref.: 17/08b CHER ref: ECC4040 OASIS ref: colchest3-291727
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	**Site director/group:** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14th September 2017	**Size of area investigated:** 0.06 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code: COLEM: 2017.107	**Funding source:** Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	**Related CHER/SMR number:** EHER 11641, 11673, 11692, 11713, 11714, 12630, 12631, 12632, 12660, 13146, 13186, 47552
Final report: CAT Report 1170	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: *Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 10 Ashley Gardens in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age* oppidum *of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. No significant archaeological features were found.*	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	**Significance:** -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	**Date of summary:** October 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QG

NGR: TL 98266 25067 (centre)

Planning references: 171634

Client: Joel Walsh

Curating museum: Colchester

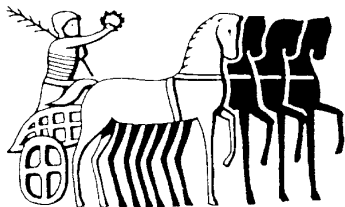**Museum accession code:** tbc
CHER event number: tbc
CAT project code: 17/08b
OASIS project number: colchest3-291727

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 01.08.2017

Site location and description
The proposed development site lies approximately 1.6km west of Colchester town centre (Fig 1) at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester. The site is centred on NGR TL 98266 25067.

Proposed work
The development comprises side and rear extensions.

Archaeological background
The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology, and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, previously the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) (Hull 1958 and *CAR* **11**). In particular a Roman lead coffin was found immediately to the east of the development site in 1880 (EHER 13186), with many other burials found close-by.

The development site is also located on the southern edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; *CAR* **11**, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15- 16).

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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). Recent monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School has revealed post-medieval/modern features (CAT Report 578) and part of the Sheepen Dyke along with two other Roman ditches (CAT Report 623). Roman remains of an unspecified nature were also found close to the site when 'The Turrets' (89 Lexden Road) was being constructed in 1816 (Hull 1958, 292).

Archaeological investigations in and around Colchester County High School for Girls to the southwest have revealed parts of the Heath Farm Dyke North (EHER 12660, *CAR* **11**, 32), a 'triple-ditched dyke' (EHER 12630, CAR **11,** 127), a building with wooden posts (EHER 12631), palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (EHER 12632, *CAR* **11**, 124-126).

The now demolished Second Post windmill also stood close to the site, it was erected *c* 1681 (EHER 47552).

Previous archaeological evaluation at 7 Ashley Gardens (CAT Report 240) revealed an undated ditch and Roman finds and a test-pit at 9 Ashley Gardens (CAT Report 803) revealed a 2nd century Roman pit.

Planning background
A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2017 (application No. 171634) for the construction of side and rear extensions.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER/EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work
The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief and this wsi are 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 the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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

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

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

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing
The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology
There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying
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.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy
CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be 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. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record
Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds
All significant finds will be retained.

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

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

> small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter / Laura Pooley
> animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter
> flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

> animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl
> environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
> conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe

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 the groundworks 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

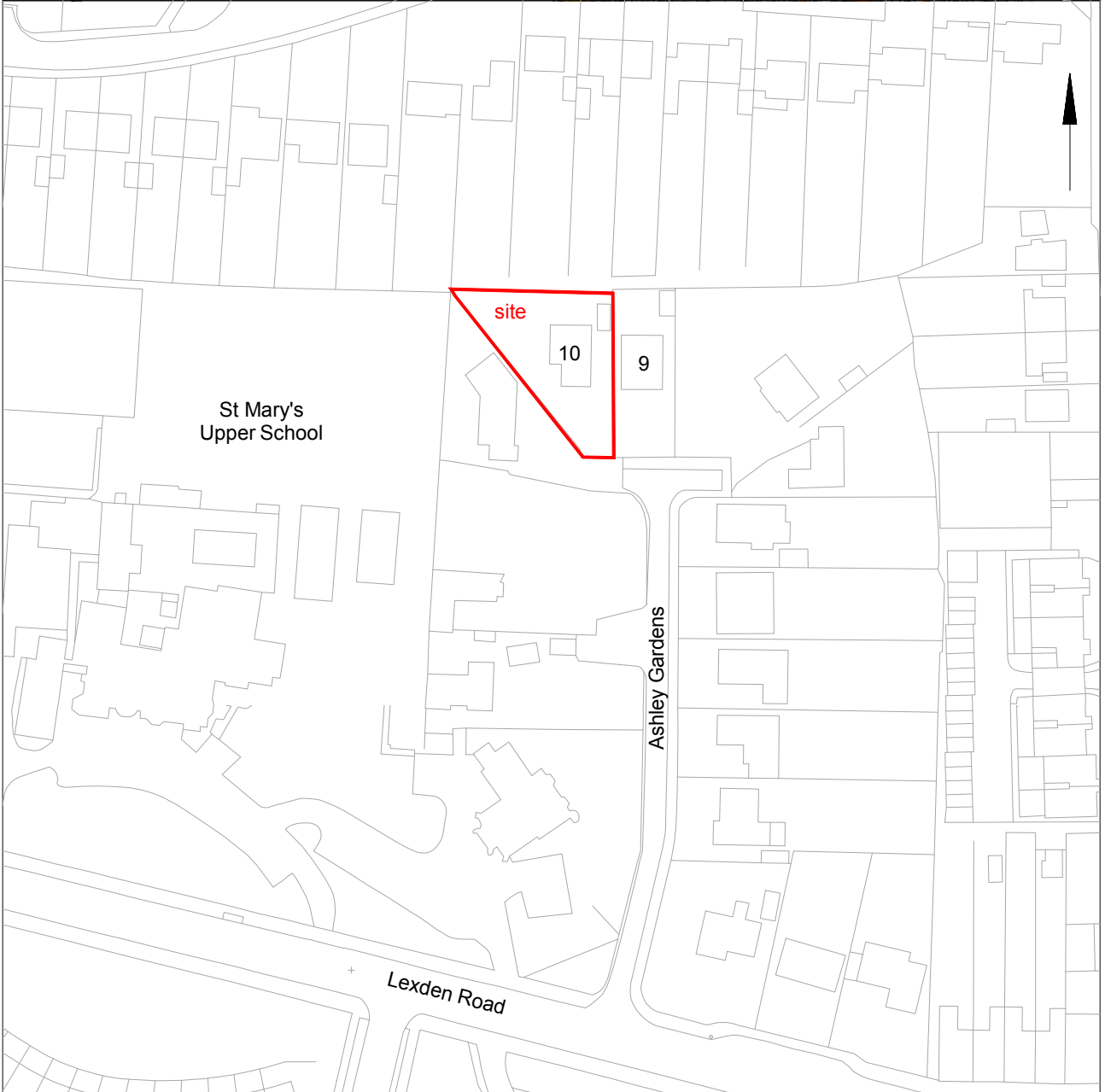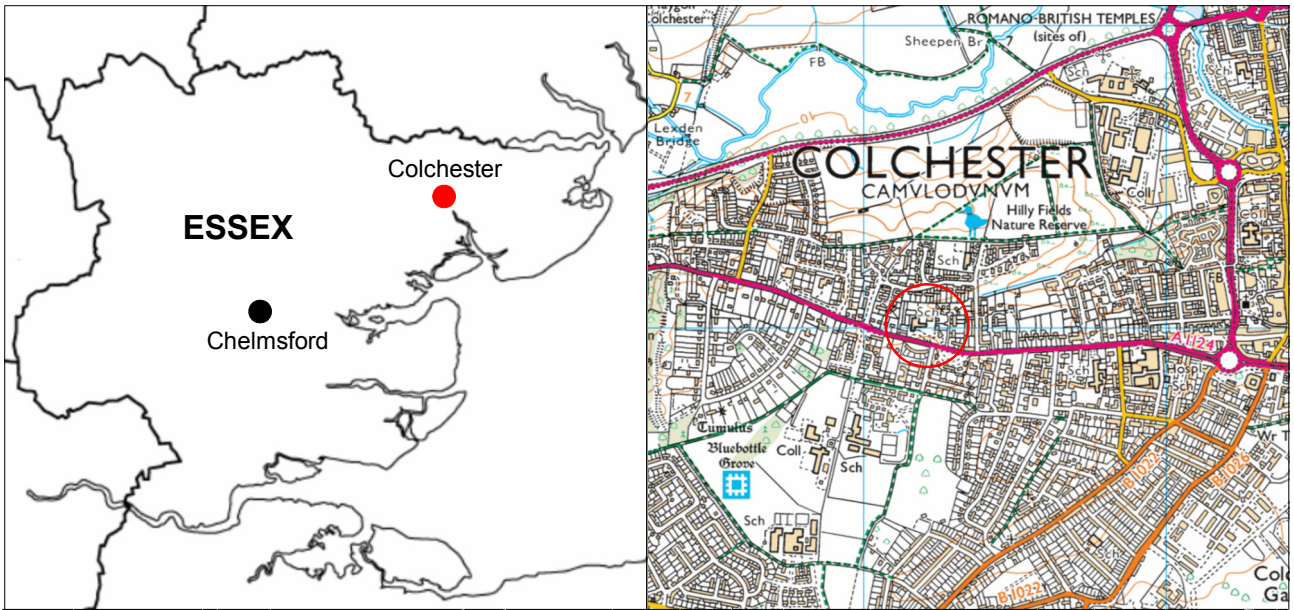|		
Brown, D	2007	*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
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ESSEX

Colchester

Chelmsford

COLCHESTER
CAMVLODVNVM

site

10   9

St Mary's
Upper School

Ashley Gardens

Lexden Road

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Fig 1 Site location

0   50 m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-291727

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at recording at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QG
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 10 Ashley Gardens in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 14-09-2017 End: 14-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/08b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171634 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.107 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4040 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	'"Watching Brief"'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 10 Ashley Gardens
Postcode	CO3 3QG

Study area	0.06 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98266 25067 51.888321066706 0.881456130524 51 53 17 N 000 52 53 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	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.107
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.107
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Ashley Gardens, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3QG: September 2017
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