

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 42 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY

September-October 2017



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**
figures by **Sarah Carter and Adam Tuffey**

fieldwork by **Adam Tuffey and Mark Baister**

**Commissioned by Les Edwards (Optimum Architecture Ltd)
on behalf of Steven Inchcoombe**

NGR: TL 9878 2469 (centre)
Planning reference: 162641
CAT project ref.: 17/08k
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.116
CHER ref: ECC4050
OASIS reference: colchest3-293215



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CAT Report 1177
October 2017

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 42 Creffield Road in advance of the demolition of an existing single-storey extension and the construction of a new rear single-storey extension. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. An undated ditch or silt patch and the remains of a modern foundation were recorded.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 42 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 23rd September – 2nd October 2017. The work was commissioned by Les Edwards of Optimum Architecture Ltd on behalf of Steven Inchcombe, in advance of the demolition of an existing single-storey extension and the construction of a new rear single-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 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 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 Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The development site is located 1.2km southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest 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) leading out of Balcerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345) opposite the site.

Several Roman burials have been recorded in Creffield Road, close to the site (CAR 9, Fig 8.2). These include a lead coffin found in 1887 at 60 Creffield Road (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CAT Report 97, 17), part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone from 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) and three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). Excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House), which lies approximately 220m west of the development site revealed 68 Roman cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323).

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were supervised by a CAT archaeologist unless otherwise stated. Approximately 23.3m of foundation trenching was excavated measuring 0.55m wide by 1m deep. The foundation trench was excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.6m thick) sealed a layer of subsoil (L2, c 0.4m thick). Natural soils (L3) were encountered at a depth of c 1m below current ground level.

Possible ditch/silt patch F1 was uncovered. It was aligned NNW-SSE and measured 1.36m in width. The feature was not excavated due to safe working depths.



Photograph 1 Context shot showing trenching – looking southwest

Three service trenches totalled 24.5m long. They were 0.3m wide by 0.4m deep. Service trenches 1 and 3 (see Fig 2) were monitored and excavated through L1 and L2. Service trench 2 was not monitored as excavations did not penetrate beyond

modern layers. The excavation of the soakaway, measuring 1.3m by 1.3m, was not monitored as the work was undertaken without the knowledge of CAT.

Modern foundation F2 was uncovered.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small sherd of Roman pottery (< 2 g) and a fragment of brick/tile (4 g) were recovered from layer L2 (1). The pottery is of probable 1st- to 2nd-century date (Fabric DJ). The piece of brick/tile is of Roman or later date and its appearance suggests it is probably post-medieval or modern.

In addition, part of a small lead cannister/cylinder (132 g) was also recovered from the same layer (L2). The base diameter is 30 mm and part of one side survives to a height of 55 mm, the other part having been roughly cut away. The wall of the cannister is quite thick at c 3 mm. There is a series of close-set, short, angled scratches arranged in a vertical line close to one of the cut edges which might relate to the presence of a manufacture seam. This object is not closely-dated nor its purpose identified, but does not appear to be of any great age.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 42 Creffield Road was undertaken due to the proximity of the site to the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and an area of Roman burials known as the 'Lexden cemetery' or 'western cemetery'. An undated ditch and a modern foundation were uncovered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Les Edwards of Optimum Architecture Ltd and Steven Inchcombe for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Tuffey and M Baister. Figures were prepared by S Carter and AT. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAR 9 | 1993 | Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy |
| CAT Report 51 | 1999 | <i>Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester.</i> |
| CAT Report 97 | 2000 | <i>An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Colchester Garrison PFI site</i> |
| CAT Report 323 | 2010 | <i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5</i> |
| CAT Report 345 | 2005 | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 799 | 2015 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.</i> |
| CBCAA | 2016 | <i>Brief for a Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 42 Creffield Road, Colchester, CO3 3HY</i> by J Tipper |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |

CIfA	2014c	<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>
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).
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , CI
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

10 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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS, 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

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1177)

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

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.116.

Distribution list

Les Edwards (Optimum Architecture Ltd)

Steven Inchcoombe

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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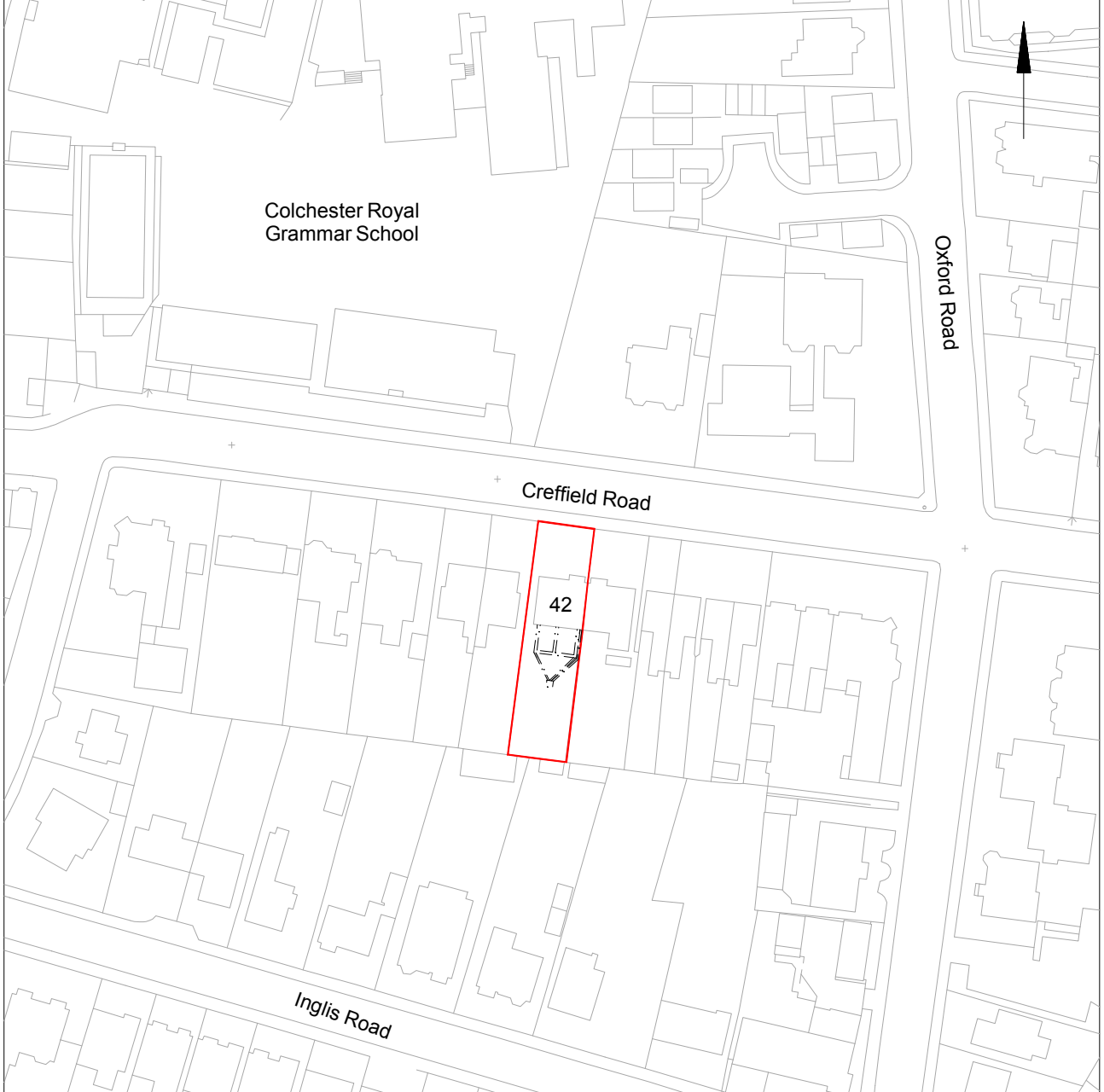
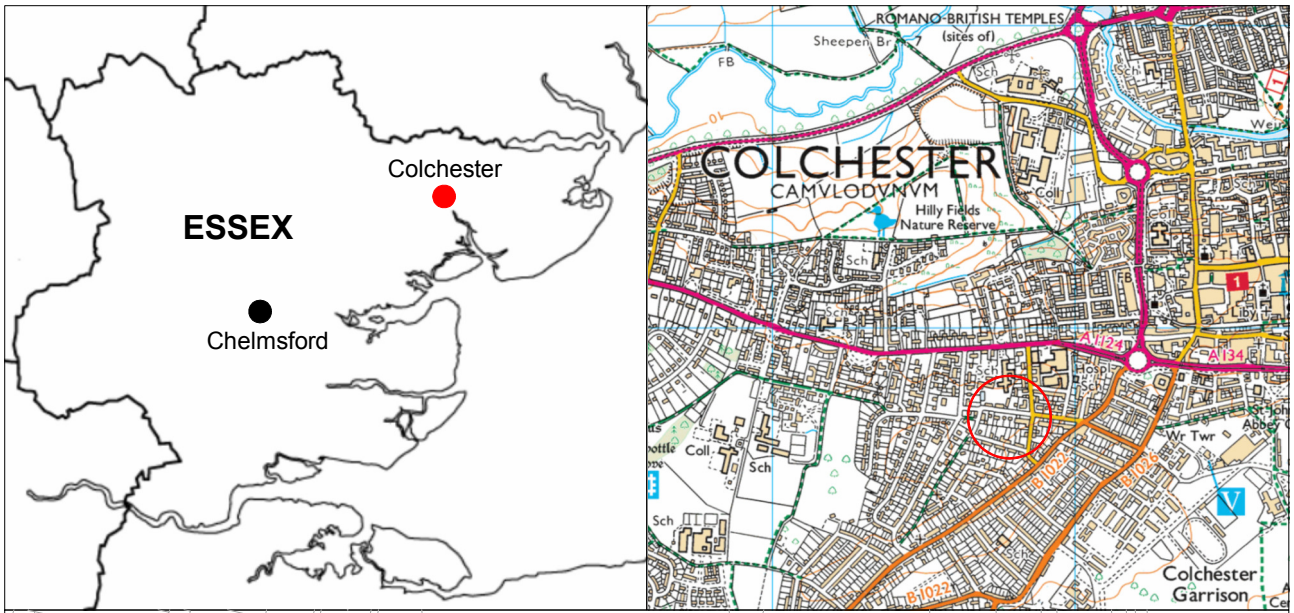
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 17.10.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Find Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1		Topsoil	Friable, dry to moist, dark brown clayey-silty-loam with occasional brick and tile fleck inclusions and occasional gravel and stone piece inclusions	Modern
L2		Subsoil	Friable, dry to moist, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-sandy-clay with frequent gravel and stone piece inclusions	Modern
L3		Natural	Friable, moist, medium orange/brown sandy-silty-clay	Post-glacial
F1	-	?Ditch / silt patch	Friable, dry to moist, grey/brown silty-clay with occasional gravel and stone piece inclusions	Undated
F2		Foundation	Solid foundation with frogged bricks, mortar and concrete	Modern



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Fig 1 Site location.



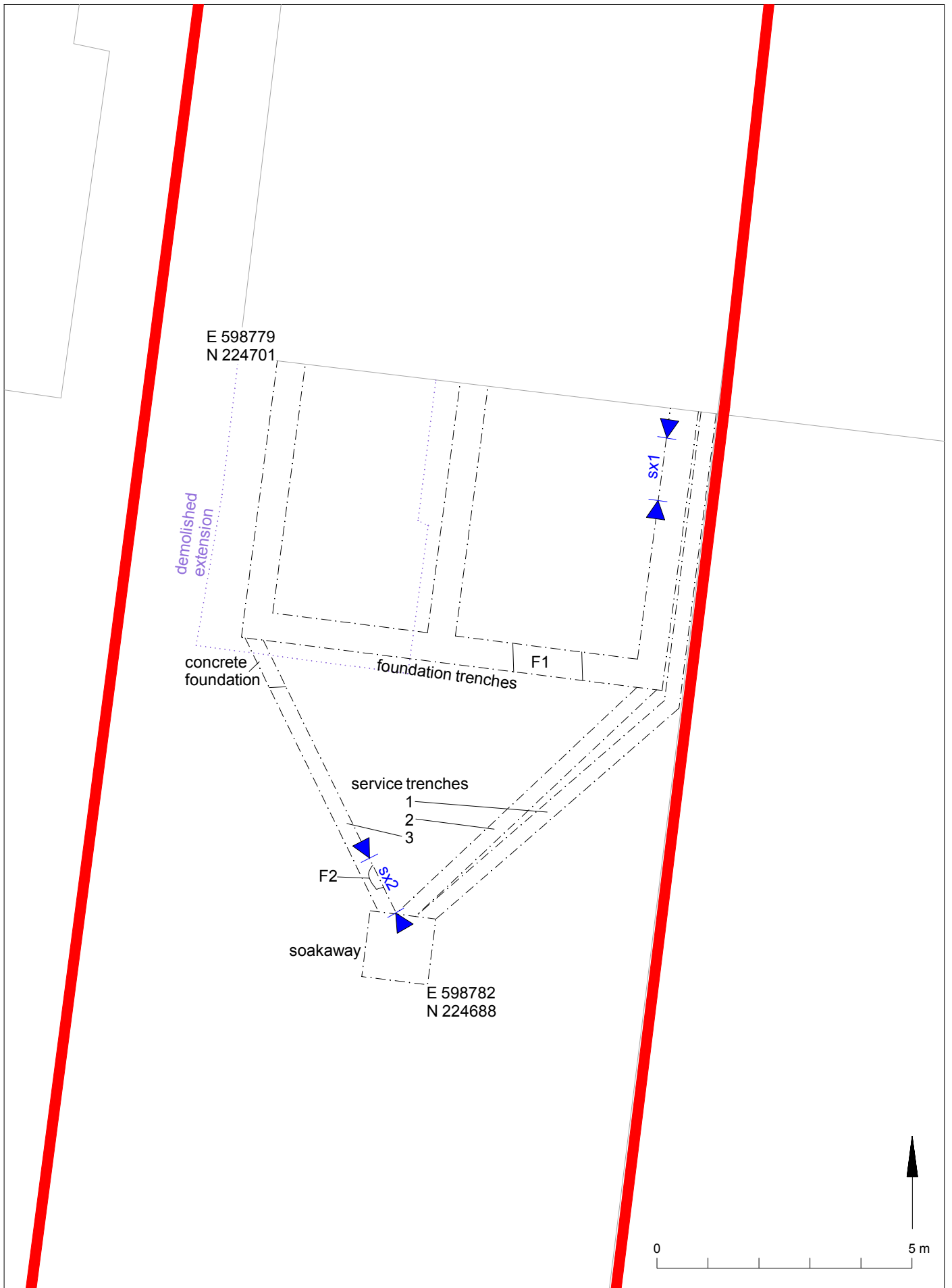
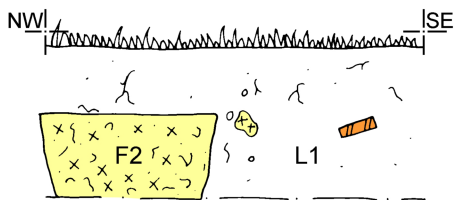
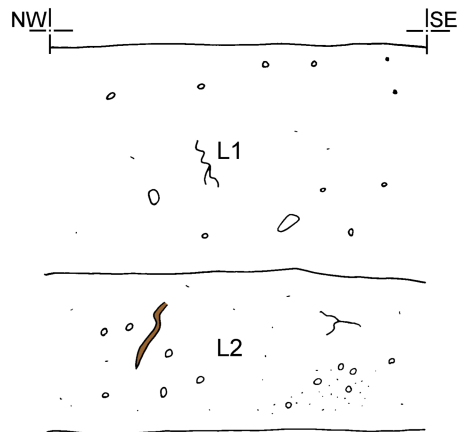


Fig 2 Results



-  sand
-  small stones
-  large stones
-  roots
-  large roots
-  post-Roman brick
-  mortar fragments



Fig 3 Representative and feature sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 42 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9878 2469 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/08k CHER ref: ECC4050 OASIS ref: colchest3-293215
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 23rd September-2nd October 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.05 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.116	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 11713, 11714
Final report: CAT Report 1177	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 42 Creffield Road in advance of the demolition of an existing single-storey extension and the construction of a new rear single-storey extension. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. An undated ditch or silt patch and the remains of a modern foundation were recorded.</i>	
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 monitoring and recording at 42 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY

NGR: TL 9878 2469 (centre)

Planning reference: 162641

Commissioned by: Les Edwards (Optimum Architecture Ltd)

On behalf of: Steven Inchcoombe

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER ref: [tbc](#)

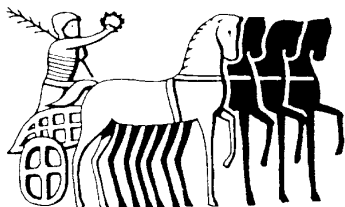
CAT project code: 17/08k

OASIS ref.: colchest3-293215

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 16.8.2017



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Site location and description

The development site lies approximately 1.2km southwest of Colchester town centre at 42 Creffield Road (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9878 2469 (centre).

Proposed work

Proposed work consists of the demolition of an existing single-storey extension and the construction of a new rear single-storey extension.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The development site is located 1.2km southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest 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) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345) opposite the site.

Several Roman burials have been recorded in Creffield Road, close to the site (CAR 9, Fig 8.2). These include a lead coffin found in 1887 at 60 Creffield Road (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CAT Report 97, 17), part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone from 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) and three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably urned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). Excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House), which lies approximately 220m west of the development site revealed 68 Roman cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2016 (application no. 162641) proposing the demolition of an existing single-storey extension and the construction of a new rear single-storey extension.

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

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 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 and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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 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.

The machine (if machine-excavated) is to be under the supervision and guidance of the archaeologist. All topsoil and ground reduction will be done with toothless bucket.

Machine excavations will stop at the archaeological horizon, or formation level if higher, to ensure hand excavation, recording or sampling (as necessary) of any archaeological features or deposits.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, adequate time will be allowed for these features to be excavated, recorded and/or sampled by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of any complex features.

If burials are encountered and will be destroyed by the proposed development they will be fully investigated, ie it may be necessary to extend beyond the limits of the trench to obtain the full extent of any burials. See below for further details.

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

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

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

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Processing 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. 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 licence 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 (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

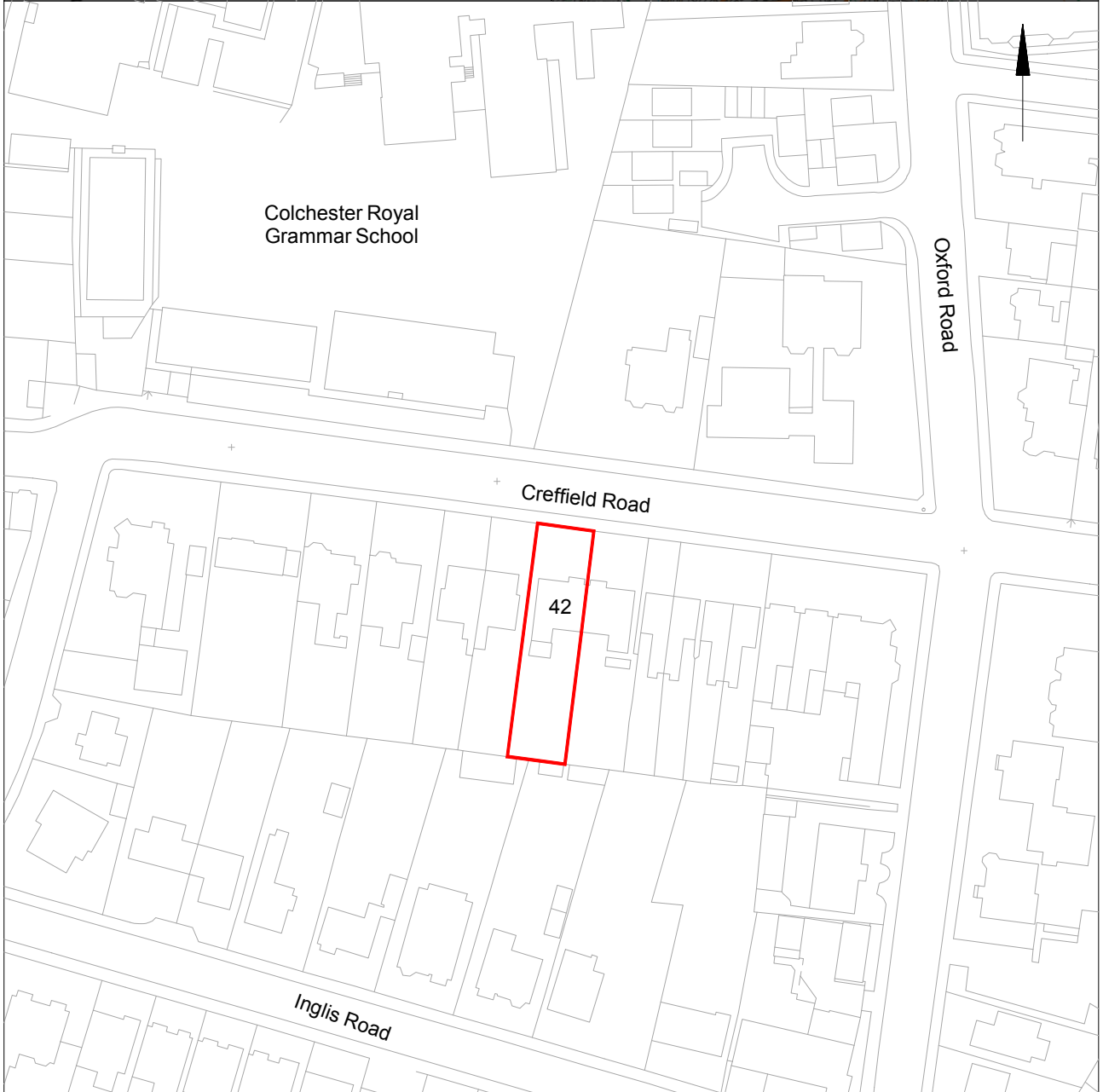
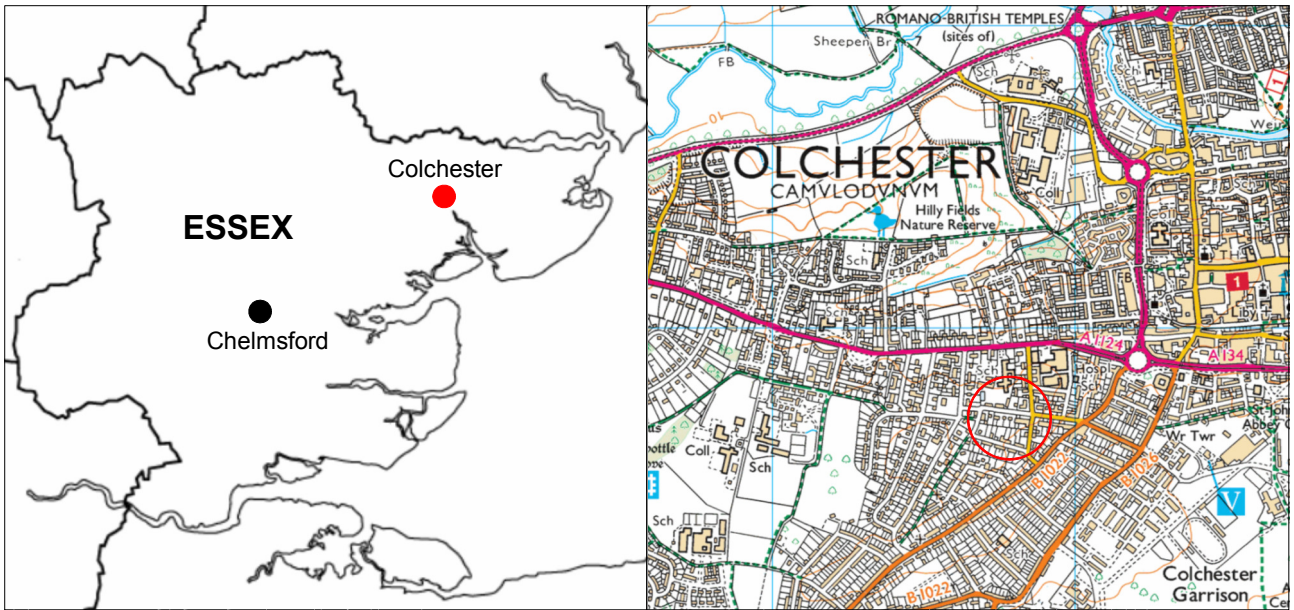
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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 42 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 42 Creffield Road in advance of the demolition of an existing single-storey extension and the construction of a new rear single-storey extension. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' or the 'Lexden cemetery'. An undated ditch or silt patch and the remains of a modern foundation were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 23-09-2017 End: 02-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/08k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	162641 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.116 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4050 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	SILT PATCH Uncertain
Monument type	FOUNDATION Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	LEAD CANNISTER Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 42 Creffield Road
Postcode CO3 3HY
Study area 0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 9878 2469 51.884751551233 0.888698780517 51 53 05 N 000 53 19 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 Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM 2017.116
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM 2017.116
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 42 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY: September-October 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1177
Date 2017
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