

Archaeological monitoring at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AX

November 2018



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter
fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by Chris Reed

NGR: TL 9875 2448 (centre)
Planning reference: 171112
CAT project ref.: 17/06p
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.100
CHER ref: ECC4021
OASIS reference: colchest3-289139



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CAT Report 1344
November 2018

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OASIS Summary

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The site is located within an area of Roman cemeteries. Monitoring revealed a large medieval to modern pit which may have been the product of quarrying.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on 7th November 2018. The work was commissioned by Chris Reed prior to the construction of a single-storey rear extension and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following 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* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, specifically near to an area of Roman cemeteries. To the northeast, several Roman burials and the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' were discovered in 1819-20 when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258), and many others have been found since. A number of burials have also been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5; CAR 8, 43-9). Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 261). To the north-east over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202). To the east cemetery sites are known from excavations at Abbey Field (EHER 12384) and on the Garrison Alienated Land (Areas J1, C2, H; CAT Reports 412 and 1033). A cremation burial was found to the northeast on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (EHER 13179) with graves also being found at the south end of Constantine Walk (EHER 11860).

To the east of the site some Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age settlement evidence and sparse Neolithic finds were also uncovered during the Colchester Garrison Project (EHER 46187).

A watching brief at 126 Maldon Road recorded nothing of archaeological significance (Crossan 1996) and monitoring at 112 Maldon Road revealed a layer of crushed brick/tile and mortar of uncertain but possibly Roman date (CAT Report 1021). However, various Roman features/finds were recovered from a pipe trench laid along Maldon Road (EHER 12519). Features/finds included a human tibia found near the junction of Maldon Road with Beaconsfield Avenue, a small pit or ditch nearby, and a layer of gravel opposite Salisbury Avenue about 0.3m thick and about 1.3m below ground level that appeared to be too fine for Roman road metalling.

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

A CAT archaeologist supervised the excavation of approximately 12.6m of foundation trenching to the rear of the house. The trench was 0.5m wide and 1-1.1m deep.

The foundation trench was excavated through three layers. A layer of concrete and hoggin bedding (c 0.15m thick) sealed subsoil (L1, c 0.17-0.21m thick, soft, moist medium yellow/brown loamy-sandy-silt with occasional stones), which lay above natural (L2, loose/soft, moist medium yellow/orange/brown sand with common gravel and stones, encountered at a depth of c 0.35m below current ground level).

Possible quarry pit F1 was uncovered at the northern end of the foundation trenching. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation and so its full dimensions could not be determined. Some fragments of peg-tile were retrieved, giving a broad 13th- to early 20th-century date range for this feature.



Photograph 1 Fully excavated trench

6 Finds

Fragments of peg-tile/CBM and oyster shells were recovered from F1 but were discarded.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 111 Maldon Road uncovered a large post-medieval pit which was probably the product of quarrying. There was no evidence of Roman burials or other activity with which this area is associated.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr Chris Reed for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by CL, Ben Holloway and S Carter. 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>

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 8	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Price
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous monitoring and recording at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AX</i>
CAT Report 412	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i>
CAT Report 1021	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP</i>
CAT Report 1033	2017	<i>Roman Burials: Archaeological excavation (Stage 2) on Colchester Garrison 'Alienated Land' Area H, off Butt Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 2DL: September 2012 – February 2013</i>
CBCPS	2017	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, CO3 3AX</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>
Crossan, C	1996	<i>126 Maldon Road</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney G	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester RRCSAL 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from c 400 – 100BC
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
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
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1344)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log

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: 2017.100.

Distribution list

Mr Chris Reed

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

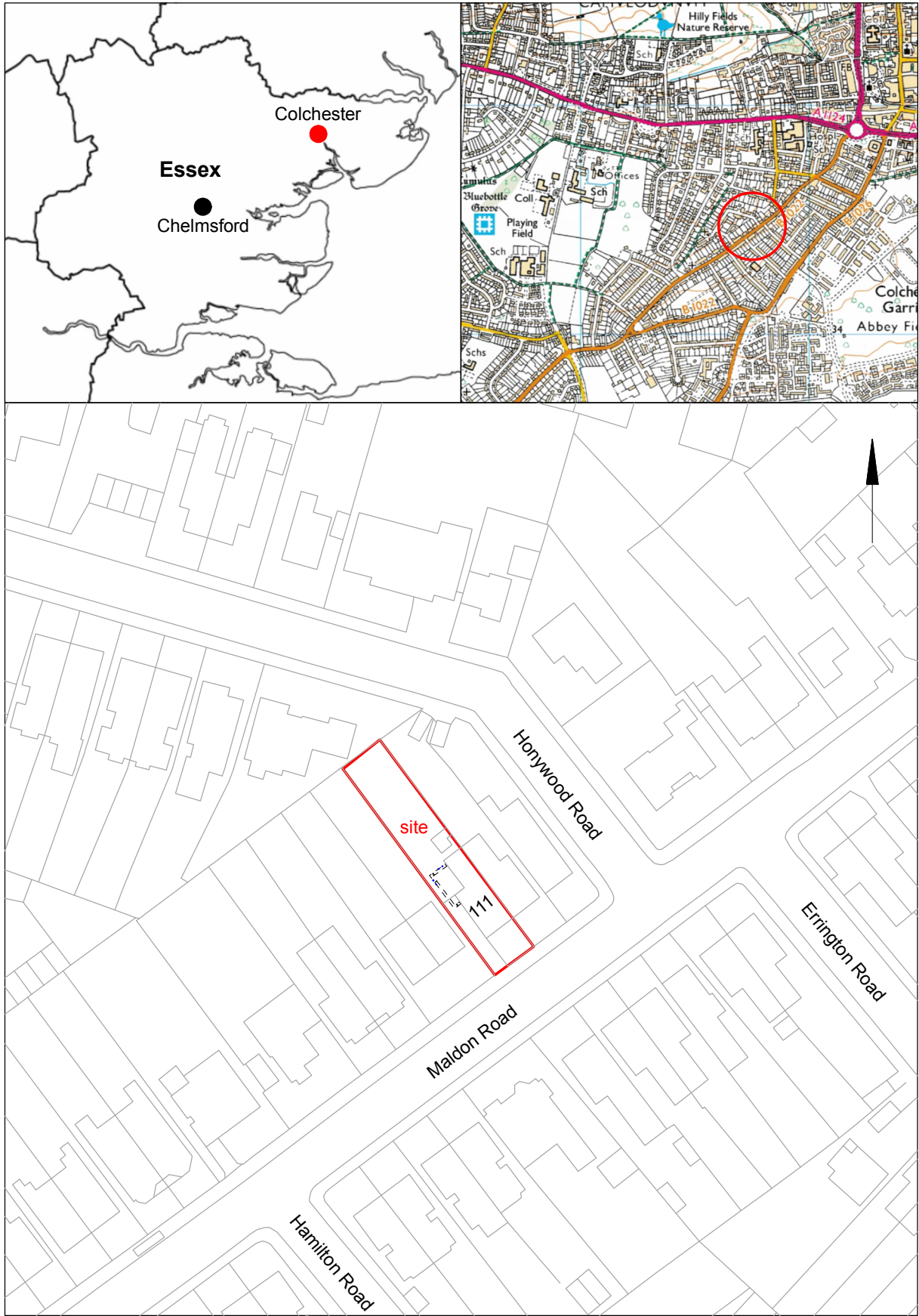
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Date: 19.11.2018



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

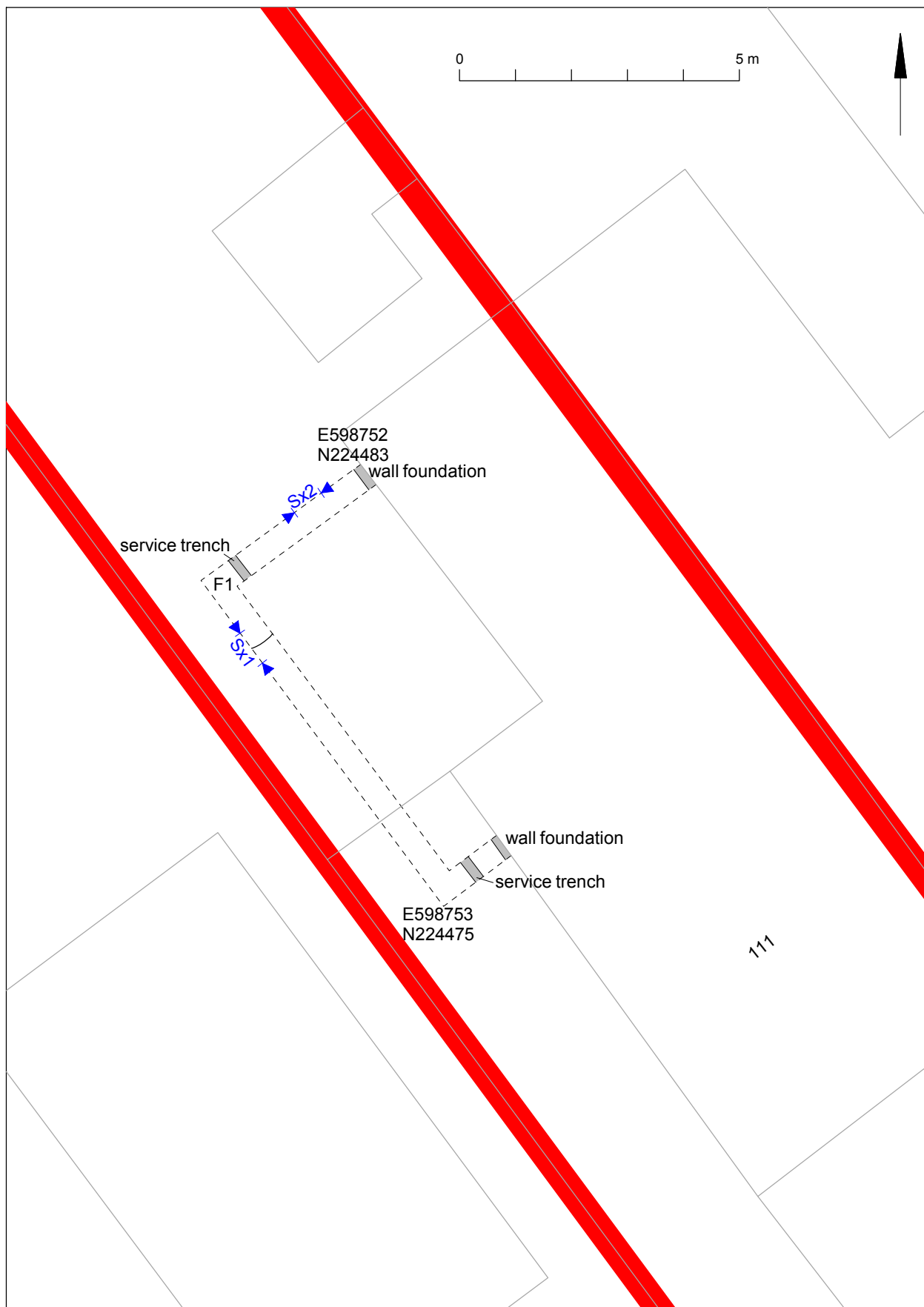


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

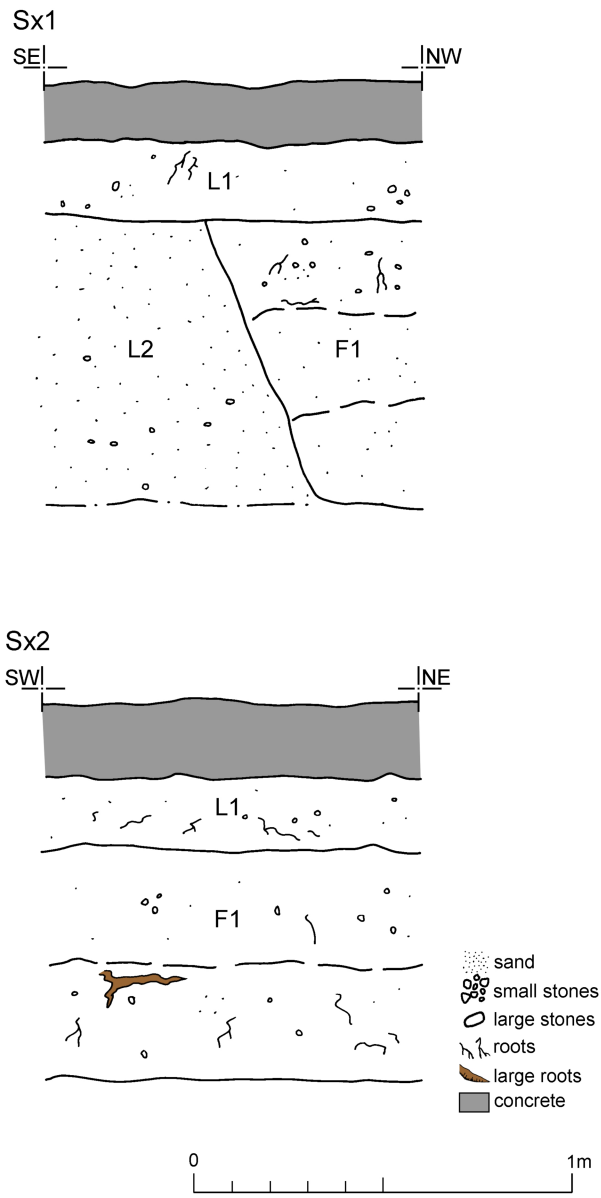


Fig 3 Representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AX	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9875 2448 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/06p CHER ref: ECC4021 OASIS ref: colchest3-289139
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th November 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.03ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.100	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related EHER/SMR number: EHER 11860, 12384, 12519, 13179, 46187
Final report: CAT Report 1344	
Periods represented: Post-medieval	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The site is located within an area of Roman cemeteries. Monitoring revealed a large pit of medieval to modern date which may have been the product of quarrying	
Previous summaries/reports:	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: November 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AX

NGR: TL 9875 2448 (centre)

Planning references: 171112

Client: Chris Reed

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER event number: [tbc](#)

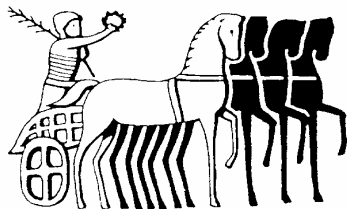
CAT project code: 17/06p

OASIS project number: colchest3-289139

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 03.07.2017



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1 mile to the southwest of Colchester town centre, between the junctions of Honeywood Road and Hamilton Road (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9875 2448.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a single-storey rear extension.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, specifically near to an area of Roman cemeteries. To the northeast, several Roman burials and the famous 'Colchester Sphinx' were discovered in 1819-20 when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (*CAR 9*, 258), and many others have been found since. A number of burials have also been recorded along Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203-5; *CAR 8*, 43-9). Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (*CAR 9*, 261). To the north-east over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s in advance of the construction of the Police station on Butt Road (*CAR 9*, 4-202). To the east cemetery sites are known from excavations at Abbey Field (EHER 12384) and on the Garrison Alienated Land (Areas J1, C2, H; CAT Reports 412 and 1033 [forthcoming]). A cremation burial was found to the northeast on the corner of Maldon and Constantine Roads (EHER 13179) with graves also being found at the south end of Constantine Walk (EHER 11860).

To the east of the site some Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age settlement evidence and sparse Neolithic finds were also uncovered during the Colchester Garrison Project (EHER 46187).

A watching brief at 126 Maldon Road recorded nothing of archaeological significance (Crossan 1996) and monitoring at 112 Maldon Road revealed a layer of crushed brick/tile and mortar of uncertain but possibly Roman date (CAT Report 1021). However, various Roman features/finds were recovered from a pipe trench laid along Maldon Road (EHER 12519). Features/finds included a human tibia found near the junction of Maldon Road with Beaconsfield Avenue, a small pit or ditch nearby, and a layer of gravel opposite Salisbury Avenue about 0.3m thick and about 1.3m below ground level that appeared to be too fine for Roman road metalling.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2017 (application no. 171112) proposing the erection of a single-storey rear extension to the existing property.

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 2017).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected archaeological remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately who may make amendments to the brief 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* (ClfA 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.

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. Samples will be processed by trained CAT staff and the flots sent to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting. 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 (*Sylvanus*)

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 5-18 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects/coins, and other artefacts deliberately deposited with those items.

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

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

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

Archive Deposition

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

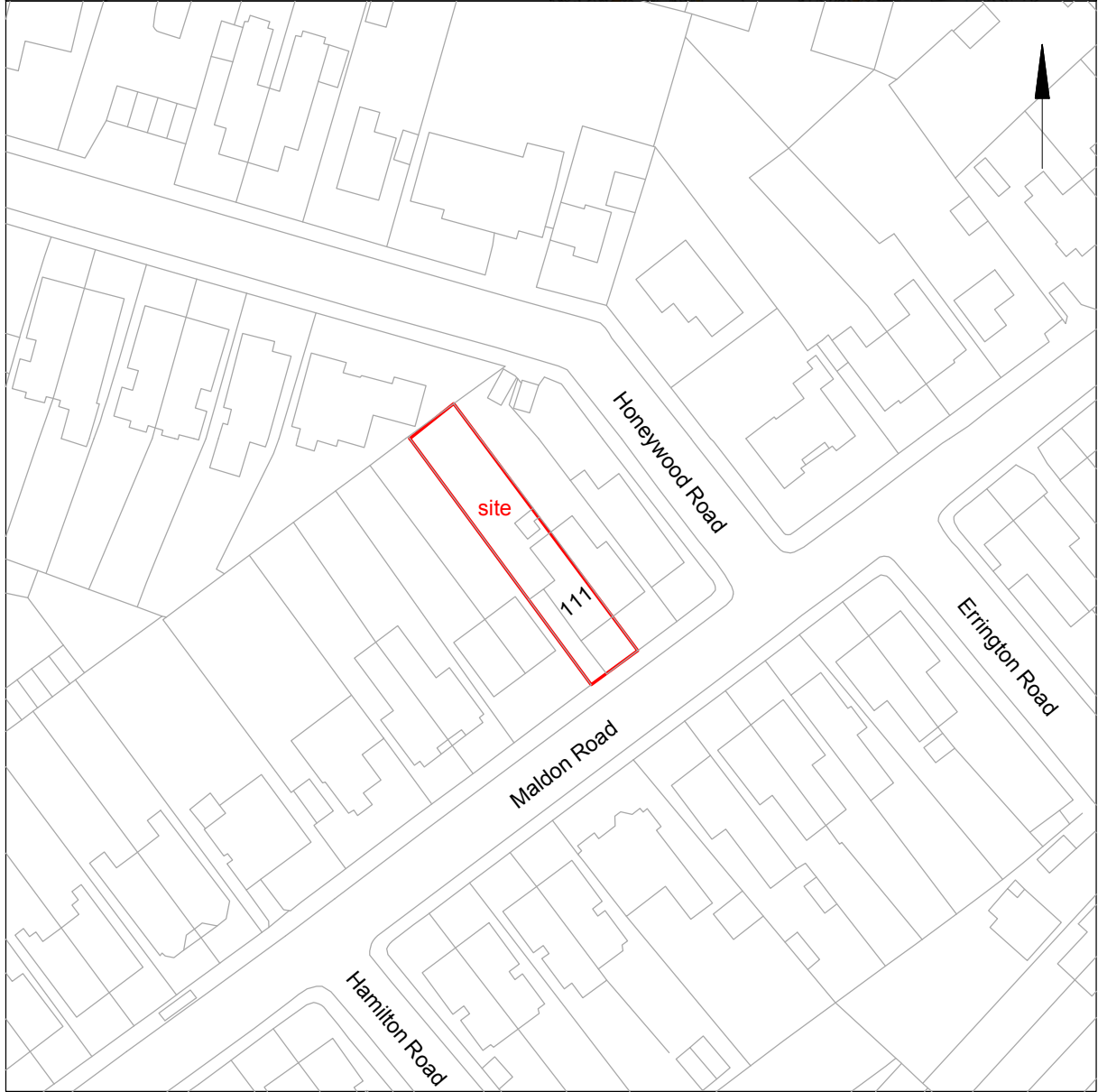
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 8 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Price |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 412 | 2011 | <i>Archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i> |
| CAT Report 1021 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 112 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AP</i> |
| CAT Report 1033 | forthcoming | <i>Archaeological excavations on Area H of the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex.</i> |
| CBCPS | 2017 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, CO3 3AX,</i> by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crossan, C | 1996 | <i>126 Maldon Road</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney G | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Hull, M R | 1958 | <i>Roman Colchester RRCSAL 20</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |

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Fig 1 Site location.



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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-289139

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AX
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The site is located within an area of Roman cemeteries. Monitoring revealed a large medieval to modern pit which may have been the product of quarrying.
Project dates	Start: 07-11-2018 End: 07-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/06p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171112 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.100 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4021 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 111 Maldon Road
Postcode	CO3 3AX
Study area	0.03 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9875 2448 51.882876412047 0.888142448528 51 52 58 N 000 53 17 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.100
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.100
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 111 Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AX: November 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1344
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/

Entered by Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on 20 November 2018

OASIS:

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