

Archaeological monitoring at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HA

November 2018



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway
fieldwork by Mark Baister

Commissioned by Suntharesan Sabaratnam

NGR: TL 96522 24784 (centre)

Planning reference: 171617

CAT project ref.: 18/11h

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2018.118

CHER ref: ECC4283

OASIS reference: colchest3-333945



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CAT Report 1352

December 2018

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Chaucer Way during groundworks for a two-storey side extension. The development site is located near to the projected course of the Triple Dyke. Despite its proximity to this important Late Iron Age and Roman monument, however, no significant archaeological features were uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out during 29th-30th November 2018. The work was commissioned by Suntharesan Sabaratnam, during groundworks for a two-storey side 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

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 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

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).

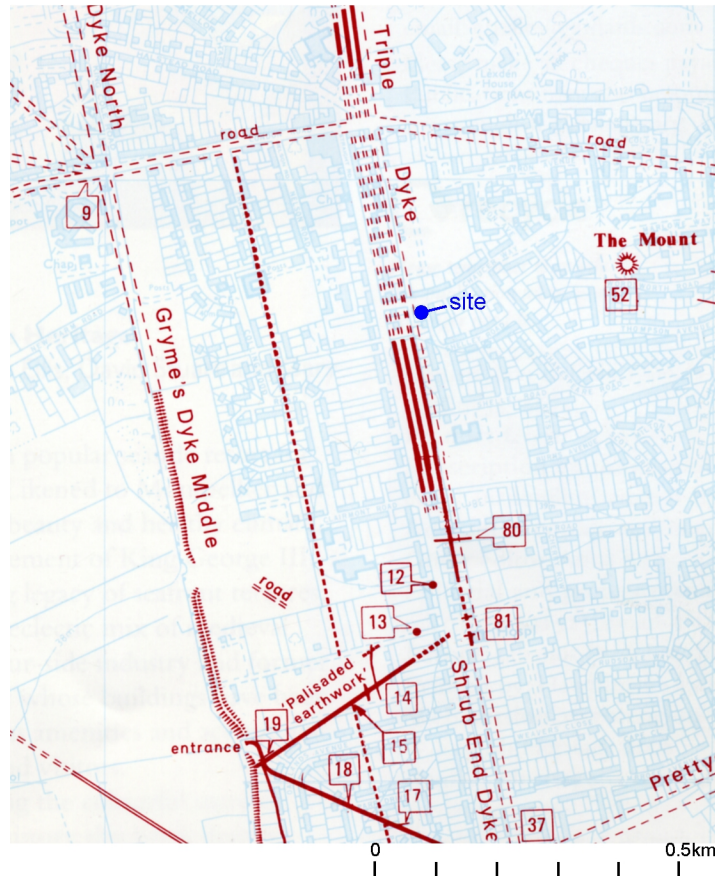
3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies adjacent to the projected line of the earthwork known as the Triple Dyke, Scheduled Monument 1019993 (MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467) (see Map 1 below). The Colchester dykes define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leaders in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11 (CAR 11)*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

The Shrub End Dyke was originally a single ditch thought to have been constructed in approximately AD10 and formed part of a system with the Lexden and Sheepen Dykes. An aerial photographic survey of Colchester conducted in 1933 revealed that a little north of Heath Road the Shrub End Dyke became three ditches. The photographs show that the Triple Dyke continues for approximately 1.61km to the north from Heath Road to the River Colne (CAR 11, 55-7). In 1961 CFC Hawkes excavated a section through the Triple Dyke. The section revealed that the innermost ditch has larger dimensions than the outer two. Philip Crummy believes this shows the innermost ditch is the original Shrub End dyke and the two additional ditches and banks were added

later and are likely Roman in date (CAR 11, 57 Fig 2.33 and 59). In 1984 two sections of the Shrub End Dyke were excavated. Its western edge was recorded at 21.5m east of the western site boundary (on Straight Road). Its width was recorded at 6m and its depth varied from approximately 1m to 3m deep (CAR 6, 1045-6, fig 13.278).



Map 1 Extract of the general map of Colchester showing the locations of earthworks and excavations discussed in CAR 11 (Fig 6.1)

In more recent years little archaeological work has been carried out in this area. In 2000 CAT monitored a small development at 93-97 Straight Road but only an indeterminate, possibly natural feature was seen (CAT Report 109). During monitoring in 2001 at 91 Straight Road no archaeological features were seen (CAT Report 135). Development work in 2006 at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road uncovered one possible undated ditch seen in the south-facing section of the northern wall of the eastern half of Block B (CAT Report 381). However, the ditch was considerably further to the east than the recorded line of the Shrub End Dyke (49m east, as opposed to 21.5m east of the western site boundary on Straight Road). Therefore, although it might be speculated that it may have been part of the dyke system, it could not be proven. An evaluation in March 2018, followed by monitoring in May 2018 at 78 Straight Road by CAT revealed remains of the central ditch of Triple dyke recorded as being 5.4 metres wide (CAT Reports 1253 and 1283).

4 Aims

The aim was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A CAT archaeologist supervised the excavation of approximately 17.6m of foundation trenching, which was 0.5m wide by 1.05m deep.

The foundation trenching was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.47-0.62m thick, loose, dry dark brown/black sandy-silt), and subsoil or a natural interface between the topsoil and natural (L2, c 0.27-0.32m thick, loose/soft, dry light/medium brown sandy-silt) into natural (L3, loose/soft, dry light/medium orange sand, encountered at a depth of c 0.95m below current ground level).

No significant archaeological features were encountered.



Photograph 1 Site shot, looking northeast

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite the proximity of the site to the Triple Dyke, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Suntharesan Sabaratnam for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by M Baister. Figures were prepared by B Holloway and E Holloway. 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 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester, 1971-</i> |

		85, by P Crummy
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HA
CAT Report 109	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 93-97 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2000</i>
CAT Report 135	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Plot 6 to the rear of 91 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2001</i>
CAT Report 381	2006	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2004-February 2005</i>
CAT Report 1253	2018	<i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological evaluation at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DB: March 2018</i>
CAT Report 1283	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex – May 2018</i>
CBCPS	2018	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, CO3 4HA</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>
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).
Hawkes, C F C, and Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 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)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>

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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
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 1352)

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 2018.118.

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Distribution list

Suntharesan Sabaratnam

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

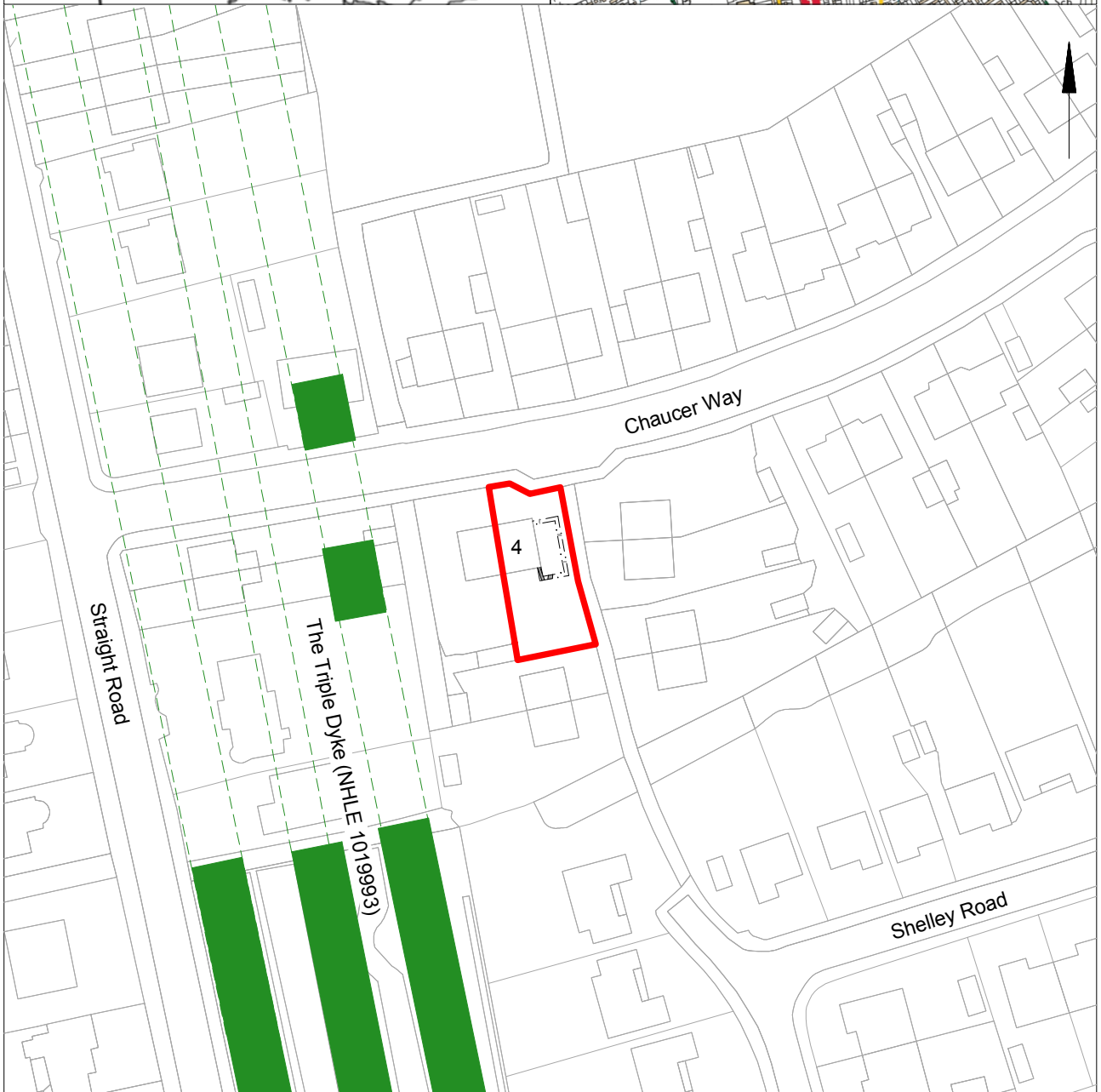
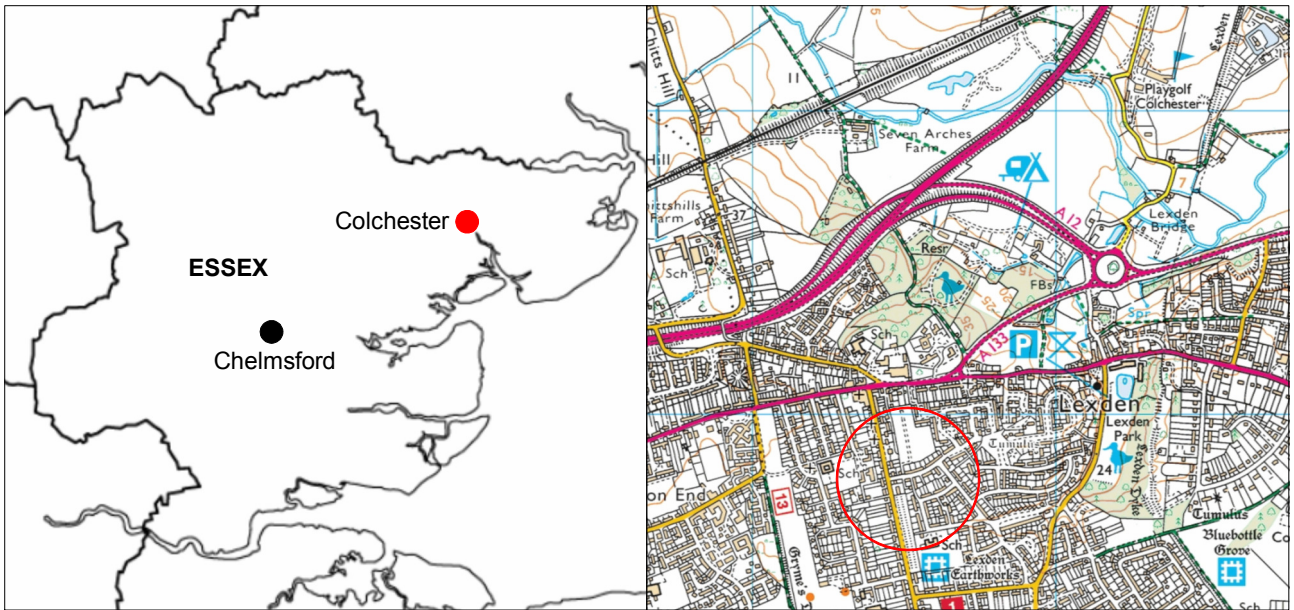
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 11.12.2018



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to the Triple Dyke (green) as plotted in CAR 11 (Fig 6.1)

0 50 m

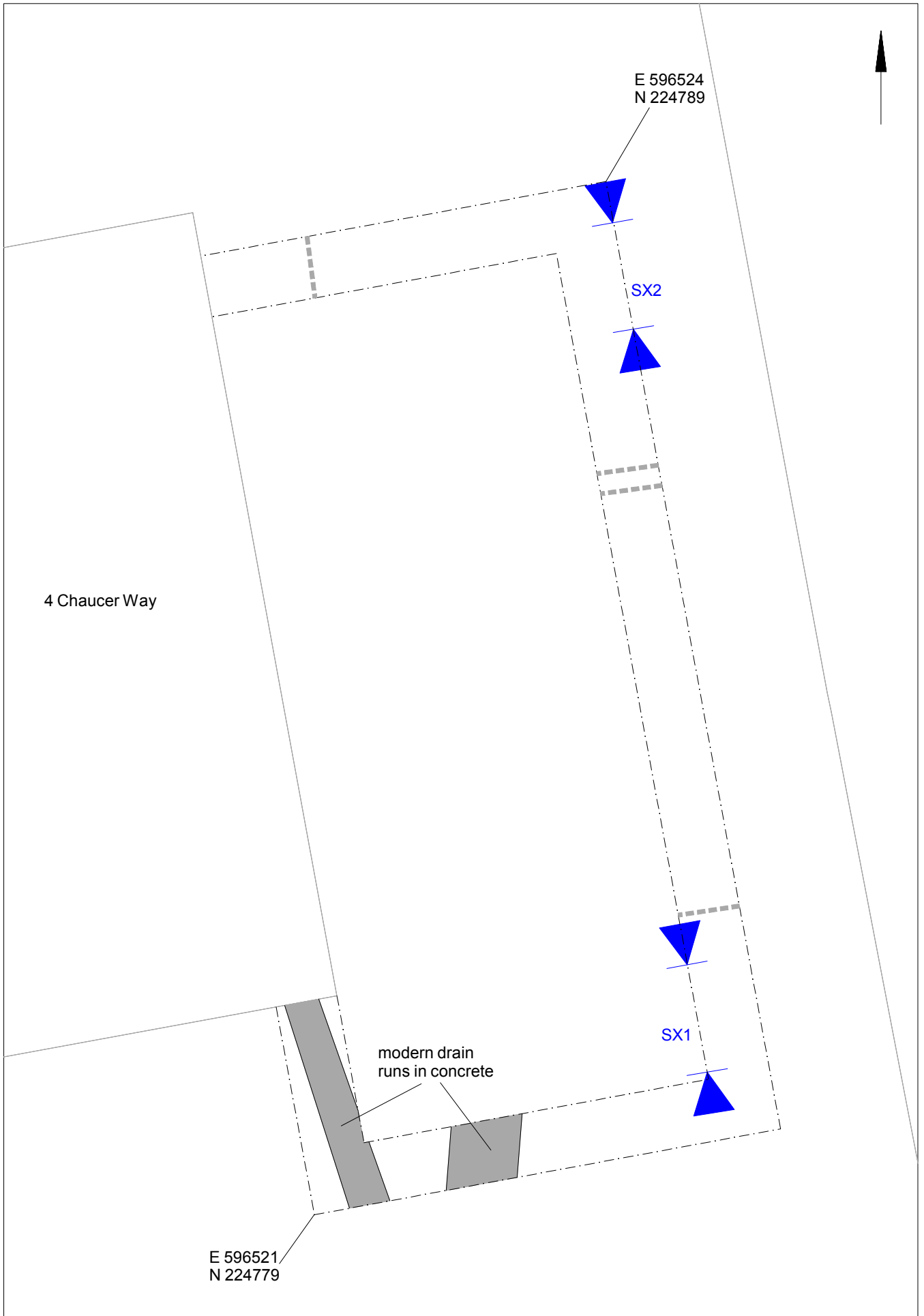
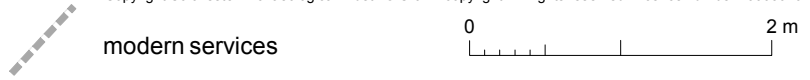


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

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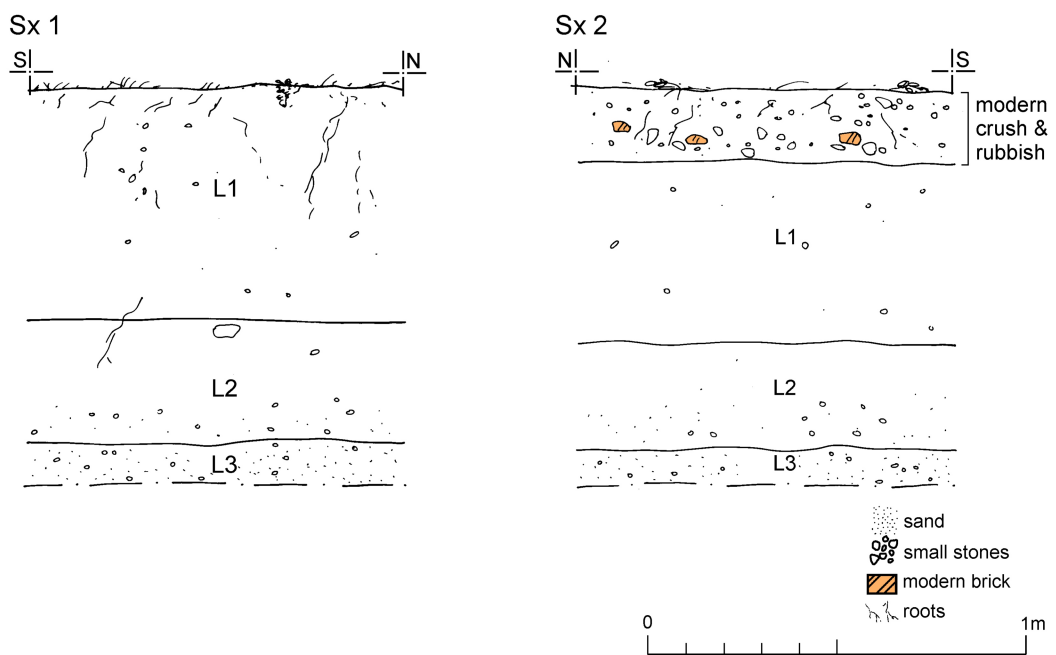


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HA	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 96522 24784 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/11h CHER ref: ECC4283 OASIS ref: colchest3-333945
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 29th-30th November 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.03 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.118	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC7041, MCC7467
Final report: CAT Report 1352	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Chaucer Way during groundworks for a two-storey side extension. The development site is located near to the projected course of the Triple Dyke. Despite its proximity to this important Late Iron Age and Roman monument, however, no significant archaeological features were uncovered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: December 2018

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for continuous archaeological monitoring and
recording at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 4HA.**

NGR: TL 96522 24784 (centre)

Planning references: 171617

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Mr Suntharesan Sabaratnam

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc

CHER number: ECC4283

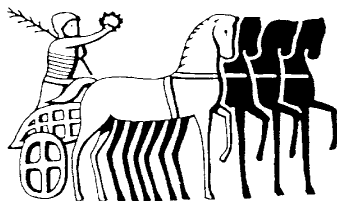
CAT project code: 2018/11h

OASIS project number: colchest3-333945

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 15.11.2018



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 3.8km west of the town centre of Colchester at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HA (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 96511 24784.

Proposed work

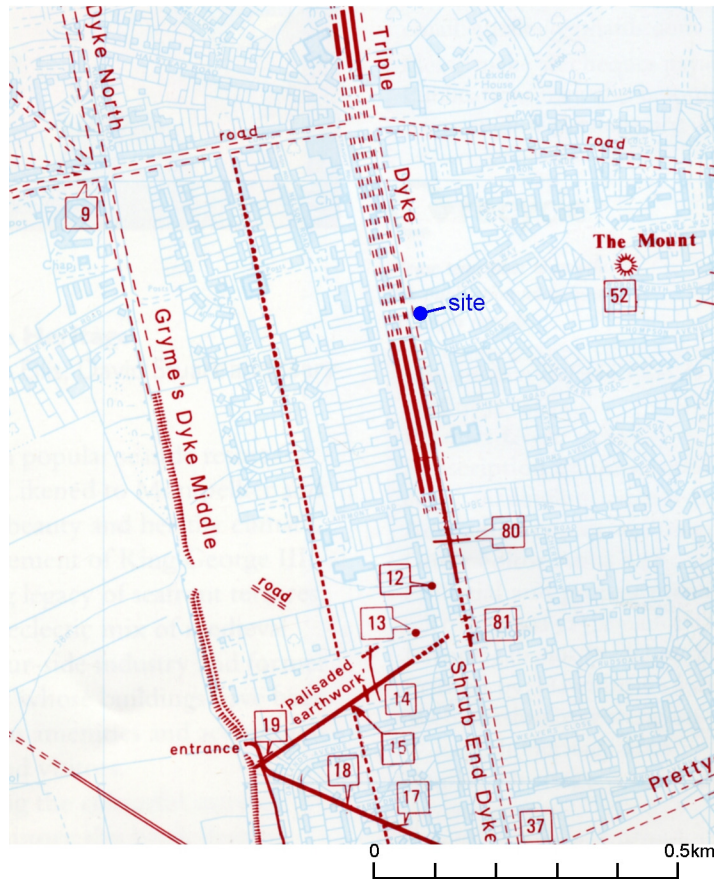
The development comprises the erection of a new two-storey side extension and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies adjacent to the projected line of the earthwork known as the Triple Dyke, Scheduled Monument 1019993 (MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467) (see Map1 below). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11* (CAR 11), by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

The Shrub End Dyke was originally a single ditch thought to have been constructed in approximately AD10 and formed part of a system with the Lexden and Sheepen Dykes. Aerial photography in 1933 revealed that a little north of Heath Road the Shrub End Dyke became three ditches. The photographs show the Triple Dyke continues for approximately 1.61km to the north from Heath Road to the River Colne (CAR 11, 55-7). In 1961 by Colchester Archaeological Group excavated a section through the Triple Dyke. The section revealed that the innermost ditch has larger dimensions than the outer two. Crummy believes this shows the innermost ditch is the original Shrub End dyke and the two additional ditches and banks were added later and are likely Roman in date (CAR 11, 57 Fig 2.33 and 59). In 1984 two sections of the Shrub End Dyke were excavated. Its western edge was recorded at 21.5m east of the western site boundary (on Straight Road). Its width was recorded at 6m and its depth varied from approximately 1m to 3m deep (CAR 6, 1045-6, fig 13.278).



Map 1: Extract of the general map of Colchester showing the locations of earthworks and excavations discussed in CAR11 (Fig 6.1).

In more recent years little archaeological work has been carried out in this area. In 2000 CAT monitored a small development at 93-97 Straight Road but only an indeterminate, possibly natural feature was seen (CAT Report 109). During monitoring in 2001 at 91 Straight Road no archaeological features were seen (CAT Report 135). Development work in 2006 at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road uncovered one possible undated ditch seen in the south-facing section of the northern wall of the eastern half of Block B (CAT report 381). However, the ditch was considerably farther to the east than the recorded line of the Shrub End Dyke (49m east, as opposed to 21.5m east of the western site boundary on Straight Road). Therefore, although tempting to assume that it may have been part of the dyke system, it could not be proven. An evaluation in March 2018, followed by monitoring work in May 2018 at 78 Straight Road by CAT revealed remains of the central ditch of Triple dyke recorded as being 5.4 metres wide (CAT Report 1253 and 1283).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2017 (application No.171617) proposing a two-storey side extension.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the 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* (MHCLG 2018).

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 2018).

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 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2018).

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code 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), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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. 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.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

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 / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) 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

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 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester, 1971-85, by P Crummy</i> |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2, by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy</i> |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 109 | 2000 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 93-97 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2000</i> |
| CAT Report 135 | 2001 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Plot 6 to the rear of 91 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2001</i> |
| CAT Report 381 | 2006 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2004-February 2005</i> |
| CAT Report 1000 | forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997) by H Brooks</i> |
| CAT Report 1253 | 2018 | <i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological evaluation at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DB: March 2018</i> |
| CAT Report 1283 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex – May 2018</i> |
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| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Clarke, C P and Lavender, N J | 2008 | <i>An Early Neolithic Ring-ditch and Middle Bronze Age Cemetery: excavation and survey ant Brightlingsea Essex. East Anglian Archaeology Report no. 126</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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| Hawkes, C F C, and Hull, M R | 1947 | <i>Camulodunum, Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i> |

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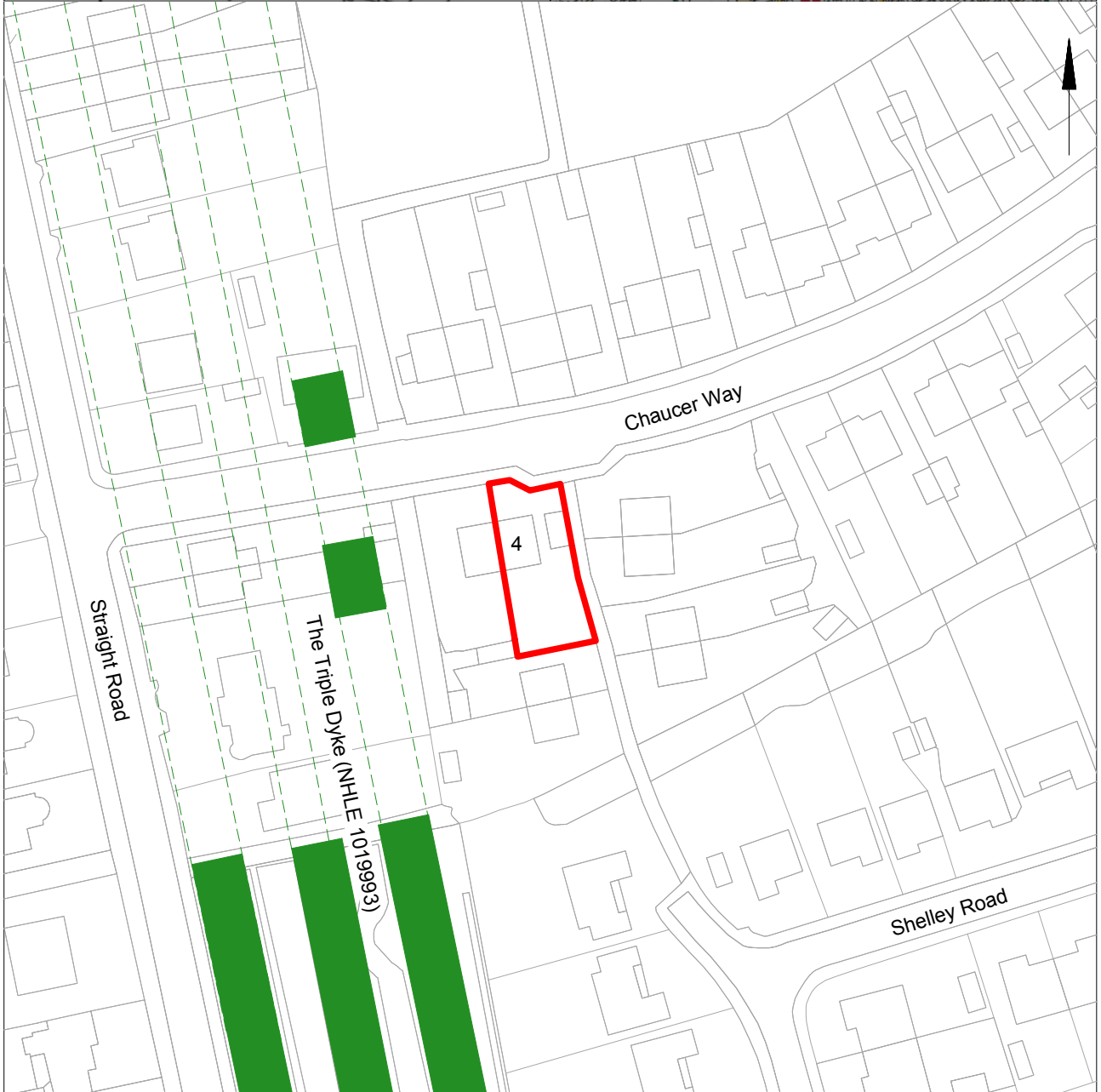
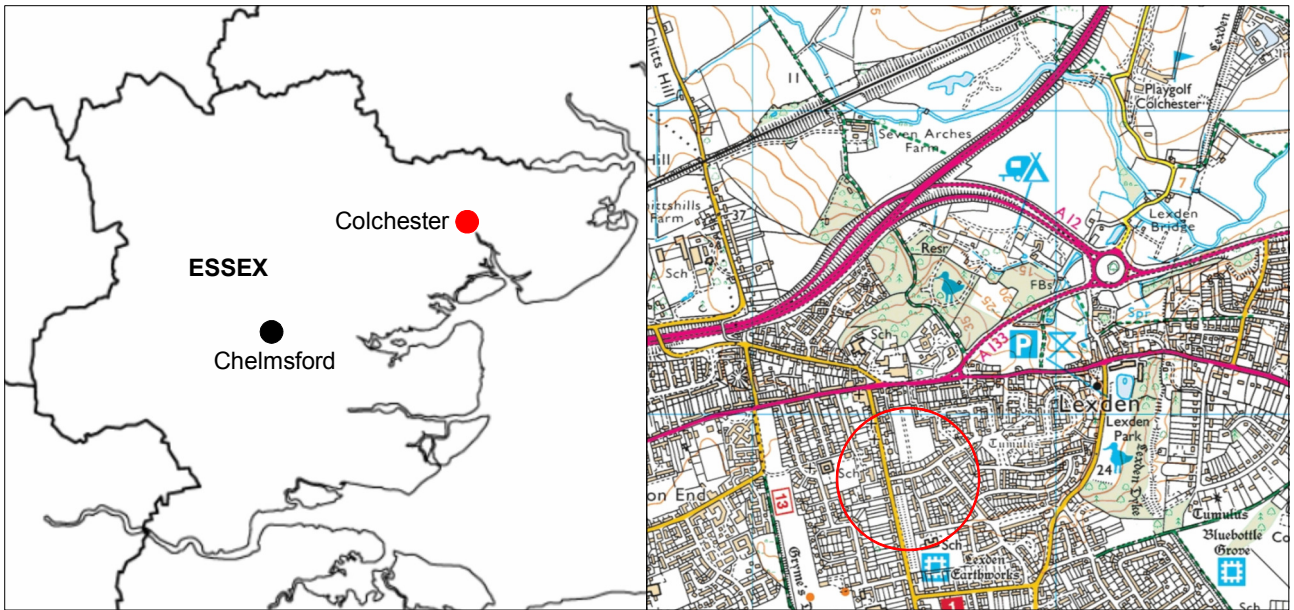


Fig 1 Site location in relation to the Triple Dyke (green).

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Project details

Project name	Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HA
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 4 Chaucer Way during groundworks for a two-storey side extension. The development site is located near to the projected course of the Triple Dyke. Despite its proximity to this important Late Iron Age and Roman monument, however, no significant archaeological features were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 29-11-2018 End: 30-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2018/11h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171617 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.118 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4283 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Chaucer Way, Colchester
Postcode	CO3 4HA

Study area	0.03 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 96522 24784 51.886399964642 0.855982981611 51 53 11 N 000 51 21 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.118
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.118
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HA: November 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1352
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URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
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