

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

August 2016



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

on behalf of **Robert Roberge**

NGR: TL 9747 2515 (centre)

Planning reference: 160728

CAT project ref.: 16/071

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.81

UAD ref: ECC3848

OASIS reference: colchest3-258045



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CAT Report 1004

September 2016

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 2 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of a two-storey extension. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. However, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 15th-16th August 2016. The work was commissioned by Robert Roberge in advance of the demolition of an existing garage and erection of a two-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 Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016).

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 Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, one of the defensive earthworks of which is the Lexden Dyke (120m west of Clare Road) (CAR 11, 29-33). It is also situated towards the northern edge of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 6, 281; CAR 11, 164-169). The core of the cemetery, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, lies approximately 300m south of the current site and is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the cemetery area (*ibid*). Outliers of the cemetery are found elsewhere on St Clare Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Approximately 400m to the south lies the Lexden Tumulus, an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of *Addedomarus* (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or *Tasciovanus* (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

CAT has undertaken a number of other fieldwork projects in St Clare Road in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 455, 568). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832), and a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road earlier this year revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out this year, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and pending) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave.

CAT is currently undertaking archaeological work at 'High Trees', off of St Clare Road. Pits and linear features dating to the Roman period have been identified (CAT Report 1008).

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

In total, 50m of foundation trenches were excavated by the contractor under archaeological supervision. The trenches measured 500mm wide by 1.2-1.3m deep.

Three layers were identified. Modern topsoil was present over the western half of the site (L1, c 200mm thick). It sealed modern subsoil (L2, c 300mm thick) which sealed natural silty-sands (L3). In the eastern half of the site modern subsoil (L2, c 400mm thick) sealed natural silty-sands (L3).

A single natural feature or tree-throw (F1) was identified on the eastern site of the site.



Photograph 1 Foundation trenches, looking SW

5 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered.

6 Discussion

Despite being located within an area of archaeological importance no significant archaeological features were identified.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Robert Roberge for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| 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 |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy |
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| CAT Report 136 | 2001 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i> |
| CAT Report 195 | 2002 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i> |
| CAT Report 225 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003</i> |
| CAT Report 250 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i> |
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| CAT Report 568 | 2010 | <i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i> |
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| CAT Report 745 | 2013 | <i>A Roman cemetery east of Lexden Dyke: archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'High Trees', St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2013</i> |
| CAT Report 832 | 2015 | <i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i> |
| CAT Report 958 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 959 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1008 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological excavation at High Trees, St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ</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> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| Foster, J | 1986 | 'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR, British Series</i> , 156 |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for</i> |

the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	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'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII 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
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1004)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.81.

Distribution list

Robert Roberge
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
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Date: 02.09.2016

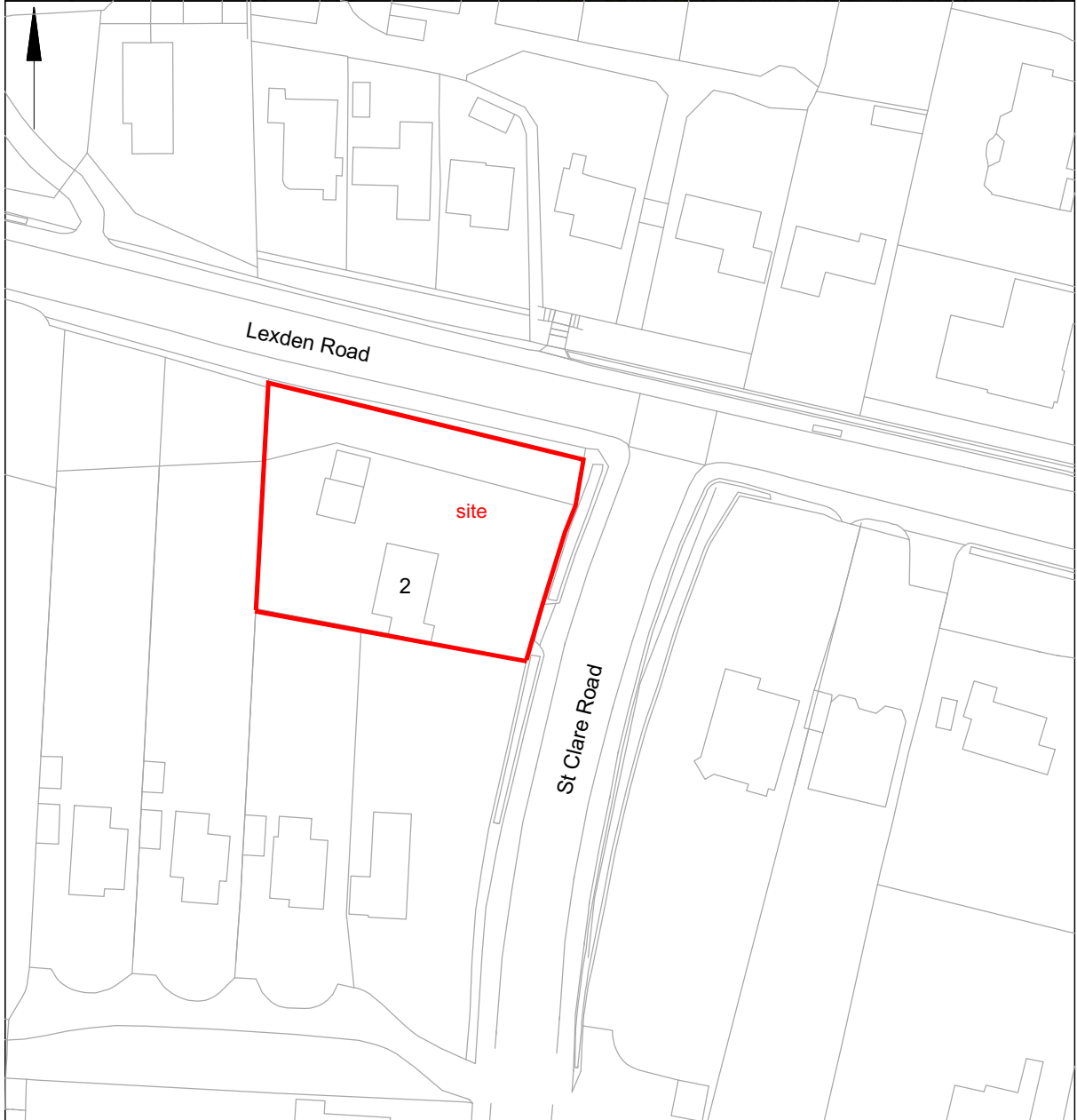
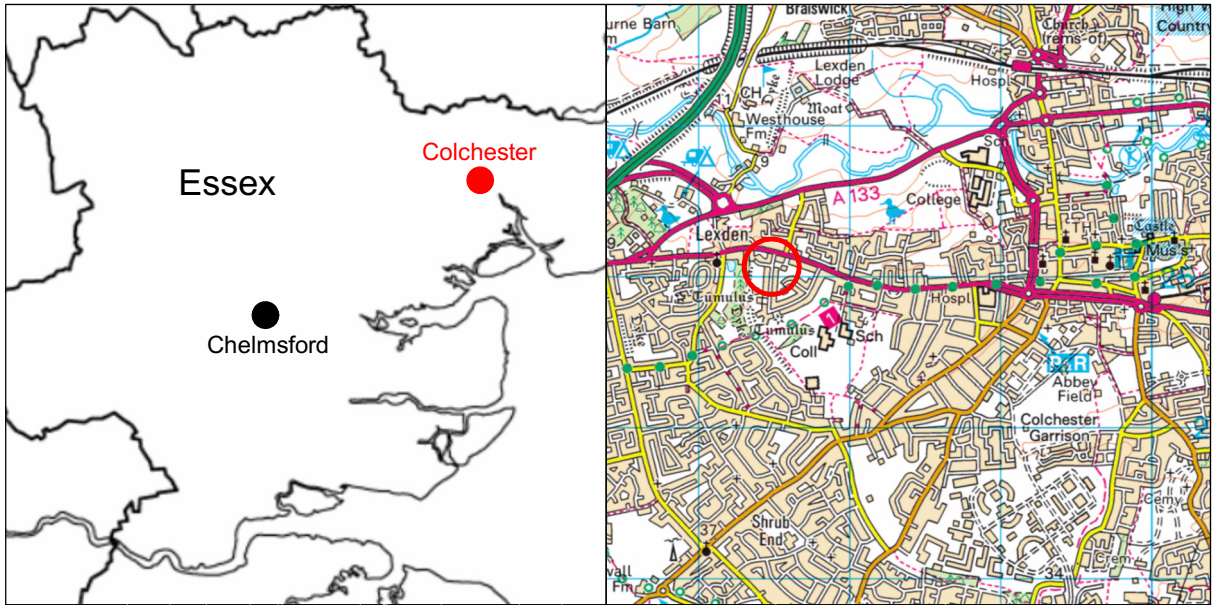
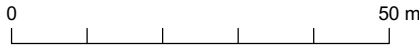


Fig 1 Site location.

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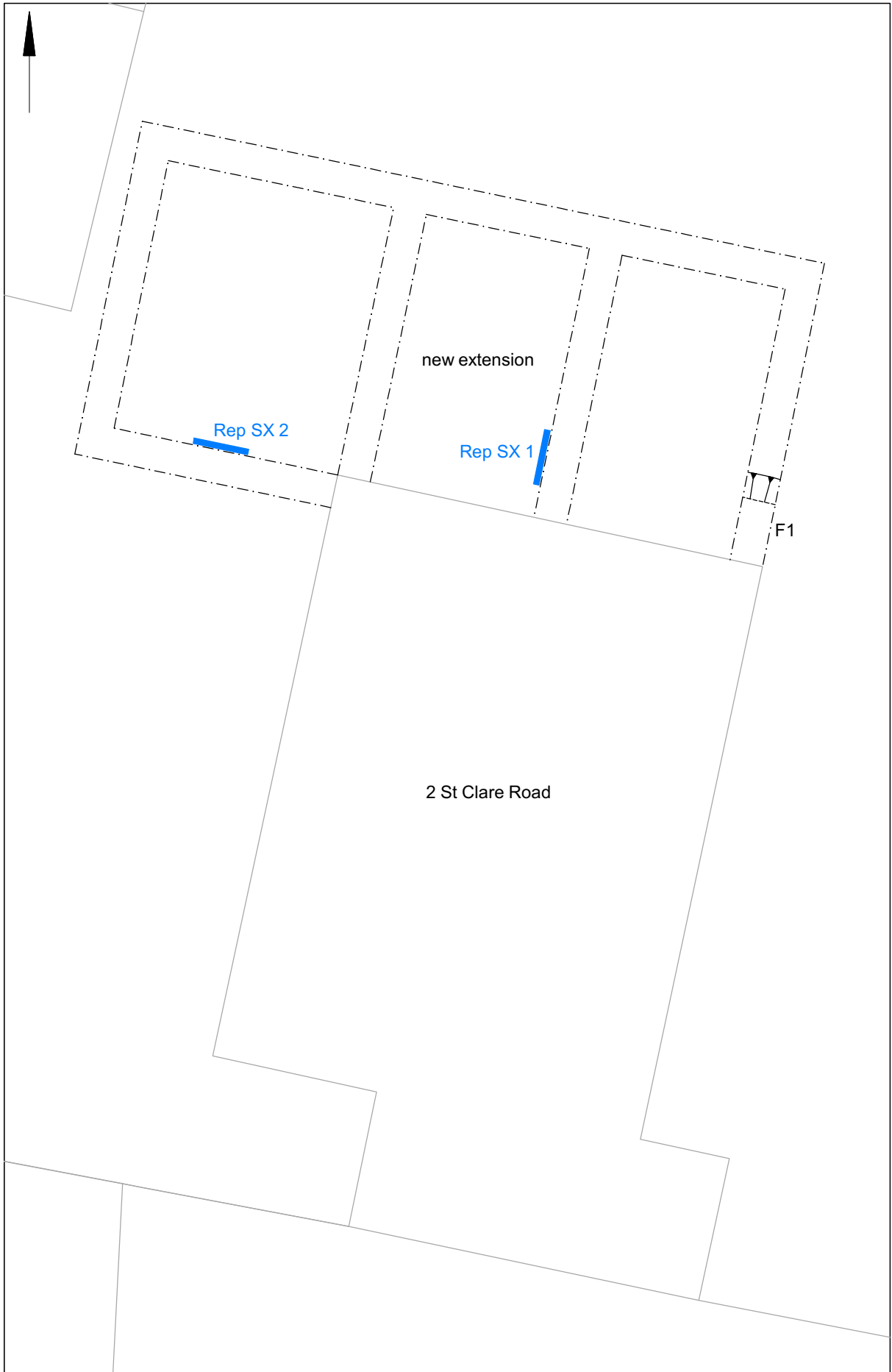


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

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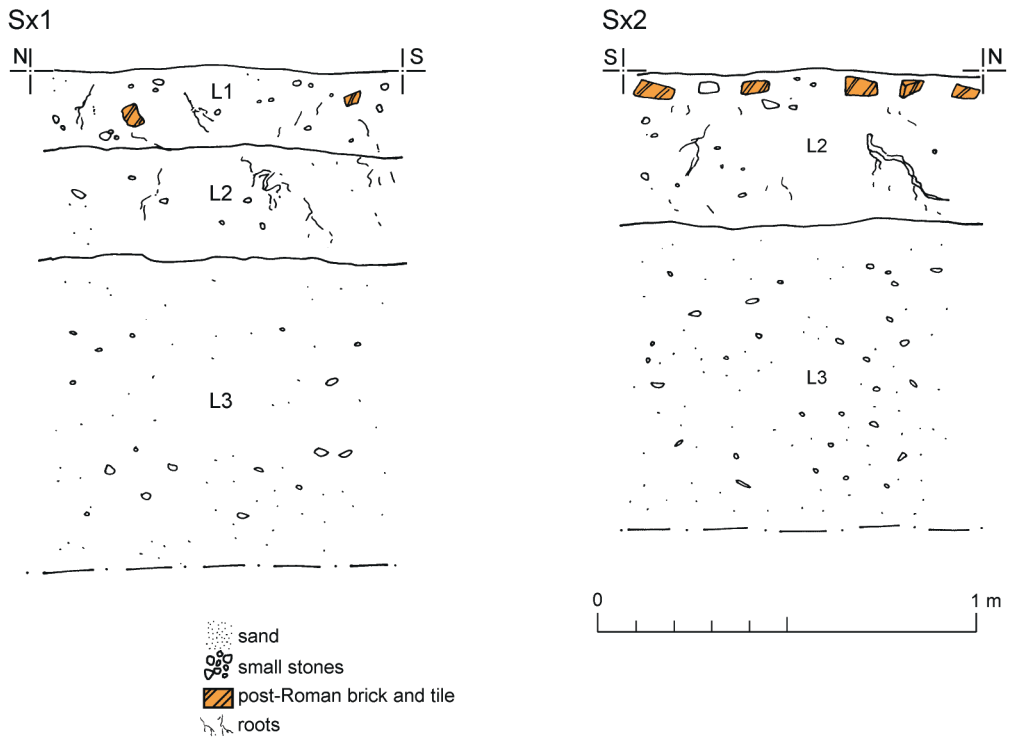
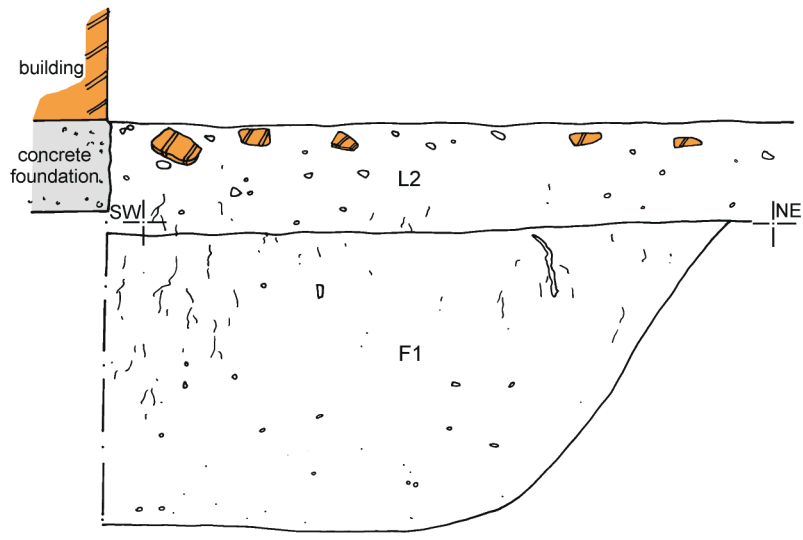


Fig 3 Feature (F1) and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9747 2515 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/071 UAD ref: ECC3848 OASIS ref: colchest3-258045
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 15th-16th August 2016	Size of area investigated: Approximately 50m of trenching at 0.5m wide (25m ²)
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.81	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related UAD/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 1004	
Periods represented: modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 2 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of a two-storey extension. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. However, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.	
Previous summaries/reports: –	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: –
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: September 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

NGR: TL 9747 2515 (centre)

Planning references: 160728

Client: Robert Roberge

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

Colchester HER (previously UAD) event number: ECC3848

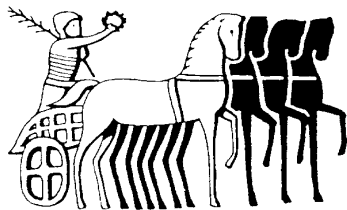
CAT Project code: 16/07I

OASIS project number: colchest3-258045

Site Manager: Nigel Rayner

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 19.07.2016



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1 mile to the west of Colchester's walled town centre on the western side of St. Clare Road at the junction with Lexden Road (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9747 2515.

Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of existing garage and erection of two storey extension.

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester HER (previously Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The site is in an area rich in archaeological remains, being situated towards the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery' (UAD no. ELM1148). This cemetery was in use from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD. The core of the cemetery, with at least 27 cremation burials, lies approximately 300m south of the current site (UAD MCC1788). Outliers of the cemetery are found elsewhere on St Clare Road, the nearest to the present site being the Roman burial found in 1922 at number 18 (*CAR 11*, 164-9).

Approximately 400m to the south lies the Lexden Tumulus, an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of the metalwork of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound is thought to be that of *Addedomarus* (Foster 1986).

The site lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, one of the defensive earthworks of which is the Lexden Dyke (120m west of Clare Road) (*CAR 11*, 29-33).

CAT has undertaken a number of other fieldwork projects in St Clare Road in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 455, 568). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832), and a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road earlier this year revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out this year, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and pending) revealed four Roman ditches, a Roman pit and a possible grave, several tree-throws and two undated pits.

CAT is currently undertaking archaeological work at 'High Trees' which is also just off of St Clare Road. Pits and linear features dating to the Roman period have been identified (report forthcoming).

Planning background

The application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2016 (application no. 160728) proposing the demolition of the existing garage and erection of two-storey extension.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, archaeological conditions were recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Adviser (CBCAA) for both applications. The recommended archaeological conditions are based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological recording. Details are given in the Project Brief written by the CBCAA (July 2016).

Specifically:

The archaeological work will comprise continuous monitoring and recording of all groundworks. The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If burials are encountered it may be necessary to extend trenches to ensure that they are fully excavated and recorded.

If any unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the CBC Project Brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording, which could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2016).

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

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

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

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 archaeologist for the duration of the groundworks

Monitoring methodology

A CAT officer will be present to supervise and monitor all contractors' ground works including all machine excavations.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket. Excavations by the contractor will stop at the top of the archaeological horizon, or their formation level if higher, to ensure that the CAT officer has time to excavate, plan, record and sample (as

necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. Only after this will groundworks/building works be allowed to continue.

Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of burials. If burials are encountered it may be necessary to extend trenches to ensure that they are fully excavated and recorded.

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

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

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 evaluation, 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:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: 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 3 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 site and groundworks in relation to the proposed development.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

- | | | |
|----------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| 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 |
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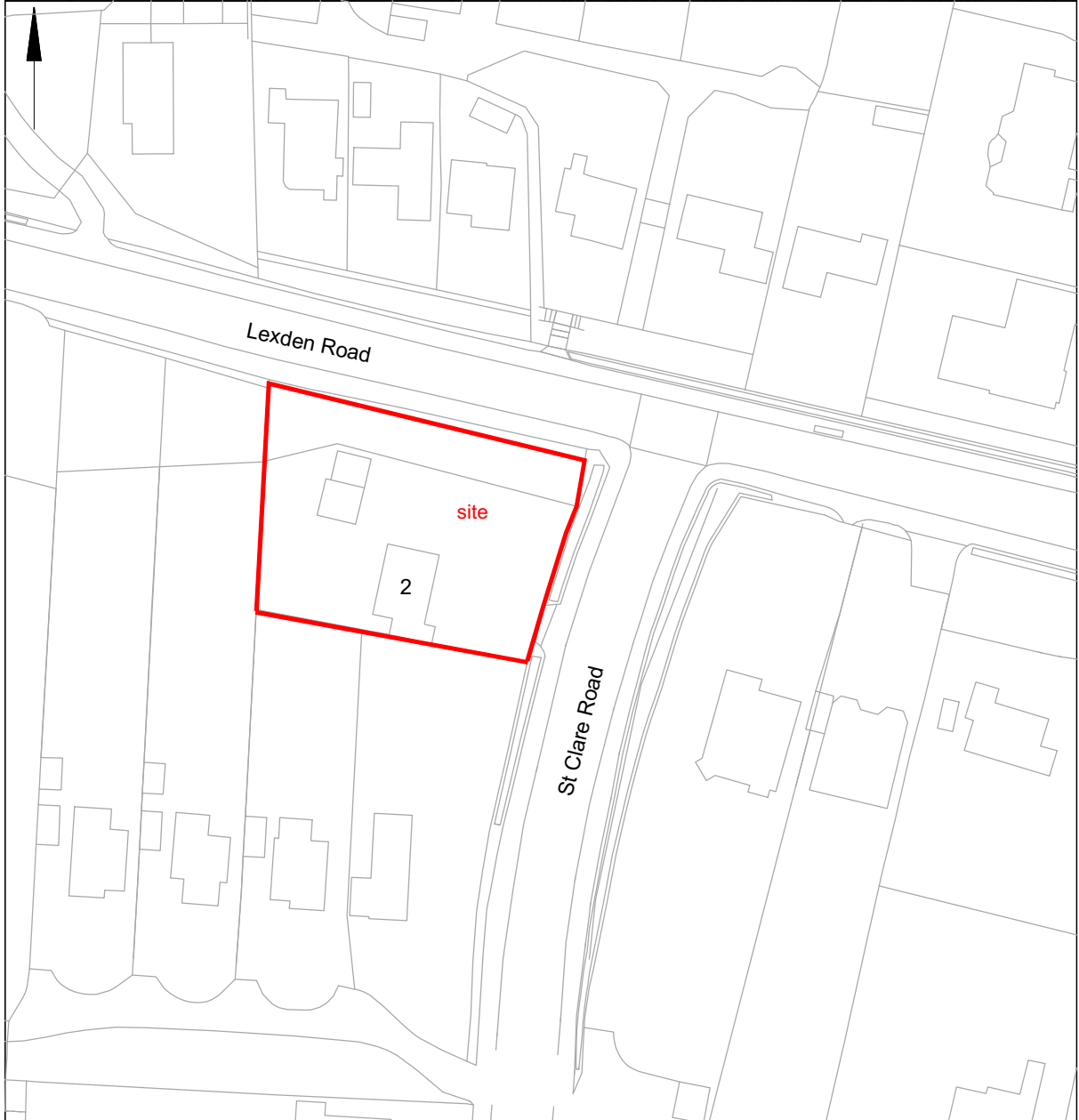
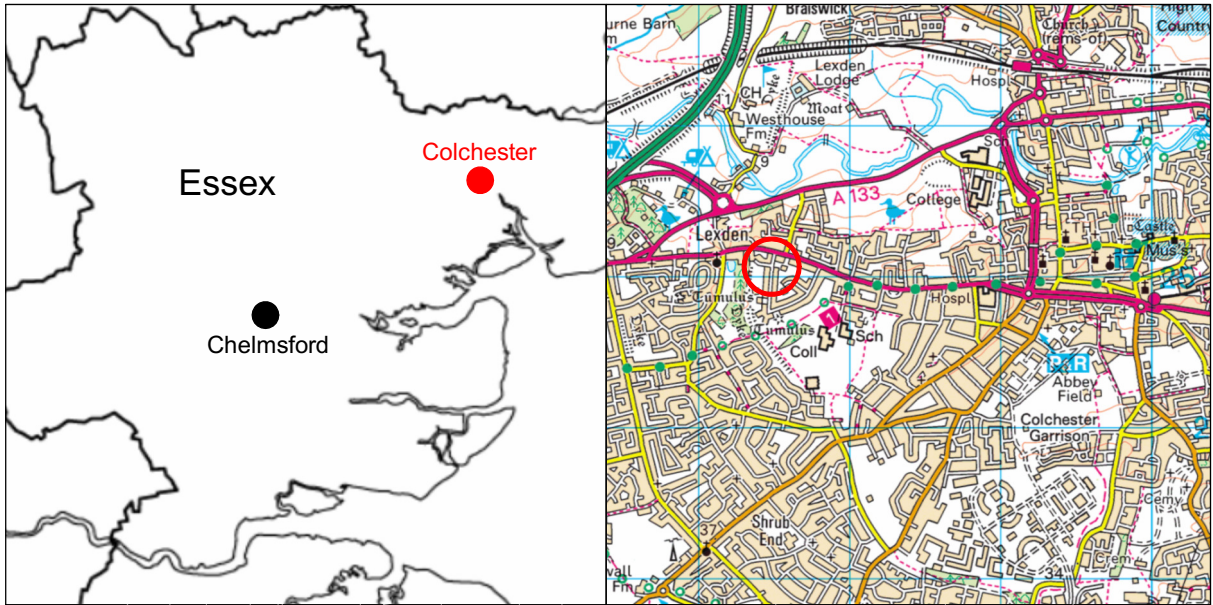


Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-258045

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 2 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of a two-storey extension. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. However, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-2016 End: 16-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	160728 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	16/071 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3848 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.81 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 2 St Clare Road
Postcode	CO3 3SZ
Study area	25 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9747 2515 51.889350310751 0.869950840289 51 53 21 N 000 52 11 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.81
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.81
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1004
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