

# Archaeological monitoring at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JH

June 2018



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

**commissioned by Steve Norman  
on behalf of Mr C Minter**

NGR: TL 96684 24654

Planning reference: 180283

CAT project ref.: 18/04g

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2018.34

CHER ref: ECC4192

OASIS reference: colchest3-314705



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**CAT Report 1280**

June 2018

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 33 Shelley Road during groundworks for a two-storey extension and alterations following the demolition of the existing garage. The development site is located in close proximity to the group of Iron Age and Roman burial sites known as the 'Lexden Cemetery' and the Shrub End and Triple Dykes. Despite being located in an area of considerable archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 5th June 2018. The work was commissioned by Steve Norman on behalf of Mr C Minter in advance of the erection of a two-storey extension and alterations following the demolition of the existing garage to the western side of the current dwelling 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 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* (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 Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The development site is located 3.7km west of the Roman walled town and within the Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum. It is situated close to the 'Lexden cemetery' (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647), a collection of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) (Hull 1958 and CAR 11).

The site also lies less than 175m east of the projected line of the earthwork known as the Triple Dyke, Scheduled Monument 1019993 (MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467). 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 (Hawkes and Hull, 1947; CAR 11; Crummy, 1995).

Approximately 300m northeast of the proposed development lies Lexden Mount, an earthwork in the form of a barrow which is thought to have possibly been a burial mound of a wealthy individual, potentially similar to Lexden Tumulus (MCC1356) 750m east of the site). However, investigations undertaken by the Morant club in 1910 (MCC7520) and 1920 (MCC7519) failed to reveal any signs of a burial but did find pottery and tile dating it as Roman. Aerial photography recorded cropmarks showing a rectangular enclosure just to the southeast of Lexden Mount prior to the construction of the Poets Housing Estate (MCC7710).

A number of findspots of significant artefacts are located within the vicinity of the site. In 1958, a Late Bronze Age urn of Deverel Rimbury type was found beneath what is now no. 1 Shakespeare Road (MCC1315). Two other urns were found during the two years prior to this at no. 284 Shakespeare Road but these were either destroyed or lost. Palaeolithic implements and axes have also been recovered in the area of around Lexden Park and St Leonard's Church graveyard (MCC2288, MCC2306, MCC8117).

CAT have undertaken a few monitoring works within close proximity to the site. No archaeological remains were found during work at 56 Shelley Road (CAT Report 194) or 32 Thompson Avenue (CAT report 812).

#### **4 Aim**

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at this site due to its proximity to the Lexden cemetery, the Triple Dyke, the Shrub End Dyke and the Lexden Mount. More generally, the monitoring sought to identify and record the extent of any surviving archaeological remains on the site.

#### **5 Results (Figs 2-3)**

A CAT archaeologist supervised the excavation of approximately 10.4m of foundation trenching to the rear of the house. The trenching measured 0.45m wide by 1m deep.



**Photograph 1** Foundation trenches, looking south

The trenches was excavated through modern concrete crush (L1, c 0.25m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.25-0.3m thick, medium yellow/brown clayey-sandy-silt) onto natural sand (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.55m below current ground level).

There were no significant archaeological remains.

## 6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an area of considerable archaeological significance, no archaeological remains were encountered.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Steve Norman and Mr C Minter for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. 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 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 4JH</i>
CAT Report 194	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 56 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2001 and May 2002</i>
CAT Report 812	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 32 Thompson Avenue, Colchester, Essex: February 2015</i>
CBCPS	2018	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, CO3 4JH</i> , by J Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL <b>20</b>
Medycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
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	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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 1280)

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: 2018.34.

**Distribution list**

Steve Norman

Mr C Minter

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

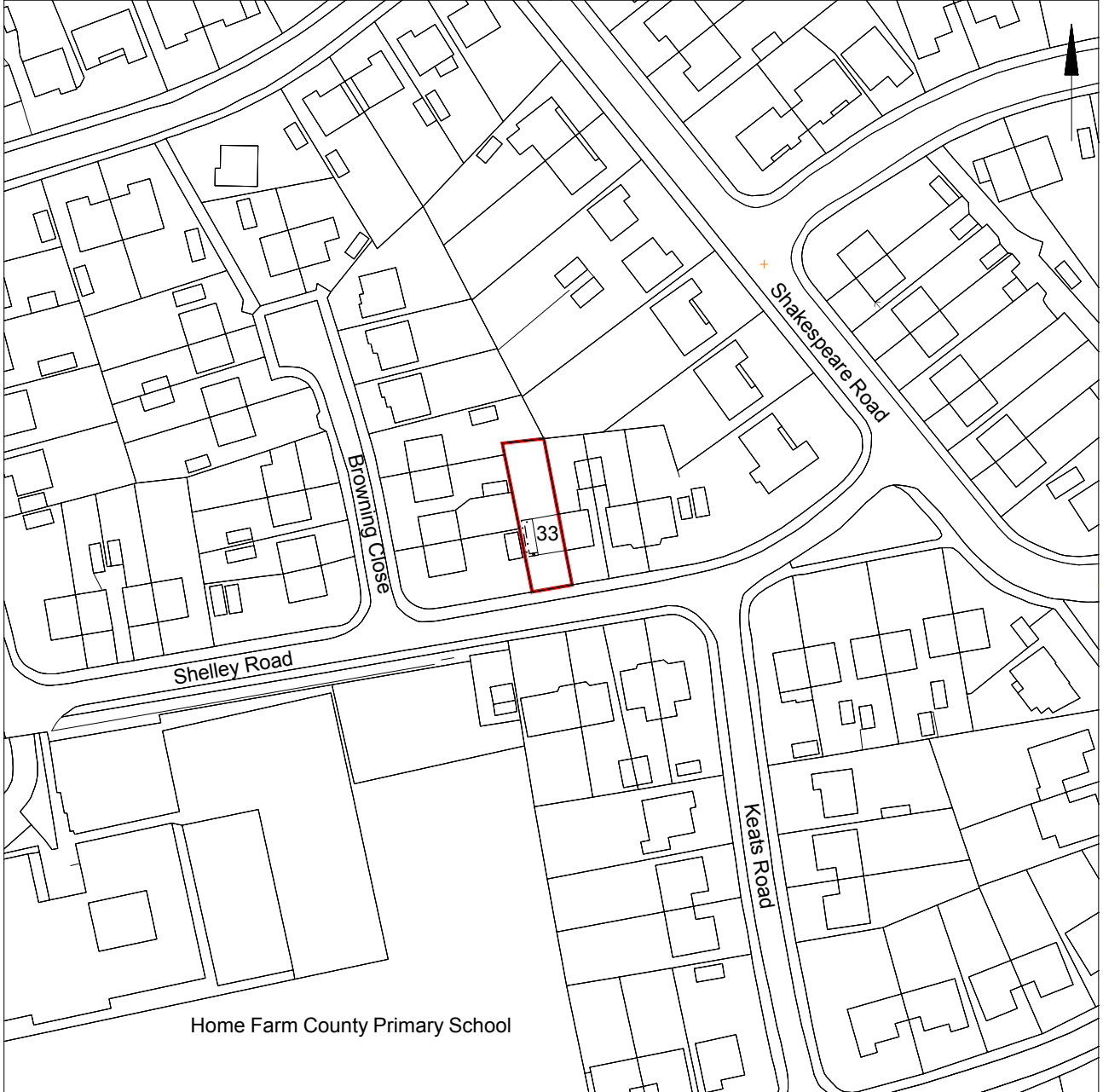
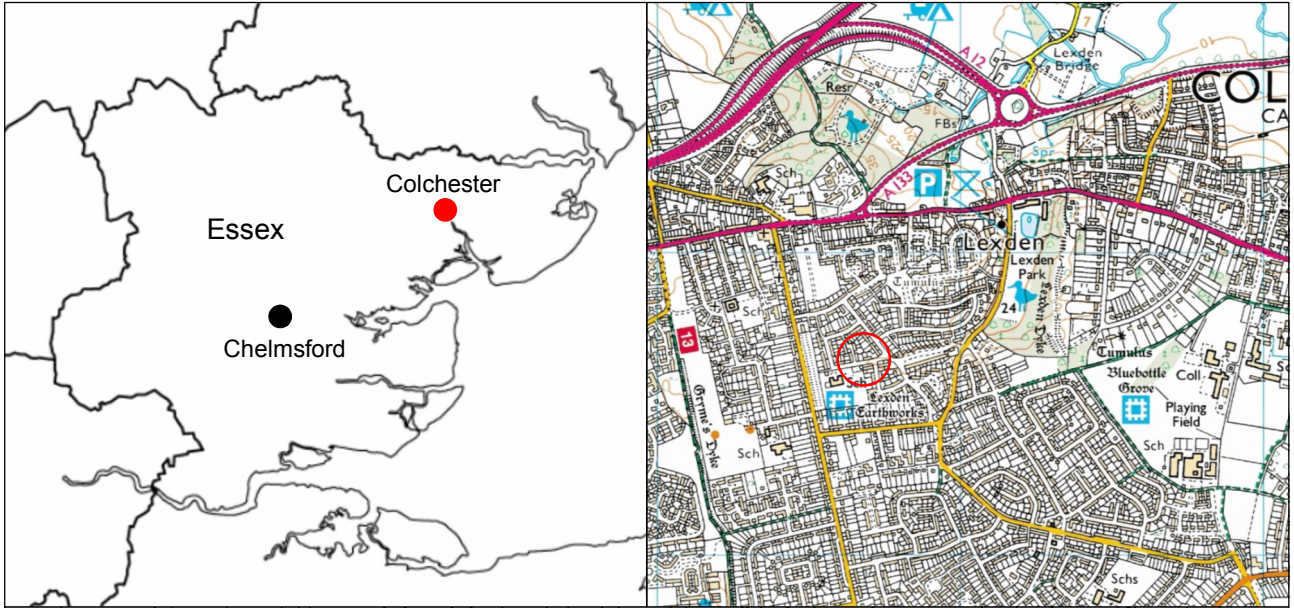
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Fig 1 Site location.





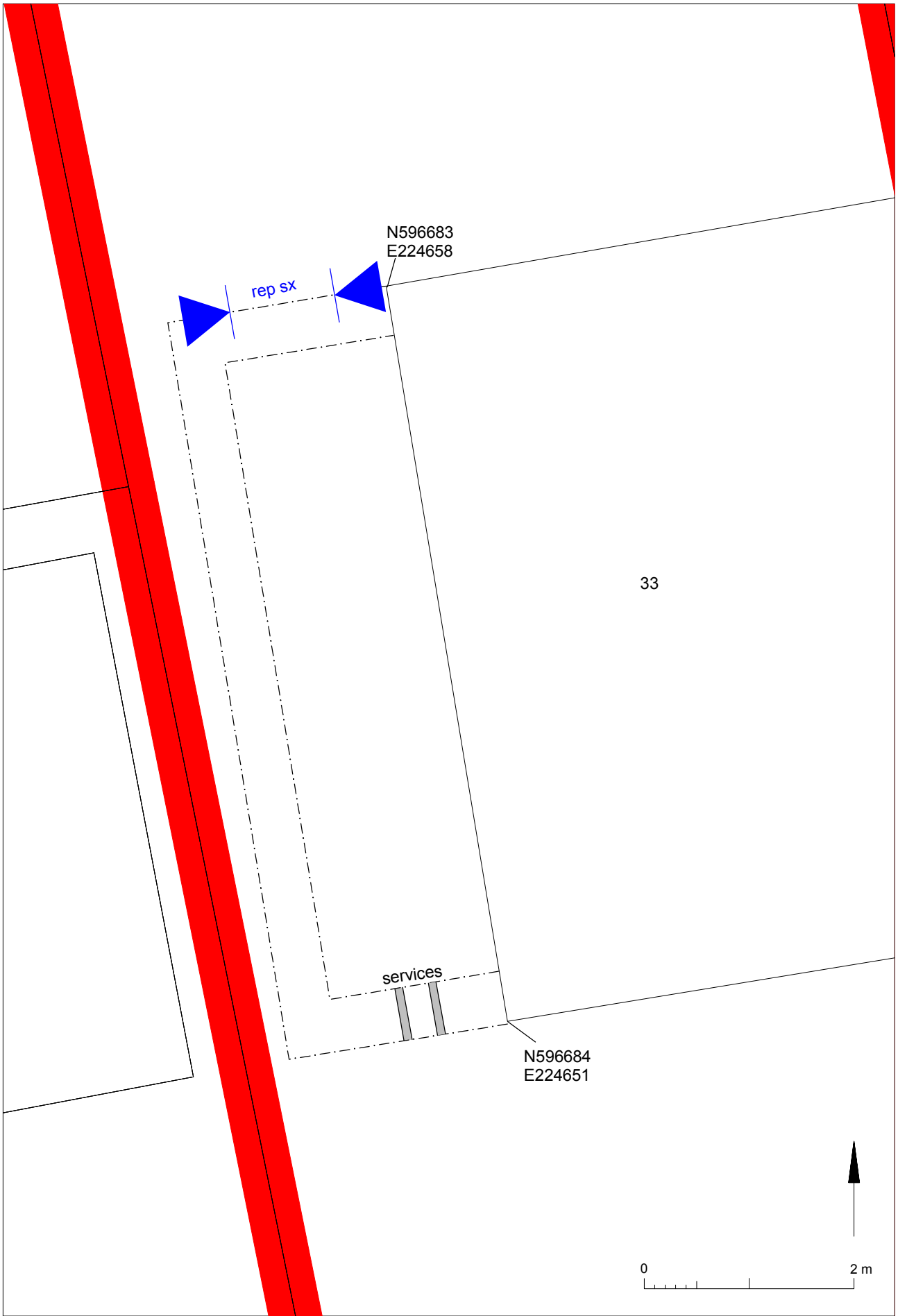


Fig 2 Results

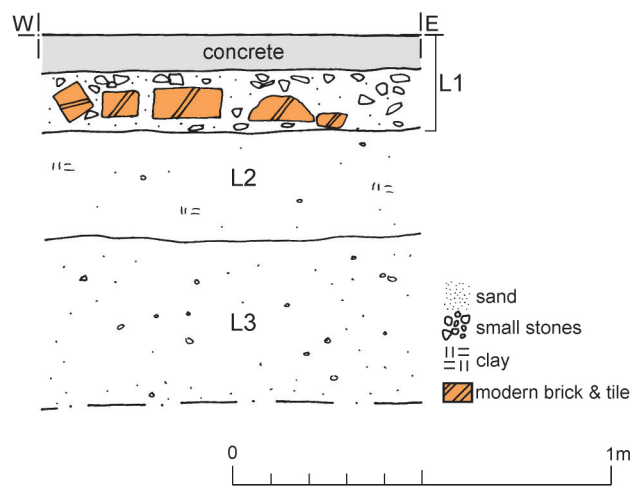


Fig 3 Representative section.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JH	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 96684 24654	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 18/04g CHER ref: ECC4192 OASIS ref: colchest3-314705
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 5th June 2018	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.02 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.34	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC1315, 1356, 2288, 2306, 7041, 7467, 7519, 7520, 7525, 7526, 7527, 7528, 7529, 7647, 7710, 8117
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1280	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 33 Shelley Road during groundworks for a two-storey extension and alterations following the demolition of the existing garage. The development site is located in close proximity to the group of Iron Age and Roman burial sites known as the 'Lexden Cemetery' and the Shrub End and Triple Dykes. Despite being located in an area of considerable archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> June 2018

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)  
for continuous archaeological monitoring and  
recording at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester,  
Essex, CO3 4JH.**

**NGR:** TL 96684 24654

**Planning references:** 180283

**Commisioned by:** Steve Norman

**Client:** Mr C Minter

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** tbc

**CHER number:** tbc

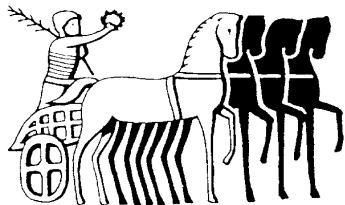
**CAT project code:** 18/04g

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-314705

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 17.04.2018



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JH (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 96684 24654 which lies approximately 3.7km west of the main town centre.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a two storey extension and alterations following the demolition of the existing garage to the western side of the current dwelling and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

### Prehistoric

The CHER contains records showing that underneath the property that is now 1 Shakespeare Road part of a Late Bronze Age urn of Deverel Rimbury type was found in 1958 (CHER MCC1315). And that two other urns had been found in the two years previous to this under no. 284 but that these were destroyed and lost.

There are also a number of finds spots in and around Lexden Park and St Leonard's Church graveyard area where palaeolithic implements and axes have been found (CHER MCC2288, MCC2306, MCC8117)

### Iron Age-Roman

The development site is located 3.7km west of Roman walled town within the Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum* and close to an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) (Hull 1958 and CAR 11).

Approximately 300metres northeast of the proposed development lies Lexden Mount. The Mount is an earthwork in the form of a barrow, thought to have possibly been a burial mound of a wealthy individual, potentially similar to Lexden Tumulus (CHER MCC1356) 750metres east of the site). However, investigations by the Morant club in 1910 (CHER MCC7520) and 1920 (CHER MCC7519) failed to reveal any signs of a burial but did find pottery and tile dating it as Roman. Aerial photography recorded copmarks showing a rectangular enclosure just to the southeast of Lexden Mount prior to the construction of the Poets housing Estate (CHER MCC7710).

The site also lies less than 175metres east of the projected line of the earthwork known as the Triple Dyke, Scheduled Monument 1019993 (MCC7041) and Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467). 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).

CAT have undertaken a few monitoring works within fairly close proximity to the site. No archaeological remains were found during work at 56 Shelley Road (CAT Report 194) or at 32

Thompson Avenue (CAT report 812), however it was noted that the site may have been cleared ground rebuilt back up during the construction of the houses.

### **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2018 (application No.180283) proposing a two storey side extension and alterations following demolition of existing garage.

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* (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 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* (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 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 HER. 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), 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.

Stephen Benfield (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): 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: 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.
- results of the evaluation should be related to the impact of the groundworks for the new development, including foundation trenches, other ground reduction, and service runs.

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

Note: 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, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
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CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 194	2002	An archaeological watching brief at 56 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2001 and May 2002. Unpublished grey report by K Orr
CAT Report 812	2015	An archaeological watching brief at 32 Thompson Avenue, Colchester, Essex: February 2015. Unpublished grey report by C Lister
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DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>

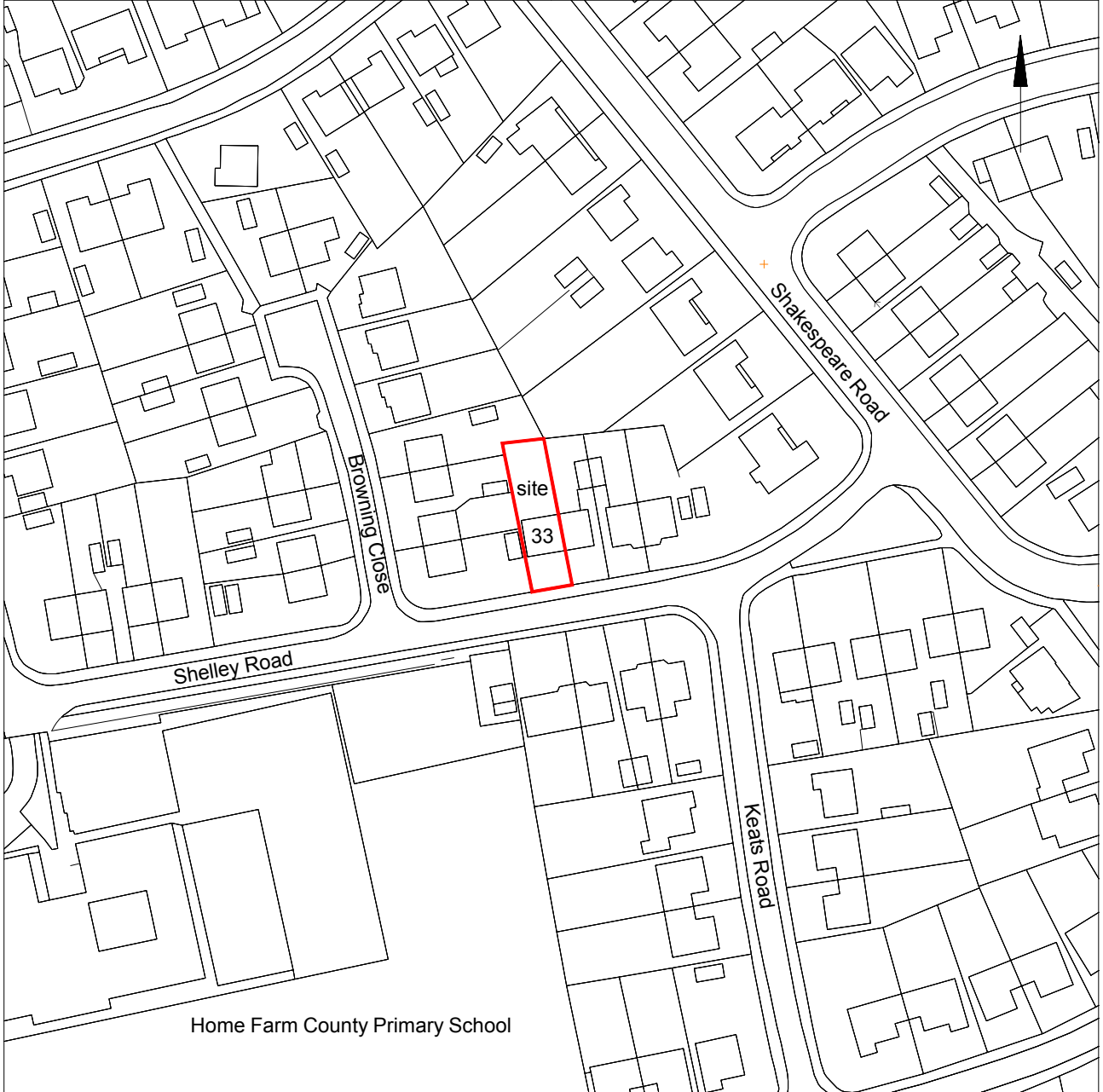
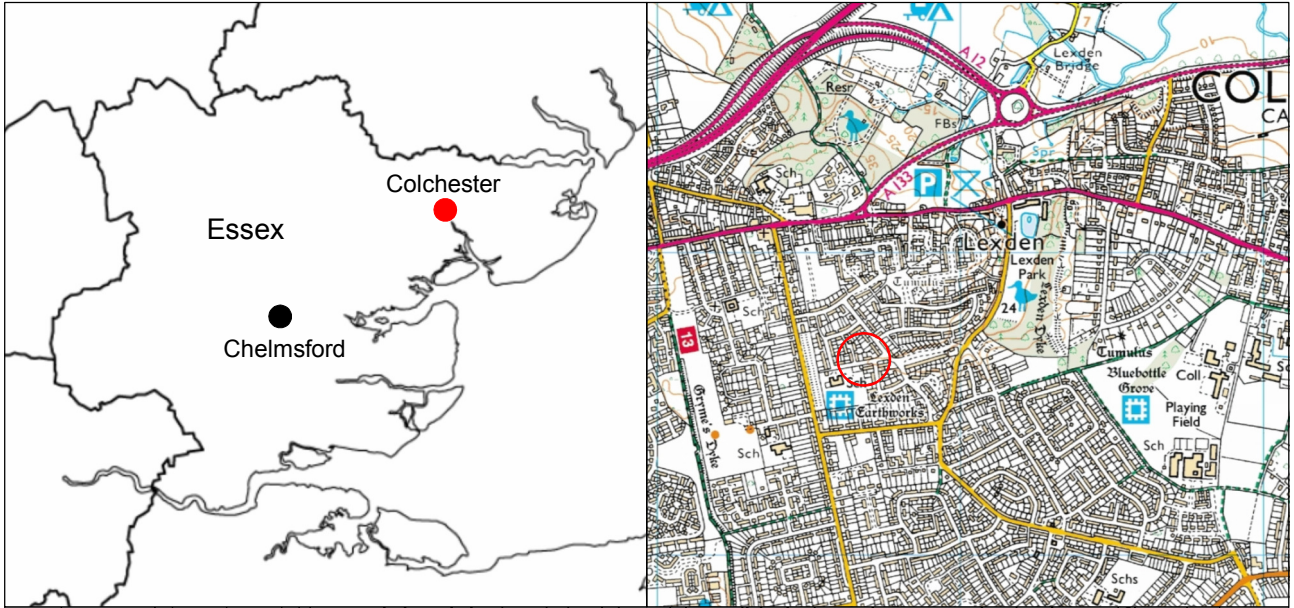
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Hull, MR	1957	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, <b>20</b>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA <b>24</b> )

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Fig 1 Site location.



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**OASIS ID: colchest3-314705**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JH
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 33 Shelley Road during groundworks for a two-storey extension and alterations following the demolition of the existing garage. The development site is located in close proximity to the group of Iron Age and Roman burial sites known as the 'Lexden Cemetery' and the Shrub End and Triple Dykes. Despite being located in an area of considerable archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 05-06-2018 End: 05-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4192 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.34 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	18/04g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	180283 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
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 33 Shelley Road
Postcode	CO3 4JH
Study area	0.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 96684 24654 51.885175087998 0.858259996033 51 53 06 N 000 51 29 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 supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.34
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.34  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","other"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological monitoring at 33 Shelley Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JH: June 2018  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Elliott, H.  
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1280  
Date 2018  
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust  
Place of issue or publication Colchester  
Description A4 ring-bound loose leaf  
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>  
  
Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)  
Entered on 27 June 2018

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