

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TB

September-October 2017



by **Sarah Carter, Laura Pooley and Elliott Hicks**
with contributions by Stephen Benfield
figures by Sarah Carter, Laura Pooley and Ben Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner and Adam Tuffey

**commissioned by Steve Nevard, HPD Architects Ltd
on behalf of Mr M Harley**

NGR: TL 9755 2506 (centre)

Planning reference: 170870

CAT project ref.: 17/06n

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.99

CHER ref: ECC4017

OASIS reference: colchest3-288131



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CAT Report 1169
November 2017

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 98 Lexden Road in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. A single pit of uncertain date was uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 8th September to 6th October 2017. The work was commissioned by Steve Nevard of HPD Architects Ltd on behalf of Mr M Harley, in advance of the construction of a two-storey side and rear 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 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 210m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

It is also situated within approximately 210m of the core of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169). This core, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centered on 20 St Clare Road 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 area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Approximately 340m 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 the nearby St Clare and Fitzwalter Roads in recent years, most of which have revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Reports 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004, 1068). 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 in 2016 revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out in 2016, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave and excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008) revealed Roman ditches, pits and post-holes representing a largely agricultural landscape.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Rear extension

An area measuring 22.5m² was reduced by 0.41m through topsoil (L1, c 0.25m thick, dark grey/brown sandy-loam) and subsoil (L2, dark yellow/brown slightly loamy-sand).

Approximately 9m of foundation trenches (0.6m wide) were then excavated for another c 0.75m depth (total depth of 1.15m below current ground level (bcgl)). Subsoil (L2, c 0.38-0.5m thick) sealed natural sands and gravels (L3, identified at c 0.78m bcgl).



Photograph 1 Rear extension foundation trench, looking NNE

A modern drain and soakaway were identified but there were no significant archaeological remains.

Side extension

An area measuring 36.63m² was reduced by 0.35m through L1, L2 and L3.

Approximately 16.3m of trenching (0.6m wide) were then excavated for another c 0.35m depth (total depth of 0.7m below current ground level (bcgl)).

Pit F1 measured 1.55m in width and 0.45m in depth.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Only a small quantity of finds was recovered from the site. These come from a single feature (F1) and from soil layers L1 and L2. The finds are of Roman, post-medieval and modern date. The pottery fabrics refer to the fabrics listed and described in the publications **CAR 10** (Roman) and **CAR 7** (post-Roman).

A single feature F1 produced a heat-altered (burnt) flint (22g) and some small fragments of fired clay (3). Neither of these finds can be closely-dated, although they are probably more likely to be of some significant age rather than from a more recent era.

From topsoil L1 there is a single piece of clay tobacco pipe with pipe makers initials on the foot spur (2). The piece consists of a short length of stem, part of the back of the bowl and the complete foot spur – although one side of the spur is chipped damaging one initial. The initials, in positive (raised) lettering, are **B** and probably **E**. These initials would fit Edward or Elizabeth Bland - married 1711 (St Nicholas parish register) but no occupation listed for either. Elizabeth Bland appears in the Colchester Apprentice Rolls of 1745 where she is described as a pipemaker. The initials appear on types of clay tobacco pipes in Colchester date to c 1700-40 (**CAR 5**, Type 9) and c 1730-80 (**CAR 5**, Type 11). The pipe can be broadly dated as current in the period of the mid- to late-18th century.

From the subsoil L2 a small quantity of pottery sherds was recovered (find nos. 1 and 4). Two are Roman. These are a sherd (12g) from a greyware jar (Fabric GX) with an everted rim which is probable of 2nd- to 3rd-century date and a sherd with an oxidised surface (brownish-orange in colour) which has voids from burnt-out vegetable matter. This is possibly from a heavily-tempered storage jar (**CAR 10**, Fabric HZ). It is likely to date to the period c mid-1st to 2nd or early 3rd century AD. There are three sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenware which consist of an abraded rim sherd (24g) from a large dish or pancheon (Fabric 40) and two sherds (16g) in with a black glaze (Fabric 40B). These broadly date to the period of the late 16th-18th century. Modern pottery is represented by a sherd (2g) of Staffordshire-type earthenware (Fabric 48D) and a sherd (4g) of late slipped kitchen ware (Fabric 51A).

7 Discussion

Monitoring at 98 Lexden Road revealed a pit of uncertain date, although the finds retrieved from it indicate that it is of some age. A number of residual finds of Roman, post-medieval and modern date indicate human occupation and activity at this site during these periods.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Steve Nevard of HPD Architects and Mr M Harley for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner and A Tuffey. Figures were prepared by S Carter, L Pooley and B 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 5	1988	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 5: The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy
CAR 7	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by John Cotter
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 and C Crossan
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 99	2000	<i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i>
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>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008.</i>
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i>
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i>
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 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1068	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: December 2016-January 2017</i>

CBC	2017	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3TB</i>
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>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of victory, the story of Colchester, Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Foster, J	1986	'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR</i> , British Series, 156
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, C & Hull, M	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL 14
Hull, M	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1169)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.99.

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Distribution list

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Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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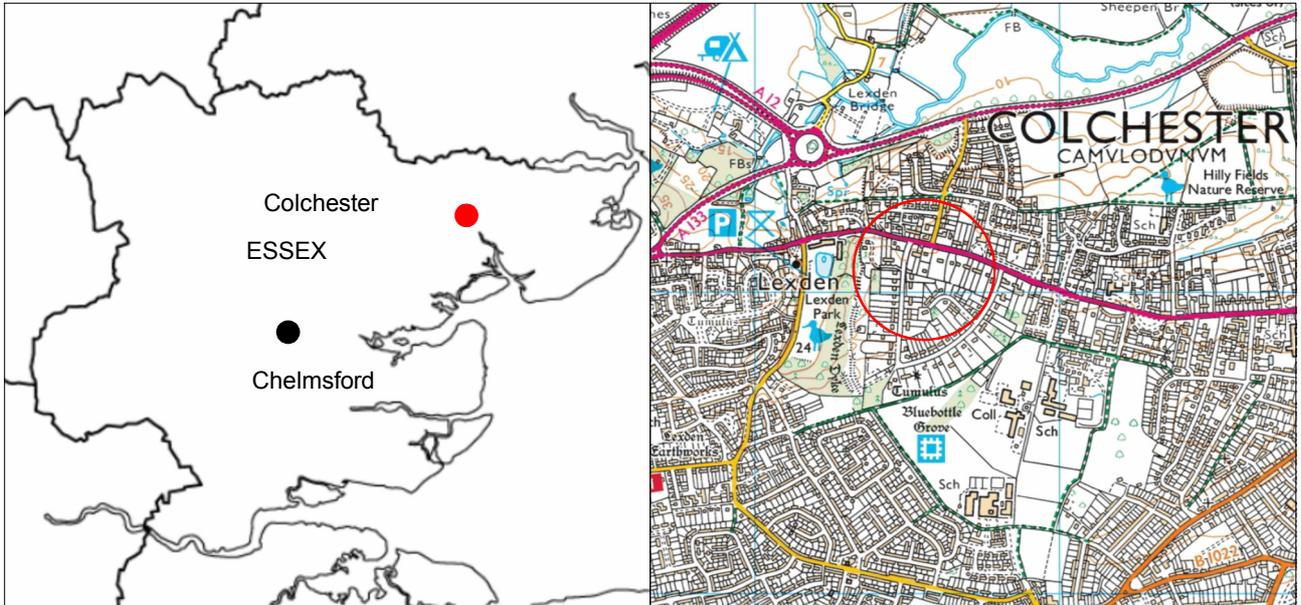
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 13.11.2017

Appendix 1 Context List

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	2	Topsoil	Very dark grey/brown sandy-loam with frequent stone piece inclusions	Modern
L2	1, 4	Subsoil	Dark yellow/brown loamy-sand with occasional stone piece inclusions	-
L3	-	Natural	Firm, medium orange/brown/red silty-loamy-sand with occasional gravel and stone piece inclusions	Post-glacial
F1	3	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional daub fleck inclusions and occasional gravel, stone and daub piece inclusions	Undated



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Fig 1 Site location.



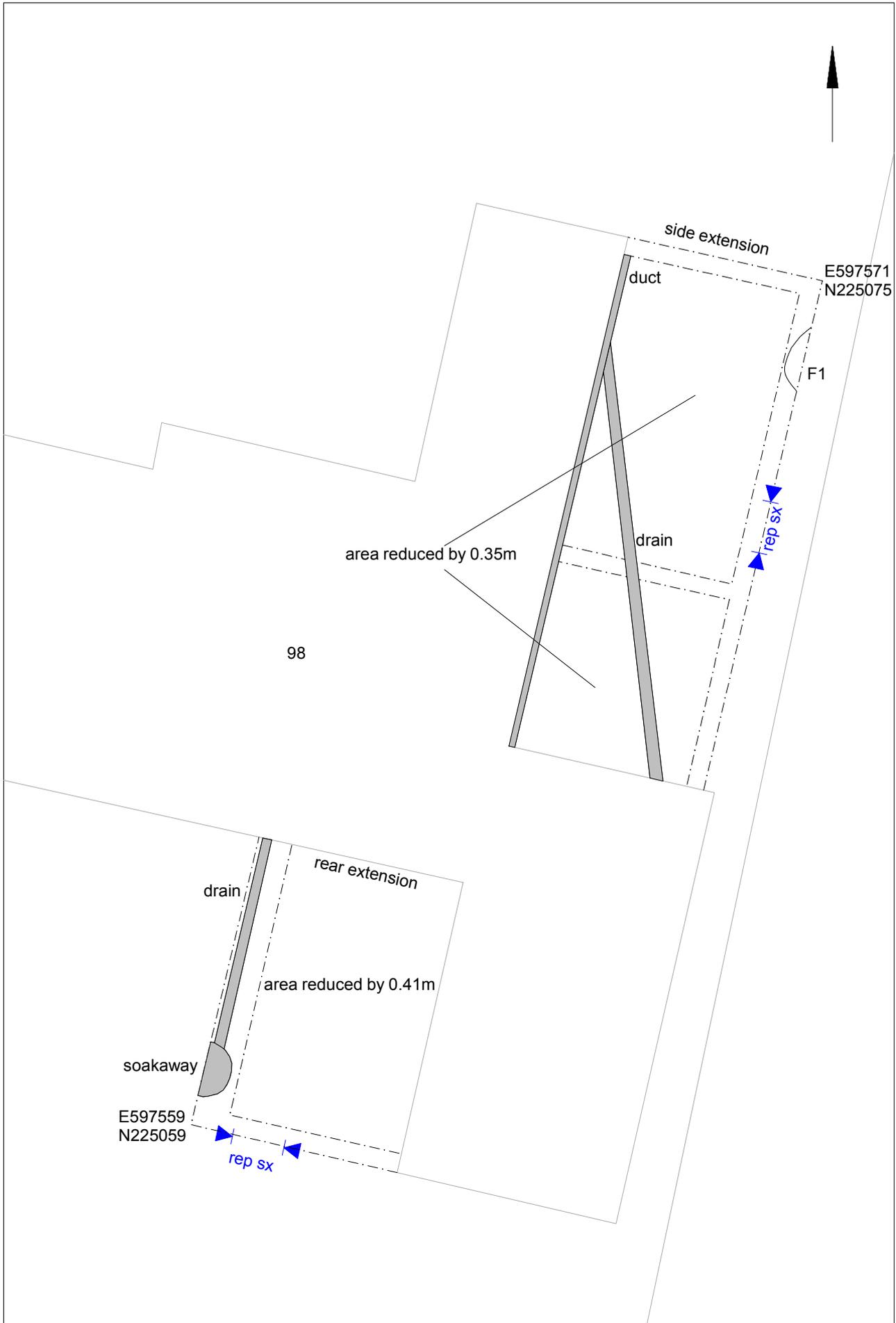


Fig 2 Results

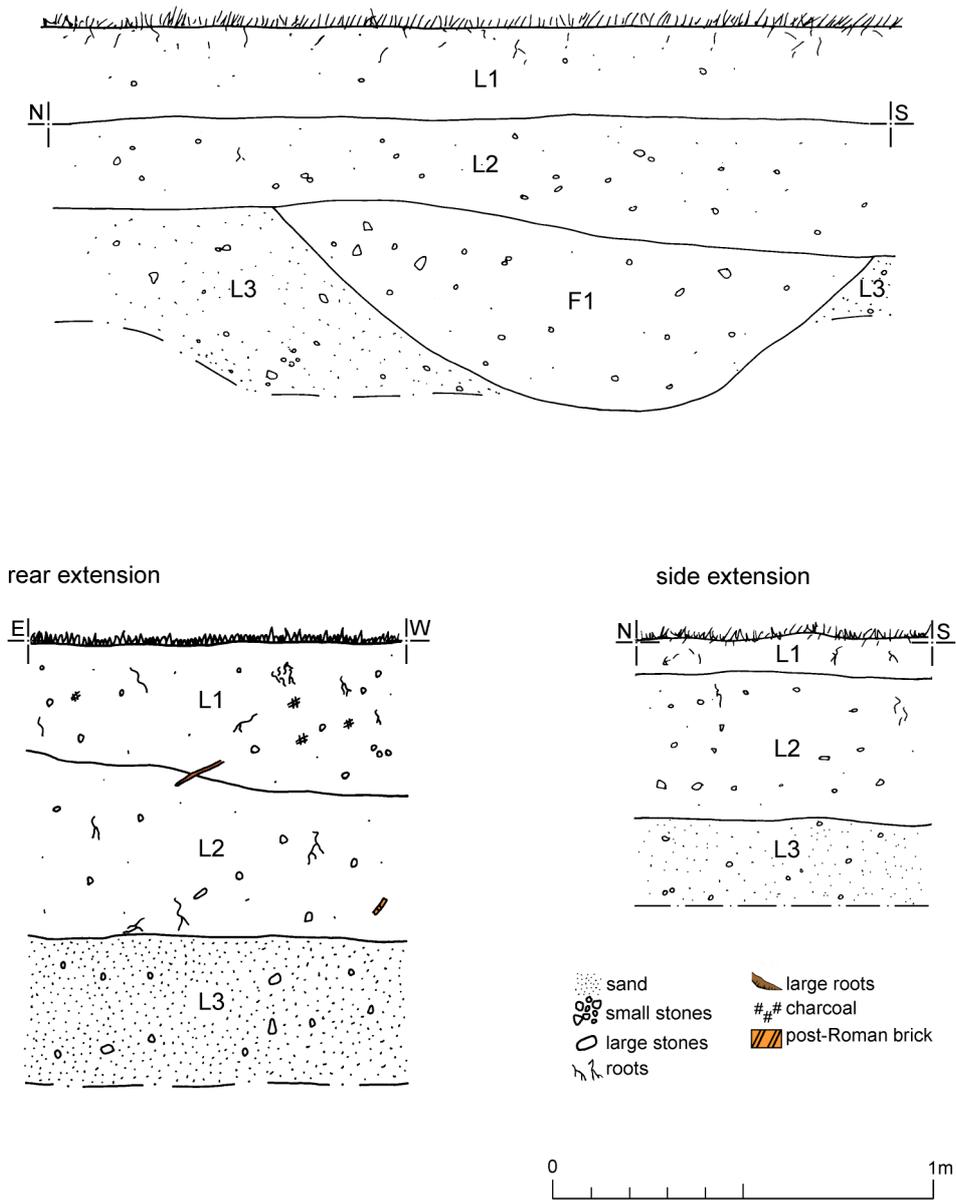


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TB	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9755 2506 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/06n CHER ref: ECC4017 OASIS ref: colchest3-288131
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 8th September – 6th October 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.165 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.99	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/EHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 1169	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 98 Lexden Road in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. A single pit of uncertain date was uncovered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: November 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TB

NGR: TL 9755 2506 (centre)

Planning reference: 170870

Agent: Steve Nevard (HPD Architects Ltd)

Client: Mr M Harley

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER code: [tbc](#)

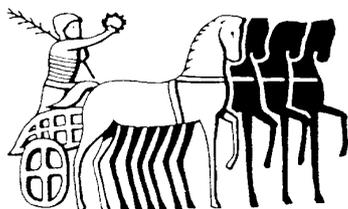
CAT Project code: 17/06n

OASIS ref.: colchest3-288131

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 22.06.2017



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Site location and description

The development site is located 2.4km to the WSW of Colchester town centre at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is National Grid Reference TL 9755 2506.

Proposed work

Proposed work comprises the construction of a two-storey side and rear extension to a detached house.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 210m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

It is also situated within approximately 210m of the core of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169). This core, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centered on 20 St Clare Road 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 area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Approximately 340m 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 the nearby St Clare and Fitzwalter Roads in recent years, most of which have revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Reports 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004, 1068). 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 in 2016 revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out in 2016, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave and excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008) revealed Roman ditches, pits and post-holes representing a largely agricultural landscape.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2017 (application no. 170870) proposing the construction of a two-storey side and rear extension.

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

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This 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 Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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

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

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

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. CAT staff will process samples and the flots sent to Val Fryer/Lisa Gray for reporting. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

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

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 / Lisa Gray

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 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
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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 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
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CBC	2017	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3TB</i>
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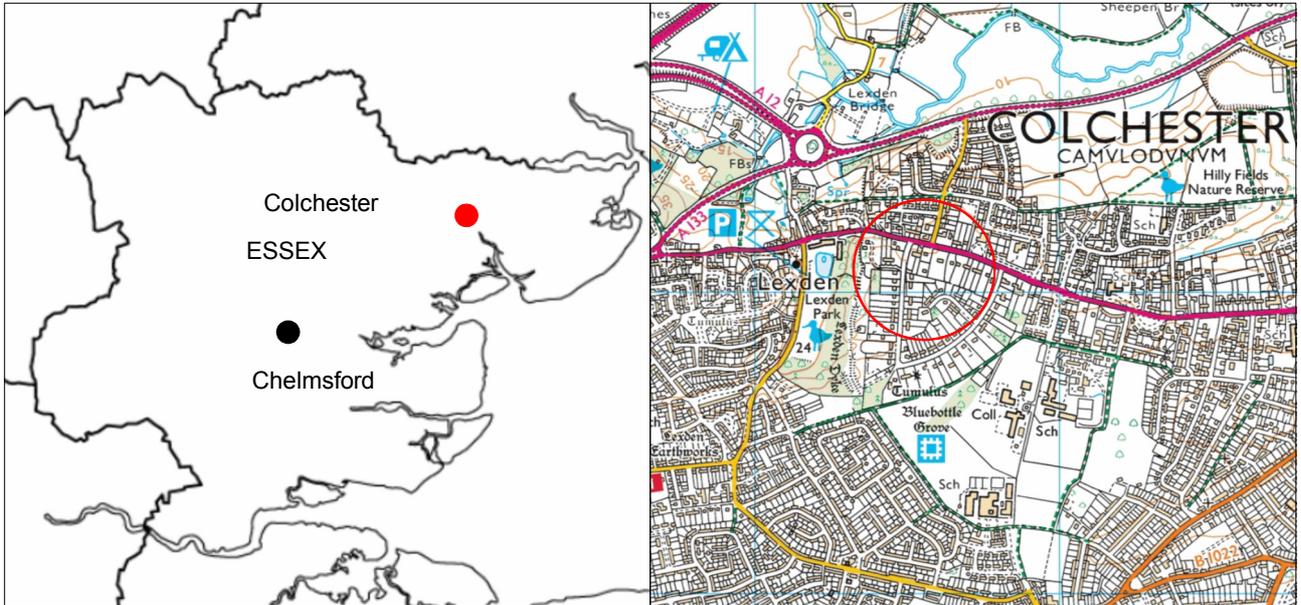
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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-288131

Project details

Project name	Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester CO3 3TB
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 98 Lexden Road in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. A single pit of uncertain date was uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2017 End: 06-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/06n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170870 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.99 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4017 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 98 Lexden Rd, Colchester
Postcode	CO3 3TB
Study area	0.17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9755 2506 51.888513585373 0.871060409374 51 53 18 N 000 52 15 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr M Harley

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.99
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.99
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 98 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TB: September-October 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1169
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4, loose-leaf, ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
Entered by	Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on

13 November 2017

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