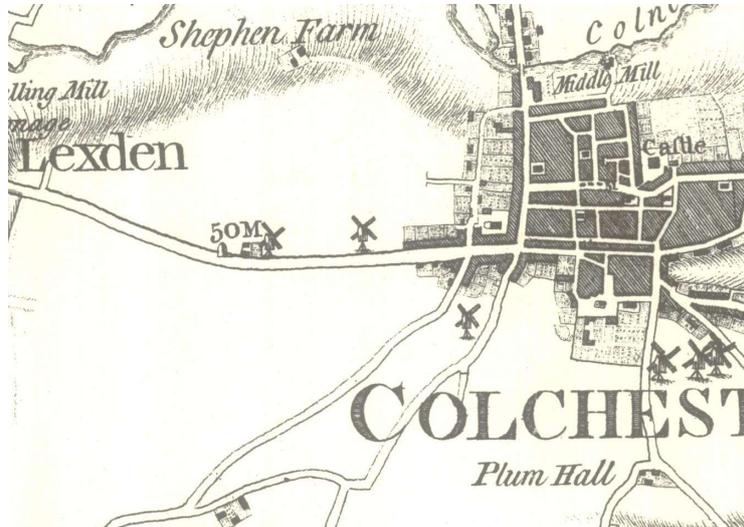


# Archaeological monitoring at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PL

October-November 2018



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contribution by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley  
figures by Chris Lister, Adam Tuffey, Sarah Carter and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Adam Tuffey, Emma Holloway and Mark Baister

**Commissioned by Malcolm Inkster  
on behalf of Mr Afzalnia**

NGR: TL 98800 24979 (centre)  
Planning reference: 181171  
CAT project ref.: 18/07g  
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2018.70  
CHER ref: ECC4247  
OASIS reference: colchest3-322764



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**CAT Report 1504**  
April 2020

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Cover: extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring was conducted at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of two extensions, a side storeroom and new services. The development is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, and an area of Roman burials known as the Lexden cemetery, and lies to the south of the Late Iron Age industrial complex of Sheepen. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered although a small assemblage of Roman pottery and ceramic building material was recovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out between 17th October and 12th November 2018. The work was commissioned by Malcolm Inkster, on behalf of Mr Afzalnia, and was undertaken during groundworks for two extensions, a side storeroom and new services, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer.

The development site is located immediately to the west of Colchester town centre, within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town (CHER MCC9314). It is within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of a main Roman road leading from Balcerne Gate towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the development site (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can also be found in CAR 9. Of particular note are the 12+ Roman burials recorded on the site of the Essex County Hospital, immediately southeast of the development site, which included the discovery of the Colchester Sphinx stone sculpture (MCC1081, MCC1517, MCC2133, MCC2498, MCC2427). In 2005 CAT also excavated the remains of a

Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; MCC5229) 140m south.

The development site is also located on the southern edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (CHER MCC7487, Scheduled Monument no. 46). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; CAR 11, 131-7). Finds recovered were plentiful, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15-6).

#### 4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to monitor and record any surviving archaeological remains which may exist at the site.

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

The following groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist:

- 1) foundation trenching totalling 46.61m in length, 1.35-2m deep and 0.6m wide;
- 2) trenching to accommodate a retaining wall totalling 28.45m in length, 1.66-1.7m deep and 0.48-0.5m wide.

Seven layers were recorded. Across most of the site, modern topsoil (L1, c 0.12-0.34m thick) sealed a levelling layer (L2, c 0.1-0.54m thick) which in turn lay above a further levelling layer (L3 0.24-1.62m thick where the thickness of the layer could be discerned). Within the westernmost area of the site, L3 overlay a further levelling layer (L4, c 0.27m thick). Together, L3 and L4 sealed a demolition or levelling layer (L5, c 0.46-0.58m thick) which was situated above a buried topsoil or subsoil (L6). Within the easternmost foundation trench, L3 was found to seal natural sands (L7, encountered at a depth of 1.9-1.98m below current ground level).

No archaeological remains were encountered, although a small assemblage of pottery and CBM was recovered.



Photograph 1 Site shot

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and CBM

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Only six sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 1.071kg (Table 1) was recovered during monitoring at this site. There were rim sherds from 1.10 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 1). All this material was unstratified or from layers L2 and L3.

Ceramic material	no.	weight/g	MSW/g	Rim EVE
Pottery	4	885	221	1.10
CBM	2	186	93	-
<b>All</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1.10</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Three sherds of Roman pottery, including a Cam 266 (EVE: 0.10) cooking pot dating from the pre-Conquest period to the late 1st century AD (CAR 10 1999), were recovered from layer L2. Two pieces of Roman CBM including part of a combed flue-tile were unstratified. Finally, the layer L3 contained a complete late 19th-early 20th stoneware blacking bottle with a stamp of 6//DOULTON LAMBETH.

### 6.2 Non-ceramic finds

by Laura Pooley

A complete glass bottle came from L3 (finds no. 3). It has a green-tinge, is 118mm high, 36.8mm square and weighs 91.4g. The bottle is square in shape with concave corners and would originally have had a stopper (now missing). It is probably a 19th/20th century toiletry bottle (discarded).

Four fragments of oyster shell came from L2 (finds no.2), 16.5g (discarded).

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological remains were revealed by the groundworks. However, much evidence of ground levelling was uncovered – the site being located on steeply-sloping ground – and natural geological deposits were in fact only revealed at the easternmost part of the site. The negative results of this investigation do not, therefore, preclude the possibility that substantial and potentially significant archaeological deposits are present at this site

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Malcolm Inkster and Mr Afzalnia for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Tuffey, E Holloway and M Baister. Figures were prepared by C Lister, A Tuffey, S Carter 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>

- CAR 9        1993    *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85*, by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan
- CAR 10      1999    *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations*

		<i>in Colchester, 1971-86, by R Symonds &amp; S Wade</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2, by C F C Hawkes &amp; P Crummy</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PL</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005, by H Brooks</i>
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3PL, by J Tipper</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
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>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Hall, A F	1944	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> <b>101</b> , no. 1
Hawkes, C & Hull, M	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39, RRCSAL 14</i>
Hull, M	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
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>
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws_i	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1504)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (layer sheets, finds record, sections)

Site digital photos and log

### Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1504)  
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation  
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log  
Graphic files  
Survey data

## 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: 2018.70.

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### Distribution list

Mr Afzalnia  
Malcolm Inkster  
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



### Colchester Archaeological Trust

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email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 16.04.2020

**Appendix 1 Context list**

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Finds Number</b>	<b>Feature / layer type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft/friable, dark brown sandy-silt with <4% gravel, <2% stones and <2% CBM fragments	Modern
L2	2	Levelling layer	Friable/firm, medium yellow/brown silty-clay	Modern
L3	3, 5	Levelling layer	Friable/firm, medium grey/brown/black sandy-silt with <2% gravel and <1% stones	Modern
L4	-	Levelling layer	Friable/firm dry medium grey sandy-silt	Modern
L5	-	Demolition / levelling layer	Loose/soft, medium/dark grey sandy-silt with CBM flecks, <2% gravel, <2% stones and <3% CBM fragments	Modern
L6	-	Buried topsoil / subsoil	Soft/friable medium yellow/grey/brown silty-sand with oyster shell flecks, <2% gravel and <3% stones	Undatable
L7	-	Natural	Friable, dry light yellow sand with 2% gravel	Post-glacial

**Appendix 2 Pottery list**

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Dec.	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modified	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diarn.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
L2	Accumulation / levelling layer	2		1	25	25		1	0	0								X											GX	Cam 266	0.10	110	-	Pre-conquest to end of 1st century AD		
L2	Accumulation / levelling layer	2		1	7	7																							GX	-			-	Roman		
L2	Accumulation / levelling layer	2		1	29	29		0	0	1																			DJ	-			-	Roman		
L3	Accumulation / levelling layer	5		1	824	824		1	0	0		X																	F45M	Bottle	1.00	65	195	Blacking bottle	Late 19th-early 20th century	





Fig 1 Site location showing monitored foundation trenches, wall footings and service run.

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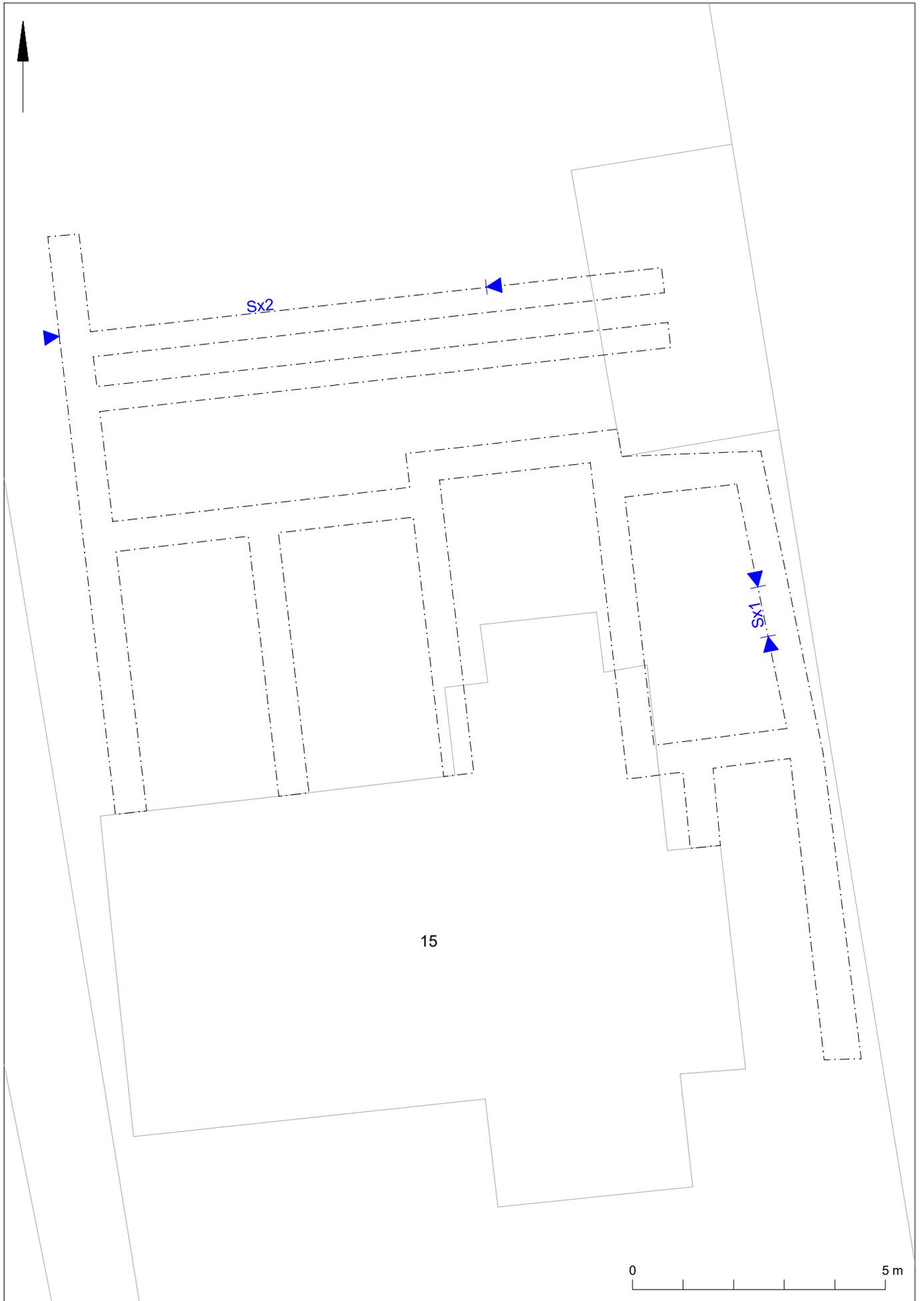


Fig 2 Results.

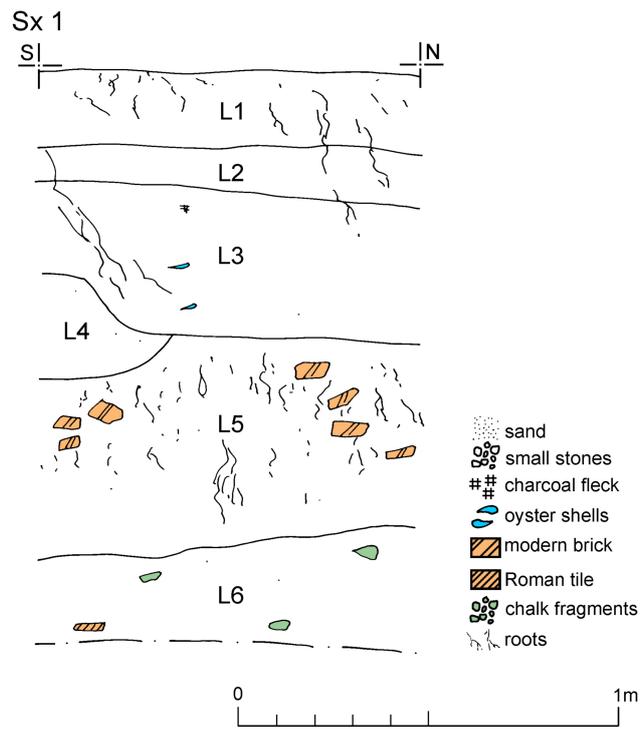


Fig 3 Representative section.

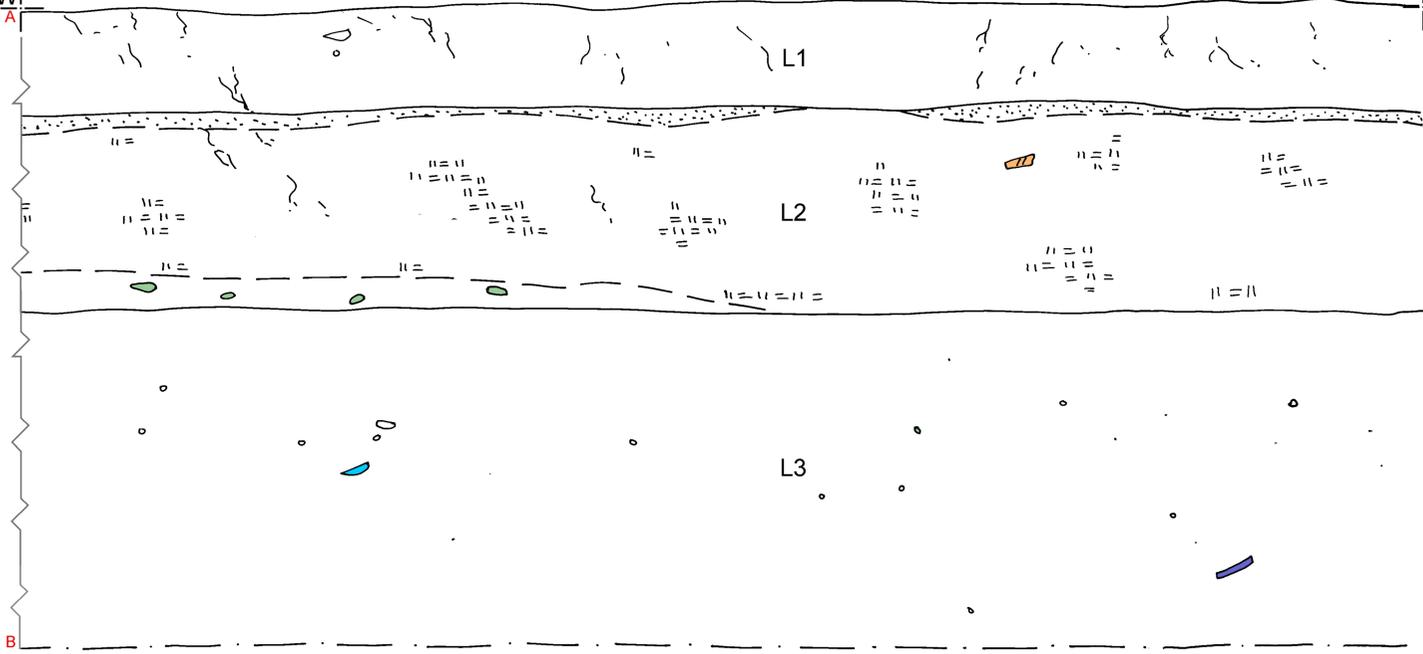
Sx 2 WSW

ENE



WSW

ENE



- sand
- small stones
- clay
- oyster shells
- modern brick
- mortar
- chalk fragments
- pottery
- roots



Fig 4 Representative section.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PL	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98800 24979 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 18/07g CHER ref: ECC4247 OASIS ref: colchest3-322764
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 17th October to 12th November 2018	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.1ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.70	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC1081, MCC1517, MCC2133, MCC2427, MCC2498, MCC5229, MCC7487, MCC7647, MCC9314
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1504	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  Archaeological monitoring was conducted at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of two extensions, a side storeroom and new services. The development is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, and an area of Roman burials known as the Lexden cemetery, and lies to the south of the Late Iron Age industrial complex of Sheepen. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered although a small assemblage of Roman pottery and ceramic building material was recovered.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<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> December 2019

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PL

**NGR:** TL 98800 24979 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 181171

**Commissioned by:** Malcolm Inkster

**Client:** Mr Afzalnia

**Curating Museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

**CHER code:** [tbc](#)

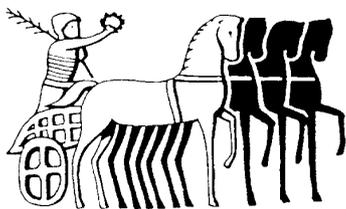
**CAT Project code:** 18/07g

**OASIS ref.:** colchest3-322764

**Site Manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC Monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 17.07.2018



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## Site location and description

The development site is located 1km to the west of Colchester town centre at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 98800 24979.

## Proposed work

Proposed work comprises of a single and two-storey rear extension, the existing garage to be removed and replaced with a side store room and the construction of a front porch.

## 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) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer.

The development site is located immediately to the west of Colchester town centre, within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town (CHER no. MCC9314). It is within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of a main Roman road leading from Balkerne Gate towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and *CAR 11*). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the development site (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can also be found in *CAR 9*. Of particular note is the 12+ Roman burials recorded on the site of the Essex County Hospital, immediately southeast of the development site, which included the discovery of the Colchester Sphinx stone sculpture (MCC1081, MCC1517, MCC2133, MCC2498, MCC2427). In 2005 CAT also excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; MCC5229) 140m south.

The development site is also located on the southern edge of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (CHER MCC7487, Scheduled Monument no. 46). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; *CAR 11*, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15- 16).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2018 (application no. 181171) proposing a single and two storey rear extension, the removal of an existing garage and the addition of a side store room and the construction of a front porch.

As the site lies in 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).

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that will be damaged or destroyed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent.

The method and form the development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief, and this wsi, are based.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief, and this wsi, are 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* (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 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), 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. 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.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

pottery: tbc (new appointment pending)

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

pottery: Stephen Benfield

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,  
Conservation and Design Services

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

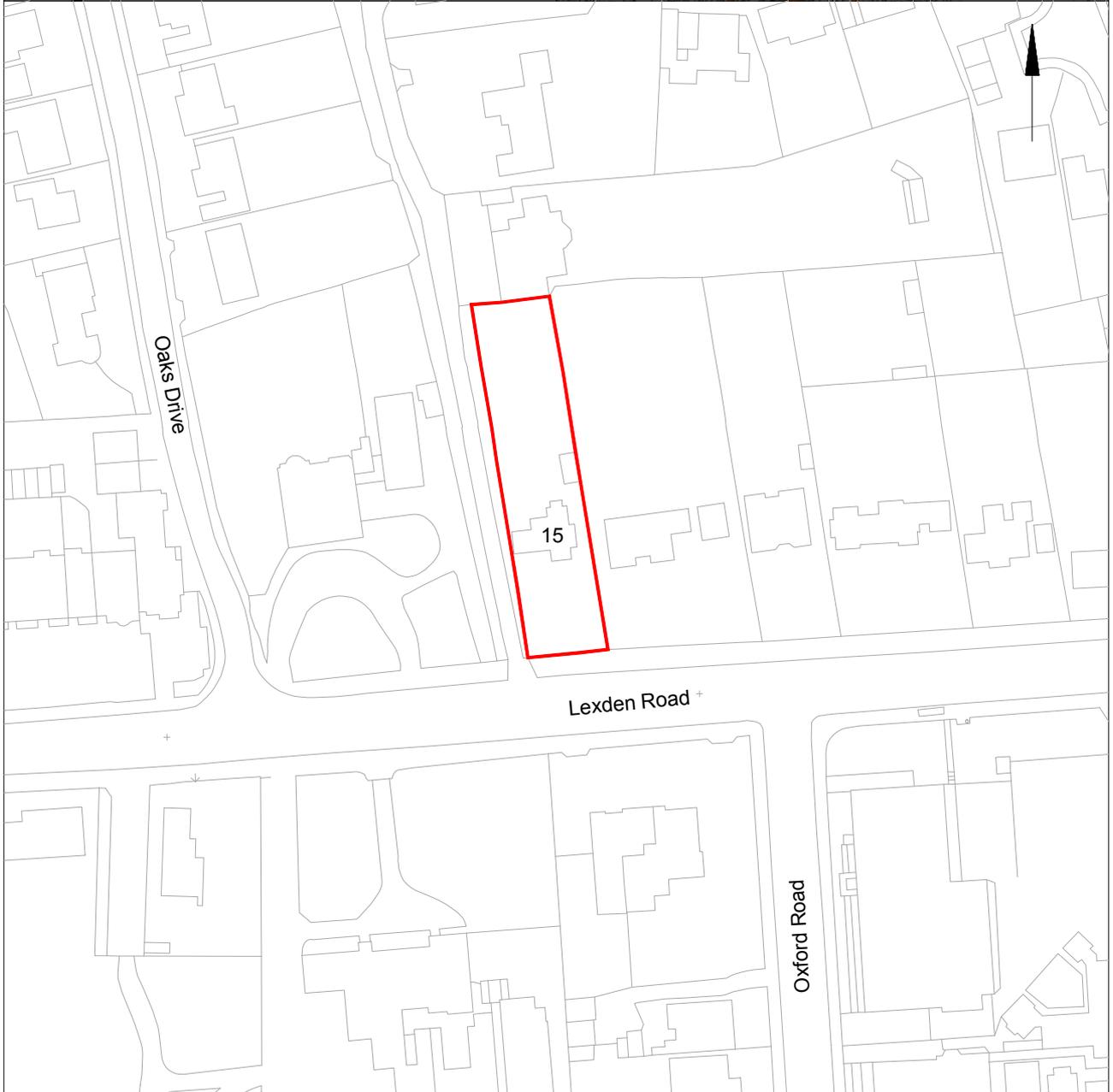
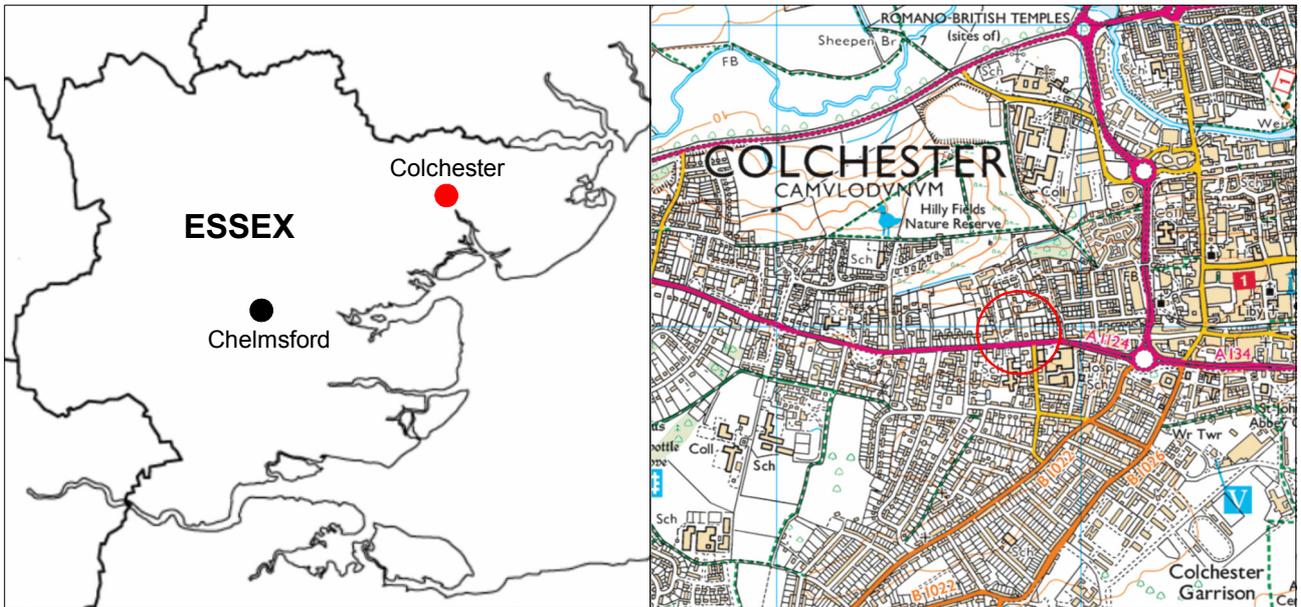
- |                     |       |  |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| CAR 9               | 1993  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAR 11              | 1995  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy   |
| CAT                 | 2014  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 345      | 2005  | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks   |
| CBCAA               | 2018  | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3PL</i>   |
| CifA                | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>  |
| CifA                | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
| 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>  |
| Gurney, D           | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).  |
| Hall, A F           | 1946  | 'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , <b>CI</b>   |
| 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)                            |

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Fig 1 Site location.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-322764**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 15 Lexden Road
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was conducted at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester during groundworks for the construction of two extensions, a side storeroom and new services. The development is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, and an area of Roman burials known as the Lexden cemetery, and lies to the south of the Late Iron Age industrial complex of Sheepen. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered although a small assemblage of Roman pottery and ceramic building material was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2018 End: 12-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/07g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.70 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4247 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-322764 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Modern
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 15 Lexden Road
Postcode	CO3 3PL
Study area	0.11 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98800 24979 51.887339720341 0.889155559527 51 53 14 N 000 53 20 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.70
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.70
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at 15 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PL: October-November 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1504
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">http://cat.essex.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	17 April 2020

## OASIS:

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