

Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BS

May 2021



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Harvey Furniss and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Harvey Furniss with Elliott Hicks and Alexander Smith

**commissioned by John Beton
on behalf of Seven Lexden Ltd**

NGR: TL 96918 24972 (centre)

Planning ref.: 210331

CAT project ref.: 2021/05g

CHER code: ECC4625

OASIS ref.: colchest3-421768



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CAT Report 1678

June 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	3
8	Acknowledgements	3
9	References	3
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of archive	4
12	Archive deposition	5

Figures

after p5

EHER summary sheet
WSI
OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs and figures

Cover: Working shot

Photograph 1 T2 trench shot, looking west southwest 3

Fig 1 Site location
Fig 2 Results
Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (two trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single detached house and garage. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including the Lexden Tumulus (an Iron Age barrow), Lexden Mount (a Roman barrow) and the Lexden cemetery, an area of Late Iron Age and Roman burials. A pit and a ditch were uncovered, but a paucity of artefactual evidence meant that their potential relationship to other archaeological deposits in the area could not be ascertained.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, Essex. The work was commissioned by John Beton on behalf of Seven Lexden Ltd in advance of the construction of a new detached house and garage, and was carried out on 27th May 2021 by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within 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). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), 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 field evaluation* (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, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

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. The Lexden Dyke extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park some 420m east of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45) with the Triple Dyke extending roughly north-south 400m to the west (*ibid*, 55-59).

Lexden Mount (scheduled monument 1019963, MCC1536) is located approximately 100m to the southwest. It is a Roman barrow that was crudely excavated in 1910, although the mount appeared to have been largely disturbed. No burial was found in the centre of the mound and the only finds from the excavation as a whole consisted of Roman tiles and oyster shell (CAR 11, 85, 124). Despite this, Lexden Mount remains substantially intact. Further burials may remain undisturbed both beneath the barrow and within the sides of the mound. The mound itself will contain valuable evidence for the date and manner of its construction, and the old ground surface, sealed at the time of the barrow's construction, may retain evidence of funerary rituals or earlier activity within this part of the *oppidum*. The Mount is one of the more prominent

funerary monuments of Camulodunum and, together with the other high status burial sites in the area (like Lexden Tumulus), provides significant insights into elite burial practices.

The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure (MCC7710) was identified roughly 170m to the south. Although it has subsequently been built over by the modern housing estate, some remains may have survived. Bronze Age bucket urns have been found in Shakespeare Road (MCC1315, MCC7452) to the southwest, with other isolated finds nearby including a Palaeolithic handaxe (MCC8117), handaxe (MCC7739), and Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (MCC7531; MCC7532).

Slightly further away, the Lexden Tumulus lies approximately 685m southeast of the development site (MCC1356). It is an Iron Age barrow which, when excavated in 1924, was found to contain 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).

The development site is also situated approximately 620m west of the core of the Lexden cemetery. This core, measuring roughly 75m across with at least twenty-seven cremation burials, is centred on 20 St Clare Road and is of a Late Iron Age date. 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 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-9).

CAT has undertaken various small monitoring works in close vicinity to the development site. Works near 11 Wordsworth Road (CAT Report 1011), 14 Marlowe Way (CAT Report 1181) and 4 Chaucer Way (CAT Report 1352) revealed no archaeologically significant features.

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-6)

Two trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The topsoil had been stripped from the site, and the northern part of trench T1 was excavated through two modern make-up layers (L1, c 0.19-0.24m thick, and L2, c 0.13-0.15m thick) and a layer of subsoil (L3, c 0.27-0.3m thick) onto natural (L4, encountered at a depth of 0.64-0.69m below current ground level [bcgl]). The rest of the trenches were excavated through L3 (0.55-0.63m thick) onto L4.

Trench 1 (T1): 20m long by 1.8m wide arranged in a T-shape

Treethrow F1 was excavated.

Trench 2 (T2): 9m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable pit F2 was uncovered at the eastern end of the trench. It was 0.55m wide and 0.07m deep.

Undatable ditch F3 was located at the western end of the trench. It was oriented NNW-SSE and was 0.88m wide and 0.24m deep.

Natural feature F4 was also excavated.



Photograph 1 T2 trench shot – looking west southwest

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Excavations at this site uncovered a pit and a ditch. Unfortunately, however, no finds were recovered, and so the possible relationship between these features and the considerable archaeological deposits in the vicinity cannot be discerned.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks John Beton and Seven Lexden Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by H Furniss with E Hicks and A Smith. Figures are by C Lister, H Furniss and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 (2nd ed.) | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, CO3 4BS</i> |

CAT Report 1011	2016	<i>Continuous archaeological monitoring at Lexden Mount, near 11 Wordsworth Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HR: September 2016</i> , by P Parmenter
CAT Report 1181	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JP: October 2017</i> , by E Hicks
CAT Report 1352	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 4 Chaucer Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4HA: November 2018</i> , by E Hicks
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin, Close, Colchester, CO3 4BS</i> , by R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</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)
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
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)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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	O nline A cces S to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1678)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1678)

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 project ref. ECC4625.

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Distribution list:

John Beton
Seven Lexden Ltd
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

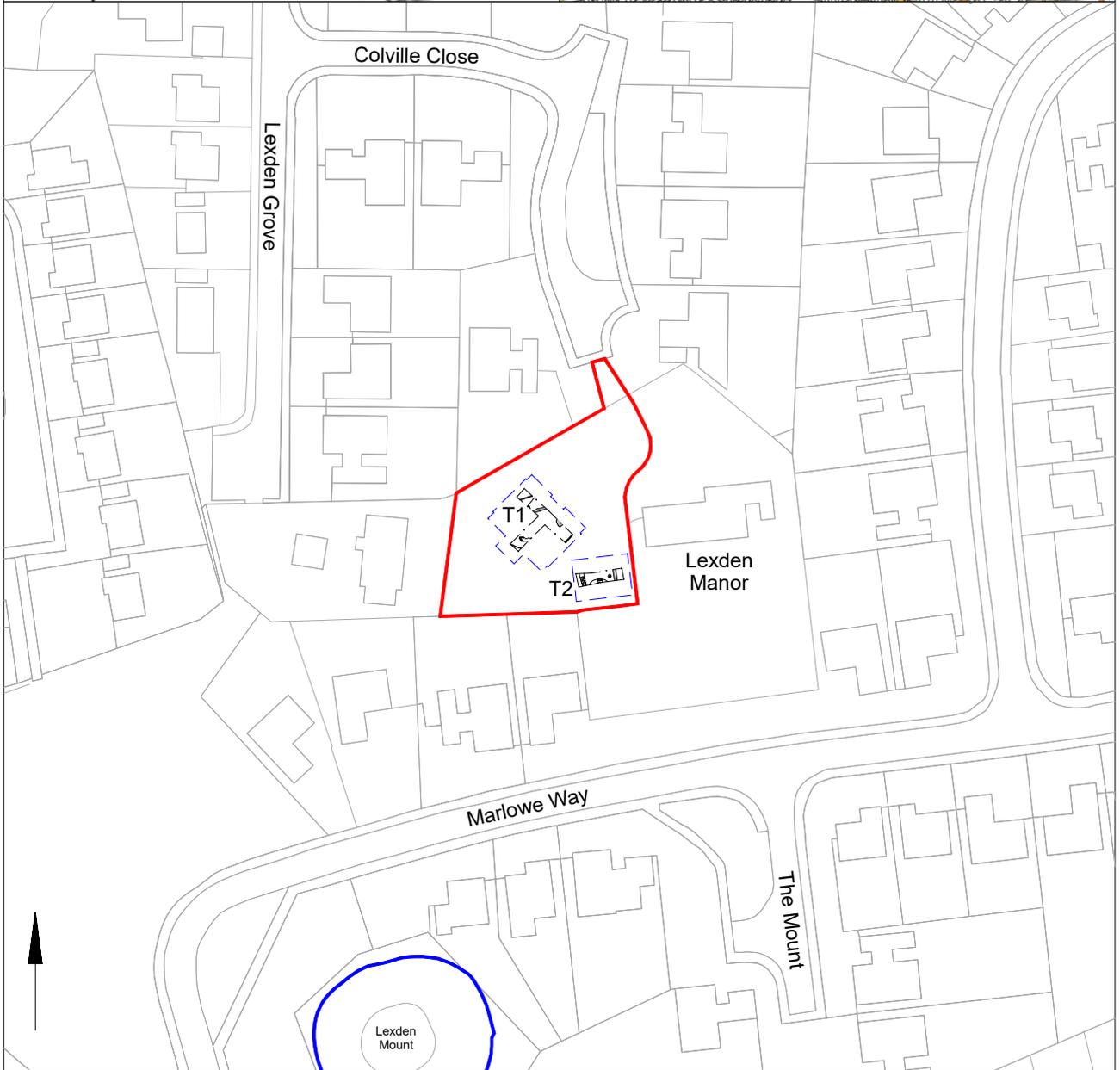
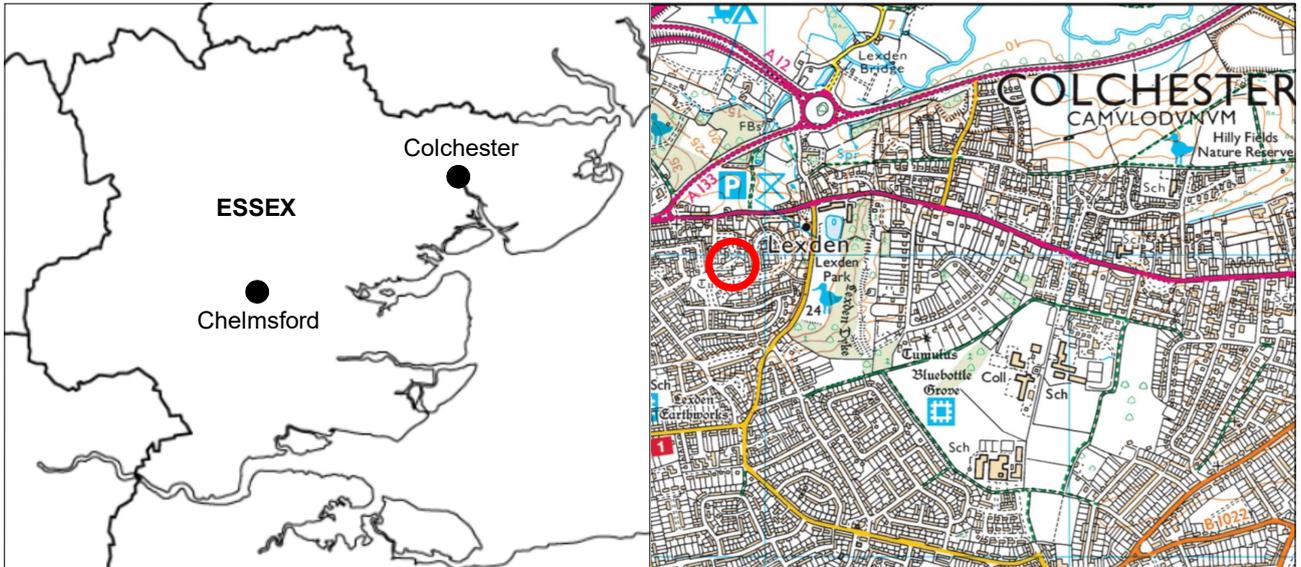
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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 24.6.2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Context number	Trench number	Finds number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	T1	-	Make-up layer	Firm, dry dark grey/brown silt with CBM flecks and occasional stones	Modern
L2	T1	-	Make-up layer	Soft, dry light yellow/orange sand with CBM flecks	Modern
L3	T1, T2	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silt with occasional stones	Undatable
L4	T1, T2	-	Natural	Firm, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silt with abundant gravel	Post-glacial
F1	T1	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silt with occasional stones	Undatable
F2	T2	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silt with occasional stones	Undatable
F3	T2	-	Ditch	Friable, dry medium grey/brown silt with abundant gravel	Undatable
F4	T2	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium yellow sand	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location and trench locations in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



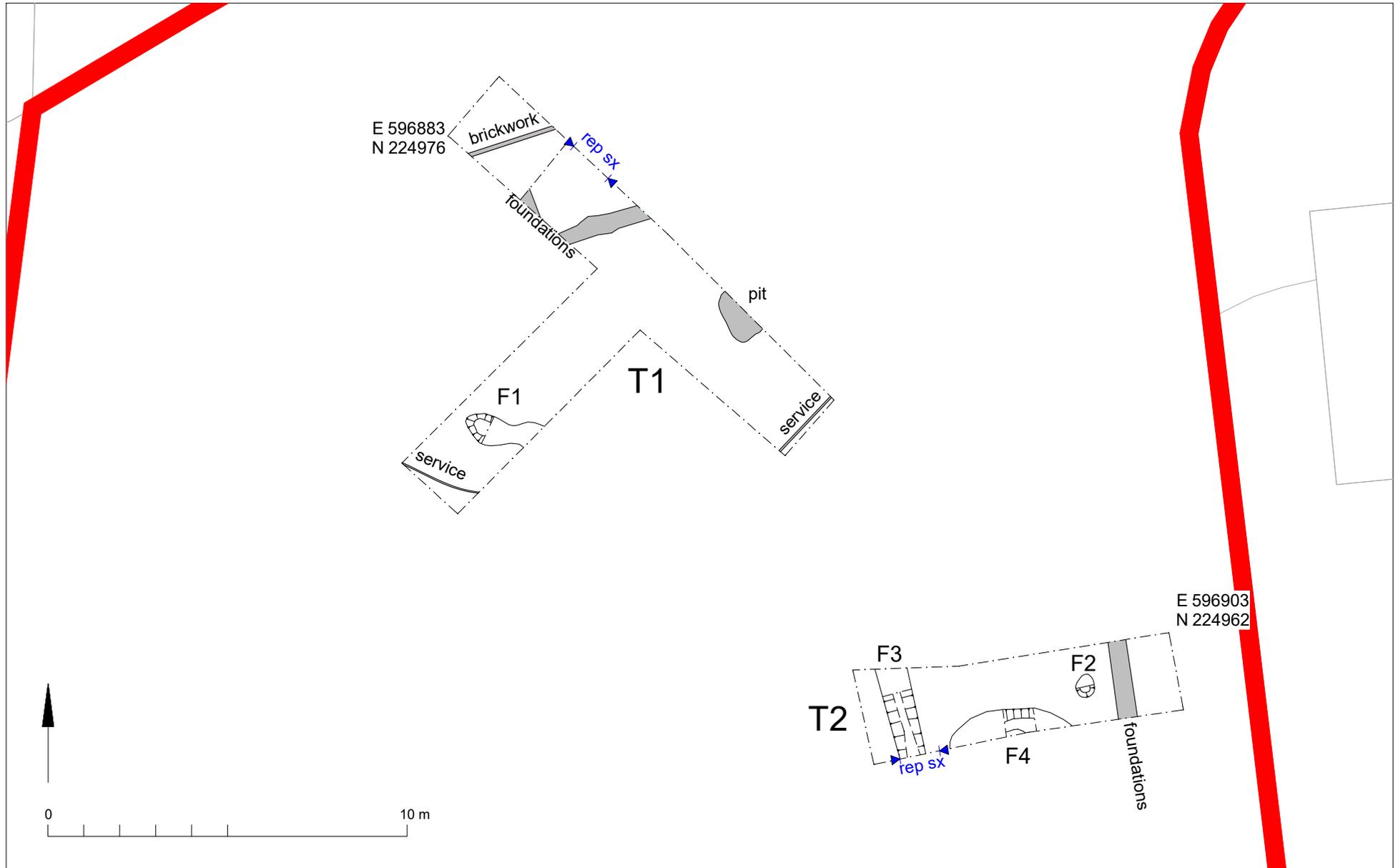


Fig 2 Results, modern features highlighted in grey

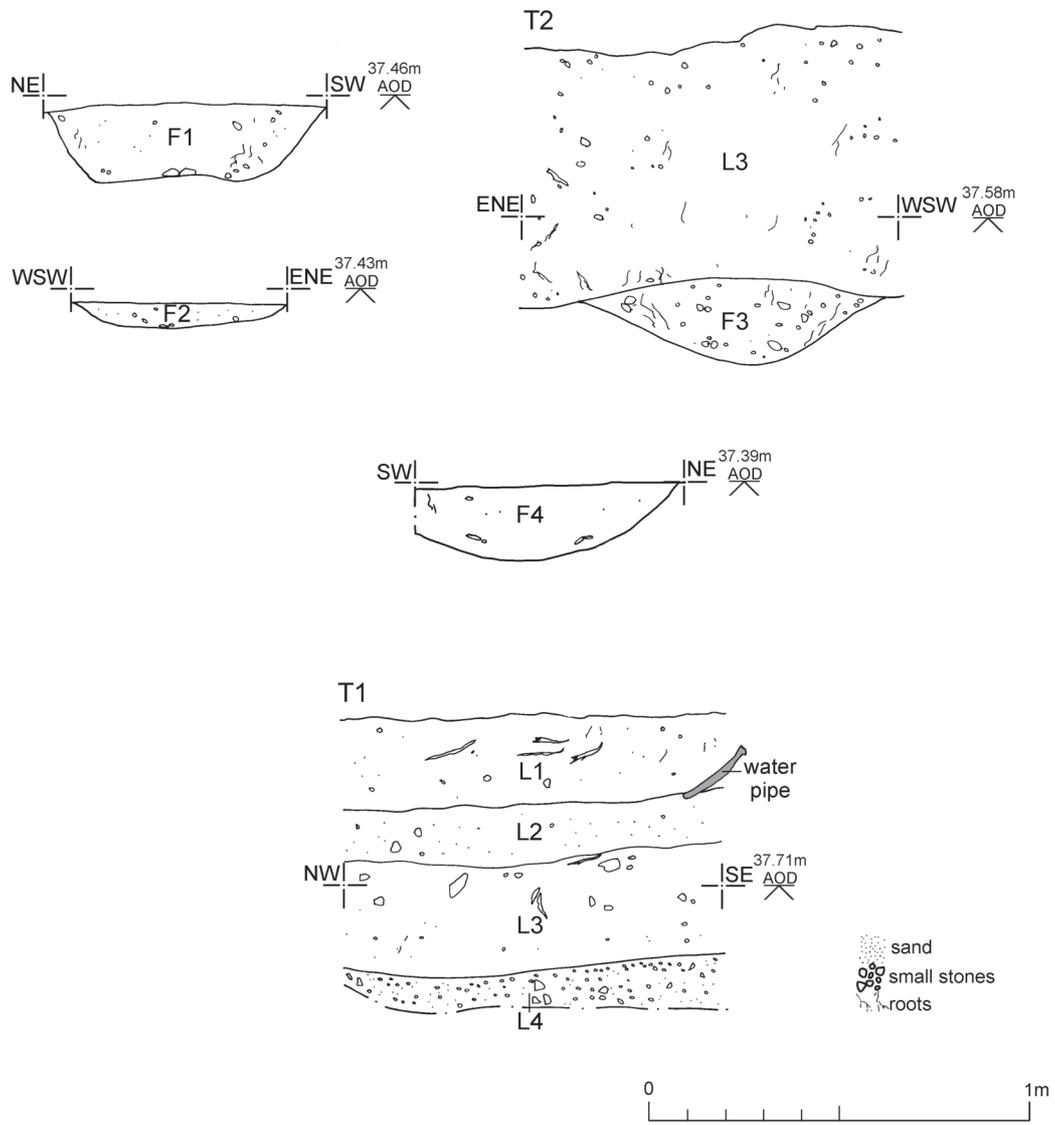


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BS	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 96918 24972 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/05g CHER ref: ECC4625 OASIS ref: colchest3-421768
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 27th May 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.11ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1356, MCC1536, MCC7710, MCC7452, MCC7531, MCC7532, MCC7739, MCC8117
Final report: CAT Report 1678	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (two trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single detached house and garage. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including the Lexden Tumulus (an Iron Age barrow), Lexden Mount (a Roman barrow) and the Lexden cemetery, an area of Late Iron Age and Roman burials. A pit and a ditch were uncovered, but a paucity of artefactual evidence meant that their potential relationship to other archaeological deposits in the area could not be ascertained.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: June 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on Land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, CO3 4BS.

NGR: TL 96918 24972 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 210331

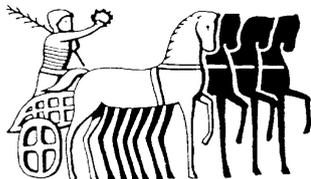
Commissioned by: John Beton
On behalf of: Seven Lexden Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: ECC4625

CAT project code: 2021/05g
OASIS project number: colchest3-421768

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 19/05/2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.6km east of Colchester town centre on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 96918 24972. The site was formerly part of the garden of Lexden Manor.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a single detached house and detached garage.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

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. The Lexden Dyke extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 420m east of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45) with the Triple Dyke extending roughly north-south 400m to the west (CAR 11, 55-59).

Lexden Mount (scheduled monument 1019963, MCC1536) is located 100m SW. It is a Roman barrow that was crudely excavated in 1910, although the mount appeared to have been largely disturbed. No burial was found in the centre of the mound and the only finds from the excavation as a whole consisted of Roman tiles and oyster shell (CAR 11). Despite this, Lexden Mount remains substantially intact. Further burials may remain undisturbed both beneath the barrow and within the sides of the mound. The mound itself will contain valuable evidence for the date and manner of its construction, and the old ground surface, sealed at the time of the barrow's construction, may retain evidence of funerary rituals or earlier activity within this part of the *oppidum*. The Mount is one of the more prominent funerary monuments of Camulodunum and, together with the other high status burial sites in the area (like Lexden Tumulus), provides significant insights into elite burial practices.

The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure (MCC7710) was identified 170m to the south. Although it has subsequently been built over by the modern housing estate some remains may have survived. A Bronze Age bucket urn has also been found in Shakespeare Road (MCC7452) 340m SW, with other isolated finds nearby including a Palaeolithic handaxe (MCC8117), handaxe (MCC7739), and Late Iron Age (MCC7531) and Roman pottery (MCC7532).

Slightly further away, the Lexden Tumulus lies approximately 685m SE (MCC1356). It is 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).

The development site is also situated within approximately 620m W 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).

CAT has undertaken various small monitoring works in close vicinity to the development site. Works near 11 Wordsworth Road (CAT Report 1011), 14 Marlowe Way (CAT Report 1181) and 4 Chaucer Way (CAT Report 1352) revealed no archaeologically significant features.

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2021 (application No. 210331) for the *construction of 1no. 5 bedroom detached house and 1no. 3 bay detached garage in former garden of Lexden Manor.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) was for an archaeological evaluation.

Specifically, two trenches located within the footprints of the new buildings. T1 will be 22m long by 1.8m wide, arranged in a T-shape. T2 will be 9m long and 1.8m wide. This equates to an area of 55.8m².

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Include a contingency for soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits. In addition, particular attention should be given to the collection of micro-remains preserved within and/or directly over floors.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

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, c, d)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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 CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus two archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Adam Wightman

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left in situ. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left in situ at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. 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 the evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left in situ at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in situ (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed.

If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

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:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

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* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within three 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible

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 or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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>

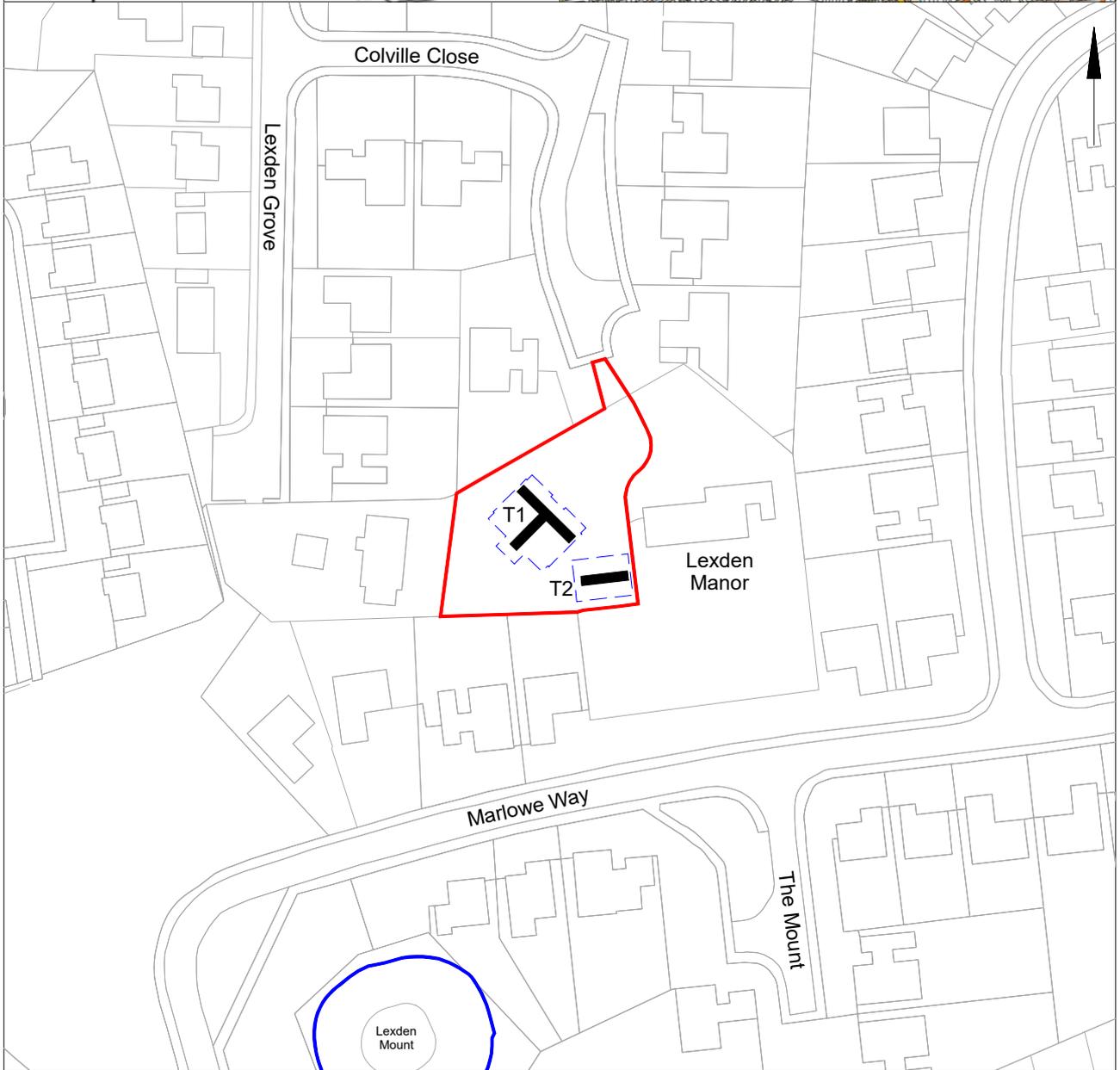
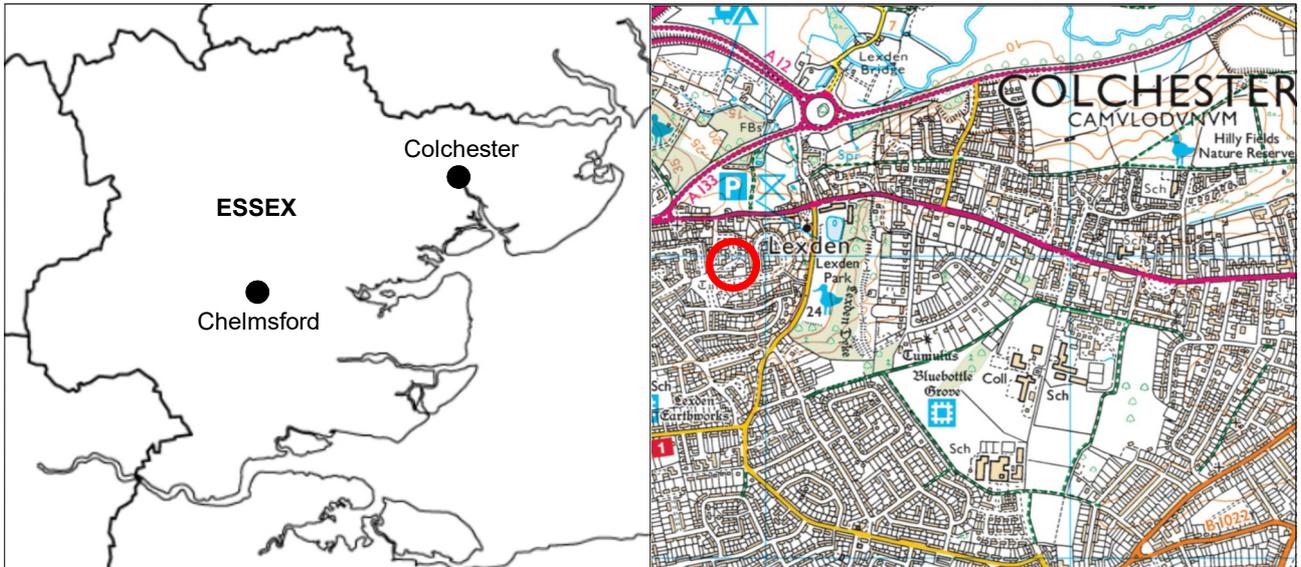
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By P Parmenter |
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| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013 | Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0 |
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| Historic England (HE) | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> .
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



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OASIS ID: colchest3-421768

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, CO3 4BS
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (two trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a single detached house and garage. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including the Lexden Tumulus (an Iron Age barrow), Lexden Mount (a Roman barrow) and the Lexden cemetery, an area of Late Iron Age and Roman burials. A pit and a ditch were uncovered, but a paucity of artefactual evidence meant that their potential relationship to other archaeological deposits in the area could not be ascertained.
Project dates	Start: 27-05-2021 End: 27-05-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	210331 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4625 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2021/05g - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	N/A Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close
Postcode	CO3 4BS
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 96918 24972 51.887947940288 0.861837485731 51 53 16 N 000 51 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.25m Max: 37.46m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4625

Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4625
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lexden Manor, 8 Colvin Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BS: May 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1678
Date	2021
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	5 July 2021

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