

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

May 2016



by **Laura Pooley**
figures by **Emma Holloway and Adam Wightman**

fieldwork by **Chris Lister, Robin Mathieson, Nigel Rayner and Alec Wade**

**Commissioned by Mark Perkins Partnership
on behalf of Mr & Mrs Windridge**

NGR: TL 97515 25046 (centre)
Planning reference: 152377
CAT project ref.: 16/01a
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.35
UAD ref: ECC3738
OASIS reference: colchest3-237649



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CAT Report 959
June 2016

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 1 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. Four features were identified consisting of two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording (a watching brief) at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 12th April – 4th May 2016. The work was commissioned by Mark Perkins Partnership, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Windridge, in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016).

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

3 Archaeological background

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

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

Approximately 400m to the south lies the Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967), an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of the metalwork of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound is thought to be that of *Addedomarus* (Foster 1986).

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

Archaeological investigations at 1 St Clare Road in 2003 (CAT Report 225) and 2008 (CAT Report 455) were negative. Investigations in 2015 at 20 St Clare Road (CAT Report 832) revealed a probable post-medieval boundary ditch and six post-medieval/modern pits. A recent evaluation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958) revealed four Roman features consisting of two ditches, a pit and a possible inhumation burial.

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

4 Results (Figs 2-4)

Approximately 72m of foundation trenches were dug by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision to the side and rear of the house. The trenches measured 0.5m wide by 1-1.2m deep.

Rear extension

The rear extension was excavated through three layers. Modern paving slabs had been laid on a layer of make-up containing modern china, flower pot and peg-tile (L1, c 160-260mm thick). Sealed beneath this was a layer of buried topsoil (L2, c 220-450mm thick) overlaying an accumulation layer (L3, c 300-620mm thick). Natural sands and gravels (L4, identified at a depth of 500-780mm below current ground level) were identified beneath L3.

Four features were identified. Modern pit F2 contained fragments of rubber, rusty ironwork (not retained) and a clear glass bottle. It sealed Roman pit F1 (2.4m wide) which contained three sherds of early Roman pottery. Post-medieval pit F3 (1.65m wide by 0.58m deep) contained a single piece of clay pipe. Roman pit F4 contained a small quantity of early Roman finds. Only one edge of this feature was identified in the foundation trench. The rest of the feature to the south appeared to have been disturbed by modern activity.



Photograph 1 Rear extension foundation trenches, looking SW

Side extension

The side extension was excavated through three layers. Modern paving set into a concrete mortar (L5, c 300-330mm thick) sealed a layer of subsoil (L6, c 600-800mm

thick), which sealed natural sands and gravels (L4, identified at a depth of 0.9-1m below current ground level).



Photograph 2 Side extension foundation trenches, looking NE

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of finds dating to the Late Iron Age (LIA), Roman, post-medieval and modern period were recovered from four features (F1-4). The majority of the finds are of LIA and Early Roman date, consisting of pottery, a piece of fired clay briquetage (associated with coastal salt production) and a small piece of fired clay that is possibly part of a loomweight. These finds come from F1 & F4 and most of them are from F4. Finds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from F2 & F3.

The LIA and Roman pottery can broadly be dated to the period of the 1st-2nd century and the majority can be dated to the early-mid 1st century. Of note is a single large sherd from an imported *terra rubra* girth-beaker (F4). While only a relatively small assemblage, in terms of the fabric types represented the pottery could be compared with the large LIA and Early Roman assemblage from the Colchester Sheepen site (Hawkes & Hull 1947 & Niblett 1985) where occupation is currently dated c AD 5 - 60/61 (Niblett 1985, table 1). Some of the Roman sherds here have a broader date range of mid 1st-early 2nd or 2nd century but all of the pottery could probably be accommodated with the period of the 1st century AD. A small piece of fired clay that is possibly from a triangular loomweight also suggests a LIA-early post-conquest date as does a small piece of (fired clay) briquetage from a salt production site (both from F4). However, abrasion on some of the pottery sherds (if not associated with soil conditions) could suggest a more protracted depositional history or a later date of deposition, but broadly within the mid-late 1st or early 2nd century. One large flake of frost-shattered flint (F4) may have been used as a tool of convenience. It can be noted that the near absence of animal bone (other than part of a laminated cow tooth) suggests that (in general) bone probably does not survive well on the site.

The Roman pottery fabrics refer to *CAR 10* and the Essex Roman pottery fabric series (Going 1987). The pottery fabrics are listed in Table 1. All of the finds are listed and described in Table 2 together with an overall spot date for the finds from each context is also provided.

Fabric code	Fabric name
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares
GTW	Grog-tempered pottery (Belgic-type)
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally produced grey wares
HZ	Large storage vessels in heavily-tempered coarseware fabrics
RCW	Romanising grey wares (Going 1987 Fabric 45)
TR3	<i>Terra rubra</i> (Fabric 3)

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Context	Find no.	Form/ description	spot date
F1	1	Roman pottery: (3 sherds, 10g) Fabric DJ Small sherd in a fine sand, oxidised (orange) fabric, abraded (Rom – poss. Early-Mid Rom). Fabric GX Two greyware sherds, possibly from the same pot, one with some grog/dark burnt organic inclusions in fabric (Fabric GX/RCW), abraded & pitted internally (prob. Early Rom c M-L1C).	Early Roman (c M-L1C/2C)
F2	3	Modern glass: Small bottle in clear glass, moulded seam, rim broken away otherwise complete (19-20C) Animal bone: Three laminated pieces from the tooth of a (bovid) cow	Modern c19-20C
F3	2	Clay pipe: Small piece from a pipe stem (pipe bore c 2mm)	Post-medieval c 17-19C
F4	4	Late Iron Age & Roman pottery: (16 sherds) Fabric DJ (2 sherds, 4 g), buff & red buff fabric, lightly abraded (M1-2C); Fabric DJ (1 sherds, 24 g) Moderately thick, red, sandy fabric (Rom); Fabric GTW (4 sherds, 86 g) inc. Jar rim & sherd from cordoned jar (c L1C BC-M1C AD); GTW/HZ (6 sherds 358 g) Sherds from storage jars in grog-tempered fabrics, some sherds abraded (c L1C BC-M/L1C AD); Fabric GX (2 sherds 14 g) (Rom, poss. M1-E2C); Fabric TR3 (1 sherd, 32 g) sherd from a carinated (girth) beaker (c L1C BC-M1C AD) Fired clay: (2 pieces, 84 g) Flat, moderately thick piece with some chaff-temper, orange surfaces with grey core – salt making briquetage (IA-E-Rom); Piece in orange-brown fine sand fabric, flat surface, part of a small perforation at angle to the surface – possibly part of a triangular loomweight but not clear (IA-E-Rom) Flints: (2 pieces) Large, flat frost fracture piece with some damage/use wear at one, possibly both ends, possibly a tool of convenience; broken lump part covered in cortex (natural unmodified piece)	Early Roman (M-L1C/2C) with residual LIA (L1C BC-M1C AD)

Table 2 Finds by context

6 Discussion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road revealed four pits, two of early Roman date, one of post-medieval date and one modern, all located in the trenches of the rear extension. Despite being located in Roman cemetery area, no Roman burial features were identified.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Perkins Partnership and Mr & Mrs Windridge for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by CL, R Mathieson, N Rayner and A Wade. Figures were prepared by A Wightman and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by Robin Symonds and Sue Wade
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawke, CFC and Crummy, P
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ</i> , by J Tipper
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Foster, J	1986	'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR, British Series</i> , 156
Going, C	1987	<i>The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i> , CBA Research Report 62
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)
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report 57

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from cAD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to cAD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to cAD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: small bag containing all Roman pottery

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 959)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

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

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

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.35.

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Distribution list

Mark Perkins Partnership

Mr & Mrs Windridge

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Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 7.6.2016



Fig 1 Site location, showing previous watching briefs and the new extensions (in orange).

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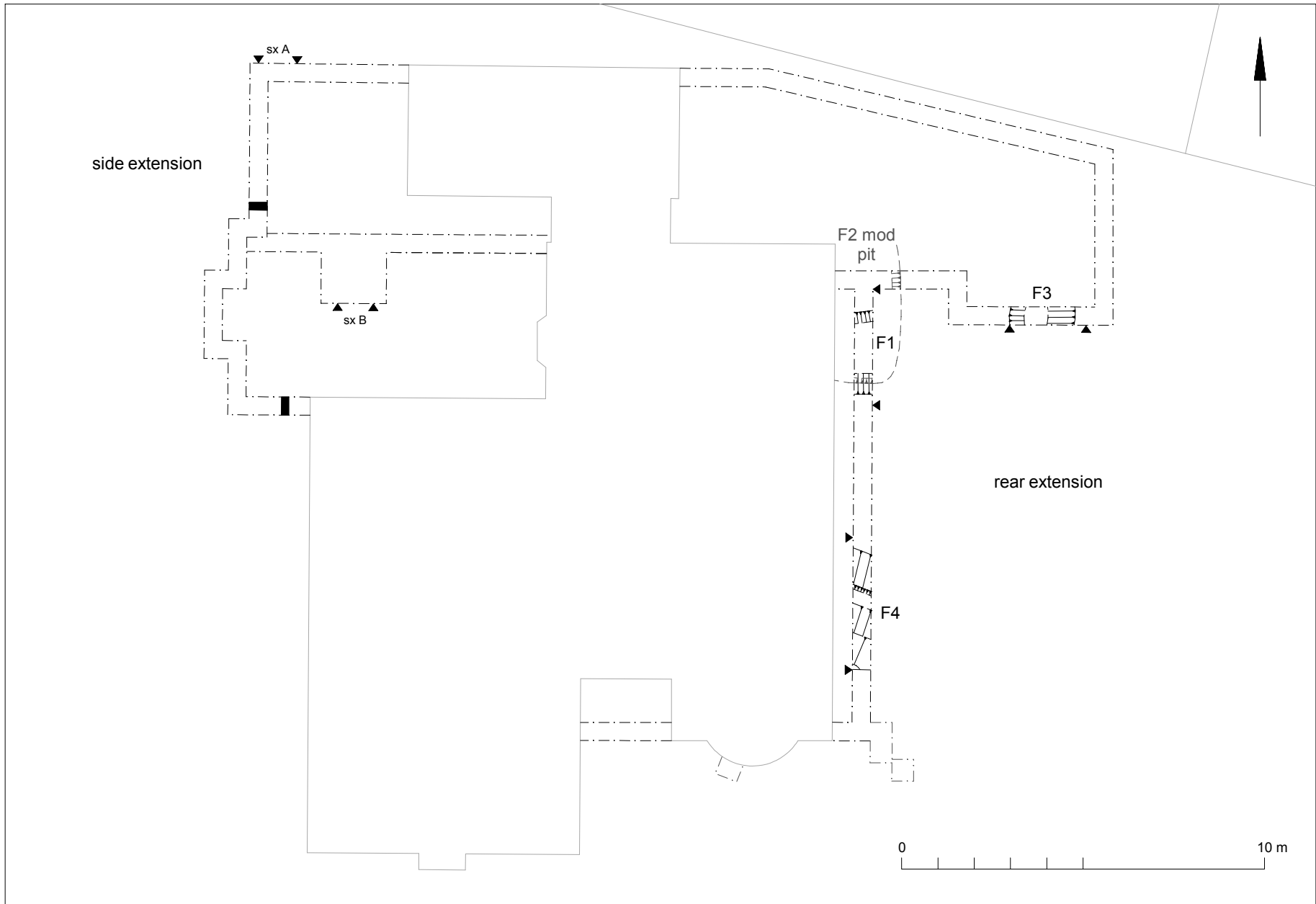
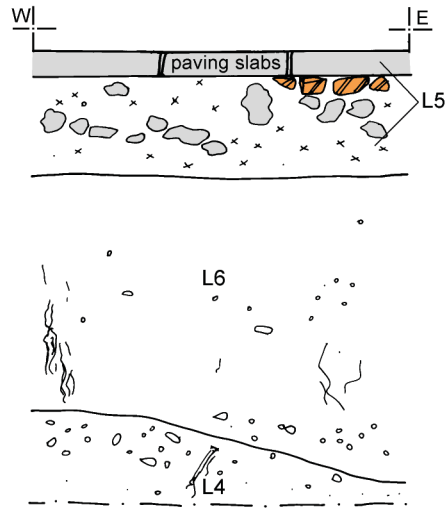
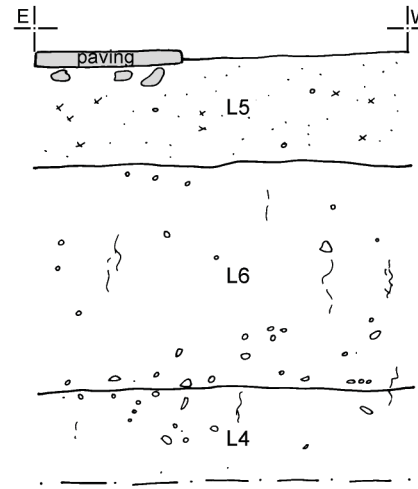


Fig 2 Results of the archaeological monitoring.

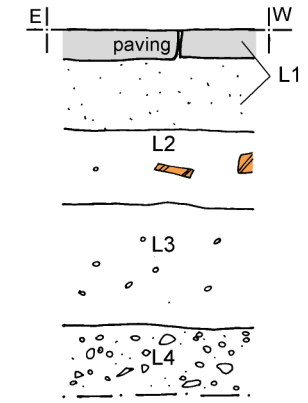
side extension: section A



side extension: section B



rear extension: representative section



- sand
- small stones
- ||| clay
- ## charcoal
- ▨ post-Roman brick and tile
- x x mortar
- ▒ concrete
- modern iron fragments
- √ roots

rear extension: F1-F2

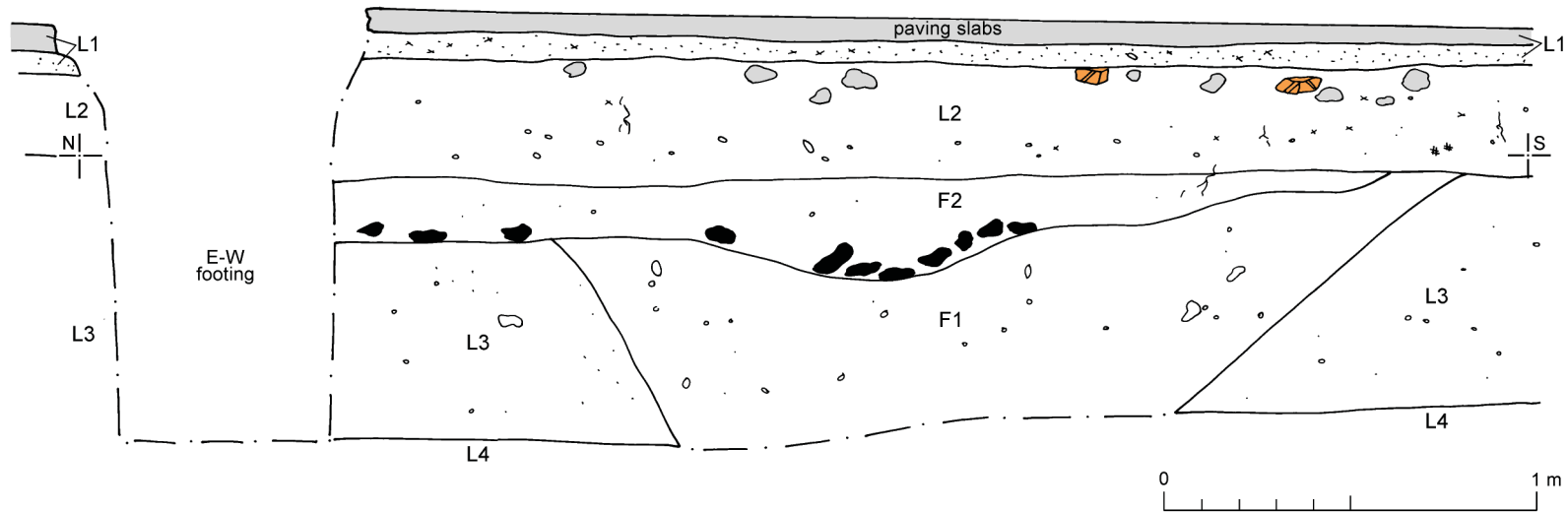
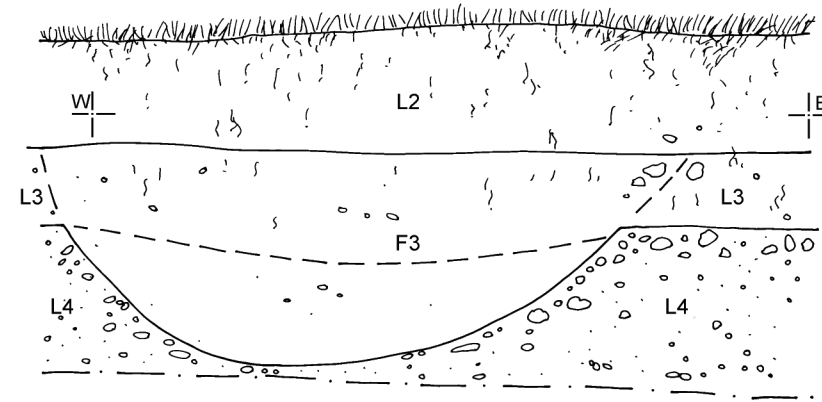


Fig 3 Representative and feature sections.

rear extension: F3



rear extension: F4

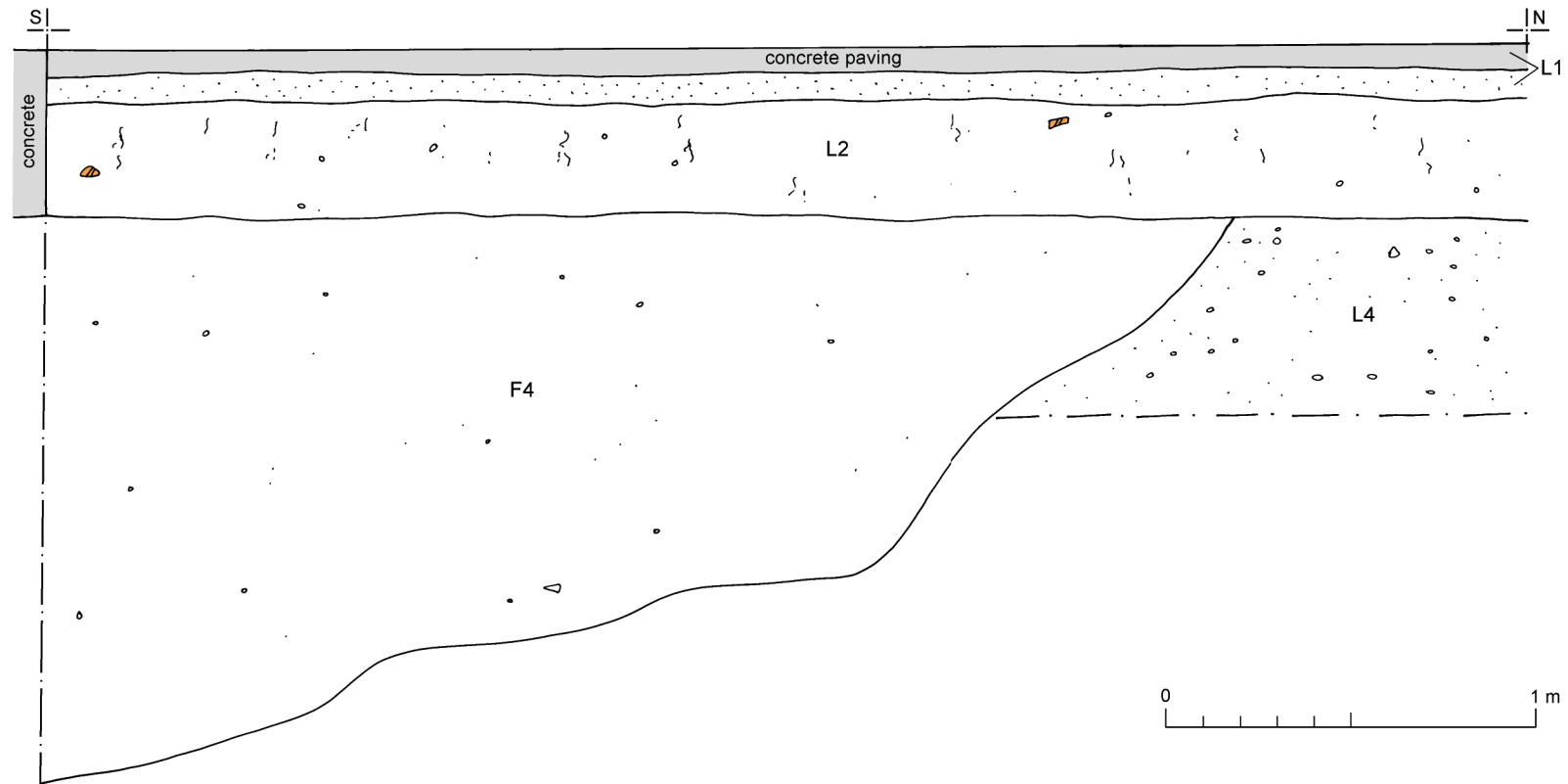


Fig 4 Feature sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97515 25046 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/01a UAD ref: ECC3738 OASIS ref: colchest3-237649
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 12th April – 4th May 2016	Size of area investigated: Approximately 72m on trenching at 0.5m wide (36m ²)
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.35	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related UAD/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 959	
Periods represented: Roman, post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 1 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. Four features were identified consisting of two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: June 2016

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for continuous archaeological recording (a
watching brief) at 1 St. Clare Road, Colchester,
Essex, CO3 3SZ**

NGR: TL 97515 25046 (centre)

Planning references: 152377

Client: Mr & Mrs Windridge

Agent: Mark Perkins Partnership

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: 2016.35

UAD Event number: ECC3738

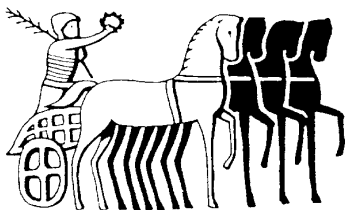
CAT Project code: 16/01a

OASIS project number: colchest3-237649

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 12.01.2016



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Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1 mile to the west of Colchester's walled town centre on the eastern side of St. Clare Road at the Lexden Road end (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 97515 25046.

Proposed work

The development comprises side and rear extensions and first floor alterations to create a larger annex for a dependent relative and extended dwelling.

Archaeological Background

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

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

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

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

In 2003 (CAT Report 225) CAT excavated a trench within a proposed extension to the southern side of the house, on land previously part of the garden. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

In 2008 (CAT Report 455) CAT undertook a watching brief during the construction of a 2.5m x 4.5m extension on the northeast corner of the existing house. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

In 2015 (CAT Report 832) CAT undertook a strip map and recording at 20 St. Clare Road. This revealed a probable post-medieval boundary ditch and six post-medieval/modern pits, but no Roman burials or other features.

Planning Background

The application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2015 (application Nos.152377) proposing the erection of side and rear extensions.

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

Requirement for Work

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

Specifically:

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

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)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs issued by the CBCAO (CBC 2016).

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

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAO 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 Archaeological Officer (Ben Holloway).

Watching brief 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 whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF 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 CBCAO 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): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)
conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum
Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey
Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAO.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAO 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 CBCAO as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of site in relation to Colchester street grid.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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 CBCAO.

Monitoring

CBCAO 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 CBCAO one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAO prior to them being carried out. CBCAO will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

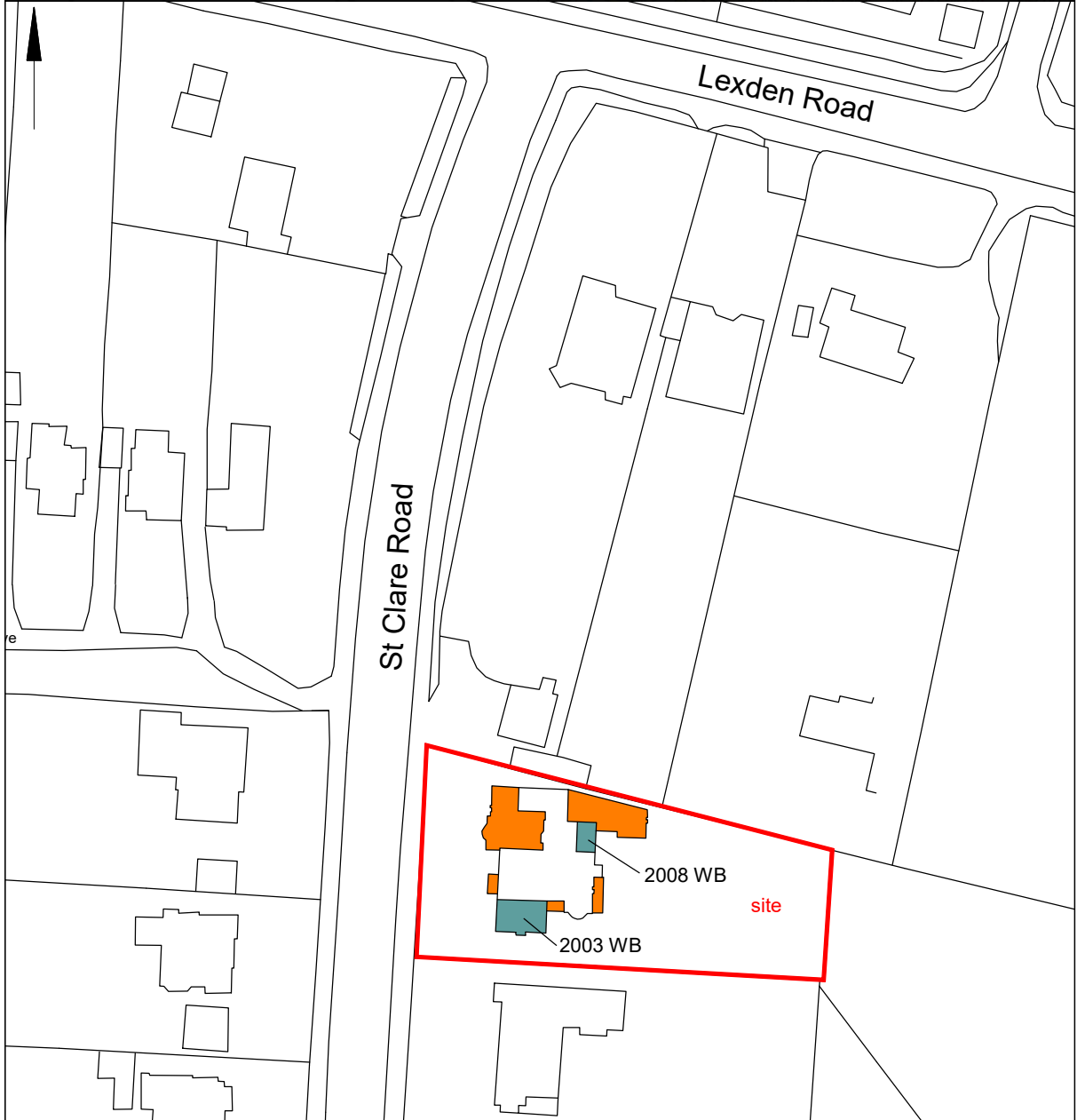
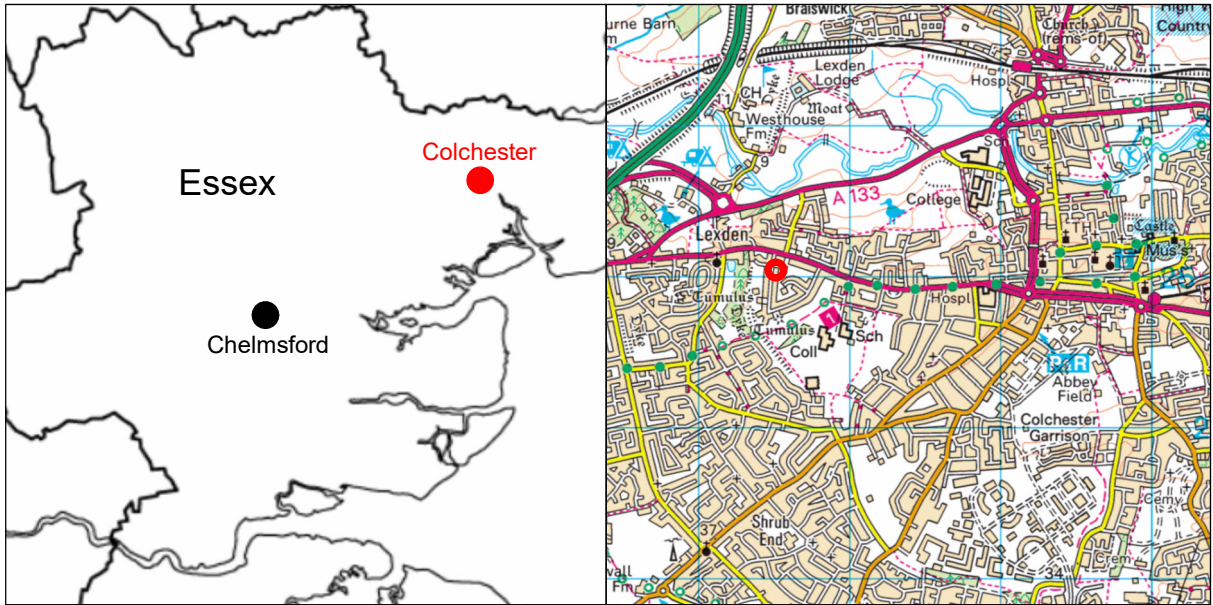
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CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan
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CAT Report 455	2008	Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008. By H Brooks. Unpublished grey literature
CAT Report 832	2015	Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015. By P Parmenter and A Wightman. Unpublished grey literature
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 1 St. Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ: January 2016</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>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i> (Colchester & Ipswich Museums)
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E Holloway



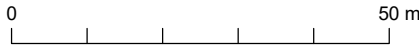
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Fig 1 Site location, showing previous watching briefs and proposed new extensions (in orange).



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OASIS ID: colchest3-237649

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 1 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of side and rear extensions. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. Four features were identified consisting of two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2016 End: 04-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/01a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	152377 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.35 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3738 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern

Significant Finds CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
 Investigation type ""Watching Brief""
 Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 1 St Clare Road, Colchester
 Postcode CO3 3SZ
 Study area 172 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 97515 25046 51.888400317752 0.870544414955 51 53 18 N 000 52 13 E
 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Emma Holloway
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Chris Lister
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr and Mrs Windridge

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2016.35
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.35
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.35
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 959
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	7 June 2016

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