

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

June 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks
with contributions by Stephen Benfield
figures by Sarah Carter and Chris Lister

fieldwork by Alec Wade

on behalf of Darren Northover

NGR: TL 9751 2498 (centre)
Planning reference: 170126
CAT project ref.: 17/05e
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.65
CHER ref: ECC3995
OASIS reference: colchest3-285095



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CAT Report 1122
July 2017

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester during the construction of two-storey rear extensions and general façade enhancements. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and near to the Lexden tumulus and an area of Late Iron Age and Roman cemeteries termed the 'Lexden cemetery', as well as a number of other sites of Iron Age and Roman activity and occupation. The excavation uncovered four pits, one of which was dated to the Late Iron Age / Roman period, a small modern pit/posthole, and two indeterminate features, one of which was modern.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out 12th-15th June 2017. The work was commissioned by Darren Northover, in advance of the construction of two-storey rear extensions and general façade enhancements, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) 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 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 Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017)

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 180m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

It is also situated within approximately 110m 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). Several of these are believed to have been found in the grounds of 9 St Clare Road, immediately to the south of the development site.

Approximately 250m to the south lies the Lexden Tumulus, an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

CAT has undertaken a number of other fieldwork projects in the adjacent St Clare Road and Fitzwalter Road in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832), and a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road in 2016 revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out in 2016, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave and excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008) revealed Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

Foundation trenching was excavated to accommodate the footprint of the extension. The foundation trenching measured approximately 46.7m in total length, 0.5-0.6m in width, and 0.85-1.1m in depth. All groundworks were carried out by the contractor under archaeological supervision.

Four layers were recorded. Trenching was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.35m thick) onto modern subsoil (L2, c 0.25-0.59m thick) which sealed naturally-deposited soils and gravel (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.5-0.95m). At the eastern side of the house, L1 was not present and L2 was instead sealed by a modern layer of demolition debris associated with an older extension to the house (L4, c 0.15-0.42m thick).

Seven features were encountered. In the southeast corner of the foundation, a modern cut, F1, was observed. F1 was poorly defined and slightly irregular in shape. It measured approximately 1.3m in width and crossed the trench on a N-S alignment. Adjacent to F1 an undated unidentified cut, F2, was uncovered. This formed part of a fairly well-defined feature. It measured around 0.45m in width and was aligned NE-SW. The relationship between F1 and F2 could not be discerned. In the western end of the southern internal foundation, F3, an undated pit, was observed in section. It measured 0.8m in width and 0.3m in depth. F4, a modern posthole or pit, was seen cutting L2 in section in the northern E-W internal branch of the foundation, and measured 0.5m in width and 0.47m in depth. At the intersection of foundation trenches on the southern part of footing, F5, an undated pit, was seen in section. It measured 2.8-2.9m in width and approximately 0.3m in depth. F6, a Late Iron Age/Roman era pit, was observed in section in the northern branch of the foundation by the house. It measured approximately 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep. Finally, F7, an undated feature, possibly a pit, was seen in section in the northern face of the easternmost foundation trench. It measured 0.85 in width and 0.16m in depth.



Photograph 1 F5 oblique shot – looking west

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Only a very small quantity of finds was recovered. These consist of two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery from F6 and a small length of plastic-coated electrical wire of 20th century date which was recovered from F1 (1).

The two pottery sherds are typical of the Late Iron Age pottery come from F6 (2). Both have grog-tempered fabric and are abraded. They are of roughly equal size and together they weight 58 g. It is possible that they are from the same pot, although the abraded surface and section of one sherd reveals a distinct orange coloured margin below the exterior surface while on the other this is barely present. The body curvature suggests they are from a large pot(s), probably a large jar(s) or large storage jar(s).

In terms of dating Late Iron Age ('Belgic') grog-tempered wares begin to appear in the 1st century BC, but are not typical of assemblages, certainly from settlement sites, until at least circa 50-25 BC (Sealey 2007, 56). The main interest here is that these sherds come from an area with Late Iron Age burials which lack continental imports common at the nearby Sheepen site in the first half of the 1st century AD (Hawkes & Hull 1947) indicating a date for these burials in the late 1st century BC, c 50-10 BC (CAR 11, 164). It would appear possible that the two sherds here could derive from a disturbed burial in that cemetery; however, the relative thinness of the vessel wall indicated by these sherds and the fact that the interior of one suggests wheel/turntable manufacture might indicate a slightly later date similar to that of the Sheepen assemblage. It can be noted that pottery spanning the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period has been recovered from a nearby site at 'High Trees' approximately 200 m to the northwest (CAT Report 1008).

6 Discussion

A number of archaeological features were uncovered during the course of the excavation, comprising of four pits, a modern posthole/small pit, as well as two indeterminate features, one of which was modern. The paucity of finds retrieved from the site means that the majority of these features cannot be dated accurately.

The recovery of some sherds of Late Iron Age pottery from F6 permit a more confident dating of this feature, however. Located in the midst of the Iron Age and Roman burials known as the Lexden cemetery, it is possible that these sherds form part of a Late Iron Age burial urn, and that F6, a shallow depression, represents the remnants of a disturbed grave.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Darren Northover for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wade. Figures were prepared by S Carter and C Lister. 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>

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</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 & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ</i>
CAT Report 99	2000	<i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i>
CAT Report 136	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i>
CAT Report 195	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003.</i>
CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008.</i>
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i>
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i>
CAT Report 745	2013	<i>A Roman cemetery east of Lexden Dyke: archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'High Trees', St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2013</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
CAT Report 958	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive,</i>

1008		<i>Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
1009		
CBC	2017	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of victory, the story of Colchester, Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Foster, J	1986	'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR</i> , British Series, 156
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hawkes, C & Hull, M	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , <i>RRCAL 14</i>
Hull, M	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , <i>RRCAL 20</i>
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)
Sealey, P	2007	'The Early and Middle Iron Age Pottery' in Crummy P et al, <i>Stanway: An Élite Burial Site at Camulodunum</i>

9 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 (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
ClfA	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
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Findings: None retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1122)

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 2017.65.

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Distribution list

Darren Northover
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



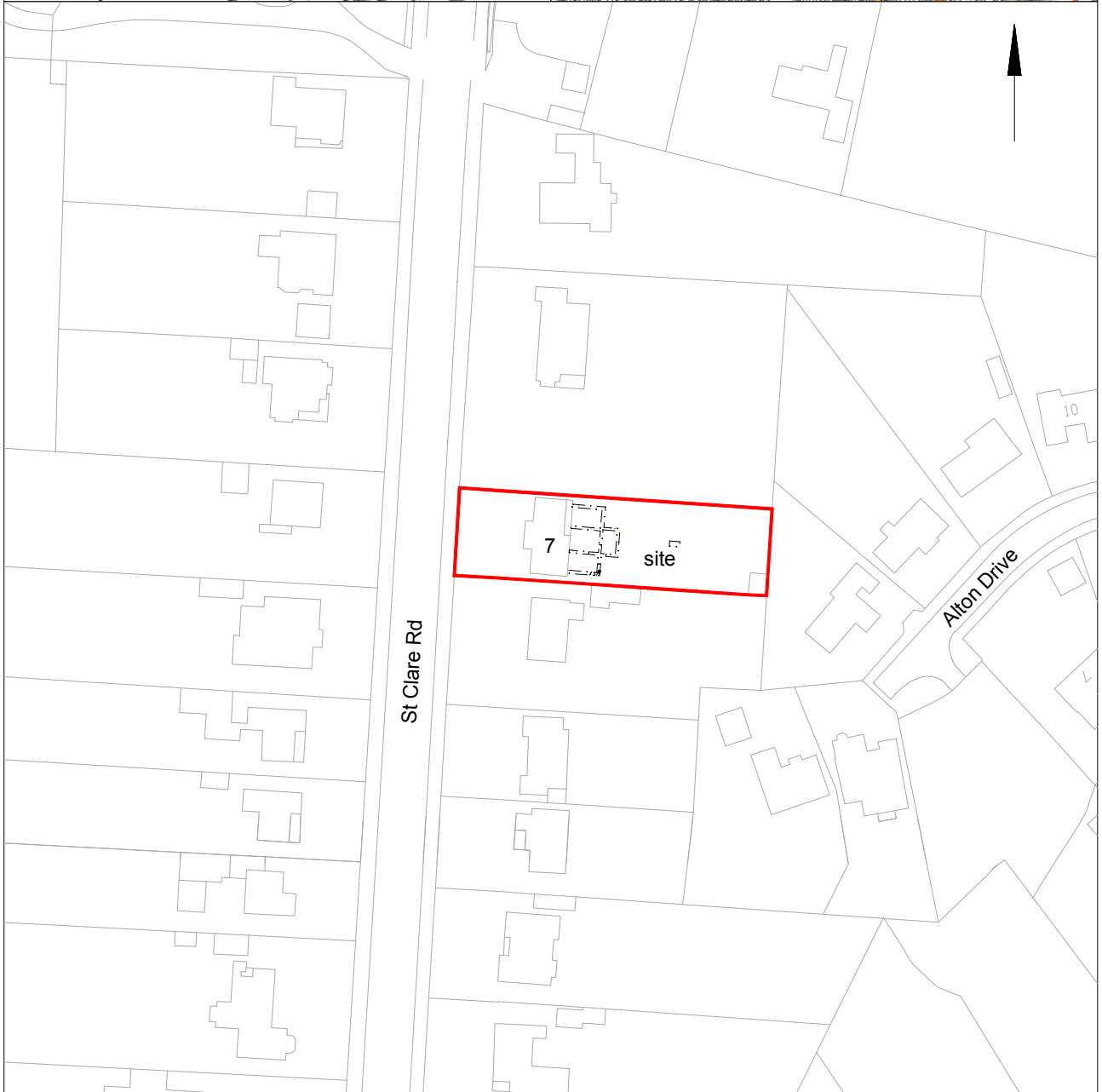
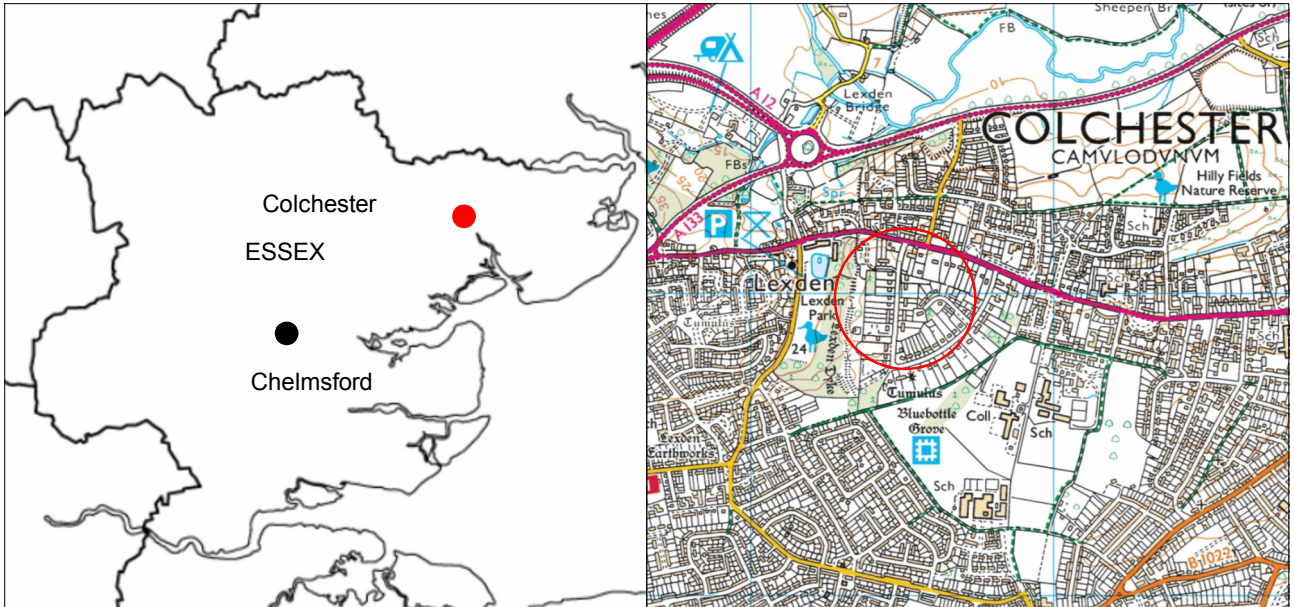
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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 04.07.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	 Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	1	Possible feature	Soft dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
F2	-	Unidentified cut	Soft light to medium grey/brown silt	Undated
F3	-	Pit	Soft medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F4	-	Posthole/pit	Friable firm dry dark grey sandy-silt	Modern
F5	-	Pit	Friable dry medium to dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F6	2	Pit	Medium to dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age / Roman
F7	-	Pit	Dark sandy-silt	Undated
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft friable dry dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Soft friable medium to dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent large roots occasional small roots and occasional stone inclusions	Modern
L3	-	Natural	Firm dry medium orange/brown sandy-silt with very frequent gravel and stone inclusions	Post-glacial
L4	-	Demolition layer	Loose medium grey sandy-silt with occasional modern brick and tile inclusions, very frequent stone inclusions and occasional gravel inclusions.	Modern



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Fig 1 Site location.



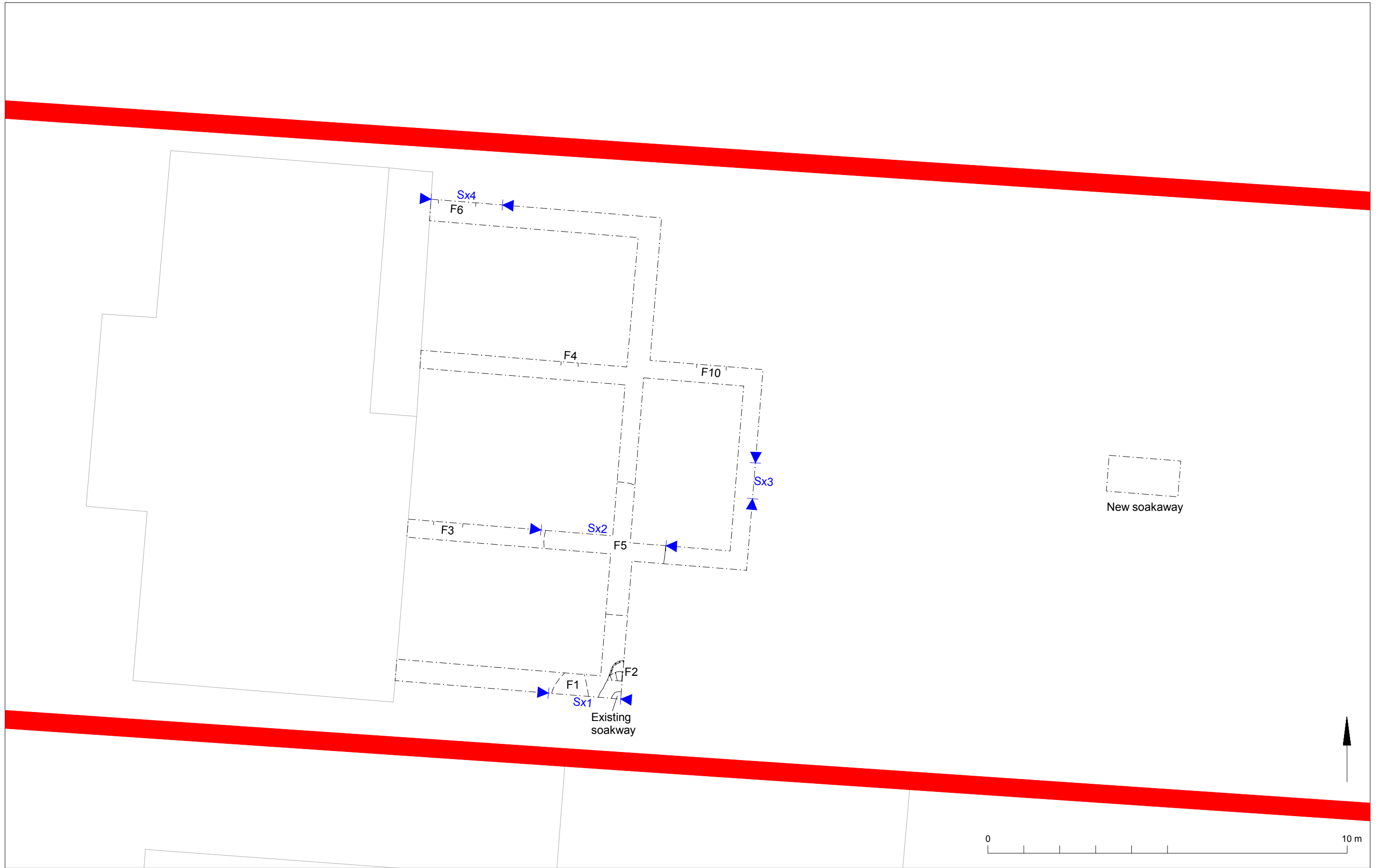
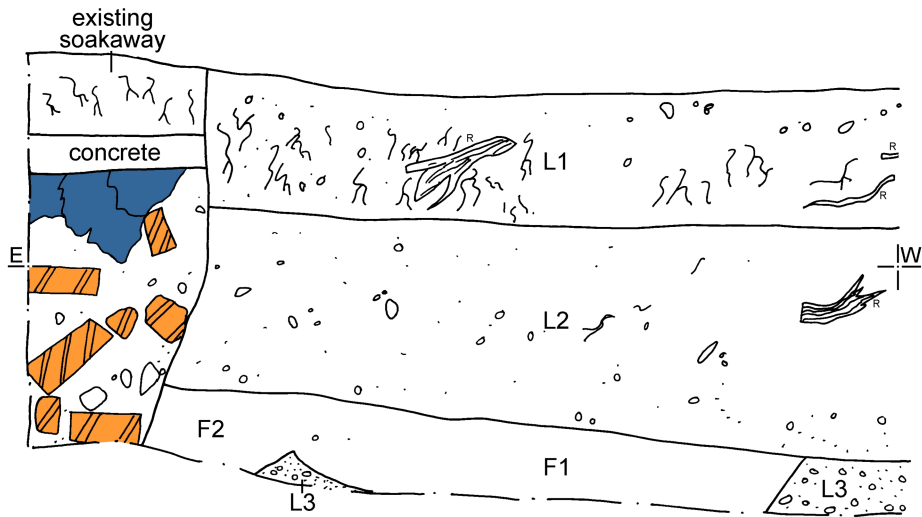
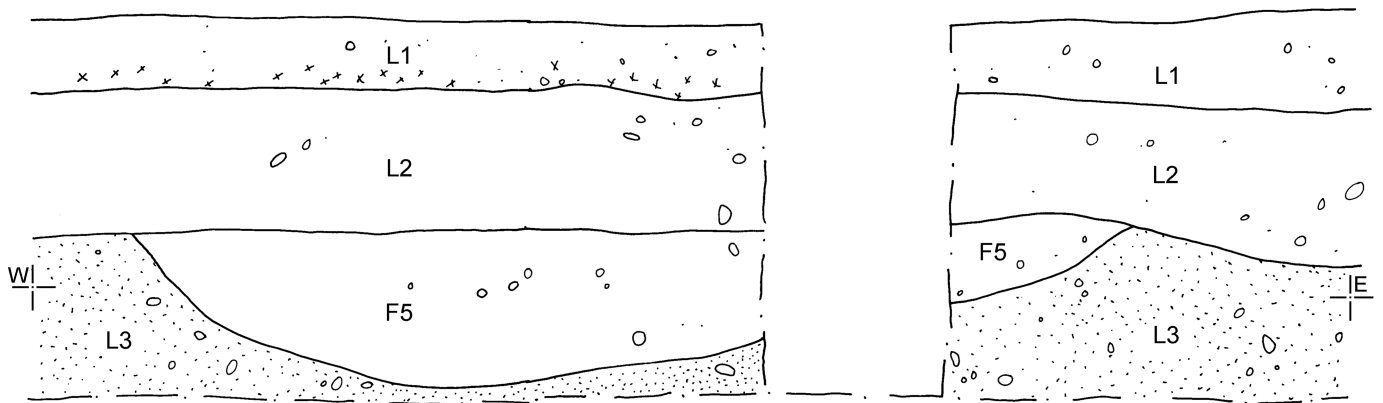


Fig 2 Results

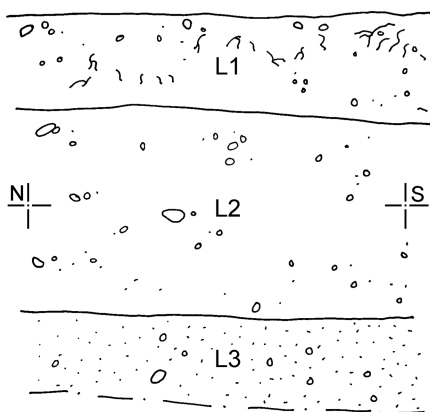
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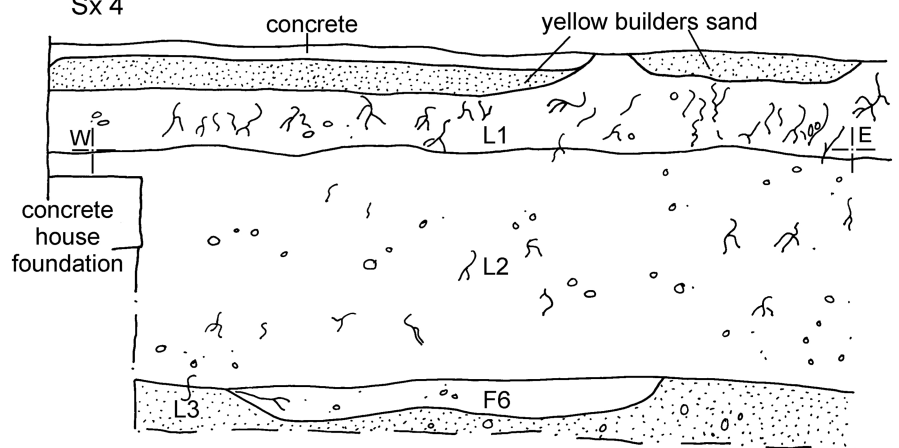
Sx 2



Sx 3



Sx 4



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- roots
- large roots
- post-Roman brick and tile
- mortar flecks
- plastic



Fig 3 Feature and representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9751 2498 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/05e CHER ref: ECC3995 OASIS ref: colchest3-285095
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 12th-15th June 2017	Size of area investigated: 1034m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.65	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1122	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester during the construction of two-storey rear extensions and general façade enhancements. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and near to the Lexden tumulus and an area of Late Iron Age and Roman cemeteries termed the 'Lexden cemetery', as well as a number of other sites of Iron Age and Roman activity and occupation. The excavation uncovered four pits, one of which was dated to the Late Iron Age / Roman period, a small modern pit/posthole, and two indeterminate features, one of which was modern.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: none
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: June 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

NGR: TL 9751 2498 (centre)

Planning reference: 170126

Client: Darren Northover

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER code: ECC3995

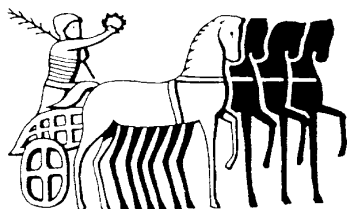
CAT Project code: 17/05e

OASIS ref.: colchest3-285095

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 15.05.2017



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Site location and description

The development site is located 2.4km to the WSW of Colchester town centre at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is National Grid Reference TL 9751 2498.

Proposed work

Proposed work comprises the construction of two-storey rear extensions and general façade enhancements.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 180m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

It is also situated within approximately 110m 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). Several of these are believed to have been found in the grounds of 9 St Clare road, immediately to the south of the development site.

Approximately 250m to the south lies the Lexden Tumulus, an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of *Addedomarus* (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or *Tasciovanus* (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

CAT has undertaken a number of other fieldwork projects in the adjacent St Clare Road and Fitzwalter Road in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832), and a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road in 2016 revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out in 2016, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave and excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008) revealed Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2017 (application no. 170126) proposing the construction of a two-storey rear extension and general façade enhancements.

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

Requirement for work

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

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Human remains

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</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 & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 99	2000	<i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i>
CAT Report 136	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i>
CAT Report 195	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003.</i>
CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008.</i>
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i>
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i>
CAT Report 745	2013	<i>A Roman cemetery east of Lexden Dyke: archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'High Trees', St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2013</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
CAT Report 958	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
CBC	2017	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ</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>

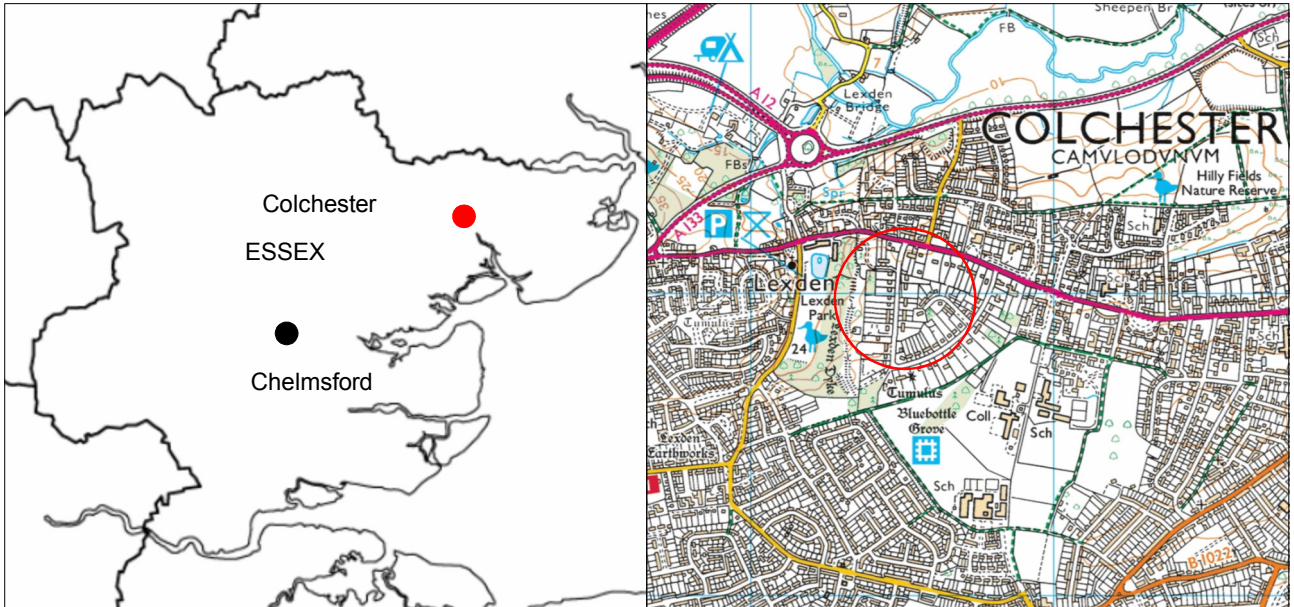
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of victory, the story of Colchester, Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Foster, J	1986	'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR, British Series</i> , 156
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
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>

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Fig 1 Site location.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-285095

Project details

Project name	Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 7 St Clare road, Colchester CO3 3SZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester during the construction of two-storey rear extensions and general façade enhancements. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and near to the Lexden tumulus and an area of Late Iron Age and Roman cemeteries termed the 'Lexden cemetery', as well as a number of other sites of Iron Age and Roman activity and occupation. The excavation uncovered four pits, one of which was dated to the Late Iron Age / Roman period, a small modern pit/posthole, and two indeterminate features, one of which was modern.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2017 End: 15-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/05e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170126 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.65 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	UNIDENTIFIED CUT Modern
Monument type	UNIDENTIFIED CUT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE/PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ELECTRIC WIRE Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 7 St Clare Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO3 3SZ
Study area	1034 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9751 2498 51.887809381933 0.870434056793 51 53 16 N 000 52 13 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Darren Northover

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	COLEM: 2017.65
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	COLEM: 2017.65
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 7 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: June 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1122
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
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Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on 5 July 2017

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