

Archaeological evaluation at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex, CO6 3PR

February 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Sarah Carter

**commissioned by Andy Wilkinson (EWG)
on behalf of Richard Johnson**

NGR: TL 92430 26246 (centre)

Planning ref.: 182348

CHER project: ECC4295

CAT project ref.: 19/01e

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2019.4

OASIS ref.: colchest3-340033



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1373

February 2019

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (one trench) was undertaken at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex prior to the conversion of the existing garage and construction of a new cart lodge. The site is located on a historic green and near to two cropmark complexes. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, which was carried out on 6th February 2019. The work was commissioned by Andy Wilkinson (of EWG) on behalf of Richard Johnson prior to the conversion of the existing garage and construction of a new cart lodge, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an archaeological trial-trenched evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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 field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

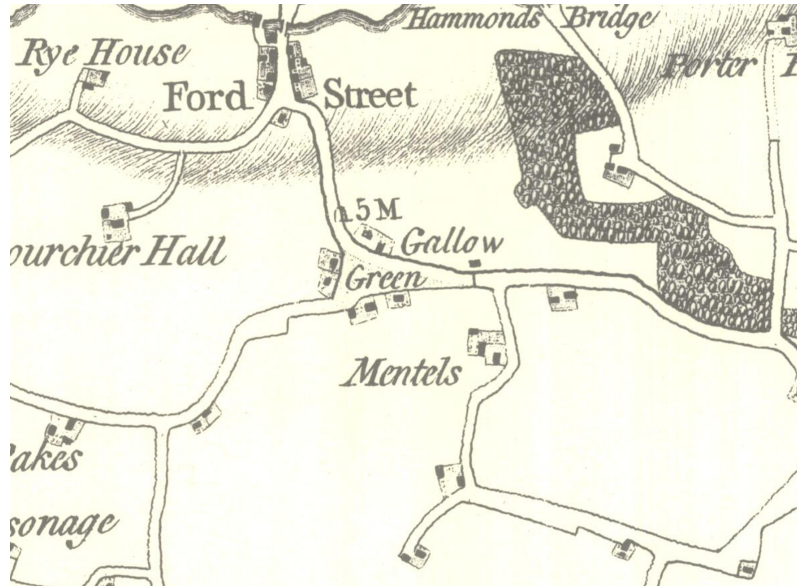
The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The site lies just on the edge of the historic Gallows Green (CHER MCC9170). The green is recorded on the Chapman and André map of Essex produced in 1777 (see below), which shows that at this time it was surrounded by a number of dwellings.

The tithe map of Aldham compiled during 1836-9 depicts the area in more detail, noting the presence of a building in the northwest corner of plot 150 which is potentially located around the area of the proposed cart lodge.

There are currently three historic properties noted on the HER located around the Green. These include Green House (CHER MCC3730), located immediately to the west of the current site, a Grade II-listed (EH (II) no. 1170055) house dating to the 19th century (CHER MCC3730). To the northwest of the site lies Toll House, a 19th-century single-storey weather-boarded house with a gable roof. To the north of the site is Old Hill House (CHER MCC3701, designated Hill Farm on Map 2), a timber-framed Grade II-listed house (EH (II) no. 1110893), parts of which date to the 15th century with extensions added in the 16th and 17th centuries and a frontage constructed during the 18th century. Southeast of the site is a 17th-century timber-framed Grade II-listed (EH (II) no. 1239708) farmhouse at Mantells Farm (CHER MCC4024).

To the northeast of the site are two large areas of cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. These are mostly linear features and have been interpreted as the possible remnants of former agricultural boundaries (CHER MCC7761-2).



Map 1 Extract of Chapman and André Map's map of Essex (1777) showing the location of Gallow Green.



Map 2 Extract of the tithe map of Aldham (1836-9) overlaid on top of Google map showing the current buildings (imagery © 2019 Google, map data © 2019 Google)

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site, so that the CBCAA can determine if further archaeological investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was 7m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenching penetrated a modern accumulation layer (L1, c 0.15-0.16m thick, dark grey silt) and topsoil/subsoil (L2, c 0.34-0.39m thick, dark grey/brown silt) into natural (L3, firm, moist, light grey silt, encountered at a depth of 0.5-0.55m below current ground level).

No significant archaeological features were encountered.



Photograph 1 Trench shot, looking south southeast

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

In spite of its location within an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered at this site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Andy Wilkinson (EWG) and Richard Johnson for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with S Carter. Figures are by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological by trial-trenching at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex, CO6 3PR</i>
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, CO6 3PR.</i> By J Tipper
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>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
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	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
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 ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1373)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2019.4.

Distribution list:

Andy Wilkinson (EWG)

Richard Johnson

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



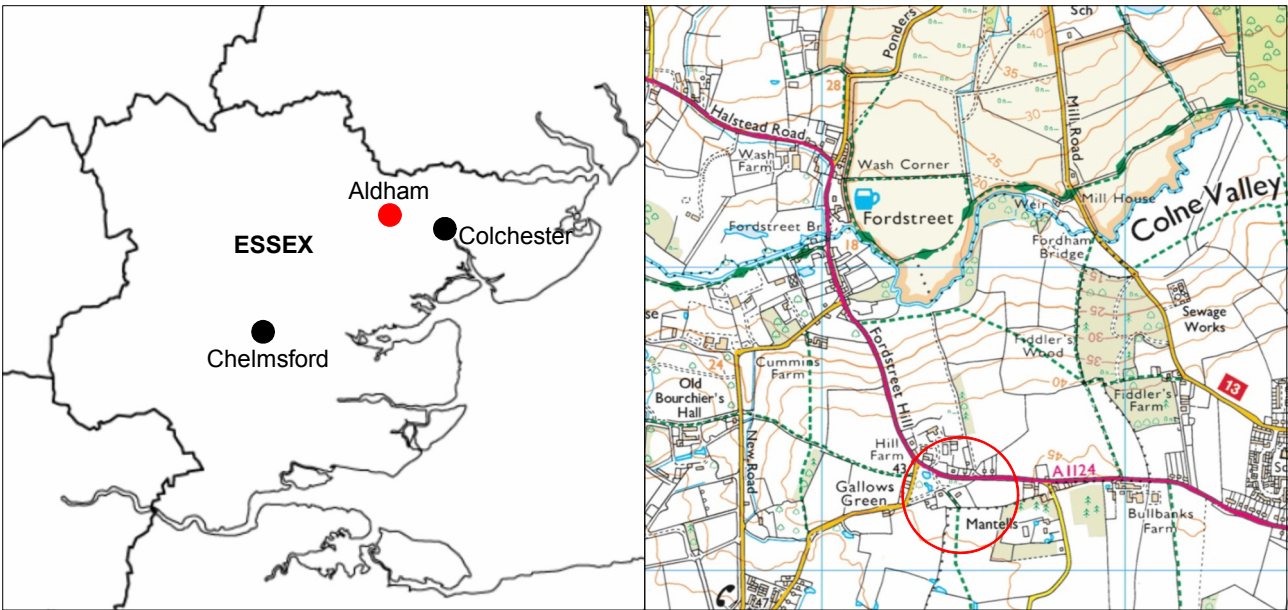
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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 08.02.2019



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Fig 1 Site location.

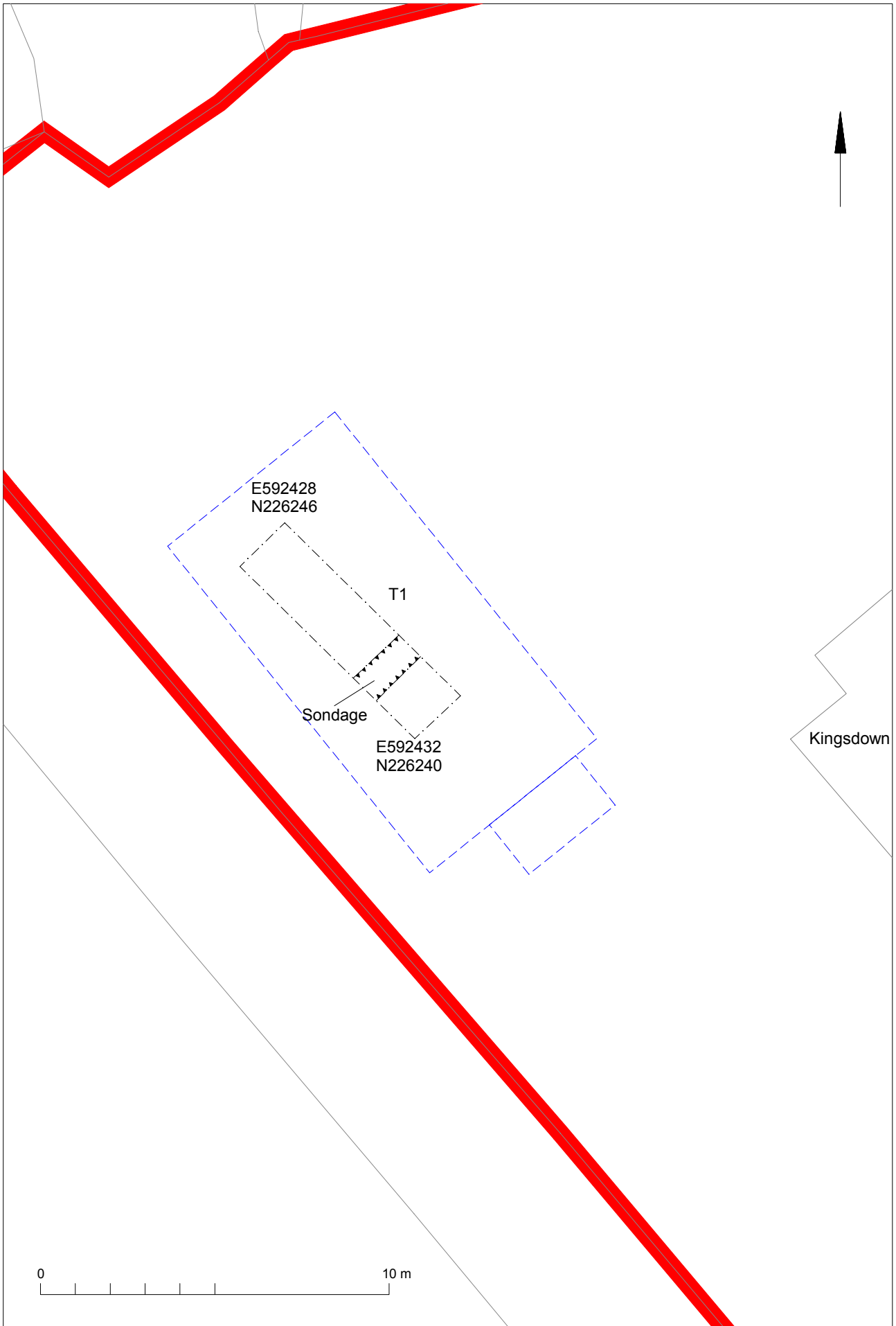


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

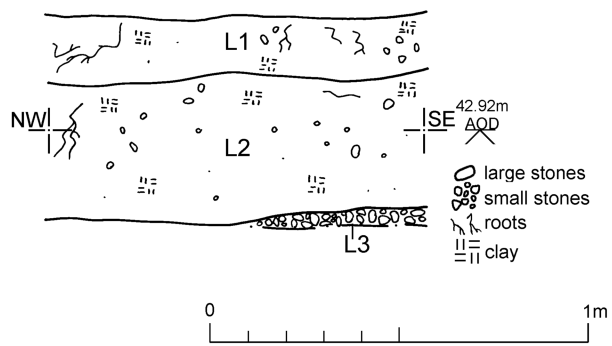


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex, CO6 3PR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 92430 26246 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/01e CHER ref: ECC4295 OASIS ref: colchest3-340033
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 6th February 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.37ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.4	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3701, MCC3730, MCC4024, MCC7761, MCC7762, MCC9170
Final report: CAT Report 1373	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (one trench) was undertaken at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex prior to the conversion of the existing garage and construction of a new cart lodge. The site is located on a historic green and near to two cropmark complexes. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: February 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex, CO6 3PR.

NGR: TL 92430 26246 (centre)

Planning reference: 182348

Commissioned by: Andy Wilkinson (EWG)
On behalf of: Richard Johnson

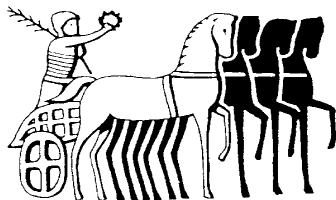
Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc
CHER project code: ECC4295
CAT project code: 2019/01e
Oasis project ID: colchest3-340033

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 18.01.2019



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex, CO6 3PR (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TL 92430 26246.

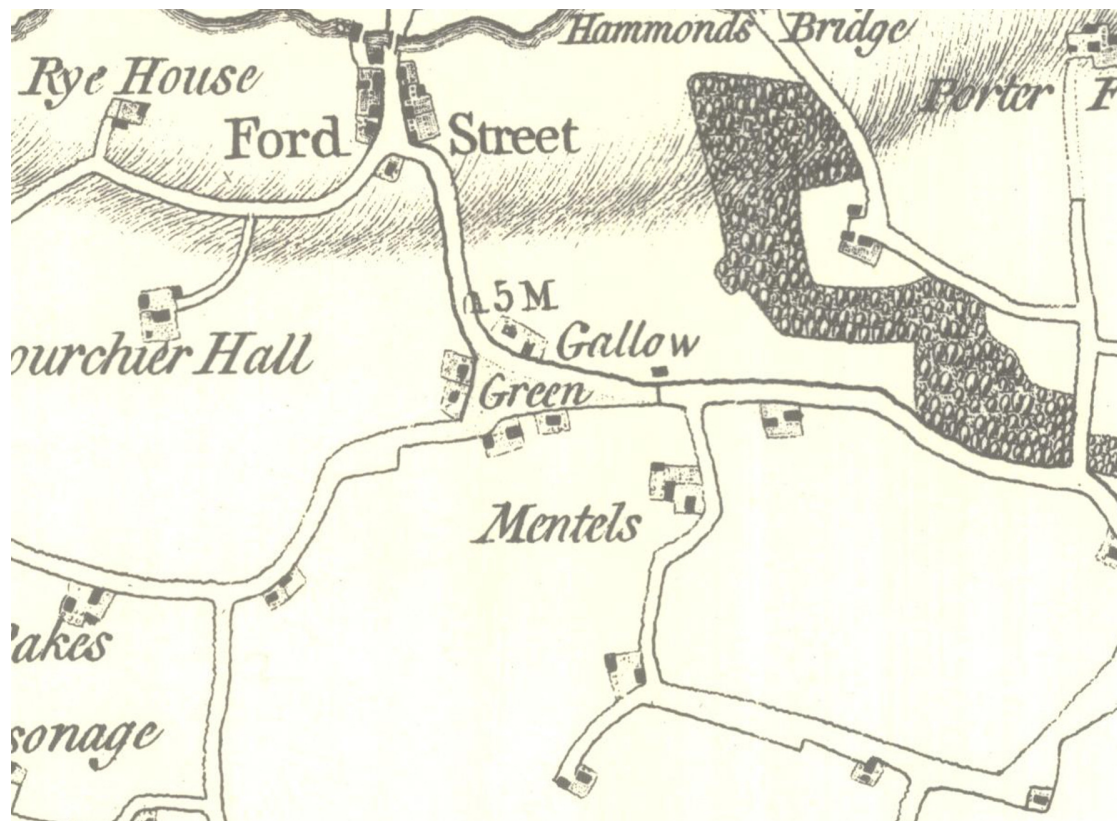
Proposed work

The development comprises the conversion of the existing garage and the construction of a new cart lodge any other associated groundworks.

Archaeological background (Fig 1)

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

The site lies just on the edge of a historic green (CHER MCC9170). Gallows Green is recorded on the Chapman and André map produced in 1777 (see below). The map shows that by this time there were a number of dwellings surrounding the green.



Map 1 Extract of Chapman and André Map of 1777 Plate IX showing the location of Gallow Green.

The 1836-9 tithe map for Aldham shows more detail of this area, including the presence of a building in the northwest corner of plot 150 which is potentially located around the area of the proposed cartlodge.



Map 2 An extract of the 1836-9 Tithe Map for Aldham overlaid on top of google maps showing the current buildings (imagery © 2019 Google, map data © 2019 Google).

Currently around the Green are three historic properties noted on the HER, this includes Green House C (HER MCC3730) immediately to the west of the current site. Green house is a Grade II listed (EH (II) no. 1170055) house dating to the 19th century (CHER MCC3730). To the northwest of the site lies Toll House, a 19th century single storey weather-boarded house with a gable roof. To the north of the site is Old Hill House (CHER MCC 3701, named Hill Farm on Map 2 above) a timber framed Grade II listed house (EH (II) no. 1110893). Parts of Old Hill House date to 15th century with additions in the 16th to 17th centuries and an 18th century frontage. To the southeast of the site is a 7th century timber-framed Grade II listed (EH (II) no. 1239708) farmhouse at Mantells Farm (CHER MCC4024).

To the northeast of the site are two large areas of cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. These are mostly linear features and have been interpreted to mostly likely be former agricultural boundaries (CHER MCC7761-2).

Planning background

Planning application (182348) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in September 2018 proposing a *cart lodge and garage conversion*.

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 2018).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically, one trench, measuring 7m long by 1.8m wide will be located to cover the area of the new cartlodge. Areas may need to be locally widened if there are deep trenches and/or sections across deep features to ensure they are evaluated.

The purpose of the trenches is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if further archaeological investigation is required. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks will be made by the CBCAA on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. The WSI should provide for a contingency in the event of the need for absolute dating.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2018).

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

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

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

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

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.

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 trenches, 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 evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, 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 excavation areas 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.

Human remains

During evaluation work 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 the remains from the site during the evaluation phase, 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. If the human remains are not to be lifted at the evaluation stage, the specialist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit)

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton
post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks
animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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.

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

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

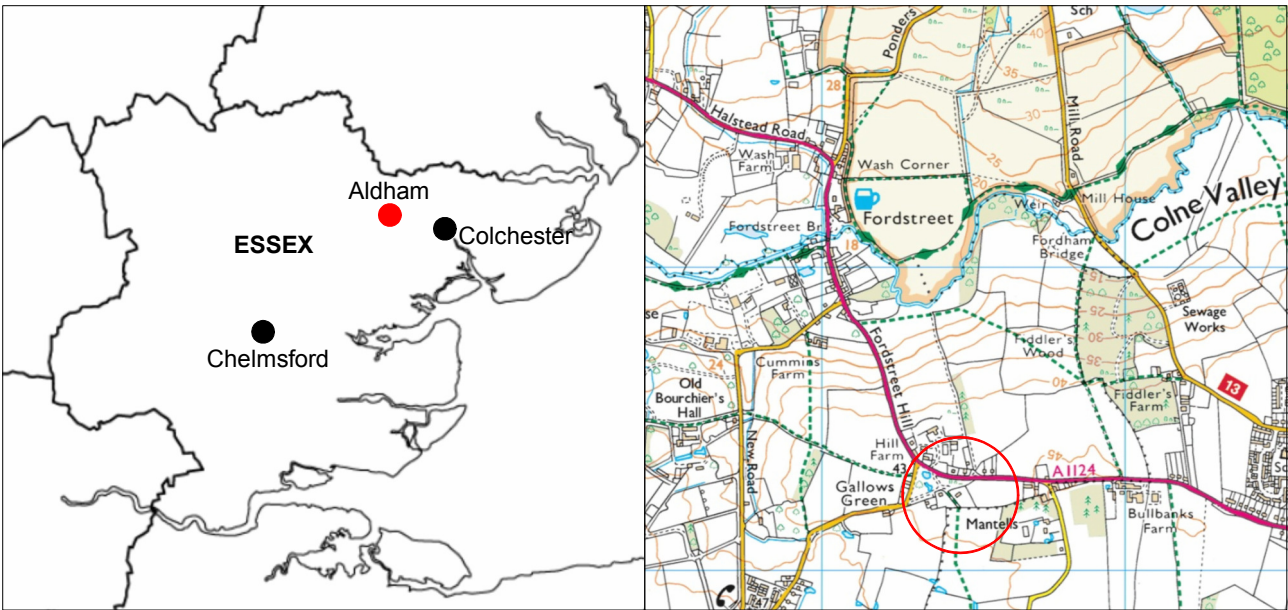
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, CO6 3PR.</i> By J Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
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English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
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	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-340033

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex, CO6 3PR
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (one trench) was undertaken at Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester, Essex prior to the conversion of the existing garage and construction of a new cart lodge. The site is located on a historic green and near to two cropmark complexes. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 06-02-2019 End: 06-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/01e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	182348 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.4 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4295 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, 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 ALDHAM Kingsdown, Green Lane, Aldham, Colchester
Postcode	CO6 3PR
Study area	0.37 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 92430 26246 51.900964282681 0.797408546579 51 54 03 N 000 47 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 42.67m Max: 42.72m

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	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.4
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
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