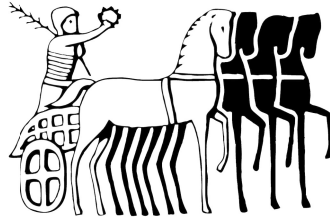


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2022
issued March 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 3ST: January-February 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/01c
ECC code: ECC4839**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 3ST: January-February 2024**

NGR: TL 97614 24951 (centre)

Planning ref.: 221944

**CAT project ref.: 2023/01c
CAT Report 2022**

**ECC code: ECC4839
OASIS id: colchest3-512178**

report prepared by Dr Elliott Hicks

**fieldwork by Nigel Rayner, Alexander Smith &
Bronagh Rae-Quinn**

**commissioned by Amanda May, Hurley Porte & Duell
on behalf of the homeowner**

Prepared by:	Dr Elliott Hicks	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	05/03/2024	

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Contents

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

Appendix 1	Context list	8
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Figures	after p8
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EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs and figures

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

Photograph 1	Foundation trenching – looking west	3
Photograph 2	Foundation trenching – looking north-east	3
Photograph 3	Service trench – looking north	4
Photograph 2	Soakaway – looking south-east	4

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Results
Fig 3	Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of extensions to the rear and side. The site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, and lies along the projected route of the Colchester to London Roman road. Despite lying in an archaeologically sensitive area no archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, during 15th January-26th February 2024. The work was commissioned by Amanda May of Hurley Porte & Duell on behalf of the homeowner during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey side and rear extensions.

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 City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

A Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at “Cedar Lodge”, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, was produced by Dr Simon Wood detailing the required archaeological work (CCC 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CCCAA in advance of the groundworks (CAT 2023).

In addition to the project Brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015)
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b)
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

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 on a roughly north-south alignment through Lexden Park, some 300m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45; MCC2099).

The projected route of the main Roman road between London and Colchester (MCC1928) crosses the development site. The road is projected in a straight-line between patches of gravel identified during excavations at the Colchester Royal Grammar School and an entrance through Lexden Dyke (between Lexden Dyke Middle and Lexden Dyke North) (CAR 11, Fig 6.1) (for projected route see Fig 1). To date, there has been scant evidence to confirm whether the road exists or the route it might have taken.

Recent monitoring at 4 Park Road (CAT Report 1199) and 3 Alton Drive (CAT Report 1412), which also lie on the projected route of the road, did not produce any evidence of a road surface or any road-side ditches. Two ditches and several discrete features were identified at 3 Alton Drive. They were mostly undated.

The site is also situated to the west of the core of the Lexden Late Iron Age cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-9; MCC7525). This core, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centred on 20 St Clare Road (*ibid*). Later burials, dating from the 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, to the north of the development site.

Approximately 260m to the south south-west lies the Lexden Tumulus, a Late Iron Age barrow. When excavated in 1924 it was found to contain a rich burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion (MCC1356). Pottery finds recovered during the excavation date the cremation burial to the period just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has been variously thought to be that of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94; Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, pers. comm.).

No significant archaeological remains were found during recent monitoring at 1 Alton Drive (CAT Report 1046), and a number of other fieldwork projects in the adjacent St Clare Road and Fitzwalter Road also produced negative results (CAT Reports 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568 & 1004). However, prior archaeological investigations have revealed two Roman urned cremation burials at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582); one Roman urned cremation burial at 16 St Clare Road (CAT Report 1787); a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval or modern pits at 20 St Clare Road (CAT Report 832); two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit at 1 St Clare Road (CAT Report 959); four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009); and Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London clay formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A CAT archaeologist monitored the following groundworks:

- a) foundation trenching for the new extensions, 33.1m long, 0.5-0.6m wide and 1.2-1.3m deep;
- b) a service trench, 2.8m long, 0.25m wide and 0.4-0.5m deep;
- b) a soakaway, 1.5m by 1.1m and 1.2m deep.

The soakaway was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.29-0.3m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.9m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 1.2m below current ground level [bcgl]). The foundation trenching was cut through redeposited topsoil (L4, c 0.4m thick) and L2 (0.68-0.75m thick) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 1.08-1.12m bcgl). The service trench was cut through L4 (c 0.4m thick) into L2.

No archaeological features or material were observed.

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>



Photograph 1 Foundation trenching – looking west



Photograph 2 Foundation trenching – looking north-east



Photograph 3 Service trench – looking north



Photograph 4 Soakaway – looking south-east.

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically sensitive area, no archaeological remains or material were encountered. Most significantly, despite being projected to run through the site, there was no trace of the Roman road running between Colchester and London. No remains of the road were observed during previous monitoring projects at 4 Park Road (CAT Report 1199) or 3 Alton Drive (CAT Report 1412) either, and it therefore seems that the road either diverges from its projected route or has been truncated by subsequent activity.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner and A Smith. Figures are by C Lister, Z Eksen, E Hicks and S Veasey. The project was monitored for CCC by Dr Simon Wood and Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011
2nd
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| Brown, N &
Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| 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: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade |
| CAT | 2024 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2023 | <i>Written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST</i> |
| CAT Report 99 | 2000 | <i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i> , by K Orr |
| CAT Report 136 | 2001 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i> , by K Orr |
| CAT Report 195 | 2002 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 225 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003</i> , by M McDonald |
| CAT Report 250 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i> , by K Orr |
| CAT Report 258 | 2004 | <i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i> , by L Pooley |
| CAT Report 267 | 2004 | <i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i> , by L Pooley |
| CAT Report 334 | 2005 | <i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i> , by K Orr |
| CAT Report 455 | 2008 | <i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 568 | 2010 | <i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i> , by C Lister |
| CAT Report 582 | 2010 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i> , by D Shimmin |
| 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> , by B Holloway |
| CAT Report 832 | 2015 | <i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i> , by P Parmenter & A Wightman |
| CAT Report 958 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> , by L Pooley |

CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1046	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST – December 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1199	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 UL – November 2017</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1412	2019	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 3 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST – February 2018-January 2019</i> , by E Hicks
CAT Report 1787	2022	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 16 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ – March 2022</i> , by S Veasey
CCC	2022	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at "Cedar Lodge", 7 Alton Drive, Colchester</i> , by S Wood
CIfA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022
CIfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigati S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Archive deposition

Digital record: This project falls within the ClfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

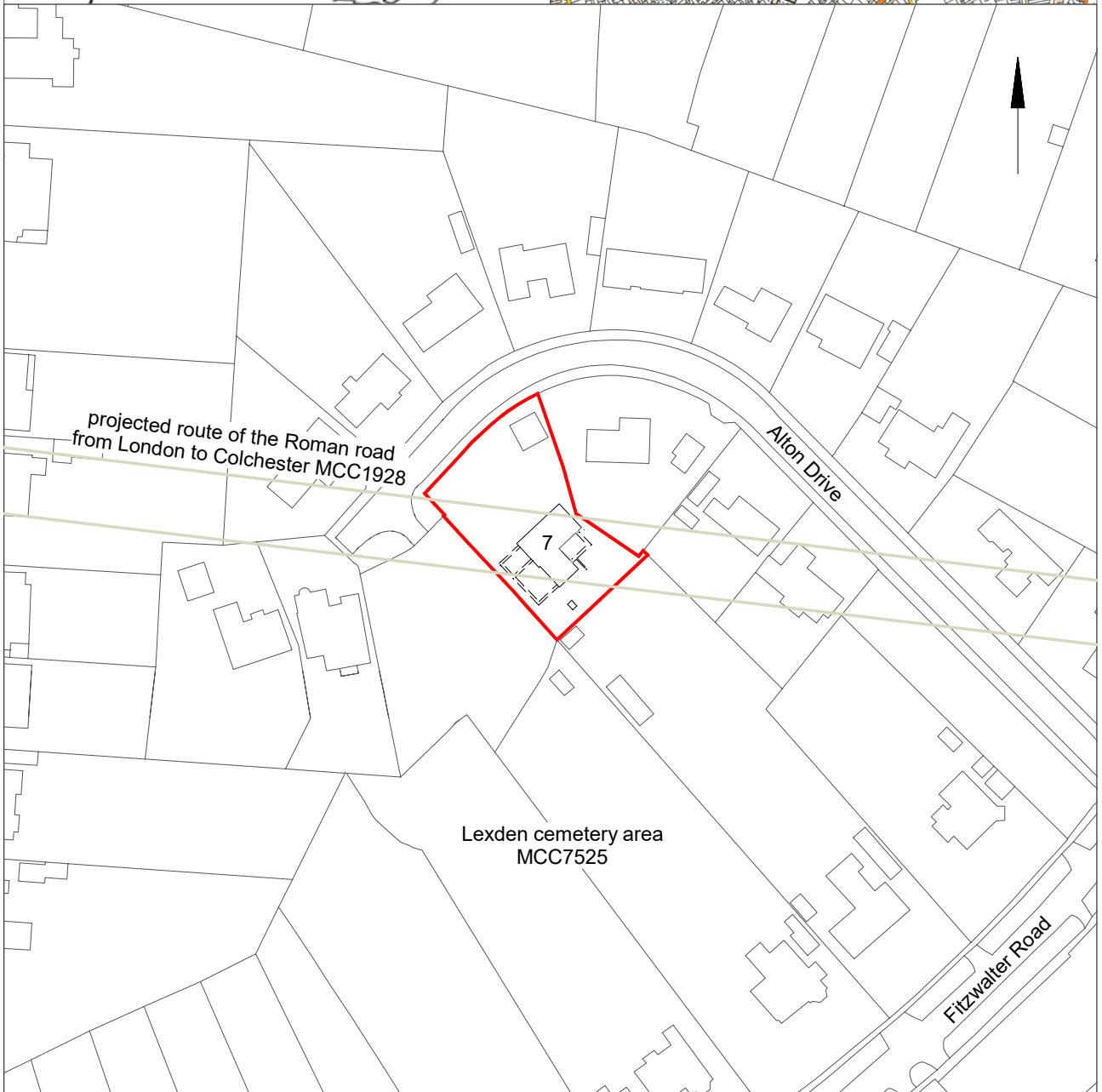
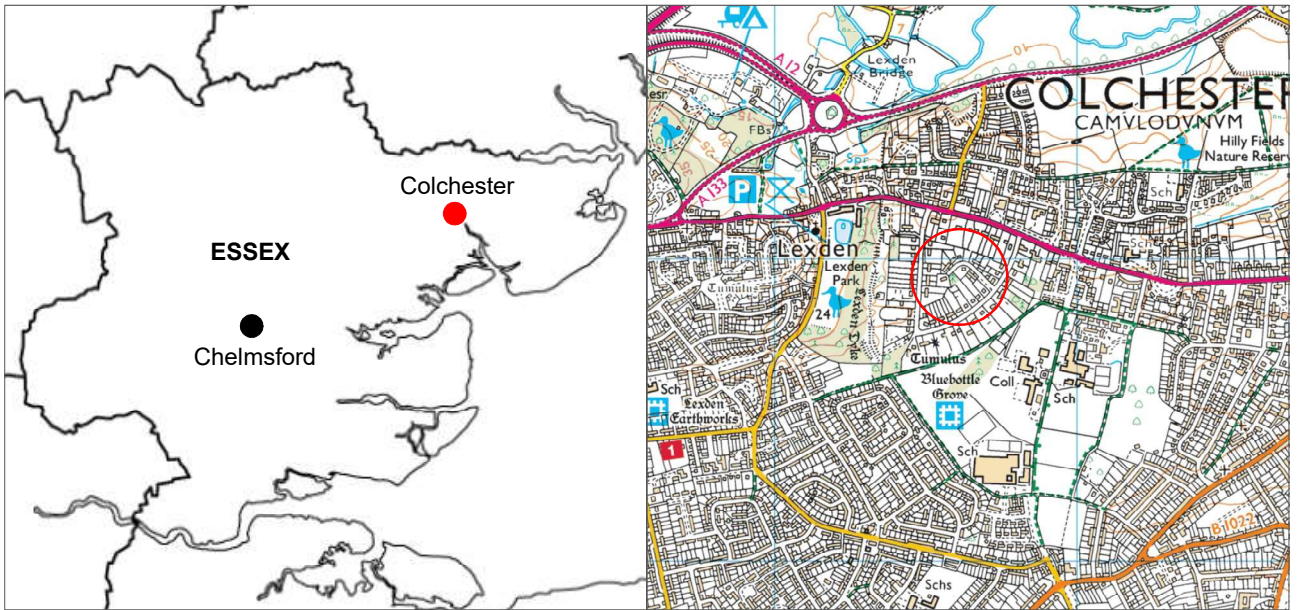
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Distribution list:

Homeowner
Amanda May (Hurley Porte & Duell)
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council
Colchester Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

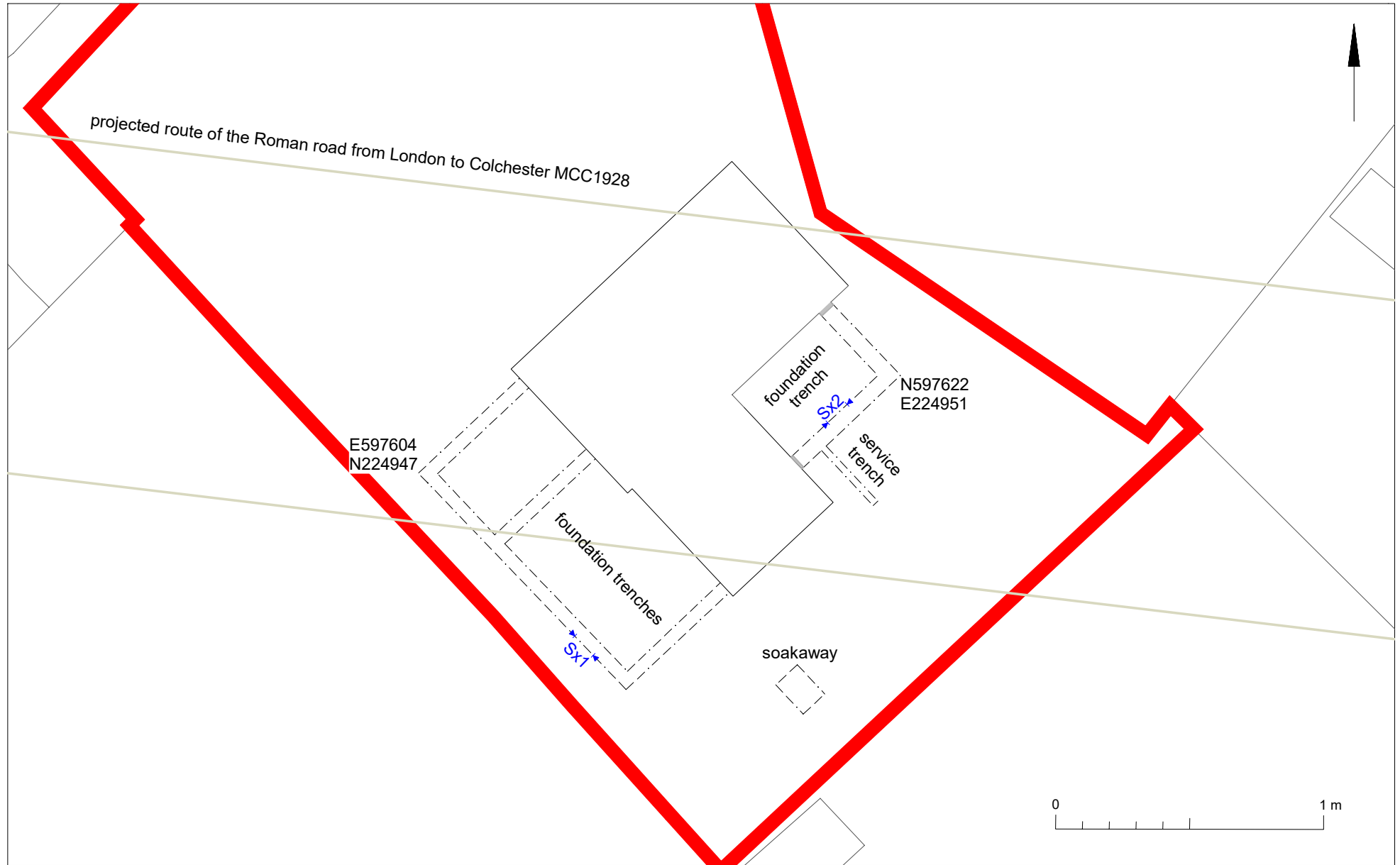
Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam with frequent stones	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Soft, moist medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
L3	-	Natural	Soft, moist medium orange/brown sand with abundant gravel	Post-glacial
L4	-	Redeposited topsoil	Very loose, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with frequent CBM pieces	Modern



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



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Fig 2 Results.

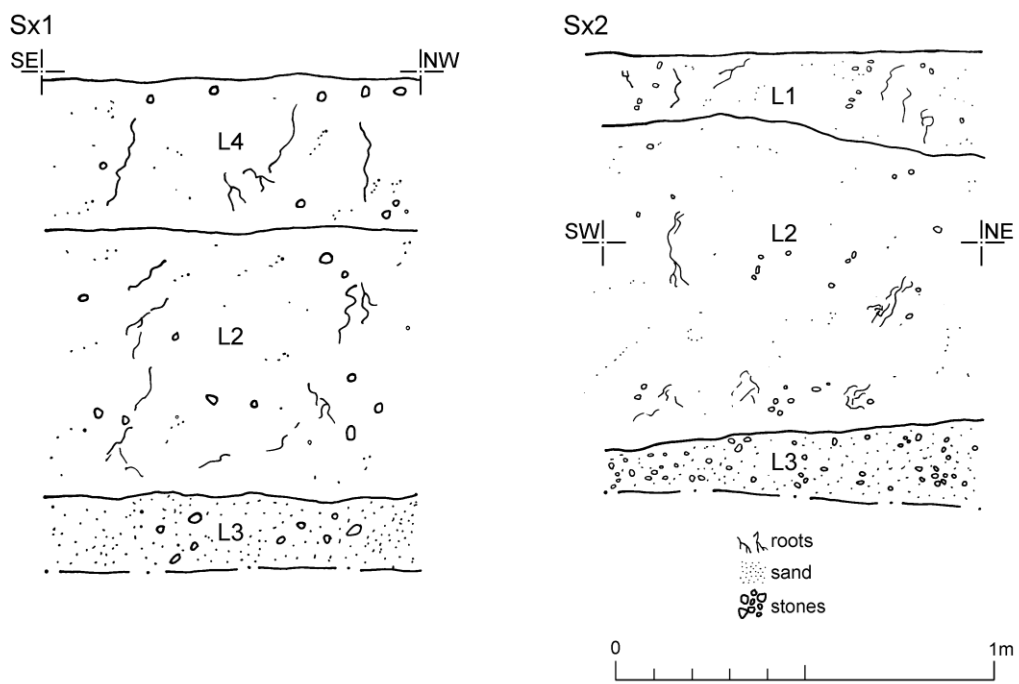


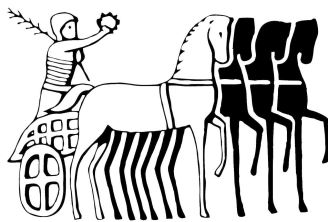
Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97614 24951 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/01c CHER ref.: ECC4839 OASIS ref.: colchest3-512178
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 15th January-26th February 2024	Size of area investigated: 0.08ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC1356, MCC1928, MCC2099, MCC7525
Final report: CAT Report 2022	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of extensions to the rear and side. The site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, and lies along the projected route of the Colchester to London Roman road. Despite lying in an archaeologically sensitive area no archaeological remains were encountered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: 28th February 2024

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at Cedar Lodge,
7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex CO3 3ST**

January 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/01c
CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation for archaeological
monitoring at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive,
Colchester, Essex CO3 3ST**

January 2023

NGR: TL 97614 24951

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 221944**

CAT project ref.: 2023/01c

**CHER code: tbc
CCC monitor: Simon Wood
OASIS id: colchest3-512178**

**WSI prepared by: Sarah Veasey
Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Amanda May (Hurley Porte &
Duell)**

Client: Homeowner

Prepared by:	Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	10/01/2023	

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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 2km west south-west from the main historic core of Colchester at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 97614 24951.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of single storey extensions to the side and rear.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

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 300m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45; MCC2099).

The projected route of the main Roman road between London and Colchester (MCC1928) crosses the development site. The road is projected in a straight-line between patches of gravel identified during excavations at the Colchester Royal Grammar School and an entrance through Lexden Dyke (between Lexden Dyke Middle and Lexden Dyke North) (CAR 11, Fig 6.1) (for projected route see Fig 1). To date, there has been scant evidence to confirm whether the road exists or the route it might have taken.

Recent monitoring at 4 Park Road (CAT Report 1199) and 3 Alton Drive (CAT Report 1412), which also lie on the projected route of the road, did not produce any evidence of a road surface or any road-side ditches. Two ditches and several discrete features were identified at 3 Alton Drive. They were mostly undated.

The site is also situated to the west of the core of the Lexden Late Iron Age cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-9; MCC7525). This core, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centred on 20 St Clare Road (*ibid*). Later burials, dating from the 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, to the north of the development site.

Approximately 260m to the south south-west lies the Lexden Tumulus, a Late Iron Age barrow. When excavated in 1924, it was found to contain a rich burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion (MCC1356). Pottery finds recovered during the excavation date the cremation burial to the period just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variously thought to be that of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94; Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, *pers comm*).

No significant archaeological remains were found during recent monitoring at 1 Alton Drive (CAT Report 1046), and a number of other fieldwork projects in the adjacent St Clare Road and Fitzwalter Road also produced negative results (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004). However, prior archaeological investigations have revealed: two Roman urned cremation burials at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582); one Roman urned cremation burial at 16 St Clare Road (CAT Report 1787); a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits at 20 St Clare Road (CAT Report 832); two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and modern pit at 1 St Clare Road (CAT Report 959); four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009); and Roman ditches, pits

and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London clay formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

Planning background

A planning application (221944) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council (now Colchester City Council) in August 2022 for a *single storey side extension and single storey rear extension*.

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 City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the CCCAA (CCC 2022).

Specifically

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CCCAA will be informed immediately and the CCCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CCCAA immediately.

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-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022)
- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCC 2022).

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

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to the CCCAA 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded PDF version of the entire report.

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One 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. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical 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.
- 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

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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or the CCCAA.

The CCCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating.

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CCCAA 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

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

Results

Notification will be given to CCCAA 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* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- 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 CCCAA.

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

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester City 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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and the CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CCCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

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

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

Monitoring

The CCCAA 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 the CCCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to compliment it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

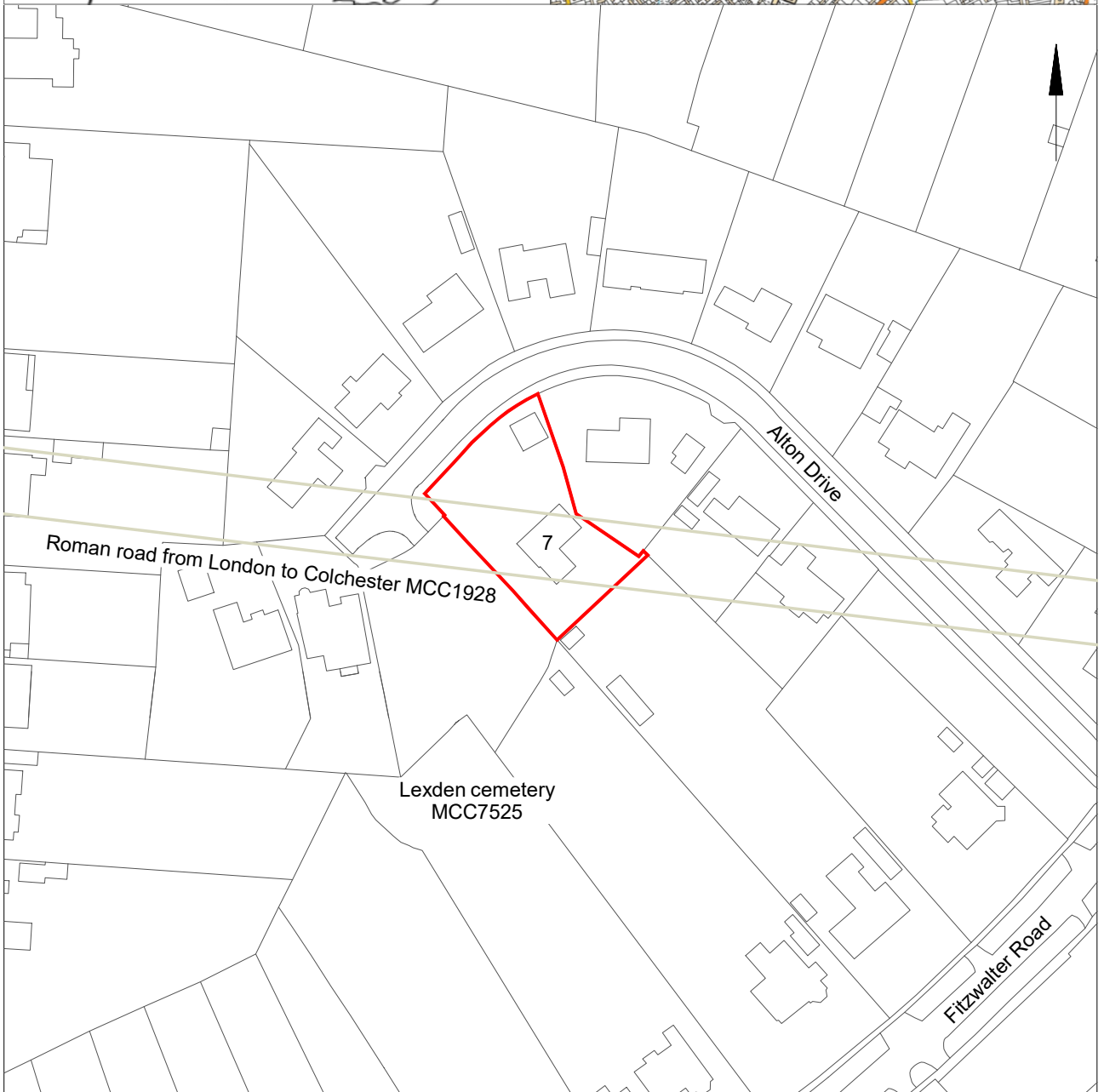
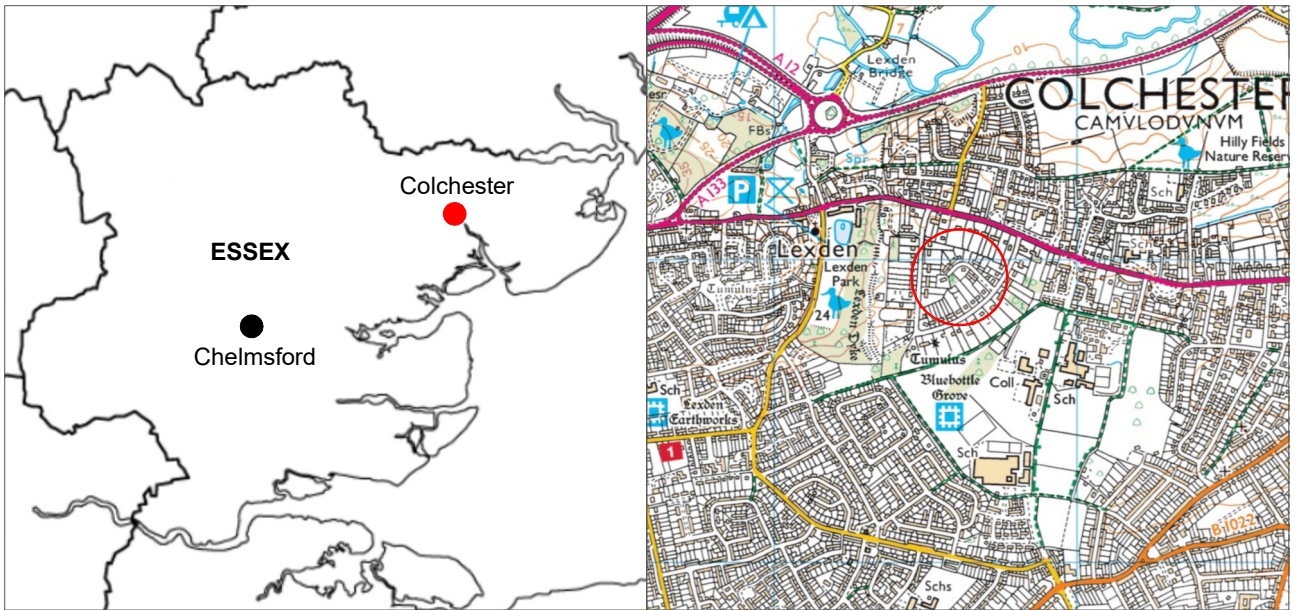
In addition, the CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
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: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86,</i> by R Symonds & S Wade
CAT	2022	<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> by K Orr
CAT Report 136	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001,</i> by K Orr
CAT Report 195	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002,</i> by H Brooks
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester,</i>

		<i>Essex: March 2003</i> , by M McDonald
CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i> , by K Orr
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i> , by K Orr
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008</i> , by H Brooks
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i> , by C Lister
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i> , by D Shimmin
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> , by B Holloway
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i> , by P Parmenter & A Wightman
CAT Report 958	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1046	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST – December 2016</i> by E Hicks
CAT Report 1199	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 UL – November 2017</i> by L Pooley
CAT Report 1412	2019	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 3 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST – February 2018-January 2019</i> by E Hicks
CAT Report 1787	2022	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 16 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ – March 2022</i> by S Veasey
CCC	2022	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at "Cedar Lodge", 7 Alton Drive, Colchester</i> by S Wood
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Revised October 2020</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised October 2022</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> , by S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
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>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

OASIS Summary for colchest3-512178

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-512178
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST: January-February 2024
Sitename	Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/01c
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	221944
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	15-Jan-2024 - 26-Feb-2024
Location	Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST NGR : TL 97614 24951 LL : 51.8880765936106, 0.870188394054605 12 Fig : 597614,224951
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out as per the brief and WSI.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Cedar Lodge, 7 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of extensions to the rear and side. The site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, and lies along the projected route of the Colchester to London Roman road. Despite lying in an archaeologically sensitive area no archaeological remains were encountered.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4839
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;