

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2082  
issued August 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at  
Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road,  
Colchester, CO3 3ND: August 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/07a  
CHER code: ECC4861**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at  
Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road,  
Colchester, CO3 3ND: August 2024**

**NGR: TL 98748 24780 (centre)**

**Planning district: Colchester  
Planning ref.: 232111**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/07a  
CAT Report 2082**

**CHER code: ECC4861  
OASIS id: colchest3-526986**

**Report prepared by Tabitha Lawrence**

**Fieldwork by Tabitha Lawrence**

**Commissioned by Juan Martinez, Barker Associates  
On behalf of CRGS**

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<b>Issued:</b>	28/08/24	

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## Contents

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

Figures after p7

Summary sheet  
CAT WSI  
OASIS Data Collection Form

## List of tables, photographs and figures

Cover: General site shot of front of CRGS and car park.

Table 1	Context list.	2
Photograph 1	Section 1 fencing, looking west.	3
Photograph 2	A post-hole in Section 1, looking north-west.	3
Photograph 3	Section 1 complete, looking north-west.	4
Photograph 4	Section 2 fencing, looking south.	4
Photograph 5	A post-hole in Section 2, looking north.	5
Photograph 6	Section 2 completed, looking south-east.	5

Fig 1	Site location.
Fig 2	Results, Section 1.
Fig 3	Results, Section 2.
Fig 4	Representative sections.

## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for new fencing in the car park and playground. Despite being located within an area of significant archaeological remains, all groundworks took place within modern layers associated with the construction of the car park and playground.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 19th-22nd August 2024. The work was commissioned by Juan Martinez of Barker Associates on behalf of Colchester Royal Grammar School (CRGS), and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for new fencing in the rear car park and playground.

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 was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

All work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CCCAA 2024). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2024a) in response to the brief and agreed with the CCCAA in advance of the groundworks.

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 2024b).

## 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 Colchester Royal Grammar School was built 1853 in 'a field situated betwixt the hospital and Beverley Lodge' and was built in a 'late Tudor style of architecture' (Martin 1947; Hearn 2014).

The site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, to the south-west of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balcerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11).

Large parts of CRGS have been excavated since the mid-19th century. The grounds of the school were trenched in the 1930s-1950s by Mr A F Hall, an enthusiastic teacher who discovered the course of the main Roman road to London (MCC475, MCC1928), Sheepen (MCC2117) and Gosbecks (MCC2529), and confirmed that the area was an important focus of Roman funerary activity, a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. This includes the

rectangular walled cemetery with its indications of high-status cremations and inhumations which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (MCC1897, Hall 1946).

Recent CAT excavations at CRGS have revealed:

- The remains of a Roman temple-tomb (CAT Report 345, MCC2791).
- A stone wall footing, possible robber trench, Roman accumulation layers and residual Roman finds (CAT Reports 538, MCC3136; CAT Report 590).
- Sections of the Roman road to Sheepen discovered at a depth of between 1.3m and 1.6m below modern ground level (CAT Report 662; MCC3137).
- Sections of the Roman roads to Gosbecks and London, and a possible Roman pit and posthole (CAT Report 909; ECC2929).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises Thames Group (silty clays and clays, sands, gravels and calcareous mudstones) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

#### 4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify and record any archaeological contexts revealed during the works.

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Twenty-two post-holes were hand-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. There were 12 post-holes in Section 1 of fencing and ten post-holes in Section 2. The post-holes measured between 0.21m to 0.3m square and varied from between 0.32m to 0.51m deep. They cut through modern tarmac (L1, c 0.08-0.15m thick) and sub-base (L2, 0.05-0.08m thick) into modern made-ground (L3, c 0.2m thick).

Context	Type	Description	Date
L1	Tarmac	Tarmac material	Modern
L2	Crush sub-base	Crushed concrete and stone material	Modern
L3	Made-ground	Friable dark brown silt	Modern

**Table 1** Context list.

Finds from the upcast soil of L3 included pieces of plastic bottle, wire and CBM, with some finds retained for post-excavation analysis (see Section 6 below).

No significant archaeological remains were impacted by the groundworks.

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



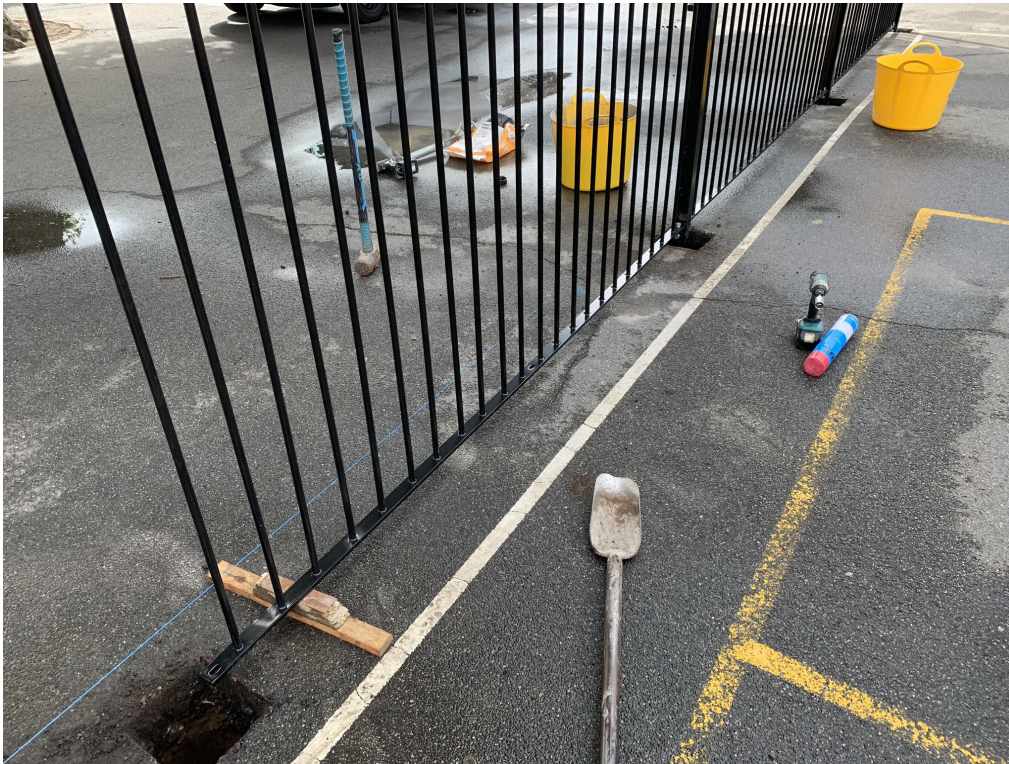
**Photograph 1** Section 1 fencing, looking west.



**Photograph 2** A post-hole in Section 1, looking north-west.



**Photograph 3** Section 1 complete, looking north-west.



**Photograph 4** Section 2 fencing, looking south.



**Photograph 5** A post-hole in Section 2, looking north.



**Photograph 6** Section 2 completed, looking south-east.



## 6 Finds

by Laura Pooley

Recovered from the upcast soil of L3 were three sherds (3g) of modern pottery (flower pot and china), 11 fragments (119g) of post-medieval/modern brick and a clay tobacco pipe stem (5g). All have been discarded.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at CRGS, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester revealed that none of the groundworks impacted on significant archaeological remains, with the post-holes being cut through modern layers. Post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from upcast soil from made ground L3, which likely dates to the construction of the existing car park/playground.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Juan Martinez of Barker Associates and CRGS for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by T Lawrence. Figures are by L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CCC by 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, 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  | Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan                                             |
| CAR 11                   | 1995  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy                                                                                                                                       |
| CAT                      | 2024a | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND</i> , by Chloé Hill. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT                      | 2024b | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust.                                                                                                                                            |
| CAT Report 345           | 2005  | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks                                                                                         |
| CAT Report 538           | 2010  | <i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2010</i> , by B Holloway & H Brooks                                                      |
| CAT Report 590           | 2011  | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: January-March and July 2011</i> , by A Wightman                                                                  |
| CAT Report 662           | 2012  | <i>An archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed performing arts block, Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2012</i> , by A Wightman                                        |
| CAT Report 909           | 2015  | <i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex – August-November 2015</i> , by L Pooley                                                                                  |
| CCCAA                    | 2024  | <i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND</i> By Dr R Hoggett                                                                            |
| 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                                                                                                                                                |

ClfA	2023b	Institute for Archaeologists. <i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )
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 <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> ).
MHCLG	2023	<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
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRGS	Colchester Royal Grammar School
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'
Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the Index of Archaeological Investigation <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

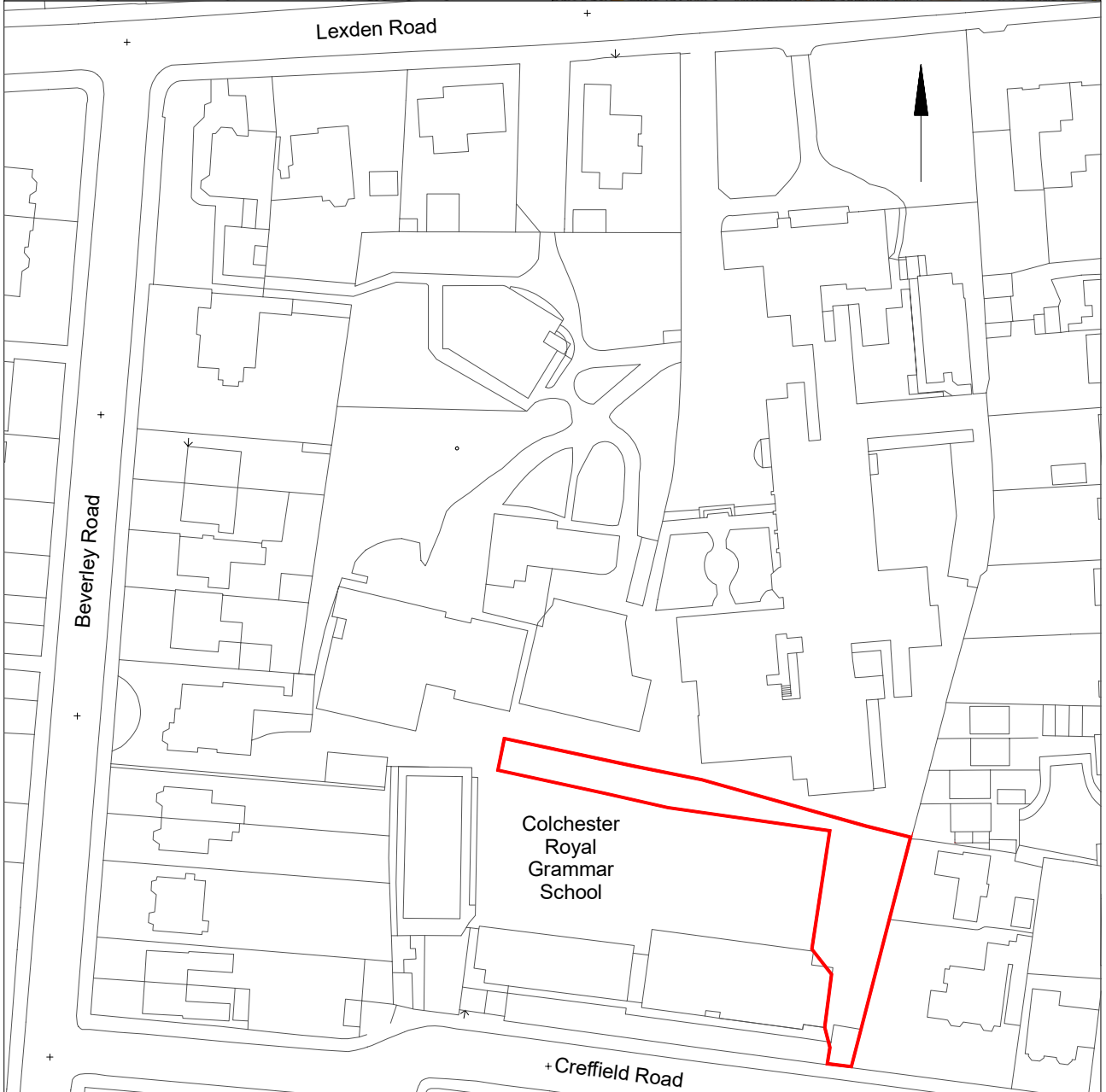
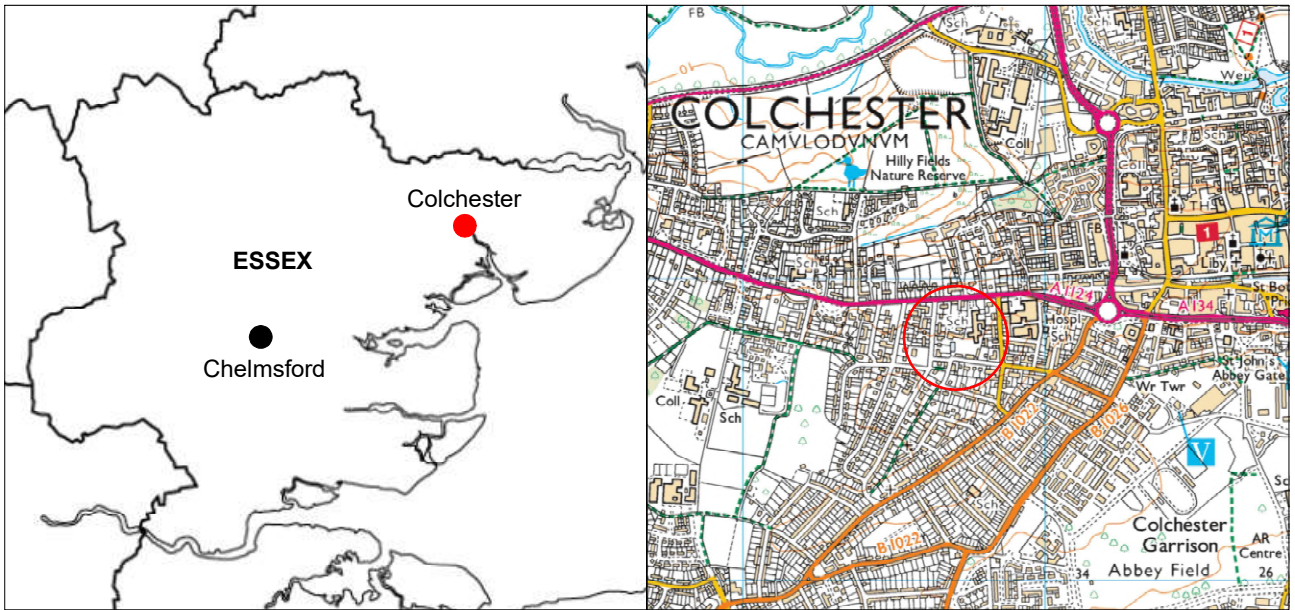
## 11 Archive deposition

**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:

Juan Martinez, Barker Associates  
Colchester Royal Grammar School  
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council  
Colchester Historic Environment Record



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

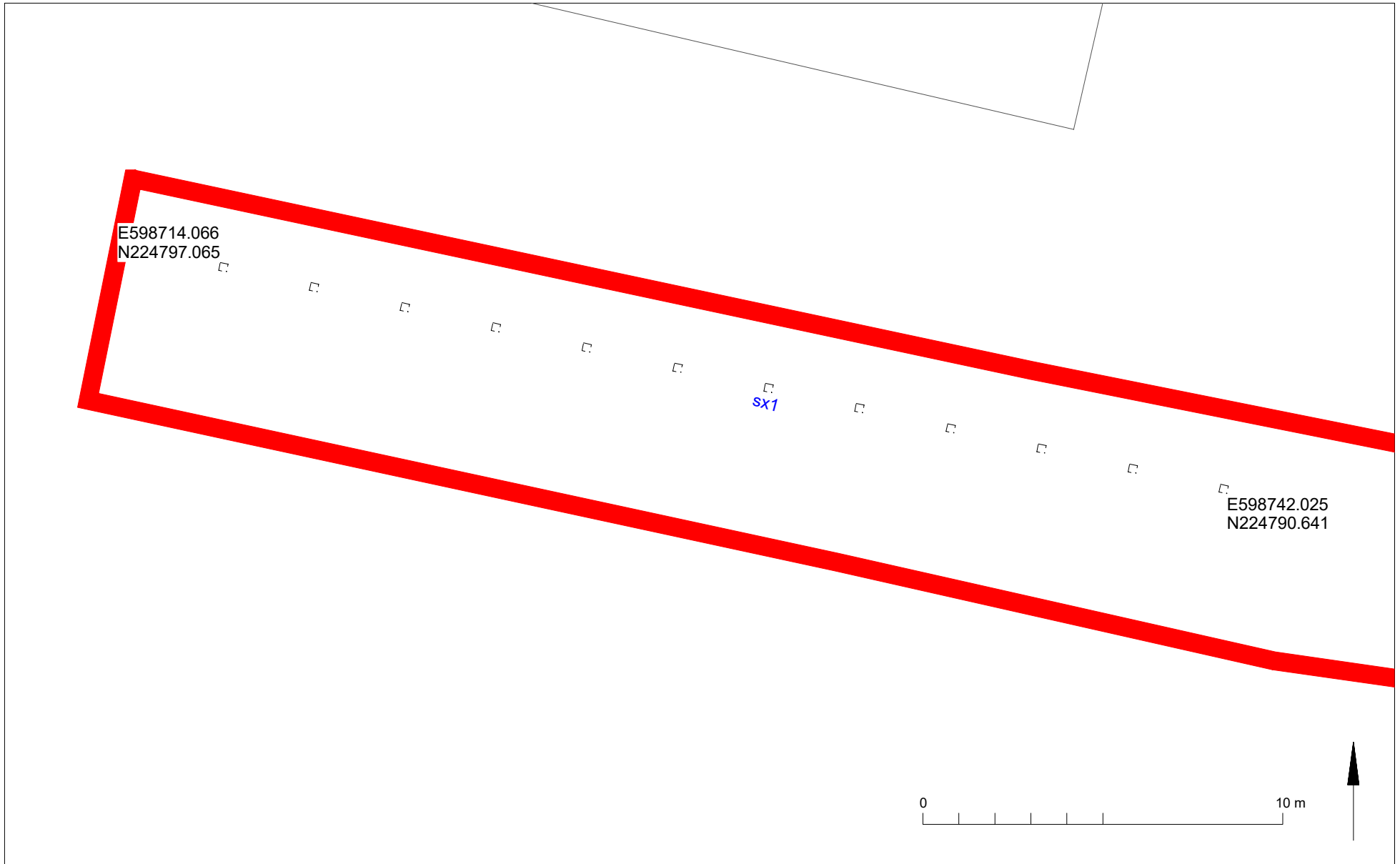


Fig 2 Results, Section 1.

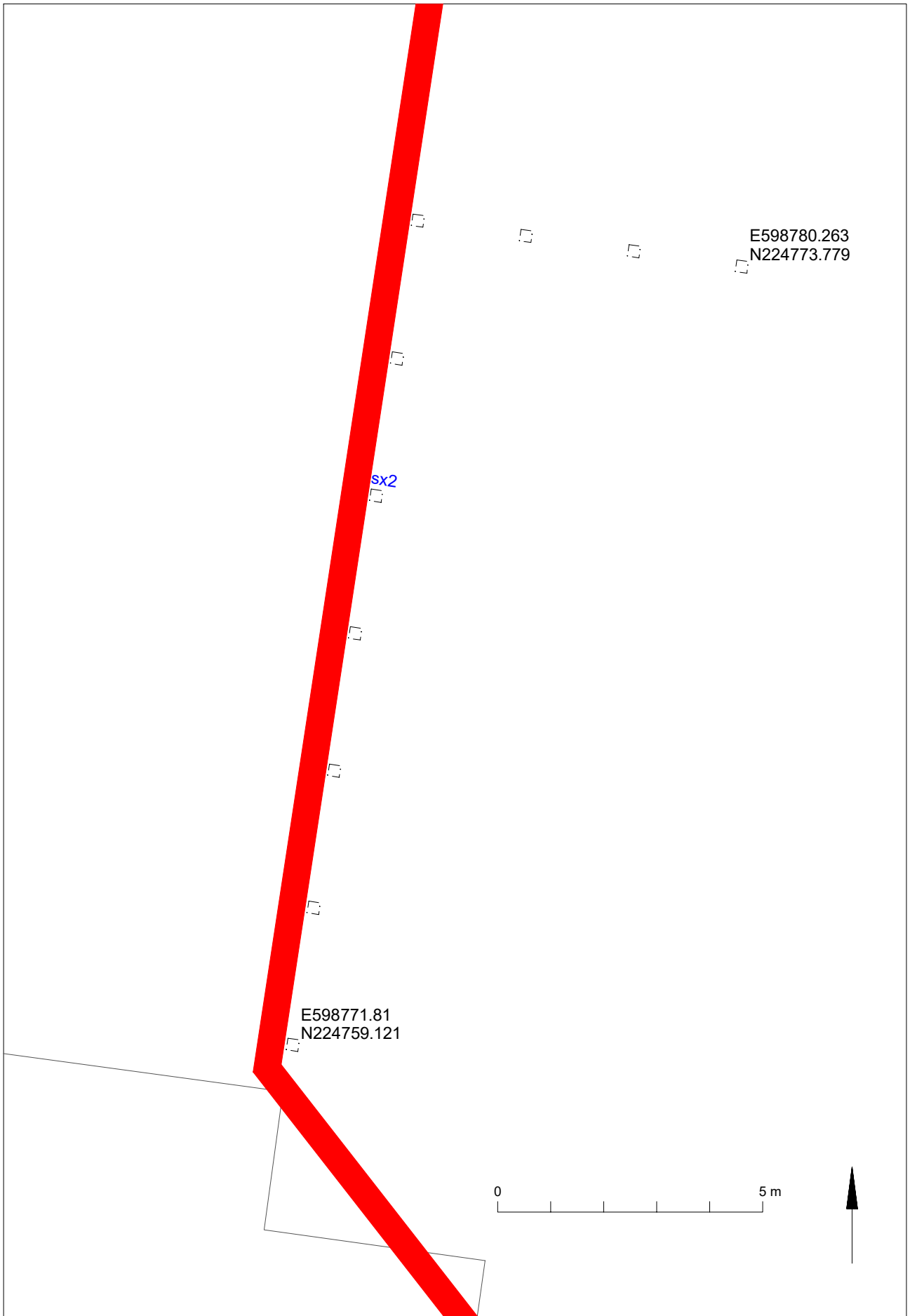


Fig 3 Results, Section 2.

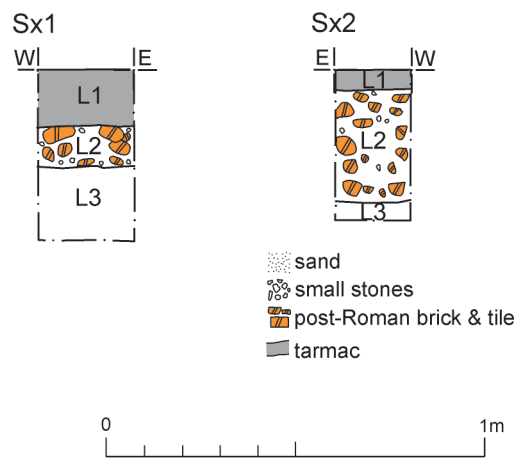


Fig 4 Representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98748 24780 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2024/07a CHER ref.: ECC4861 OASIS ref.: colchest3-526986
<b>Type of work:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 19th-22nd August 2024	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.09 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeology Data Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b>
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 2082	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for new fencing in the car park and playground. Despite being located within an area of significant archaeological remains, all groundworks took place within modern layers associated with the construction of the car park and playground.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> n/a	
<b>CCC monitor:</b> Dr Richard Hoggett	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> 23rd August 2024

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for archaeological monitoring and recording at  
Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road,  
Colchester, CO3 3ND**

**July 2024**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/07a  
CHER code: [tbc](#)**



**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
archaeological monitoring and recording at  
Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road,  
Colchester, CO3 3ND**

**July 2024**

**NGR: TL 98718 24940 (centre)**

**Planning district.: Colchester  
Planning ref.: 232111**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/07a**

**CHER code: [tbc](#)  
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett  
OASIS id: colchest3-526986**

**WSI prepared by: Chloé Hill  
Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Juan Martinez (Barker Associates)  
On behalf of: CRGS**

Prepared by:	Chloé Hill	Senior Post Excavation Assistant
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Director, Business Operations
Issued:	24/07/2024	

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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located to the west of Colchester town centre, immediately adjacent to and south of Lexden Road, within the grounds of the Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98718 24940.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the installation of new 1.8m high fencing to the existing playground at Colchester Royal Grammar School.

## Archaeological and geological 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 Colchester Royal Grammar School was built 1853 in 'a field situated betwixt the hospital and Beverley Lodge' (estimated to have been built in 1813) and was built in a 'late Tudor style of architecture' (Martin 1947; Hearn 2014).

The site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11).

Large parts of this area have been excavated since the mid 19th century. The grounds of the school were trenched in the 1930s-1950s by Mr A F Hall, an enthusiastic teacher at the school who discovered the course of the main Roman road to London, and other roads of lesser importance, and also confirmed that the area was an important focus of Roman funerary activity, a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. This includes the rectangular walled cemetery with its indications of high-status cremations and inhumations which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (MCC1897, Hall 1946).

The site is also located close to several Roman roads, one of the sections of proposed fencing sits close to the boundary of the Roman Road from Gosbecks to Colchester (MCC2529). 60m north-east of the proposed fencing is the Road between fortress/town and main Colchester to London Road (MCC475) and 30m north of the site is the Roman Road between London and Colchester (MCC1928).

In 2005, CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb ahead of the building of an extension for a science laboratory (CAT Report 345, MCC2791). CAT also conducted evaluation work and recording in 2010/11 during the construction of an extension to the sixth form block and a new building on the site of the former 'boarders hut' (CAT Reports 538 & 590, MCC3136). In August 2012, prior to the construction of a new performing arts block two trenches were evaluated which revealed a north-west south-east orientated Roman road at a depth of between 1.3m and 1.6m below modern ground level (CAT Report 662). During an archaeological watching brief in 2015 carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new teaching block and gym extension, two areas of gravel surface were identified as the Roman Gosbecks Road and the Roman London Road. A pit and posthole were possibly also Roman. Residual finds within areas of modern disturbance included a Roman cremation urn and piece of Jacobean worked stone (CAT Report 909).

Finds spots recorded on the HER include Roman pottery (MCC1776), Belgic pottery (MCC2681) and Roman pottery (MCC1778) recovered from the Grammar School Grounds.

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises Thames Group (silty clays and clays, sands, gravels and calcareous mudstones) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

## Planning background

A planning application (232111) was made to Colchester City Council in September 2023 proposing the installation of new 1.8m high fencing to the existing playground at Colchester Royal Grammar School.

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 2023).

## Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CCCAA (CBC 2024).

*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 2020, 2022 & 2023a-b).
- 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 2024).
- The archaeological brief (CCCAA 2024)

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 the CCCAA one week before start of work.

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

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 and recording methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks 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 micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological

analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be at least 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 Adam Wightman (Director of Archaeology) 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 Rae-Quinn  
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

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:  
Historic England 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 ECCHEA.

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 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 Museum *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 complement 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.catuk.org](http://www.catuk.org)) 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.

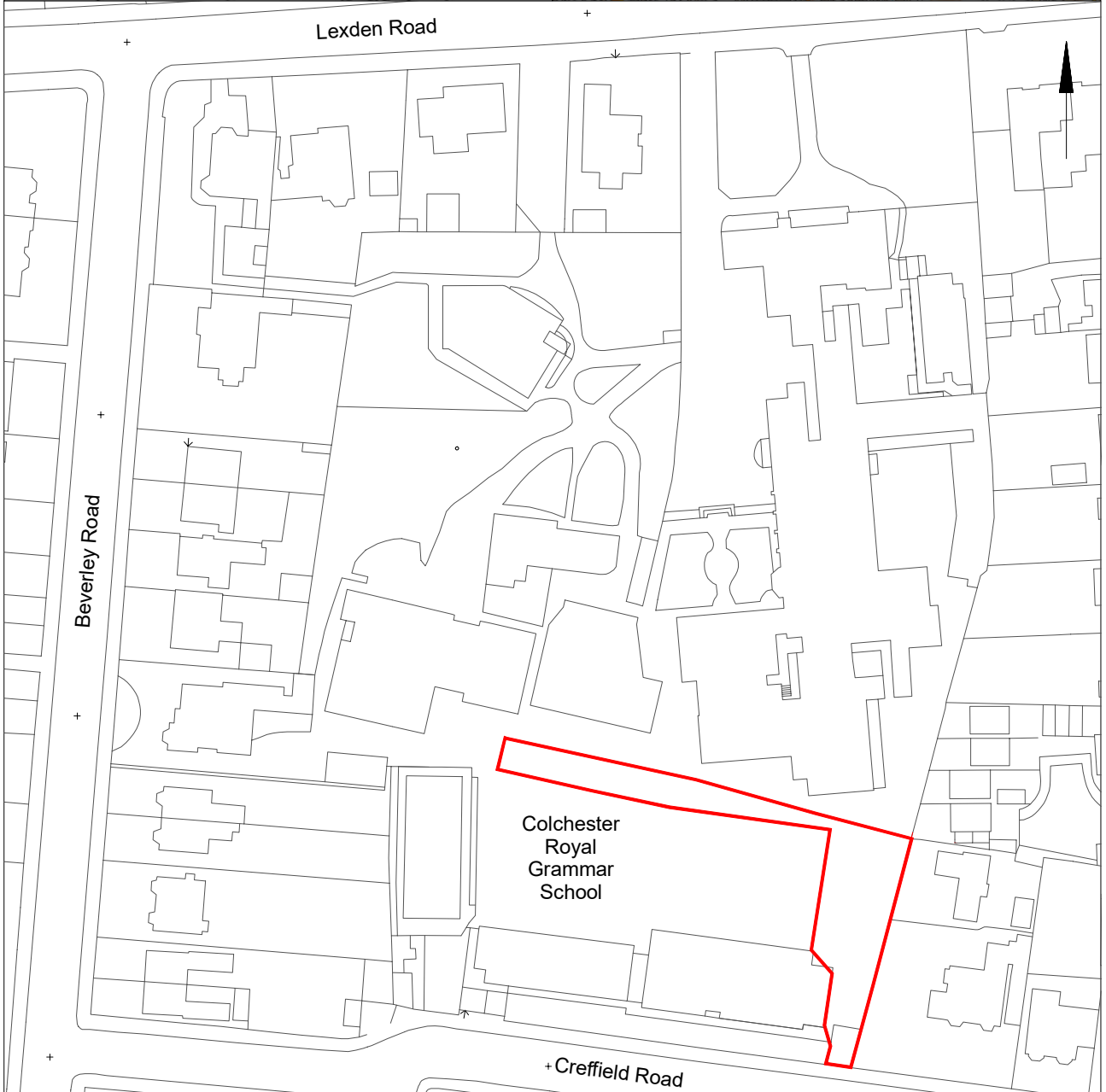
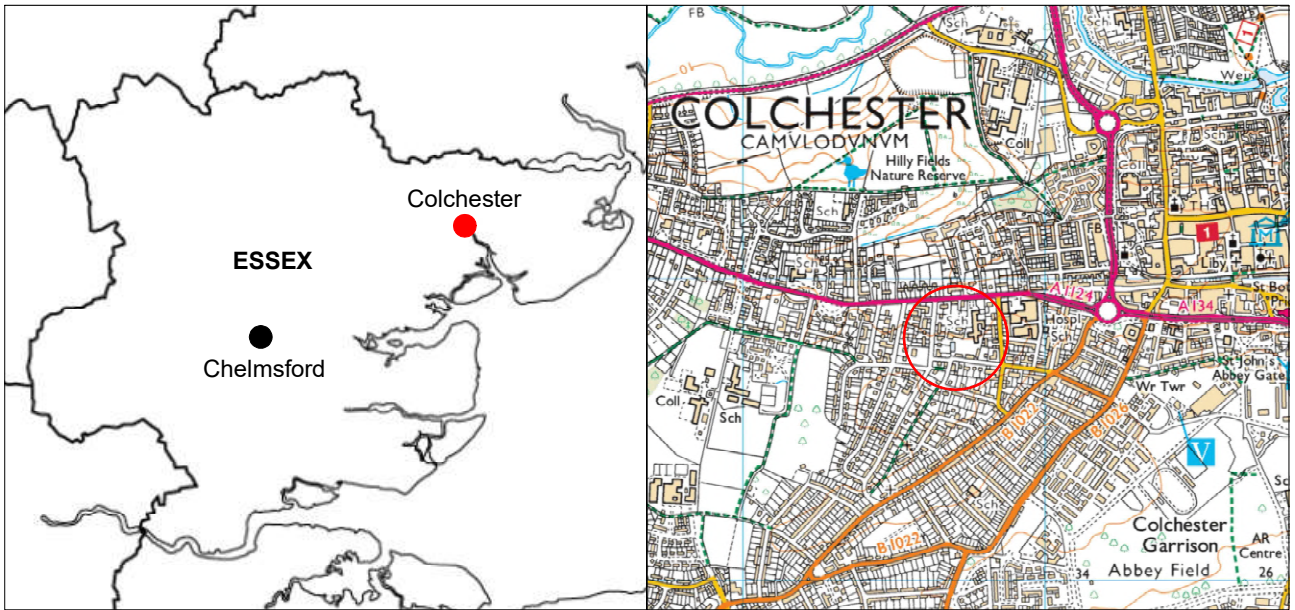
## References

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, 2nd ed.</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	Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2024	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i>
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks
CAT report 538	2010	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2010</i> , by B Holloway & H Brooks
CAT Report 590	2011	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: January-March and July 2011</i> , by A Wightman
CAT Report 662	2012	<i>An archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed performing arts block, Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2012</i> , by A Wightman
CAT Report 909	2015	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex – August-November 2015</i> , by L Pooley
CCCAA	2024	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND</i> By Dr R Hoggett
CIfA	2020	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Published 2014, revised October 2020



CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Published 2014, revised October 2022
CIfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i>
CIfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</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</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , <b>CI</b>
Hearn, T	2014	<i>The Gardens at Colchester Royal Grammar School</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
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> RRCSAL <b>20</b>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA <b>24</b> ).
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.



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Fig 1 Site location.



# OASIS Summary for colchest3-526986

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-526986
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND: August 2024
Sitename	Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND
Sitecode	ECC4861
Project Identifier(s)	2024/07a
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	232111
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	19-Aug-2024 - 22-Aug-2024
Location	Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND NGR : TL 98742 24790 LL : 51.886226, 0.88647 12 Fig : 598742,224790
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for new fencing in the car park and playground. Despite being located within an area of significant archaeological remains, all groundworks took place within modern layers associated with the construction of the car park and playground.
Keywords	
Funder	Other educational institution school
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4861
Archives	