

Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

May 2016



by **Laura Pooley**
figures by **Chris Lister and Emma Holloway**
fieldwork by **Ben Holloway and Alec Wade**

**Commissioned by Ian Mosley
on behalf of Mr C Tripp**

NGR: TL 9750 2486 (centre)
Planning reference: 160235
CAT project ref.: 16/05a
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.47
UAD ref: ECC3755
OASIS reference: colchest3-250687



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 958
May 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of 19 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of a new dwelling, garage and access. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. Four Roman features were identified consisting of two ditches, a pit and a possible inhumation burial.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation in the garden of 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 12th May 2016. The work was commissioned by Ian Mosley, on behalf of Mr C Tripp, in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling, garage and new access, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

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

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

3 Archaeological background

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

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

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

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

Archaeological investigations at 1 St Clare Road in 2003 (CAT Report 225) and 2008 (CAT Report 455) were negative. While work in 2015 (CAT Report 832 at 20 St Clare Road revealed a probable post-medieval boundary ditch and six post-medieval/modern pits, but no Roman burials or other features.

CAT is also currently undertaking archaeological work at 1 St Clare Road and 'High Trees' (off of St Clare Road). Pits and linear features dating to the Roman period have so far been identified at both sites (reports forthcoming).

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

A single trial-trench was machine dug under archaeological supervision across the footprint of the proposed development. It was an 'L' shaped trench totalling 15m long by 1.8m wide (27m²). Most of the trench was dug to a depth of 600mm below current ground level (bcgl).

Three layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L1, c 150-200mm thick) sealed accumulated subsoil (L2, c 300mm thick), which sealed natural sands and gravels (L3, identified at a depth of approximately 450-500mm bcgl).

Two ditches (F1 and F4), a pit (F3) and a possible inhumation burial (F5) were identified along with a natural tree-throw/glacial deposit (F2). Roman finds were recovered from both of the ditches and the pit. Ditch F1 was a U-shaped feature approximately 1.2m wide, 450mm deep and aligned N-S, while ditch F4 was V-shaped measuring approximately 540mm wide, 260mm deep and aligned NW-SE. They are both possibly boundary ditches, perhaps defining burial plots within a larger cemetery area. Feature F5 contained no datable material but was grave-shaped and contained badly degraded fragments of bone, so it has been identified as a possible Roman inhumation burial



Photograph 1 Trench shot showing F1, F3-F4, looking SE



Photograph 2 F5 fully excavated, looking E

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Small quantities of Roman pottery, imported lava quernstone and ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from three features (F1, F3 & F4). Residual Roman finds together with medieval/post-medieval CBM consisting of pieces of peg-tiles were recovered from the soil layer L2. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to *CAR 10* and the Essex Roman pottery fabric series (Going 1987). The pottery fabrics are listed in Table 1. The Roman pottery forms to the *Camulodunum* (Colchester) type-series (Hawkes & Hull 1947 & Hull 1958). All of the finds are listed and described in Table 2 where a spot date for the finds from context is also provided.

The more closely datable of the Roman pottery suggests a date range from the late 1st century to the 2nd century. There is no pottery that can need date earlier than the Flavian period. A sherd from a flagon (F1 (3)) has a short neck and is possibly of 2nd century date and shoulder sherds that might be from jars of form Cam 268 (F1 (2) & F3 (6)) also suggest a date after the early-mid 2nd century. The form Cam 268 remains current into the late 3rd/ 4th century and some of the greyware pottery (Fabric GX) can only be dated as Roman. However, the absence of any significant examples of closely dated pottery typical of the period after the early-mid 2nd century together with the prominence of the storage jar sherds (Fabric HZ) suggests that overall the pottery probably broadly dates to the period of the late 1st-mid 2nd/2nd century. The presence of pieces from lava quernstones suggests that the material could derive from settlement in the area and the types of finds recovered indicate that this was probably of moderate-relatively low status. The finds are quite broken-up and the general abrasion noted throughout the pottery recovered suggests that this material was probably of some age in relation to the contexts from which it was recovered.

Fabric code	Fabric name
BSW	Black surface wares
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares
DZ	Fine oxidised wares
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally produced grey wares
HZ	Large storage vessels in heavily-tempered coarseware fabrics
RCW	Romanising grey wares

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Context	Find no.	Form/ description	spot date
F1	2	Roman pottery: (18 sherds, 384g) Fabric BSW/RCW Rim sherd from a jar/small storage jar (M1-2C?); Fabric GX twelve sherds with light abrasion, including jar rim and shoulder sherd from a jar with grooves around the shoulder possibly form Cam 268 (Roman - L1-2C/E-M2C+); Fabric HZ Five sherds with some abrasion, including rims from two large storage jars (Cam 273) (M1-2C)	Roman (L1-2C/E-M2C+)
F1	3	Roman pottery: (2 sherds, 22g) Fabric DJ Sherd from flagon neck with part of handle, abraded (M/L1-2C); Fabric GX body sherd, abraded (Roman) Other finds: Small quantity of pieces/fragments (26 g) from an imported Rheinland (Mayen) lava quernstone (Roman)	Roman (L1-2C)
F3	6	Roman pottery: (5 sherds, 12g) Fabric GX Three body sherds, one from a jar with grooves around the shoulder possibly Cam 268 but not clear, abraded (Roman M1-2C/E-M2C+); Fabric BSW Two body sherds, possibly a Romanising coarseware, abraded (M1-E2C)	Roman (M1-E2/2C)
F4	4	Roman pottery: (2 sherds, 10g) Fabric DZ/DJ Rim sherd from a large (two-handled) flagon, or a pedestal vase (Cam 207/296), slightly abraded (M1-2C); Fabric GX Small body sherd, coarse sand fabric (probably Roman)	Roman (M1-2C)
L2	1	Roman pottery: (4 sherds, 174g) Fabric GX Two body sherds, one burnt (Roman); Fabric HZ Two body sherds, both in grey Roman fabric (M/L1-2C) CBM: Roman – piece (74g) from the base corner of a flue tile (combed surface) orange fabric (Roman); <i>Post-Roman</i> – three pieces of peg-tile (150 g) (medieval (probably after c 1200) -post-medieval)	(med-post-med) Probably post-med with residual Roman
L2	5	Single piece (496 g) from an imported Rheinland (Mayen) lava quernstone, section from the edge, probably part of an upper stone, abraded and flaking (Roman)	Roman

Table 2 Finds by context

6 Discussion

Four archaeological features were identified during the evaluation, three of which contained pottery dating from the Roman period (late 1st to the mid 2nd/2nd century). One grave-shaped feature containing a small fragment of degraded bone may possibly represent the remains of a Roman inhumation burial within the Lexden cemetery area. If this feature is a burial then it shows that the Lexden cemetery area does extend into the development site and the two ditches also recorded here may have formed boundaries or burial plots to that cemetery.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ian Mosley and Mr C Tripp for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway and A Wade. Figures were prepared by CL and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

- | | | |
|--------|------|---|
| CAR 7 | 2000 | Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, by J Cotter |
| CAR 10 | 1999 | Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from |

		<i>excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by Robin Symonds and Sue Wade
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawke, CFC and Crummy, P
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ</i> , by J Tipper
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Foster, J	1986	'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR, British Series</i> , 156
Going, C	1987	<i>The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesarmagus: the Roman pottery</i> , CBA Research Report 62
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
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)
Hawkes, C & Hull, M	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL, 14
Hull, M	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20

9 Abbreviations and glossary

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

10 Contents of archive

Finds: third of a box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 958)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

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

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

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.47.

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Distribution list

Ian Mosley

Mr C Tripp

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

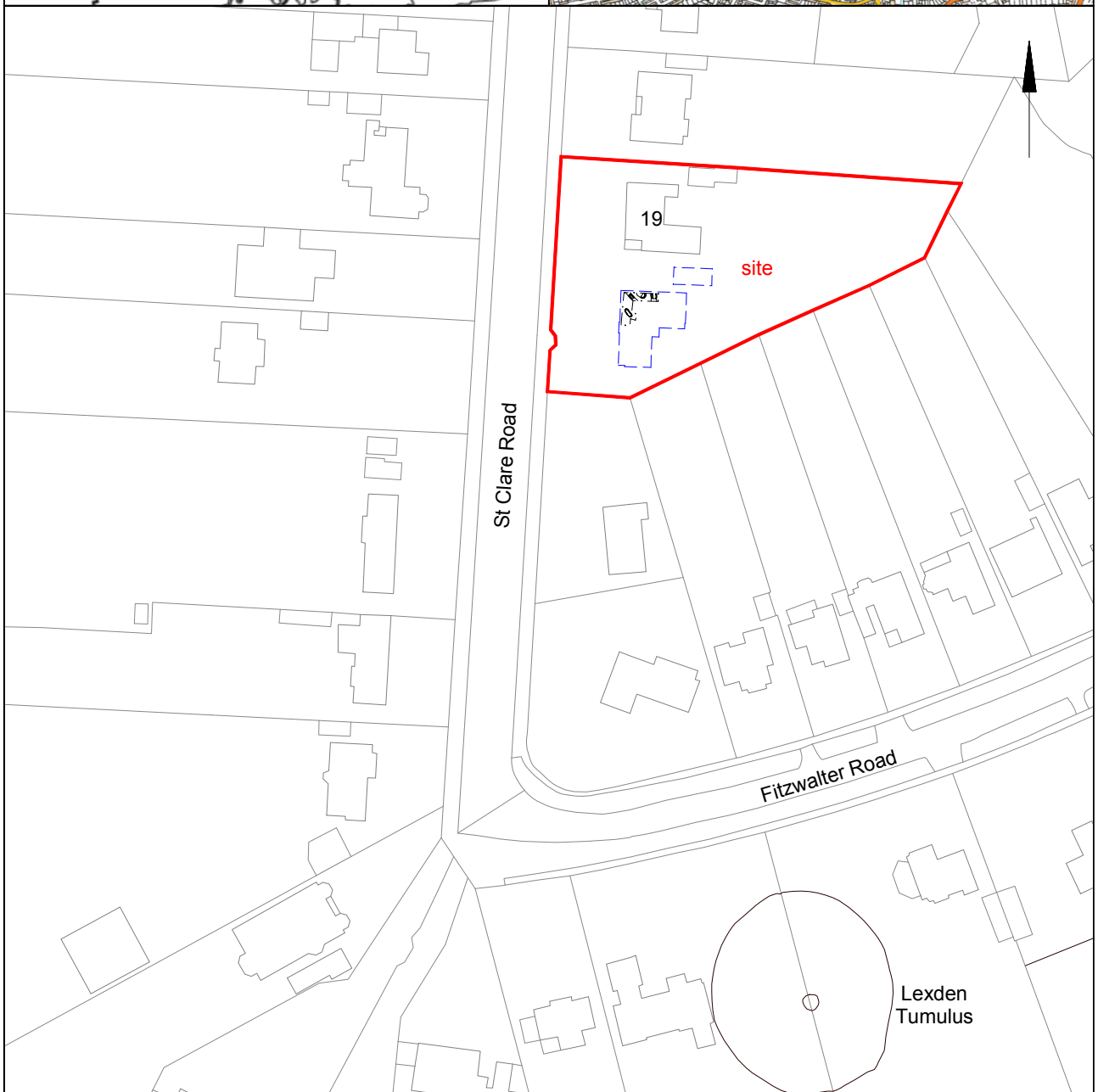
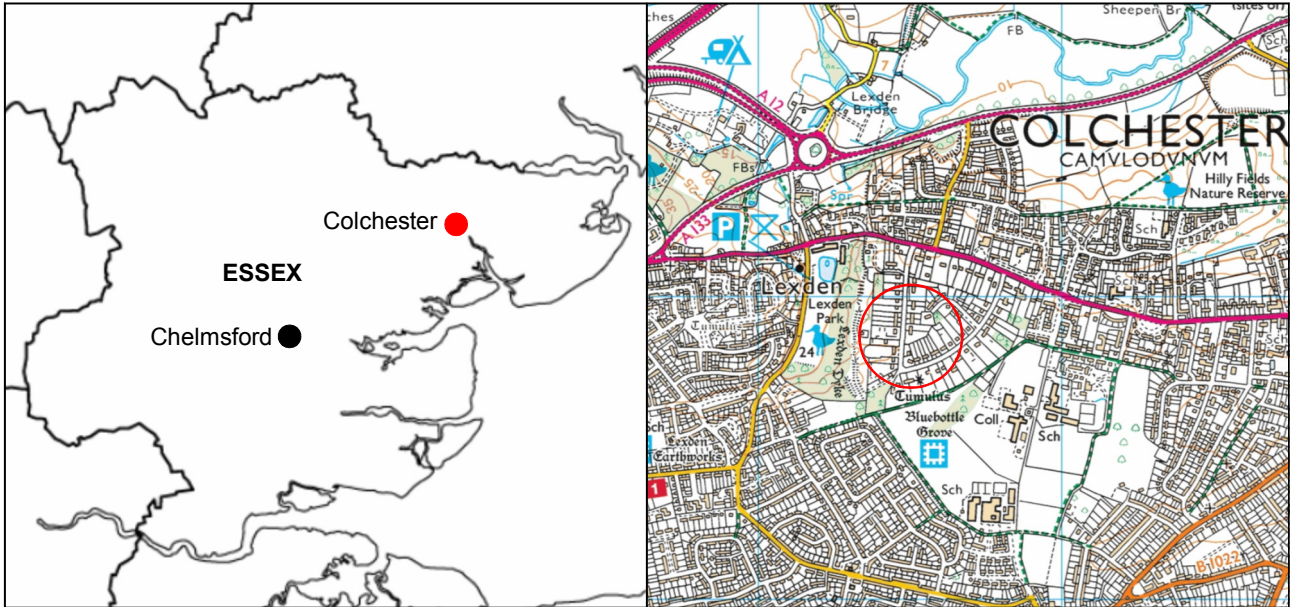
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 23.05.2016



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Fig 1 Site location.



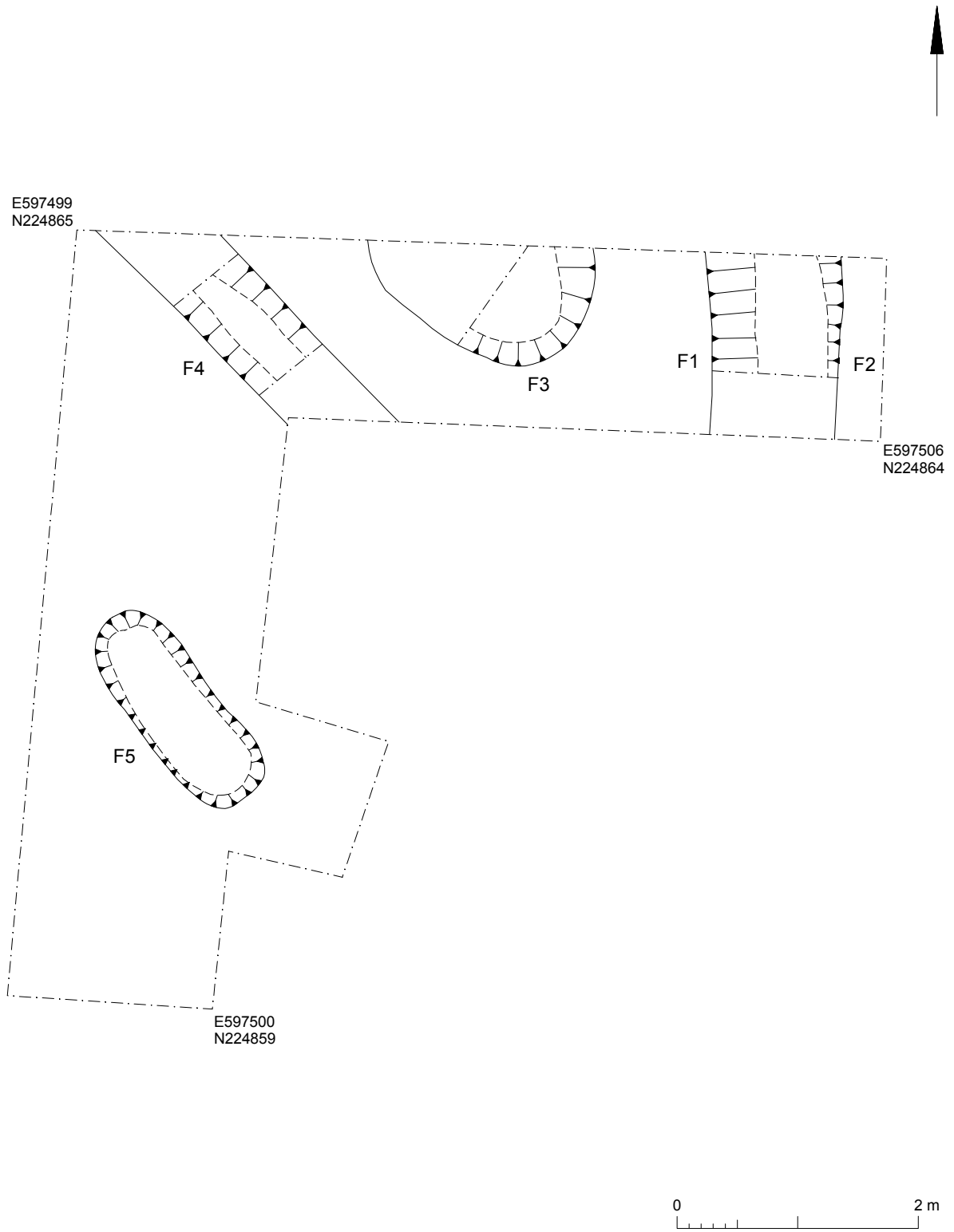


Fig 2 Results.

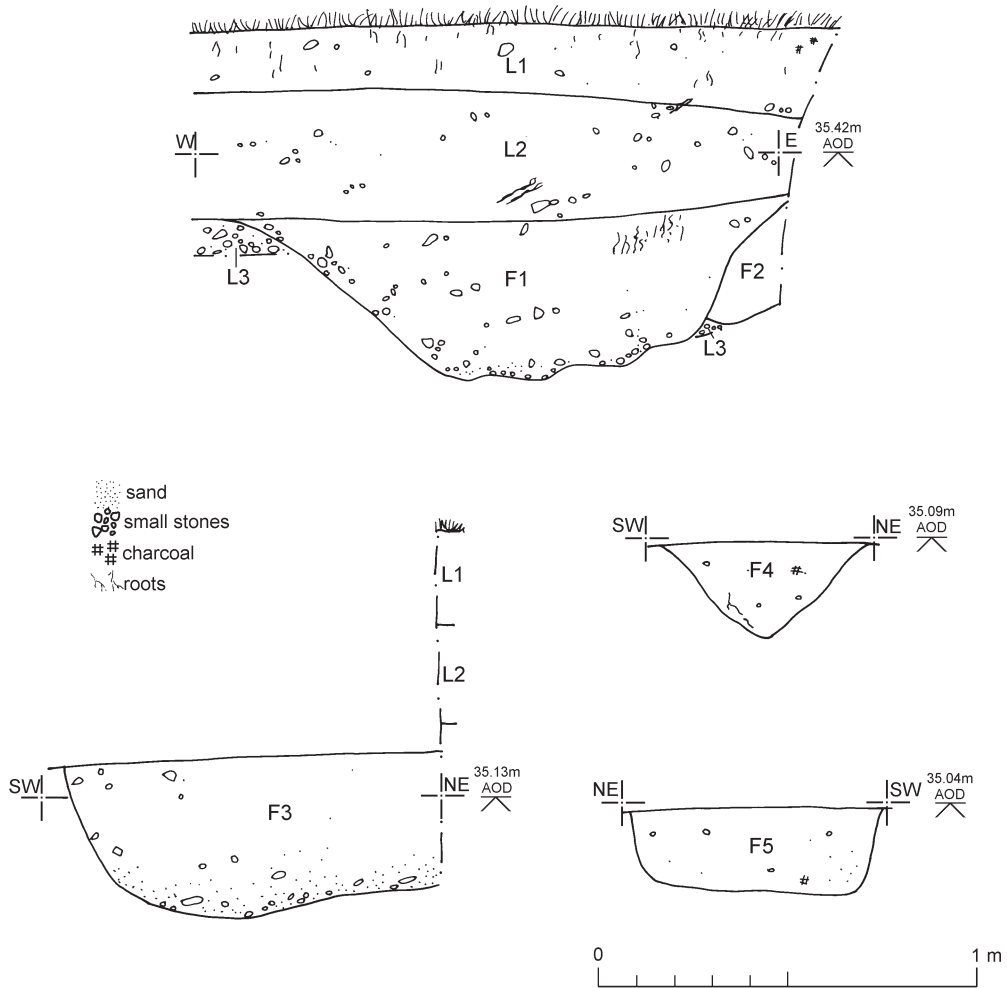


Fig 3 Sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9750 2486 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/05a UAD ref: ECC3755 OASIS ref: colchest3-250687
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 12th May 2016	Size of area investigated: Total size of trench 27m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.47	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related UAD/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 958	
Periods represented: Roman	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of 19 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of a new dwelling, garage and access. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. Four Roman features were identified consisting of two ditches, a pit and a possible inhumation burial.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: May 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

NGR: TL 9750 2486

Planning reference: 160235

Client: Mr C Tripp

Agent: Ian Mosley

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.47

UAD Event number: ECC3755

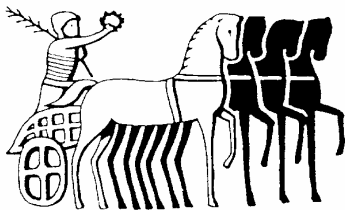
CAT Project code: 16/05a

OASIS Project id: colchest3-250687

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 5.5.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1 mile to the west of Colchester's walled town centre on the eastern side of St. Clare Road (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9750 2486.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the Erection of a new detached dwelling, garage and new access.

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAT is currently undertaking archaeological work at 1 St Clare Road and 'High Trees' which is also just off of St Clare Road. Pits and linear features dating to the Roman period have been identified at both sites (reports forthcoming).

Planning Background

The application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2016 (application No 160235) proposing the erection of a detached dwelling, garage and new access.

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

Requirement for Work

The required archaeological work is for archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically, a linear L-shaped trial trench, 15.0m long x 1.8m wide, will be excavated within the area of the proposed dwelling.

The trial-trench will:

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

General Methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2016)

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

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

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

A project or site code has been sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor and one site assistant for one day.

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

Evaluation methodology

Machine stripping shall be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the archaeological horizon, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of CAT archaeologist.

If required, exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand after machine stripping, and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

CAT archaeologist(s) will be present during all topsoil removal and ground reduction, which 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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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

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

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

A meeting will be held on site once trial-trenching has been completed. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.

Site surveying

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman or Pip Parmenter
flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive Deposition

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

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

References

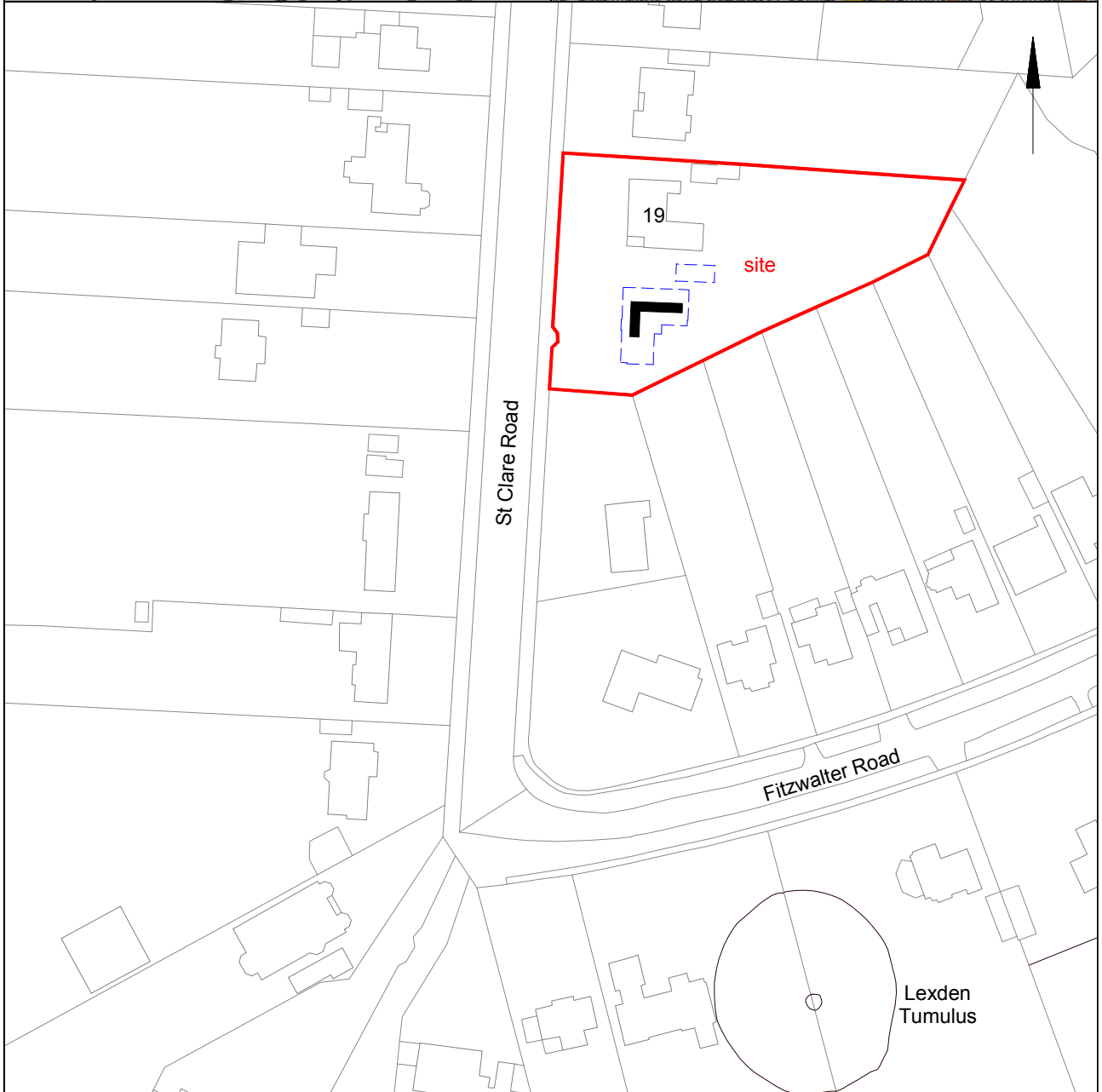
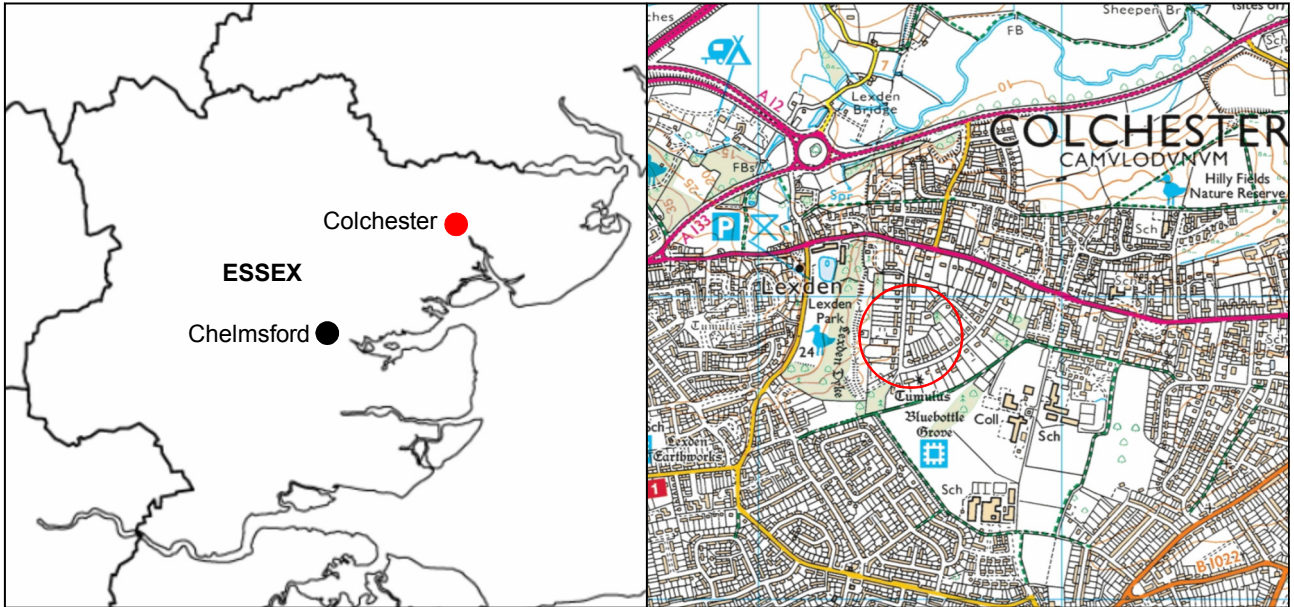
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A Wightman



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
C02 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: aw@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location showing proposed trench over new development (dashed blue line).

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of 19 St Clare Road in advance of the construction of a new dwelling, garage and access. The development site is located close to Lexden Tumulus (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1019967) and on the northern edge of the 'Lexden cemetery'. Four Roman features were identified consisting of two ditches, a pit and a possible inhumation burial.
Project dates	Start: 12-05-2016 End: 12-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/05a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160235 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.47 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3755 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	?GRAVE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	LAVA QUERNSTONE Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 19 St Clare Road

Postcode CO3 3SZ

Study area 27 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 9750 2486 51.886735276215 0.870220220065 51 53 12 N 000 52 12 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 35.02m Max: 35.3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer

Project design originator Adam Wightman

Project director/manager Chris Lister

Project supervisor Ben Holloway

Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2016.47

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.47

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.47

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 958

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