

# Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JP

October 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks  
figures by Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by David MacDougall, Inkpen Downie  
on behalf of Nathan Smith

NGR: TL 96989 24908 (centre)  
Planning reference: 170382  
CAT project ref.: 17/05f  
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.67  
CHER ref: ECC3997  
OASIS reference: colchest3-285537



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**CAT Report 1181**  
October 2017

## **Contents**

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

Figures after p5

Appendix 1 CAT WSI

Appendix 2 OASIS Summary

## **List of photographs and figures**

Cover: site shot

Photograph 1 Southern branch of foundation trench - looking east 2

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Representative sections

## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 14 Marlowe Way in advance of the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and nearby to 'Lexden Mount', a Roman barrow, 'Lexden Tumulus', a Late Iron Age barrow, and a number of other Late Iron Age and Roman burial sites. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 4th October 2017. The work was commissioned by David MacDougall of Inkpen Downie on behalf of Nathan Smith, in advance of the construction of a single-storey extension, 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 Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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

## 3 Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. The Lexden Dyke extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 420m east of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45) with the Triple Dyke extending roughly north-south 400m to the west (CAR 11, 55-59).

Lexden Mount (scheduled monument 1019963, EHER 11707) is located 140m WSW. It is a Roman barrow that was crudely excavated in 1910, although the mound appeared to have been largely disturbed. No burial was found in the centre of the mound and the only finds from the excavation as a whole consisted of Roman tiles and oyster shell (CAR 11). Despite this, Lexden Mount remains substantially intact. Further burials may remain undisturbed both beneath the barrow and within the sides of the mound. The mound itself will contain valuable evidence for the date and manner of its construction, and the old ground surface, sealed at the time of the barrow's construction, may retain evidence of funerary rituals or earlier activity within this part of the *oppidum*. The Mount is one of the more prominent funerary monuments of

Camulodunum and, together with the other high status burial sites in the area (like Lexden Tumulus), provides significant insights into elite burial practices.

The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure (EHER 11917, CHER MCC7710) was identified 110m to the south. Although it has subsequently been built over by the modern housing estate some remains may have survived. A Bronze Age bucket urn has also been found in Shakespeare Road (EHER 11611) 350m SW, with other isolated finds nearby including a Palaeolithic handaxe (EHER 12574), handaxe (EHER 11968), and Late Iron Age (EHER 11718) and Roman pottery (EHER 11719).

Slightly further away, the Lexden Tumulus lies approximately 570m SE (EHER 11711). It is an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

The development site is also situated within approximately 560m of the core of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169). This core, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centered on 20 St Clare Road and is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

#### 4 Aims

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

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3)



**Photograph 1** Southern branch of foundation trench – looking east

A CAT archaeologist supervised the excavation of approximately 17.3m of foundation trenching to the rear of the house. The trench measured 0.5m wide by 0.7m deep.

The foundation trench was excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.13-0.15m thick, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with common small stones) sealed subsoil (L2, c 0.18-0.2m thick, dark yellow/brown loamy-sand with common small stones) which in turn sealed natural sands (L3).

No significant archaeological features were identified.

## 6 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way was undertaken due to the proximity of the site to several areas of archaeological interest dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman period. Despite being located within a site of considerable archaeological interest, no significant archaeological remains were identified.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks David MacDougall of Inkpen Downie and Nathan Smith for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by S Carter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 9 References

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

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

- |                     |       |  |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D            | 2007  | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>   |
| CAR 9               | 1993  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan |
| CAR 11              | 1995  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy   |
| CAT                 | 2014  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CBC                 | 2017  | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, CO3 4JP</i>   |
| CifA                | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>  |
| CifA                | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
| Crummy, P           | 1997  | <i>City of victory, the story of Colchester, Britain's first Roman town</i>  |
| DCLG                | 2012  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>  |
| English Heritage    | 2006  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>  |
| Foster, J           | 1986  | 'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', <i>BAR, British Series</i> , 156   |
| Gurney, D           | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).  |
| Hawkes, C & Hull, M | 1947  | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL 14  |
| Hull, M             | 1958  | <i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20  |
| 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)                            |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	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'
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
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online <b>Access</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>
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
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** n/a

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1181)

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

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.67.

**Distribution list**

David MacDougall, Inkpen Downie

Nathan Smith

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

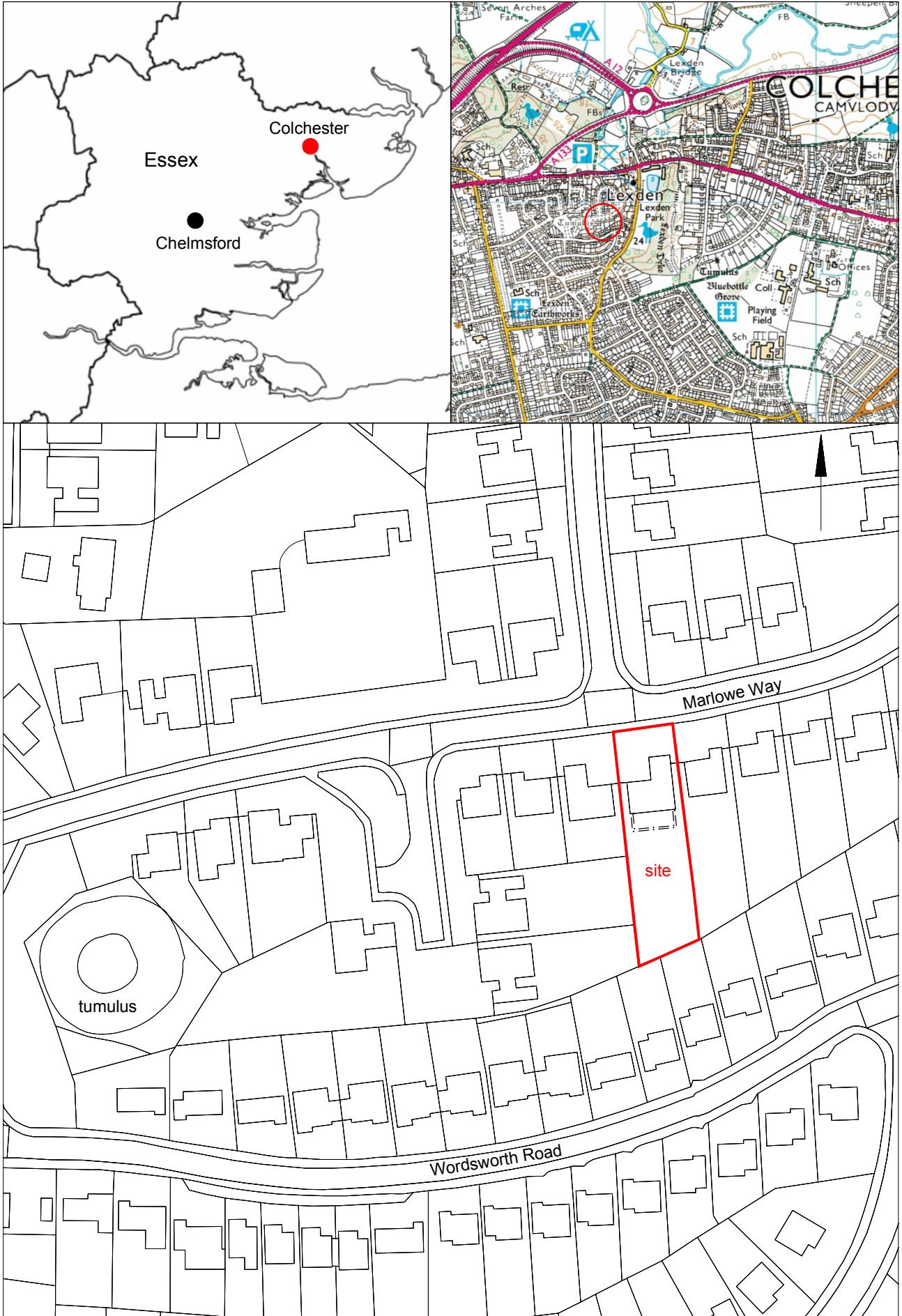
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 16.10.2017



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Fig 1 Site location.





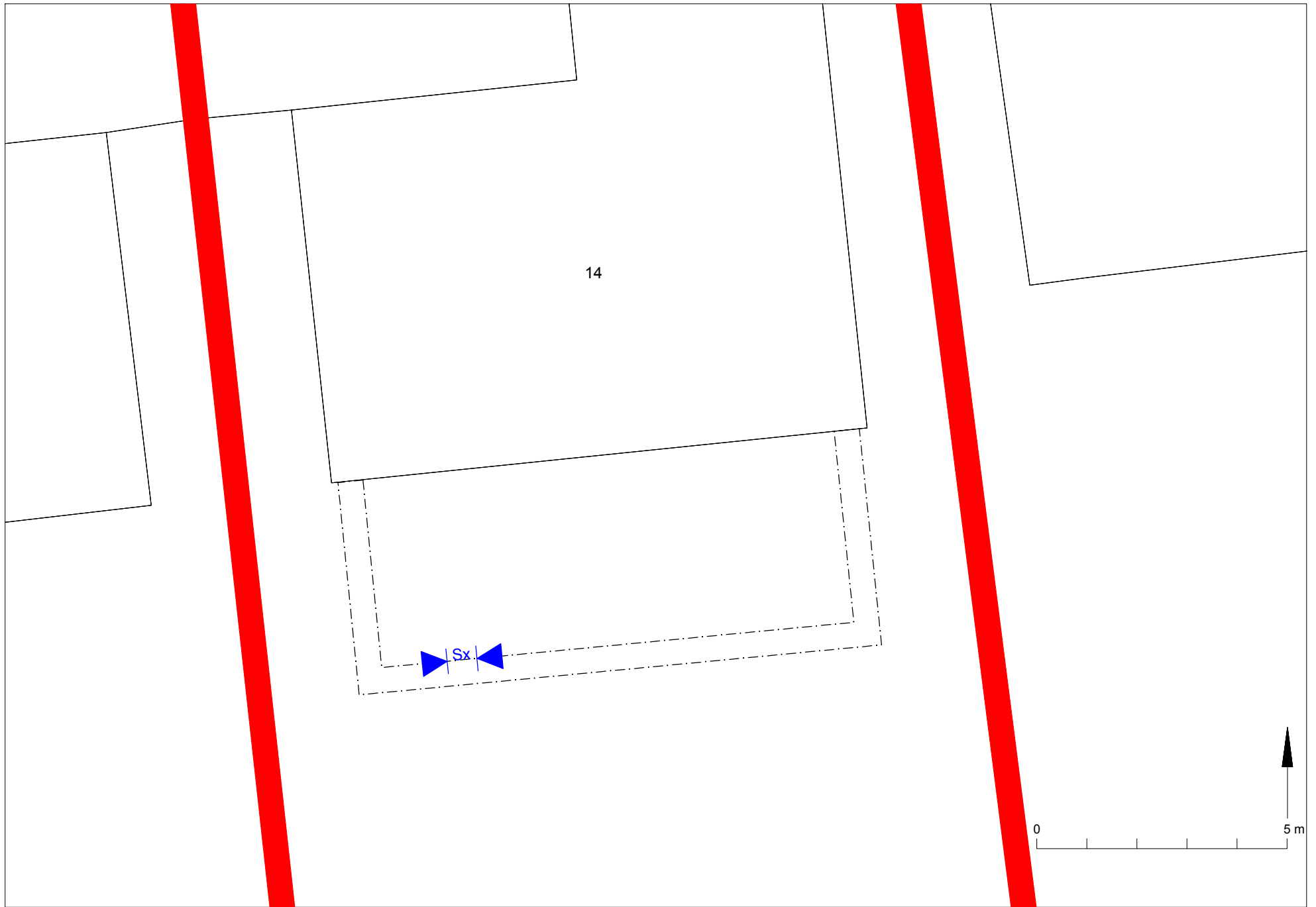
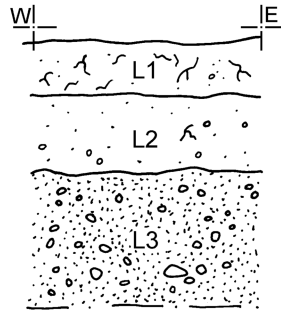


Fig 2 Results



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- √ roots

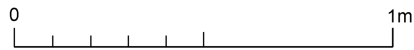


Fig 3 Representative section

## ‘Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

### Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JP	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 96989 24908 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/05f CHER ref: ECC3997 OASIS ref: colchest3-285537
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 4th October 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.08 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.67	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> EHER 11611, 11707, 11711, 11718, 11719, 11917, 11968, 12574
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1181	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 14 Marlowe Way in advance of the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and nearby to ‘Lexden Mount’, a Roman barrow, ‘Lexden Tumulus’, a Late Iron Age barrow, and a number of other Late Iron Age and Roman burial sites. No significant archaeological features were discovered.</i>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> October 2017

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JP

**NGR:** TL 96989 24908 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 170382

**Commissioned by:** David MacDougall, Inkpen Downie

**Client:** Nathan Smith

**Curating Museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

**CHER code:** [tbc](#)

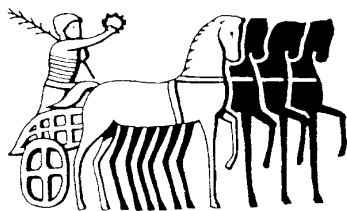
**CAT Project code:** 17/05f

**OASIS ref.:** colchest3-285537

**Site Manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC Monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 22.05.2017



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## Site location and description

The development site is located 2.87km to the west of Colchester town centre at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is National Grid Reference TL 96989 24908.

## Proposed work

Proposed work comprises the construction of a single-storey rear extension.

## Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. The Lexden Dyke extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 420m east of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45) with the Triple Dyke extending roughly north-south 400m to the west (CAR 11, 55-59).

Lexden Mount (scheduled monument 1019963, EHER 11707) is located 140m WSW. It is a Roman barrow that was crudely excavated in 1910, although the mound appeared to have been largely disturbed. No burial was found in the centre of the mound and the only finds from the excavation as a whole consisted of Roman tiles and oyster shell (CAR 11). Despite this, Lexden Mount remains substantially intact. Further burials may remain undisturbed both beneath the barrow and within the sides of the mound. The mound itself will contain valuable evidence for the date and manner of its construction, and the old ground surface, sealed at the time of the barrow's construction, may retain evidence of funerary rituals or earlier activity within this part of the *oppidum*. The Mount is one of the more prominent funerary monuments of Camulodunum and, together with the other high status burial sites in the area (like Lexden Tumulus), provides significant insights into elite burial practices.

The cropmark of a rectangular enclosure (EHER 11917, CHER MCC7710) was identified 110m to the south. Although it has subsequently been built over by the modern housing estate some remains may have survived. A Bronze Age bucket urn has also been found in Shakespeare Road (EHER 11611) 350m SW, with other isolated finds nearby including a Palaeolithic handaxe (EHER 12574), handaxe (EHER 11968), and Late Iron Age (EHER 11718) and Roman pottery (EHER 11719).

Slightly further away, the Lexden Tumulus lies approximately 570m SE (EHER 11711). It is an Iron Age barrow excavated in 1924 which produced a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronzes, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. Various pottery finds date the burial (a cremation) to just before the Roman conquest. The burial mound has variably thought to be that of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94, Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, pers comm).

The development site is also situated within approximately 560m of the core of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169). This core, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is centered on 20 St Clare Road and is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2017 (application no. 170382) proposing the construction of a single-storey rear extension.

As the site lies close to a scheduled monument and is an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The

recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### **Requirement for work**

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

Specifically:

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

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

### **General methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Staffing**

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

### **Monitoring methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Site surveying**

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

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

### **Environmental sampling policy**

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

### **Human remains**

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

### **Photographic record**

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

### **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter / Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

## Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

## Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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



## Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

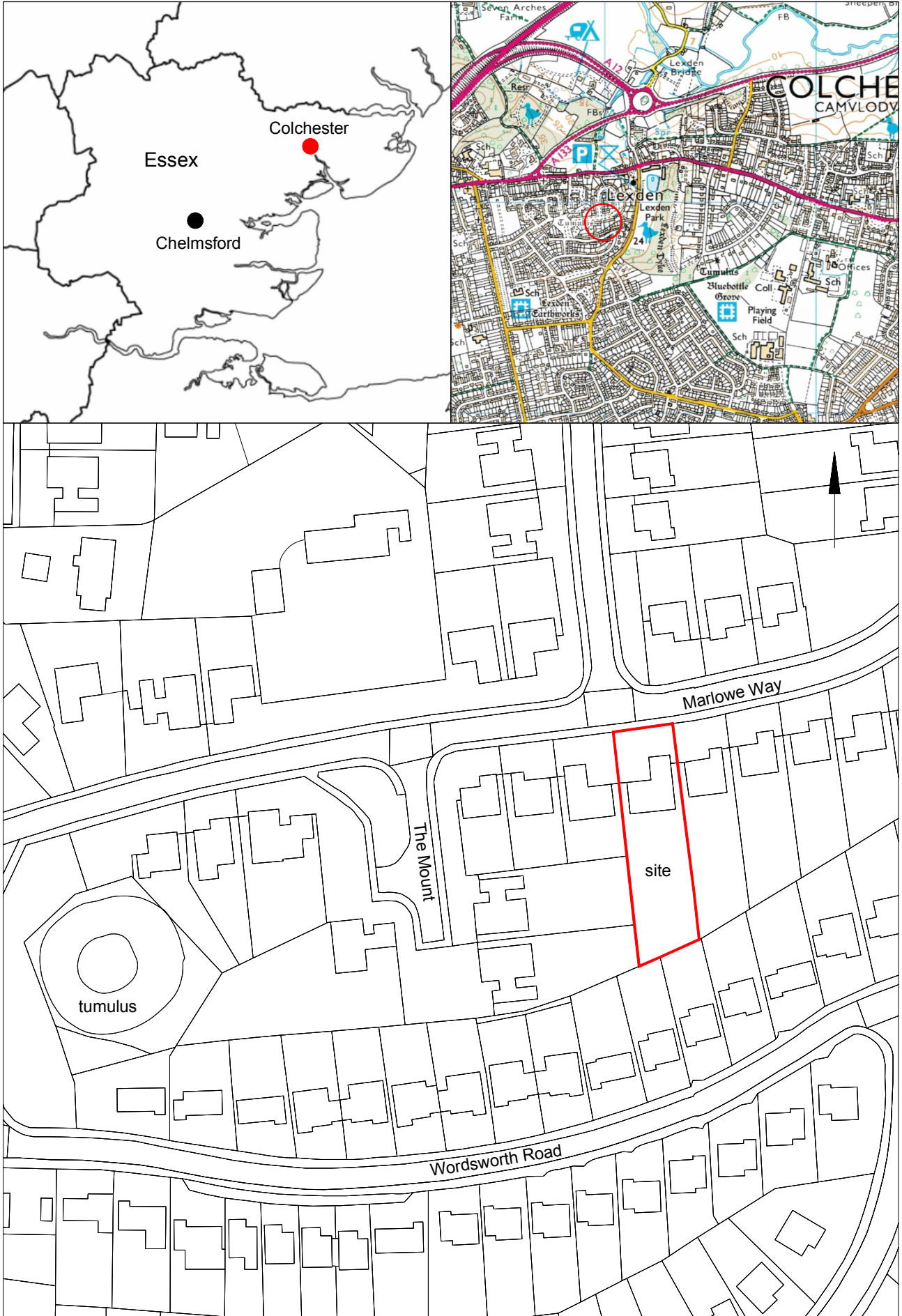
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| Hawkes, C & Hull, M | 1947  | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL 14  |
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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-285537**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, CO3 4JP
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 14 Marlowe Way in advance of the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and nearby to 'Lexden Mount', a Roman barrow, 'Lexden Tumulus', a Late Iron Age barrow, and a number of other Late Iron Age and Roman burial sites. No significant archaeological features were discovered.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2017 End: 05-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/05f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170382 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.67 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3997 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 14 Marlowe Way
Postcode	CO3 4JP

Study area	0.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 96989 24908 51.887347981259 0.862831402267 51 53 14 N 000 51 46 E Point

### Project creators

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

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.67
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.67
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Marlowe Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4JP: October 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1181
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/</a>

Entered by Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org)  
Entered on 16 October 2017

## OASIS:

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