

Archaeological monitoring at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

February-October 2018



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on behalf of Mr and Mrs Western

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	7
8	Acknowledgements	7
9	References	7
10	Abbreviations and glossary	8
11	Contents of archive	9
12	Archive deposition	9
	Appendix 1 Context list	11
	Appendix 2 Pottery list	12
	Appendix 3 CBM list	13

Figures after p13

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	ESE-facing sx of Soakaway 1 showing F1 and F2 – looking west northwest	3
Photograph 2	Soakaway 2 showing F6, F7 and F8 – looking west northwest	3
Table 1	Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery	3
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts	4
Table 3	Late Iron Age, Roman pottery and post-Roman fabrics recorded	4
Table 4	Details on the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery	5
Table 5	Late Iron Age and early Roman vessel forms and quantification	6
Table 6	Feature dating summary	6
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Detailed plans of soakaways	
Fig 3	Representative sections	

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, during the construction of a replacement porch and two soakaways. Previous investigations have revealed evidence of agricultural activity and domestic settlement in this area during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Three ditches, two postholes and two natural features were recorded, providing further illumination of an area of extra-mural settlement on the outskirts of the early Roman town.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 19th February to 22nd October 2018. The work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Western and took place during the construction of a replacement porch and two soakaways. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the 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 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 Historic England'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 brief* (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 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. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park, 195m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

It is also situated to the north of the Lexden cemetery. The core of the cemetery, measuring around 75m across, lies approximately 200m south southwest of St Clare Road and is of Late Iron Age date. Later burials, dating from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 6, 281; CAR 11, 164-169).

Approximately 400m south lies the Lexden Tumulus, an Iron Age barrow which, when excavated in 1924, was found to contain a rich Late Iron Age 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 the period just prior to the Roman conquest. The burial mound has been argued to be that

of *Addedomarus* (CAR 11, 85-94; Foster 1986) or *Tasciovanus* (Philip Crummy, pers. comm).

CAT has undertaken a number of fieldwork projects along St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and Alton Drive in recent years, most of which produced no significant results (CAT Reports 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004 & 1046). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582). Excavations at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832), and a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road in 2016 revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out that year, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Reports 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave, and excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008) revealed Roman ditches, pits and postholes indicative of a largely agricultural landscape.

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

On 19th February 2018, a CAT archaeologist oversaw the excavation of foundation trenching for the new porch. The trenching was 6.3m long, 0.6m wide and 1m deep. The excavations revealed four layers. Modern hardtop and associated sub-base (L1, c 0.2m thick, tarmac surface with hoggin sub-base) sealed modern topsoil (L2, c 0.3-0.33m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt) which overlay subsoil (L3, c 0.28-0.31m thick, firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt). Natural sands (L4, firm, moist medium yellow/orange sand), sealed beneath L3, were identified at a depth of 0.78-0.83m below current ground level (bcgl). There were no significant archaeological remains.

On 19th October, a CAT archaeologist returned to monitor the excavation of the eastern soakaway. The soakaway was approximately 2m long, 1.2m wide, and 1.25m deep. It was dug through L2 (0.26-0.38m thick) and L3 (0.24-0.4m thick) onto L4 (encountered at a depth of 0.65-0.73m bcgl). Undated possible ditch F1 was observed in the east southeast- and west northwest-facing sections of the soakaway. The feature was aligned WNW-ESE and, while it extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE), its exposed extent was 1.01m wide and 0.39m deep. Undated possible tree throw F2 was similarly observed in the southeast-facing section. It too extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 1.19m wide and 0.62m deep.

A further soakaway was excavated under archaeological supervision on the western part of the site on 22nd October. The soakaway was approximately 2m long, 1.2m wide, and 1.4-1.5m deep. It was dug through L2 (0.22-0.29m thick) and L3 (0.31-0.48m thick) onto L4 (encountered at a depth of 0.78-1.27m bcgl). Late Iron Age or early Roman ditch F7 was uncovered. Its exposed extent was approximately 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep, and it lay on a N-S alignment. Postholes F4 (0.32m wide and 0.08m deep) and F5 (0.29m wide and 0.17m deep) were cut into the surface of ditch F7 and so must be early Roman in date at the earliest, although Late Iron Age material was residually-present in both features. A natural feature, possibly the product of tree-rooting, was also observed and initially recorded as F3, but was later disregarded. F7 cut ditch F6. No dating evidence was retrieved from F6 but it must date to the early Roman period at the latest. The feature was aligned E-W and its exposed extent was 1.13m wide and

0.42m deep. Both F6 and F7 cut possible treethrow or natural feature F8, the exposed extent of which was 0.42m wide and 0.57m deep.



Photograph 1 ESE-facing sx of Soakaway 1 showing F1 and F2 – looking west northwest



Photograph 2 Soakaway 2 showing F6, F7 and F8 – looking west northwest

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The archaeological monitoring produced 36 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 472g and 0.44 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 1). This material is nearly all of Late Iron Age and early Roman date.

Ceramic material	No	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Late Iron Age - early Roman	32	383	12	0.44
Roman	1	4	4	0.00

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	3	85	28	-
All	36	472	13	0.44

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from three features (F4, F5, and F7) and one layer (L3) although ditch F7 produced the majority of the pottery.

Cxt	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
F4	Post hole	2	9	5	0.00
F5	Post hole	2	49	25	0.00
F7	Ditch	13	170	13	0.17
F7/L3	Ditch (top) or L3	11	185	17	0.21
L3	Subsoil	8	59	7	0.06
Total		36	472	13	0.44

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts

The Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups (Table 3) outlined in *CAR 10* (1999) and was supplemented with fabric groups from the study of the pottery from the Stanway burial site (Benfield 2007a, 268-271). Late Iron Age and Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, 468-487). The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). Evidence for the use and modification of pottery vessels and sherds (sooting, organic deposits, mineral deposits, burning, abrasion, holing/piercing, etc.) was also briefly noted.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
LIA-Roman:		
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	Mid 1st-late 1st century AD
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid 1st-2nd century)
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	Early Roman
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	Early 2nd-4th century AD
GBW	Grossly burnished Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late 2nd/early 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late 2nd/early 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late 2nd/early 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Late Iron Age-2nd/3rd century
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-2nd/3rd century
RCW	Romanising coarse wares	Late Iron Age - early Roman
UR	Terra Nigra-type ware (local copy)	Late Iron Age - early Roman

Table 3 Late Iron Age, Roman pottery and post-Roman fabrics recorded

Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery

Nearly all the pottery fabrics and vessel forms can be dated to the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods except for one small sherd of BB1 black-burnished, category 1

(fabric GA) pottery, dating from the 2nd century AD onwards, which came from subsoil L3 (Table 4). The assemblage in terms of the fabrics and vessels represented is similar to the Late Iron Age and early Roman material from Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Niblett 1985) and the adjacent Colchester Institute (forthcoming).

The assemblage is dominated by Late Iron Age ‘grog’ tempered pottery (fabric GTW) and related fabrics (GBW, RCW) (Table 4). Late Iron Age ‘grog’ tempered pottery included examples of the Cam 243 and Cam 266 while there was a Cam 218 in a Grossly burnished Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered ware (Table 5).

At Sheepen the Cam 266 is found during period 1 (AD 5-43)¹, albeit in modest quantities, and becomes increasingly common during periods III, IVb and V (AD 44-61) (Niblett 1985, 49 table 2, 51 fig. 13, 61 fig. 22 no. 20). The enclosure 4 ditch at Stanway, which is dated to AD 43-50, contained at least thirteen examples of the Cam 266 (Benfield 2007b, 280-281).

The Cam 243-244/246 is dated from the Claudian-Neronian to Hadrianic periods (CAR 10, 478) and an example was recovered from the Neronian pit F503 at Sheepen (Niblett 1985, 68 fig. 29 no. 174). One example of the Cam 243-44/246 was recovered from the enclosure 5 at Stanway, which is dated from c AD 45 until the Neronian period (Benfield 2007b, 281).

The last sherd of note is a rim from a local copy of a terra nigra Cam 24A platter which is common at Sheepen from the Claudian period onwards (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 277). Examples are also known from the enclosure 4 at Stanway dating to AD 43-50 (Benfield 2007b, 280-281).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	1	1	1	0	0	0
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	7	82	12	0	0	0
FSW/E GW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	4	10	3	1	0	0
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	1	4	4	0	0	0
GBW	Grossly burnished Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered ware	1	11	11	1	0	0
GTW	Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered ware	11	94	9	2	0	0
GTW OX	Oxidised ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered ware	1	18	18	0	0	0
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	2	51	26	0	0	0
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	2	69	35	0	0	0
RCW	Romanising coarse wares	2	31	16	0	0	1
UR	Terra Nigra-type ware (local copy)	1	16	16	1	0	0

¹ The start date for Sheepen period 1 is a matter of debate and the ongoing study of the local and imported pottery from Colchester Institute (Sheepen 3) site suggests that the earliest occupation goes back to the early 1st century BC.

Total	33	387	12	5	0	1
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Table 4 Details on the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Fabric Group	Fabric description	Rim EVE	Forms
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares	0.19	Cam 243, Cam 266
GBW	Grossly burnished Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	0.08	Cam 218
FSW/E GW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	0.08	?
UR	Terra Nigra-type ware (local copy)	0.09	Cam 24A
Total		0.44	

Table 5 Late Iron Age and early Roman vessel forms and quantification

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

There were only three pieces of CBM, one sherd of tile and a heavily burnt fragment of Roman brick or tile (?) from ditch F7, and a medieval/post-medieval brick fragment from F7/L3 (ditch upper layer/or subsoil).

Conclusion

The assemblage of pottery is relatively homogenous and can be dated to the period from the Late Iron Age to the Claudian-Neronian period (Table 6).

Feature	Feature type	Late Iron Age - early Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F4	Posthole	GTW FSW/EGW	-	Late Iron Age - early Roman
F5	Posthole	GTW OX HZ	-	Late Iron Age
F7	Ditch	DJ GTW GBW (Cam 218) HZ UR (Cam 24A) BASG	RT RBT?	Early Roman
F7/L3	Ditch (top) or L3 (subsoil)		BR	Medieval - post-medieval
L3	Subsoil	DJ GA GTW (Cam 243)	-	Medieval - post-medieval

Table 6 Feature dating summary

6.2 Flints

by Adam Wightman

A possible flint flake with 6/7 flakes removed from what was probably the ventral surface was recovered from the upper fill of F7 or L3. It had a small area of abrupt retouch on one lateral edge (ventral face).

6.3 Other finds

by Laura Pooley

A piece of slag (137g) came from the upper fill of F7 or L3 (finds no. 3).

7 Conclusion

A number of features were observed during archaeological monitoring at this site, consisting of three ditches, two postholes and two treethrows/natural features. Those features that could be dated originated from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman periods.

The findings of this investigation correspond to others previously undertaken in the vicinity, which have revealed significant remains dating to the 1st and 2nd century AD, providing further evidence of settlement and agricultural activity in the area during this same period. It is possible that the ditches recorded may have formed part of the same field system as those uncovered during excavations at High Trees, St Clare Drive in 2016 (CAT report 1008) while the two postholes indicate that at least one structure stood here during this period. Due to the limited size of the area investigated, however, it is not possible to ascertain the relationship of these deposits with others nearby. As during earlier investigations, there was no evidence of Roman activity at the site after the 2nd century, providing further indication of the decline of extramural occupation around the town during the 3rd century (Crummy 1997, 118).

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr and Mrs Western 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 C Lister, M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for 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>

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|-------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Benfield, S | 2007a | 'The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics', in P Crummy, S Benfield, N Crummy, V Rigby & D Shimmin (eds.), <i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum</i> (Britannia Monograph Series 24), 268-271 |
| Benfield, S | 2007b | 'The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the enclosure ditches and the ditches of ?mortuary enclosure BF32 and CF43-6', in P Crummy, S Benfield, N Crummy, V Rigby & D Shimmin, (eds.), <i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum</i> (Britannia Monograph Series 24), 275-289 |
| 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 10 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2016 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ</i> |

CAT Report 99	2000	<i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i>
CAT Report 136	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i>
CAT Report 195	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003.</i>
CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008.</i>
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i>
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i>
CAT Report 745	2013	<i>A Roman cemetery east of Lexden Dyke: archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'High Trees', St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2013</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
CAT Report 958	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1046	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST: December 2016</i>
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at Drumlín House 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ</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	<i>'The Lexden Tumulus: a reappraisal of an Iron Age burial from Colchester, Essex', BAR, British Series, 156</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hawkes, C & Hull, M	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39, RRCSAL 14</i>
Hull, M	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research report 57)</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT Colchester Archaeological Trust

CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 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 sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1335)

CBCAA evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2016.121.

Distribution list

Mr and Mrs Western

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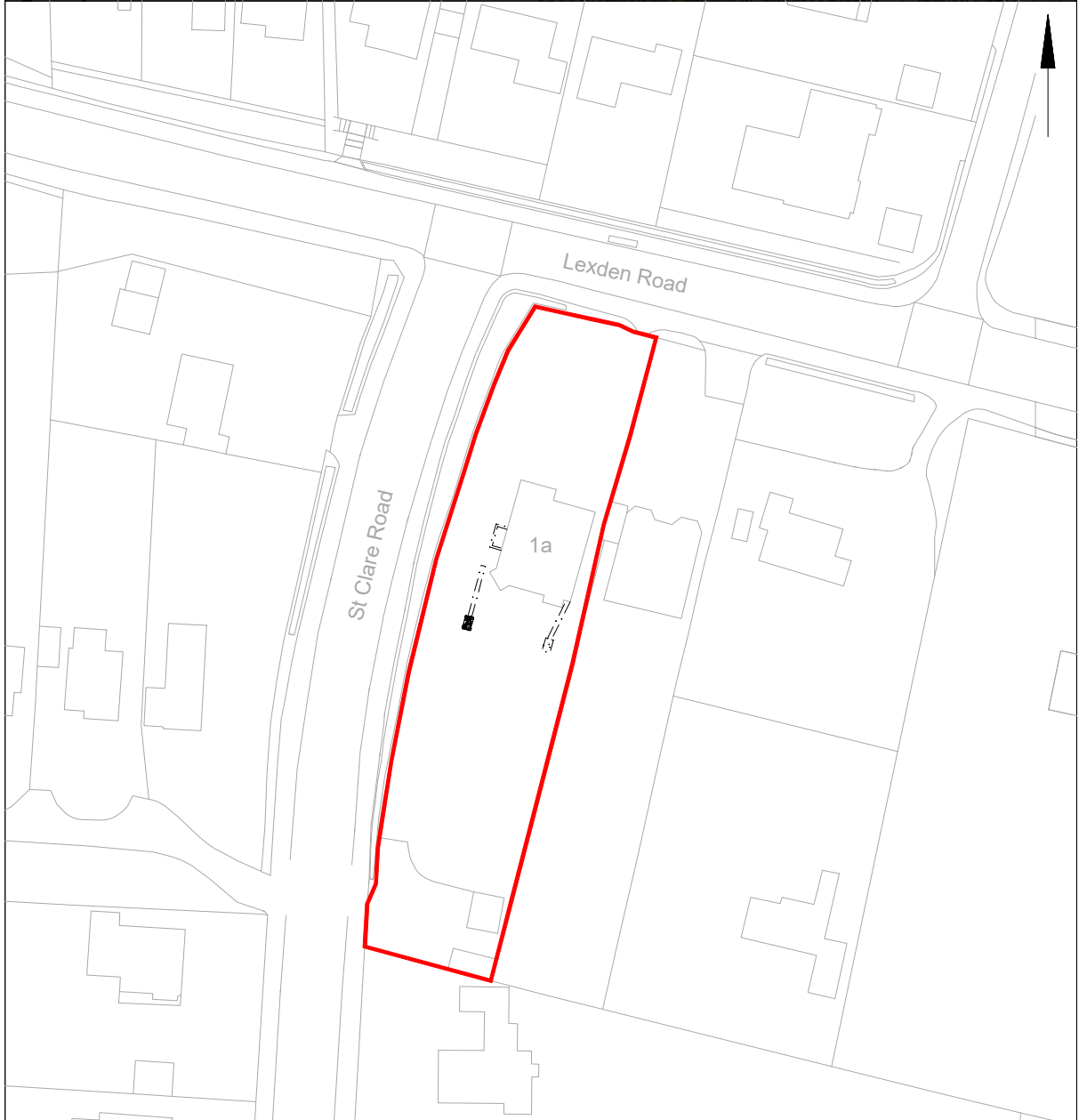
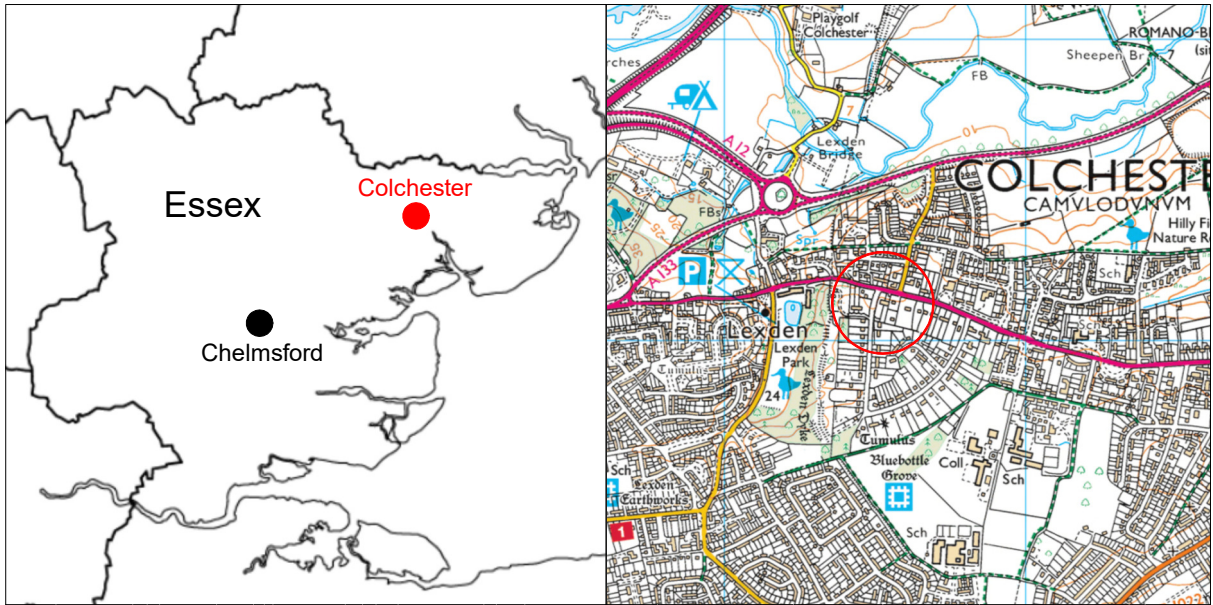
Appendix 1 Context list²

Context no.	Context	Description	Date
L1	Hardtop surface	Hard, black tarmac with associated hoggin sub-base	Modern
L2	Topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal piece inclusions	Modern
L3	Subsoil	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
L4	Natural	Firm, moist medium yellow/orange sand	Post-glacial
F1	?Ditch	Hard, dry light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with <1% stones	Undatable
F2	?Treethrow	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with <1% stones	Undatable
F4	Posthole	Soft, moist dark brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Early Roman (c mid/late 1st century AD) at earliest
F5	Posthole	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Early Roman (c mid/late 1st century AD) at earliest
F6	Ditch	Firm/hard, dry light/medium mottled grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stones	Early Roman (c mid/late 1st century AD) at latest
F7	Ditch	Firm/hard, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% gravel and 4% stones	Late Iron Age to Early Roman (c mid/late 1st century AD)
F8	?Treethrow/natural feature	Hard, dry very light grey/brown sandy-silt with 5% gravel and 5% stones	Early Roman (c mid/late 1st century AD) at latest

² The feature no. 3 was assigned to a natural feature which was later disregarded.

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/out mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F4	Post hole	1	1	1	1													X	X									FSWEGW						Late Iron Age-Early Roman	
F4	Post hole	1	1	8	8																							GTW						Late Iron Age	
F5	Post hole	2	1	18	18																							GTW OX						Late Iron Age	
F5	Post hole	2	1	31	31																							HZ						Late Iron Age-Roman	
F7	Ditch	3	5	63	11																							DJ				Jug/flagon, import?	Roman		
F7	Ditch	3	1	20	20																							HZ						Late Iron Age-Roman	
F7	Ditch	3	1	3	3															X								FSWEGW						Late Iron Age-Early Roman	
F7	Ditch	3	1	6	6																							GTW						Late Iron Age	
F7	Ditch	3	1	11	11		1	0	0																			GBW	Cam 218	8	170			Late Iron Age	
F7	Ditch	4	1	16	16		1	0	0																			UR	Cam 24A	9	160	TN copy		Roman	
F7	Ditch	4	1	1	1																							BASG						Early Roman	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	2	69	35																							HZ OX						Late Iron Age-Roman	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	1	25	25																							DJ						Roman	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	1	27	27		0	0	1										X									RCW					Burning underside of base	Late Iron Age-Early Roman	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	1	21	21		1	0	0							X												GTW	Cam 266	13	160			Late Iron Age	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	2	8	4																							GTW						Late Iron Age	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	1	3	3																							FSWEGW						Late Iron Age-Early Roman	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	1	4	4																							RCW						Late Iron Age-Early Roman	
F7/L3	Ditch	5	1	3	3		1	0	0									X	X									FSWEGW	?	8	85			Late Iron Age-Early Roman	
L3	Subsoil	6	6	51	9		1	0	0																			GTW	Cam 243	6	190			Late Iron Age	
L3	Subsoil	6	1	4	4																							GA						AD 110/125-350/400	
L3	Subsoil	6	1	4	4																							DJ						Roman	



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Fig 1 Site location.



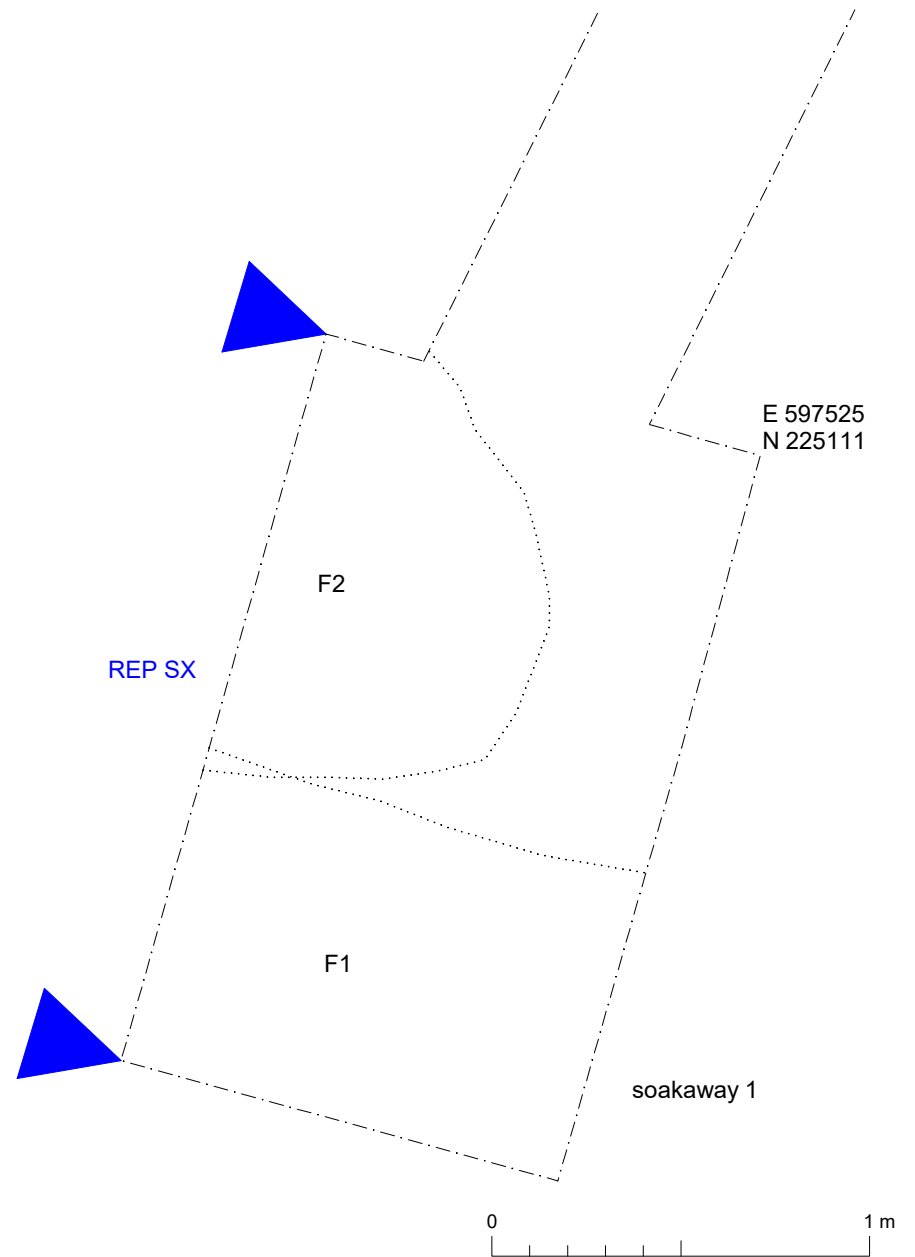
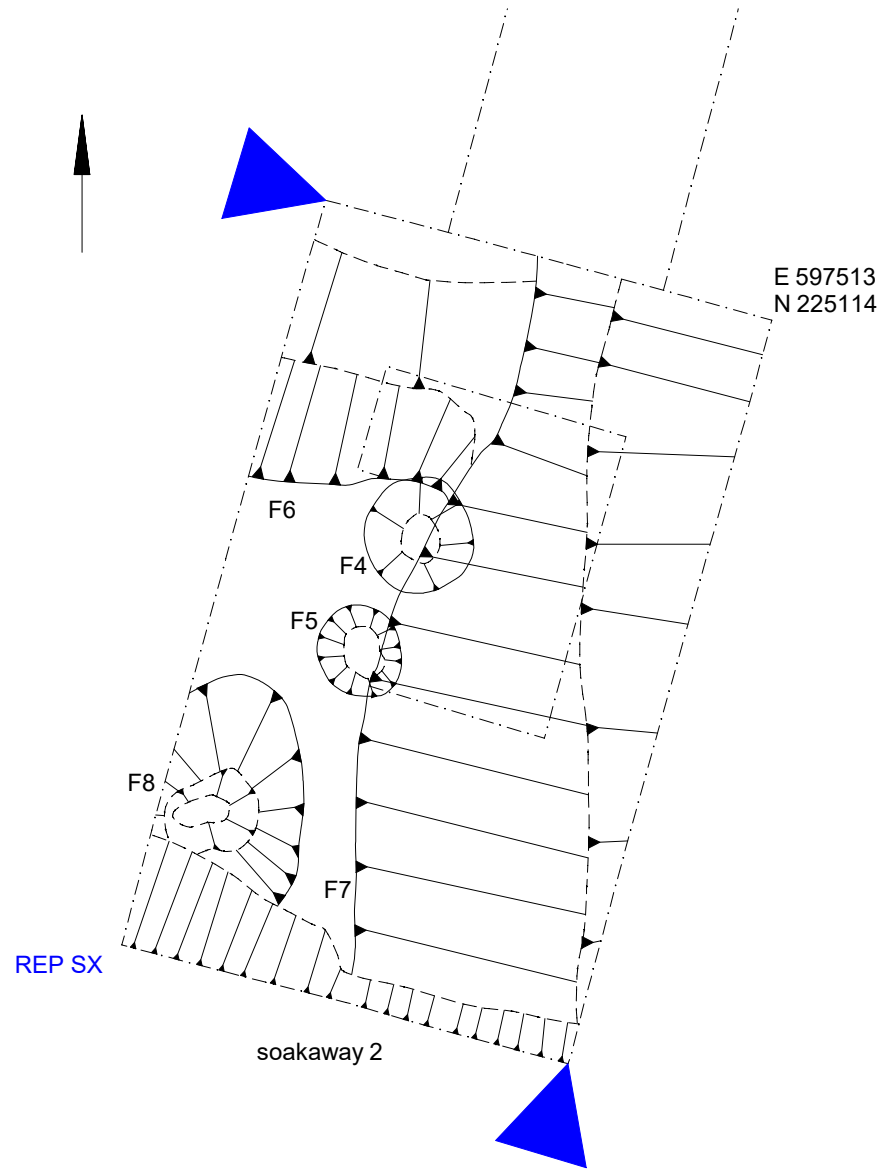
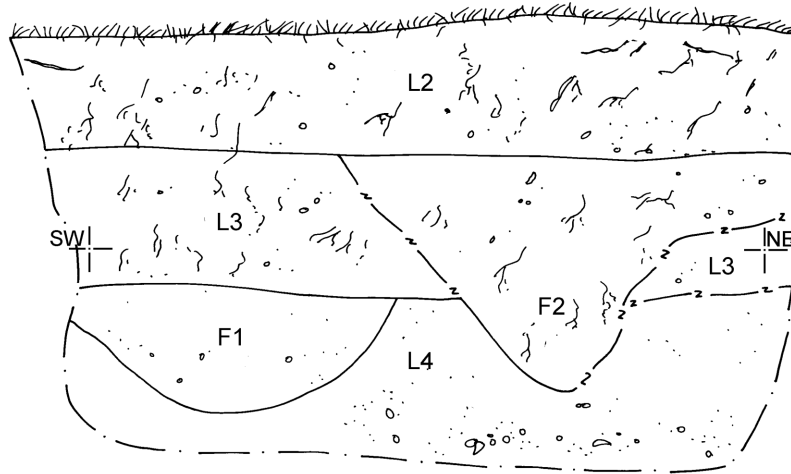


Fig 2 Detailed plans of soakaways.

soakaway 1



soakaway 2

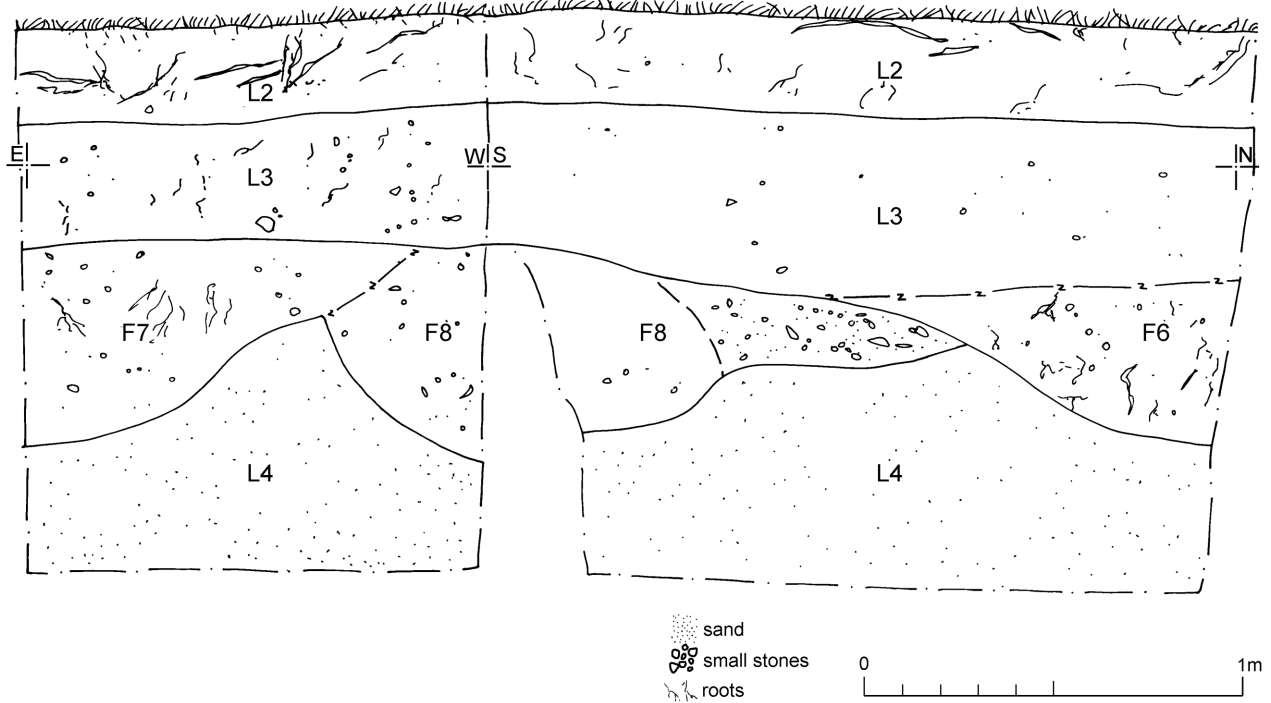


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97522 25124 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/12f CHER ref: ECC3921 OASIS ref: colchest3-271130
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 19th February to 22nd October 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.2h
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.121	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1335	
Periods represented: Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, during the construction of replacement porch and two soakaways. Previous investigations have revealed evidence of agricultural activity and domestic settlement in this area during the 1st and 2nd century AD. Three ditches, two postholes and two natural features were recorded, providing further illumination of an area of extra mural settlement on the outskirts of the early Roman town.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: January 2020

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

NGR: TL 97522 25124 (centre)

Planning references: 162450

Client: Mr & Mrs Western

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: **tbc**

CHER number: **tbc**

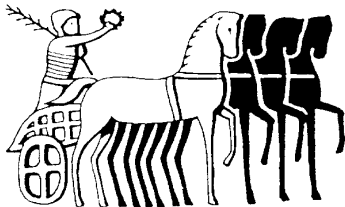
CAT Project code: 16/12f

OASIS project number: colchest3-271130

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 13.12.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
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tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The development site is located 2.35km to the west of Colchester town centre at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is National Grid Reference TL 97522 25124.

Proposed work

Proposed work comprises a single-storey orangery and replacement porch.

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. One of these, Lexden Dyke, extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park 195m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45).

It is also situated to the north of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 6, 281; CAR 11, 164-169). The core of the cemetery, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, lies approximately 200m south-south-west on 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).

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 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).

CAT has undertaken a number of fieldwork projects along St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and Alton Drive in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 258, 267, 334, 455, 568, 1004, 1046). However, two Roman urned cremation burials were identified during a watching brief at 12 St Clare Road (CAT Report 582). Excavation at 20 St Clare Road revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval/modern pits (CAT Report 832), and a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road earlier this year revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit (CAT Report 959). Also carried out this year, evaluation and excavation at 19 St Clare Road (CAT Report 958 and 1009) revealed four Roman ditches, a pit and a possible grave, and excavation and monitoring at High Trees, St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008) revealed Roman ditches, pits and postholes representing a largely agricultural landscape.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2016 (application no. 162450) proposing the construction of a single-storey orangery and replacement porch.

As the site lies within 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 2016).

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 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 Briefs issued by the 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.

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:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: 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

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 & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 99	2000	<i>Report on an archaeological watching brief at 1a St Clare Road, Colchester: October 2000</i>
CAT Report 136	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 14 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: April 2001</i>
CAT Report 195	2002	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2002</i>
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003.</i>
CAT Report 250	2003	<i>An archaeological evaluation at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003</i>
CAT Report 258	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 24 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2003</i>
CAT Report 267	2004	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at Lexden Tumulus, 30 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2003-March 2004</i>
CAT Report 334	2005	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 36 Fitzwalter Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2005</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008.</i>
CAT Report 568	2010	<i>Watching brief at 30 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2010</i>
CAT Report 582	2010	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 12 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: November 2010</i>
CAT Report 745	2013	<i>A Roman cemetery east of Lexden Dyke: archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 'High Trees', St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: December 2013</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015</i>
CAT Report 958	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 959	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: May 2016</i>
CAT Report 1004	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>

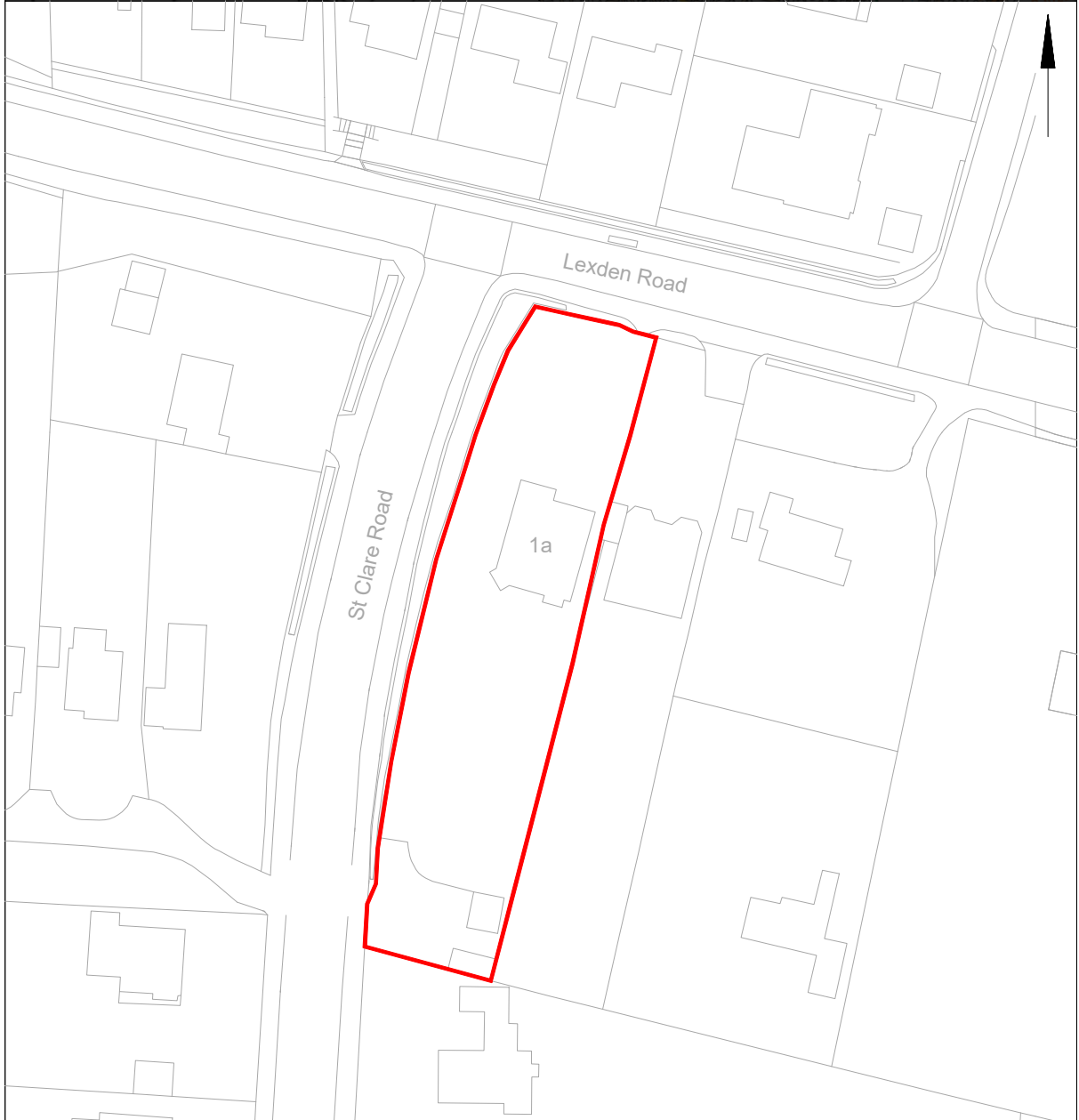
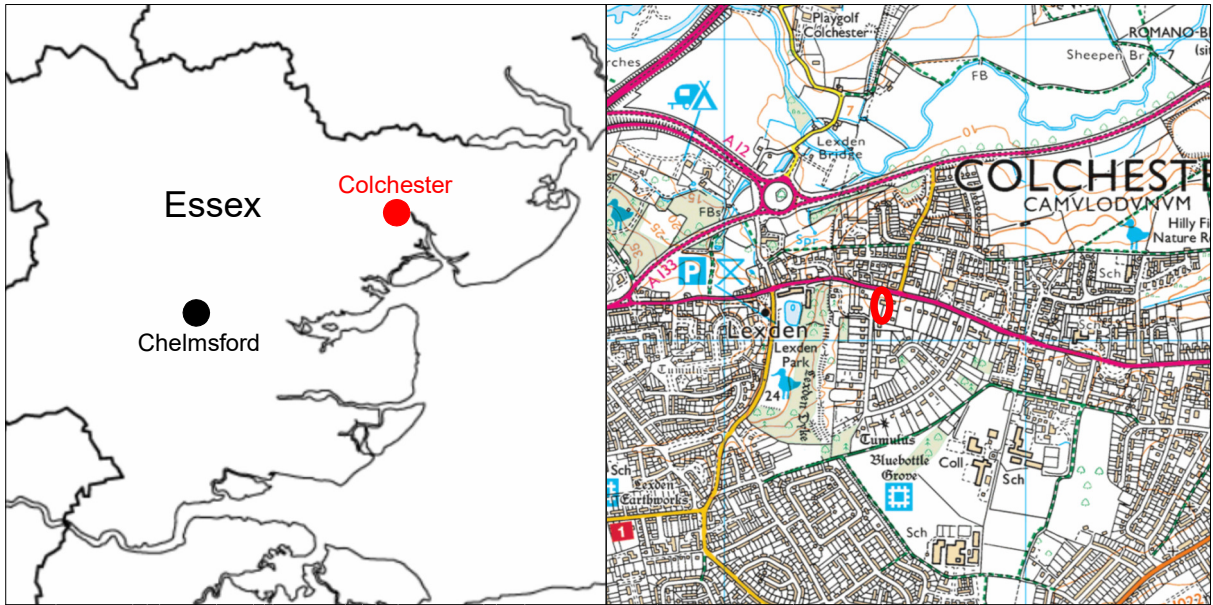
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'High Trees', St Clare Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TA: February-July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1009	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: July 2016</i>
CAT Report 1046	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 1 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST: December 2016</i>
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at 1 Alton Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ST</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hawkes, C & Hull, M	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39, RRCSAL 14</i>
Hull, M	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-271130

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Drumlin House, 1A St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, during the construction of a replacement porch and two soakaways. Previous investigations have revealed evidence of agricultural activity and domestic settlement in this area during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Three ditches, two postholes and two natural features were recorded, providing further illumination of an area of extra-mural settlement on the outskirts of the early Roman town.
Project dates	Start: 19-02-2018 End: 22-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3921 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-271130 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	16/12f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	162450 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	TREETHROW Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	TREETHROW/NATURAL FEATURE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Drumlin House, 1A St Clare Road
Postcode	CO3 3SZ
Study area	0.22 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 97522 25124 51.889098307842 0.870690675645 51 53 20 N 000 52 14 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	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	ECC3921
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC3921
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC3921
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at Drumlin House, 1a St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: February-October 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1335
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Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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