

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ

December 2016 – January 2017



by **Laura Pooley**

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner and Adam Wightman

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

NGR: TL 9750 2486 (centre)

Planning reference: 160235

CAT project ref.: 17/011

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.47

CHER ref: ECC3812

OASIS reference: colchest3-276568



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CAT Report 1068
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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in the garden of 19 St Clare Road during 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'. Previous evaluation and excavation on the development site in 2016 revealed four Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches indicating an area of agricultural or settlement activity. Other features included a possible Roman inhumation or elongated pit, a Roman pit, a modern pit, two undated pits and three tree-throws. Despite two of the ditches from the evaluation/excavation projecting towards the area of monitoring, no significant archaeological remains were identified.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording in the garden of 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 7th December 2016 and 26th January 2017. The work was commissioned by Ian Mosley, on behalf of Mr C Tripp, during the construction of a detached dwelling, garage and 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 Archaeological Excavation*, detailing the required monitoring and recording work to be carried out after the archaeological excavation, 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 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), 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, one of the defensive earthworks of which is the Lexden Dyke (120m west of Clare Road) (CAR 11, 29-33). It is also situated within the Lexden cemetery area (CAR 6, 281; CAR 11, 164-169). The core of the cemetery, measuring around 75m across with at least 27 cremation burials, is of a Late Iron Age date (*ibid*). Later Roman burials, 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, were then more widely scattered throughout the cemetery area (*ibid*). Outlying burials of the cemetery have been found elsewhere on St Clare Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Approximately 150m 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 other fieldwork projects in St Clare Road in recent years, most of them revealed no significant archaeological horizons (CAT Report 99, 136, 195, 225, 250, 455, 568, 1004). 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).

An evaluation on the development site in May 2016 (CAT Report 958) revealed four Roman features, three of which contained pottery dating from the Roman period (late 1st to the mid 2nd/2nd century). Two ditches were defined, one aligned N/S (F1) and another aligned NW/SE (F4), and a pit F3. Small quantities of Roman pottery, imported lava quernstone and ceramic building material were recovered. Grave-shaped feature F5, aligned NW/SE and containing a small fragment of degraded bone, may have either been Roman inhumation burial within the Lexden cemetery area or an elongated pit.

A small excavation on the development site followed in July 2016 (CAT Report 1009). Further sections were excavated through the N/S (F1) and NW/SE ditch (F4) which dated to the early Roman period. Two Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches (F6 and F11) were also excavated, with other features consisting of a modern pit, two undated pits and three tree-throws. The ditches were probably either field boundary ditches or connected to a nearby settlement, with similar ditches recently found during excavations 250m north at High Trees, off St Clare Drive (CAT Report 1008), showing that this area of Roman Colchester was used for more than just burials. Quantities of LIA/Roman pottery, ceramic building material, glass and briquetage suggested that this activity was perhaps representative of a native population.

4 Results (Fig 2)

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during groundworks associated with a new brick boundary wall and service trench. Both trenches were mechanically excavated by the contractors without archaeological supervision, but a CAT archaeologist observed the trenches once they were open.

Foundation trench for the brick wall

The trench measured 500mm wide by 900mm deep, and was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 250mm thick) onto subsoil (L2, c 300mm thick) which sealed natural sands and gravels (L3). No archaeological remains were identified.

Service trench

Unfortunately most of the trench had been backfilled before observations could be made. The trench measured 400mm wide with only the top c 500mm of topsoil and subsoil visible. Natural sands were noted at a depth of 600mm below current ground level in one section of the trench which contained less backfilled material.



Photograph 1 Foundation trench for the brick wall, looking W



Photograph 2 Service trench, looking E

5 Finds

No archaeological finds were present.

6 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation and excavation in 2014 revealed two early Roman ditches that, when projected, should have passed across the brick wall foundation trench and service trench (see Fig 2). Unfortunately, the service trench had been mostly backfilled before it could be observed and only topsoil was visible. However, no trace of the ditches was identified in the foundation trench for the brick wall either. The trench was very smeared and crumbly, which made it difficult to see any archaeological features present. A new manhole and services (photograph 1) may have disturbed/removed ditch F4, although it is conceivable that this ditch terminated or turned close to the excavation area. Previous works in the garden of 19 St Clare Road, such as the laying of kerbstones around a gravel path (see photograph 1) and the removal of a box-hedge along the line of the new wall boundary, may also have made the identification of the ditches more difficult.

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 N Rayner and A Wightman. Figures were prepared by L Pooley. 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 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawke, CFC and Crummy, P
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ</i> , by J Tipper
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 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 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,</i>

		<i>Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1008	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation, monitoring and building recording 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>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</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
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)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
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
Late Iron Age	(LIA) period from c 100-50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
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	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigati S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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
ws	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1068)

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

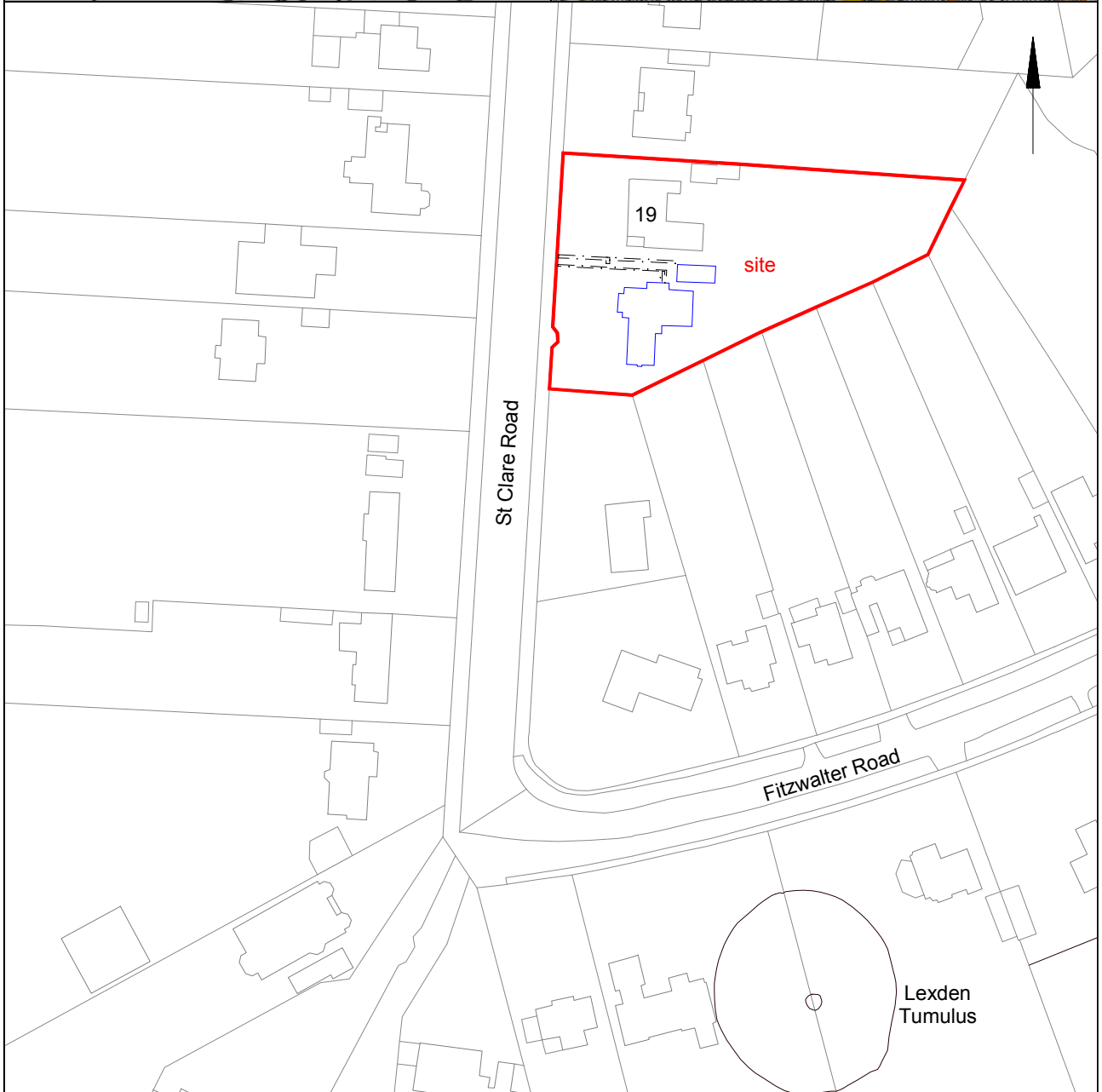
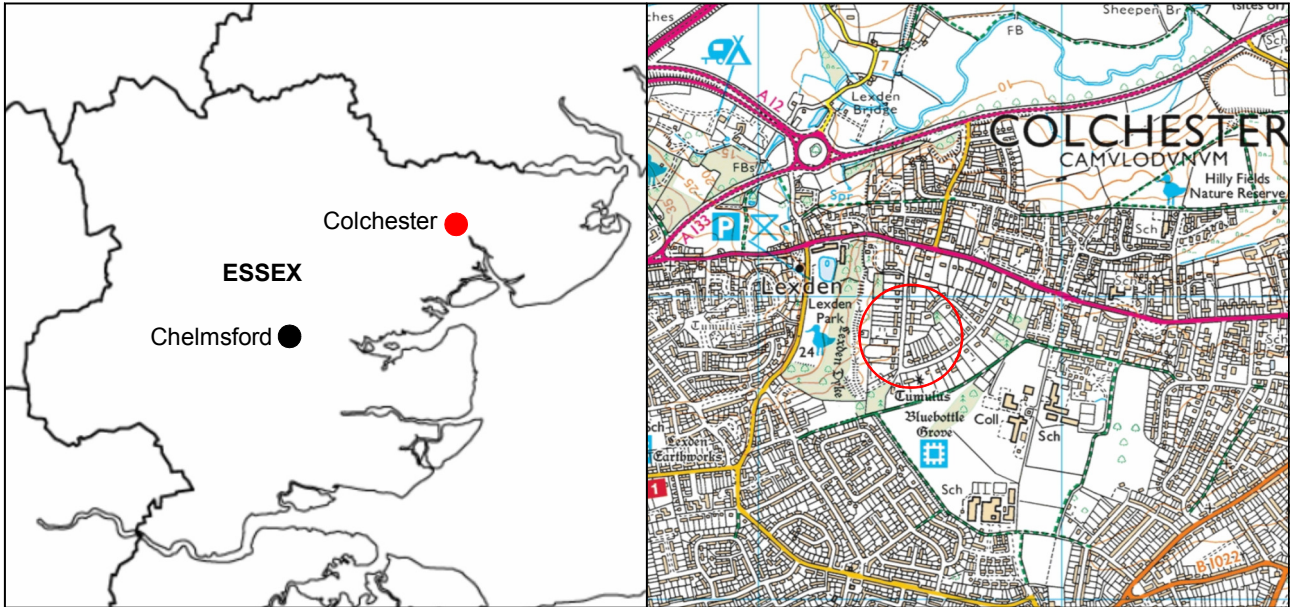
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 16.2.2017



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Fig 1 Site location.



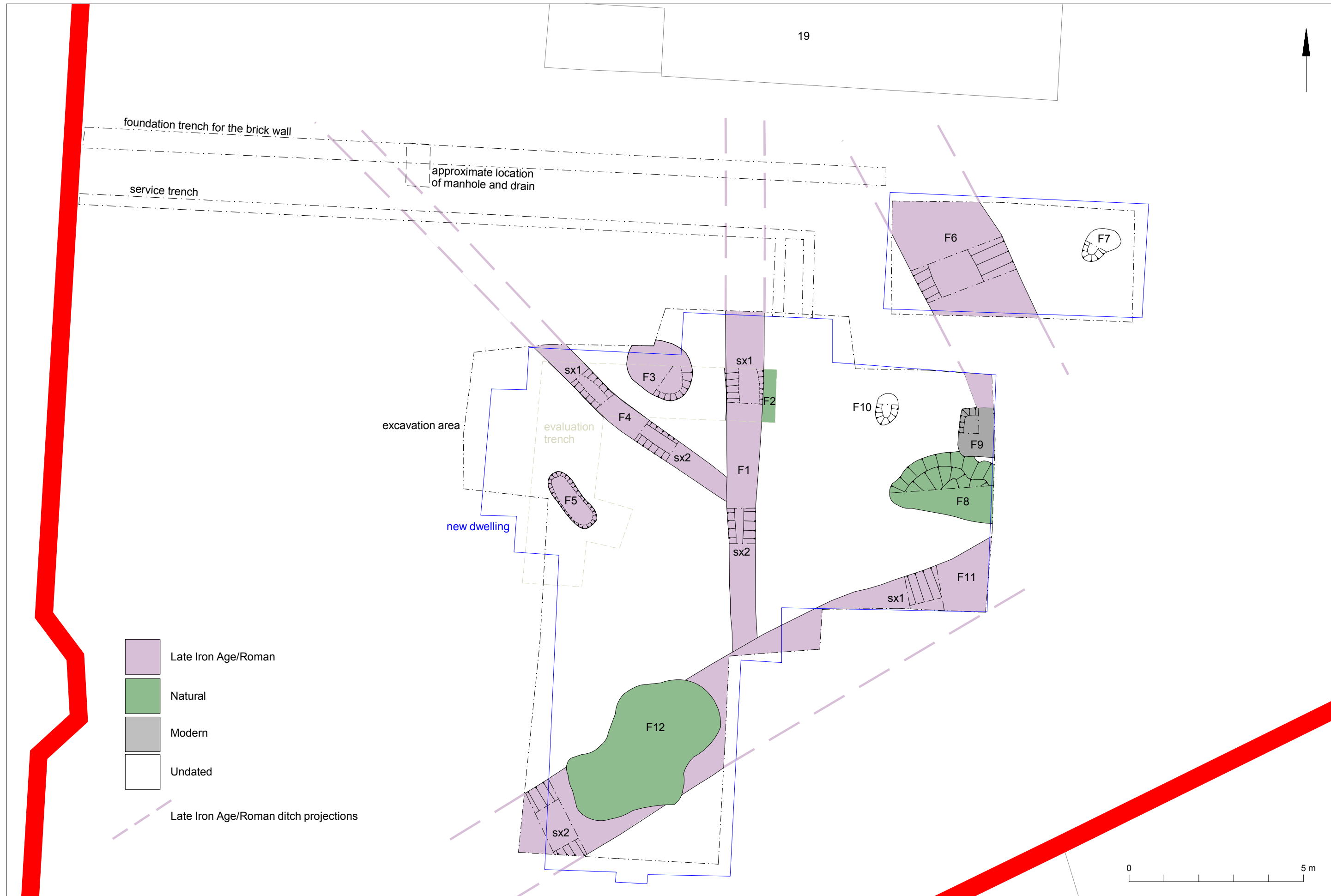


Fig 2 Results in relation to the 2016 evaluation and excavation

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.: 17/011 UAD ref: ECC3812 OASIS ref: colchest3-276568
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th December 2016 – 26th January 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.25ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.47	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/EHER number:
Final report: CAT Report 1068	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in the garden of 19 St Clare Road during 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'. Previous evaluation and excavation on the development site in 2016 revealed four Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches indicating an area of agricultural or settlement activity. Other features included a possible Roman inhumation or elongated pit, a Roman pit, a modern pit, two undated pits and three tree-throws. Despite two of the ditches from the evaluation/excavation projecting towards the area of monitoring, no significant archaeological remains were identified.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 958 & 1009	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: none
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: February 2017

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

NGR: TL 9750 2486 (centre)

Planning reference: 160235

Client: Mr C Tripp

Agent: Ian Mosley

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.47

UAD Event number: ECC3812

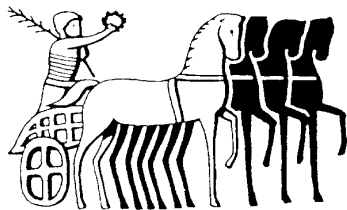
CAT Project code: 16/07d

OASIS Project id: colchest3-256734

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 6.7.2016



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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 NGR TL 9750 2486.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the erection of a new detached dwelling, garage and 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 by 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.

In May 2016 (CAT Report 959) CAT undertook a watching brief at 1 St Clare Road. This revealed two early Roman pits, a post-medieval pit and a modern pit.

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

An evaluation on the development site in May 2016 (CAT Report 958; EHER event no ECC3755) revealed four Roman features, three of which contained pottery dating from the Roman period (late 1st to the mid 2nd/2nd century). Two ditches were defined, one aligned N to S (F1) and another aligned NW to SE (F4), and a pit F3. Small quantities of Roman pottery, imported lava quernstone and ceramic building material were recovered from three features (F1, F3 & F4). One grave-shaped feature F5, aligned NW to SE, containing a small fragment of degraded bone may possibly represent the remains of a Roman inhumation burial within the Lexden cemetery area. These features were identified at between 35.04-35.30m AOD (approximately 530-600mm below current ground level).

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 excavation and continuous archaeological monitoring. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically, the footprint of the new dwelling and garage will be stripped (under archaeological supervision) and all archaeological features will be excavated and recorded. This covers an area of approximately 157m² (dwelling) and 21m² (garage).

In addition, all other groundworks relating to the development (eg topsoil stripping for the access and services) will be continuously monitored.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- 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 sufficient assistants for the duration of the excavation.

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

Excavation methodology

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% sample of structural features and burials.

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 the site, 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.

Samples will be taken if palaeo-environmental and/or geoarchaeological remains are encountered (see below).

Monitoring and recording methodology (in addition to the above):

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.

If any complex features are encountered in service trenches, such as burials, these will be fully investigated, i.e. it may be necessary to extend beyond the limits of the trenches to obtain the full extent of any burials.

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

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the

advice of VF and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. 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): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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 Advisor 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 the excavation site, at least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section drawings of significant features including at least one which shows 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.

CBCAO 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

- | | | |
|--------|------|--|
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Camulodunum II</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report, 11 |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |

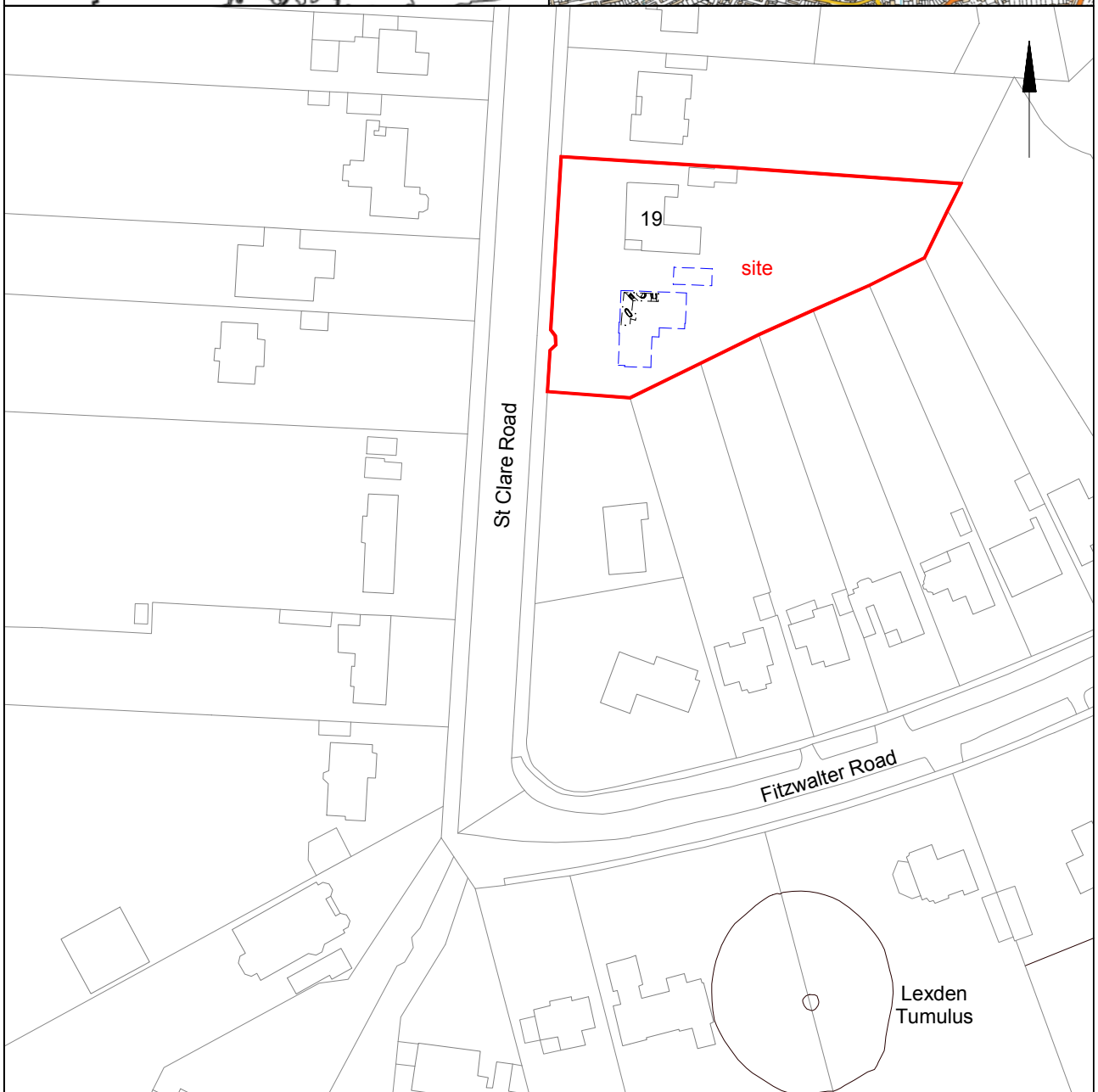
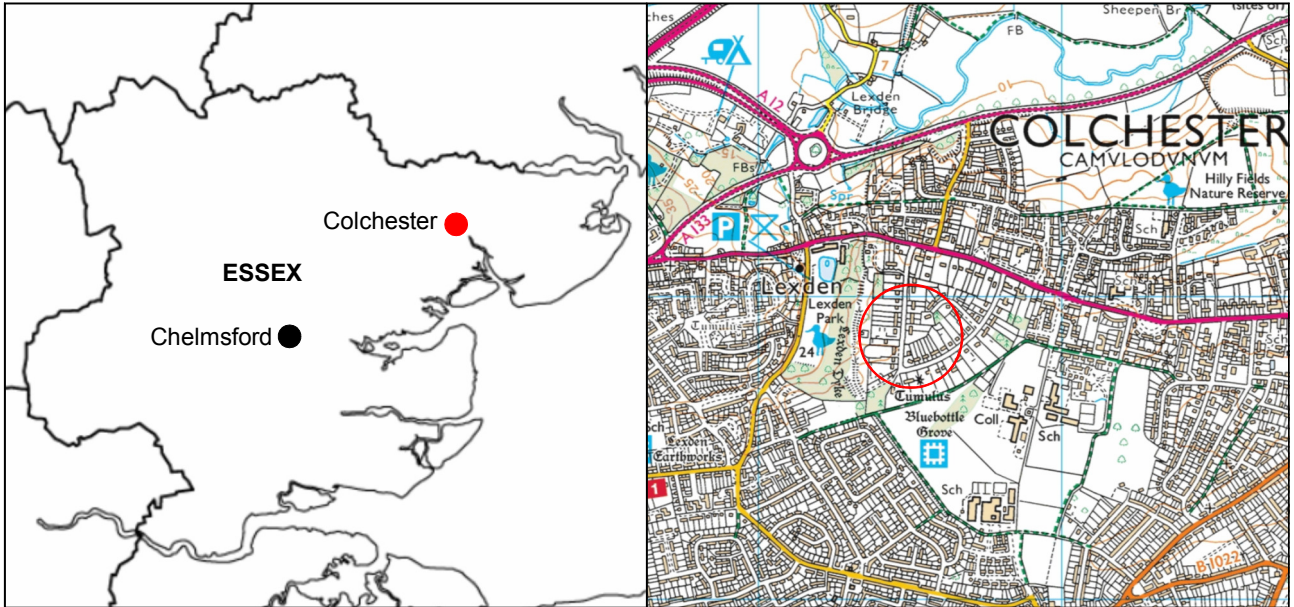
CAT Report 225	2003	<i>An archaeological excavation at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2003. By M McDonald. Unpublished grey literature</i>
CAT Report 455	2008	<i>Report on a negative watching brief at 1 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2008. By H Brooks. Unpublished grey literature</i>
CAT Report 832	2015	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording on land adjacent to 20 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2015. By P Parmenter and A Wightman. Unpublished grey literature</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>
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, CO3 3SZ, by J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	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, 156</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</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.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-276568

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in the garden of 19 St Clare Road during 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'. Previous evaluation and excavation on the development site in 2016 revealed four Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches indicating an area of agricultural or settlement activity. Other features included a possible Roman inhumation or elongated pit, a Roman pit, a modern pit, two undated pits and three tree-throws. Despite two of the ditches from the evaluation/excavation projecting towards the area of monitoring, no significant archaeological remains were identified.
Project dates	Start: 07-12-2016 End: 26-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/011 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160235 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3812 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.47 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 19 St Clare Road
Postcode	CO3 3SZ

Study area 0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 9750 2486 51.886735276215 0.870220220065 51 53 12 N 000 52 12 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 Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.47
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.47
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at 19 St Clare Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SZ: December 2016-January 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1068
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