

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2085
issued September 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SP:
August 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/06d
CHER code: ECC4802**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SP:
August 2024**

NGR: TL 97907 24992 (centre)

**Planning district: Colchester
Planning ref.: 230089**

**CAT project ref.: 2023/06d
CAT Report 2085**

**CHER code: ECC4802
OASIS id: colchest3-517093**

**Report prepared by Laura Pooley
With contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton**

Fieldwork by Bronagh Rae-Quinn

Commissioned by the homeowner

Prepared by:	Laura Pooley	Post-Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks	Senior Associate
Issued:	05/09/2024	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new rear extension. Despite being located within an area of significant archaeological remains, none were impacted by the groundworks.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 23rd-28th August 2024. Work was commissioned by the homeowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for a new rear extension.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

All work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological monitoring at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3SP* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CCCAA 2023). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2023) in response to the brief and agreed with the CCCAA in advance of the groundworks.

In addition to the project Brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The development site is in an area rich in archaeological remains. It is located between two possible routes for the Roman road between London and Colchester (MCC1928), which is aligned approximately east/west on the west side of the walled town. The route, c 76m to the south of the development site, is based on a straight-line projection between two patches of gravel identified during excavations at the Colchester Royal Grammar School and an entrance through Lexden Dyke (between Lexden Dyke Middle and Lexden Dyke North). However, there has been no corroborating evidence to confirm its existence between these two points, i.e., there was no trace of the road during archaeological monitoring at 4 Park Road (CAT Report 1199; ECC4091). It seems probable that the northern-most alignment is most likely, based on investigations east of Silvanus Close (MCC10057) which defined a section of Roman road. This was confirmed by evaluation in 2003, when the roadside ditch was (re-) investigated (MCC2802). However, the precise route of this road to the north of the development site is unknown. It could possibly follow the line of the modern day Lexden Road.

The proposed site is situated on the edge of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169) (MCC7525). Measuring around 75m across and containing at least 27 cremation burials, the Lexden cemetery is focused 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 subsequently more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Roman pottery and an iron object have previously been recovered in the gardens of 74 Lexden Road (MCC1847). Archaeological investigations at Lexden Grange (CAT Report 338 and 431), off Lexden Road, revealed part of a Late Iron Age pedestal urn, thought to be part of a disturbed cremation and some Roman pits and ditches which included metalworking debris and a fragment of crucible used for brass-making.

Approximately 600m north of the property is the scheduled monument at Sheepen Farm, where evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial activity has been excavated (MCC7488; NHLE. 1002173). The main phase of occupation at Sheepen dates to between c AD 5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Niblett 1985), though Bronze Age occupation is also attested there (CAR 11, 132-3).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist. They included:

- The excavation of a foundation trench, 28m long by 0.6m wide and ranging in depth from 1.1-1.8m.
- Four areas of ground reduction, shown on Fig 2, ranging from 0.25-0.45m deep.
- A soakaway, 3m by 2m and 1.5m deep, with associated service trench 5m long by 0.3m wide.

Across most of the foundation trench and ground reduction areas, topsoil L1 (c 0.6m deep) sealed natural. A 7.5m long strip in the centre of the site (see Fig 2 for location) had been cut into natural and filled with modern builders' sand (made-ground L3), but it is uncertain if this was a layer or feature. In the soakaway a layer of garden soil (L4, 0.34m deep) sealed buried topsoil (L1, 1.05m deep) above natural (L2).

Pit or tree-throw F1 had been backfilled with topsoil, so is probably a modern garden feature. An old soakaway and pipe trench was also identified in the western corner of the foundation trench. There were no archaeological remains.



Photograph 1 Foundation trench, also showing ground reduction areas and L3, looking south-east.



Photograph 2 Foundation trench and ground reduction areas, looking south-east.



Photograph 3 Foundation trench showing old soakaway and service trench, looking south-east.



Photograph 4 Excavation of the new soakaway, looking north-north-west.

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The AMR uncovered one sherd of pottery (9g, with an EVE of 0.10) and five fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (1,847g), all from L1. The pottery sherd was a piece of modern Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) from a saucer (EVE:0.10) (CAR 7). The CBM consisted of four pieces of Roman brick (1,834g) and one piece of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (13g). This material has been discarded.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex did not impact any archaeological remains with the only contexts recorded of a modern date.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Rae-Quinn. Figures are by B Rae-Quinn, L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CCC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8). |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by J P Cotter. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88,</i> by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT | 2023 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological monitoring at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SP,</i> by T Lawrence. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT | 2024 | <i>Health & Safety Policy.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT Report 338 | 2005 | <i>An archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Lexden Grange, 127 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2005.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT Report 431 | 2007 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Lexden Grange, 127 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2006-February 2007.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CCCAA | 2024 | <i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3SP,</i> by R Hoggett. |
| ClfA | 2020a | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020. |
| ClfA | 2020b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020. |
| ClfA | 2022 | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022. |
| ClfA | 2023a | <i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| ClfA | 2023b | <i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| Cotter, J P | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian |

Hawkes, C F C and Hull, M R	1947	Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) <i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> . CBA Research Report 57.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CRGS	Colchester Royal Grammar School
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Archive deposition

Digital record: This project falls within the ClfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

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Distribution list:

The homeowner
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council
Colchester Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Type	Description	Date
L1	Topsoil	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown loam.	Modern
L2	Natural	Natural sands and gravels.	Post-glacial
L3	Made-ground	Layer of crush above a layer of clean builders' sand.	Modern
L4	Garden soil	Similar to L1.	Modern
F1	Pit/tree-throw	Same as L1	Modern

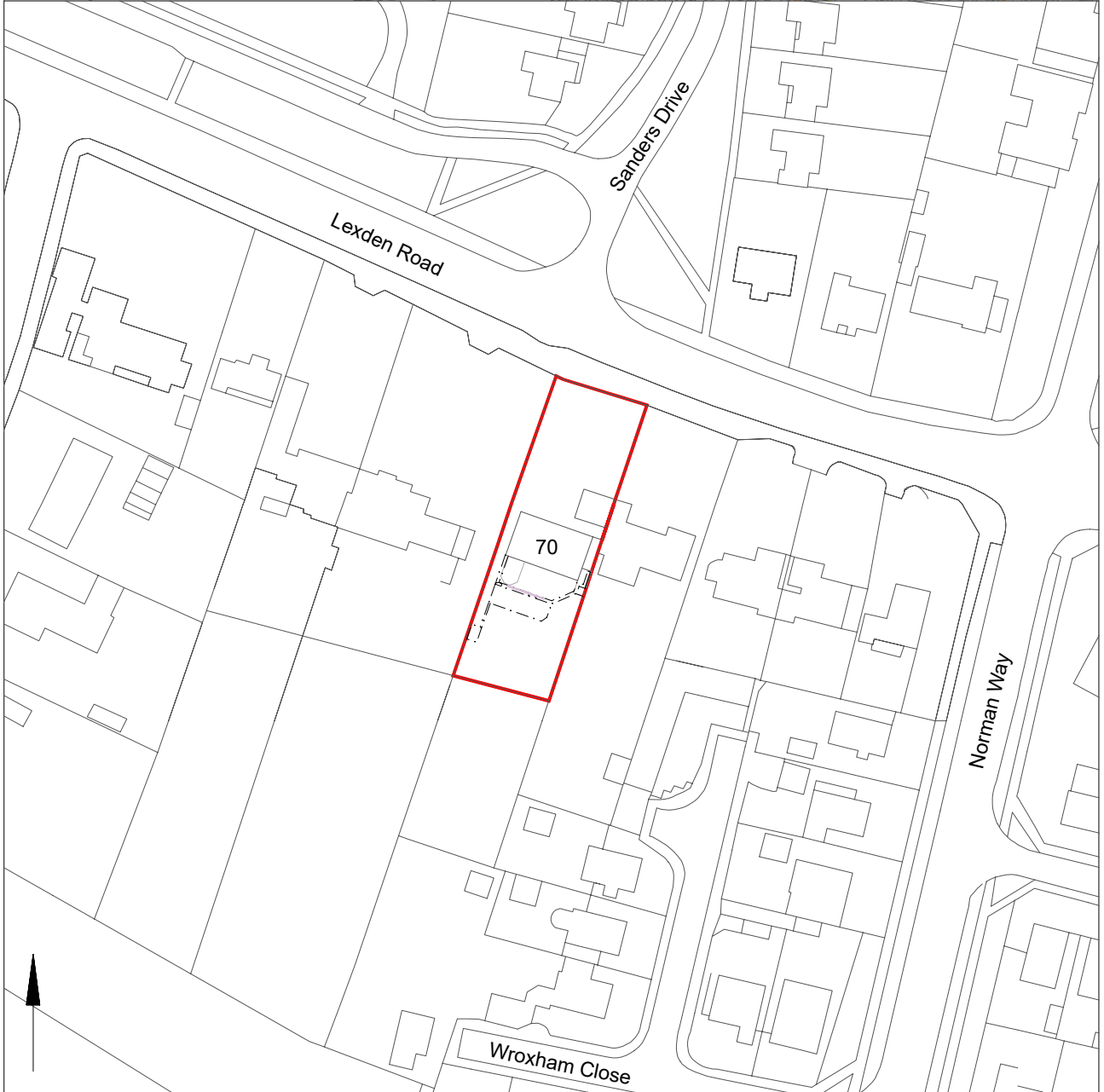
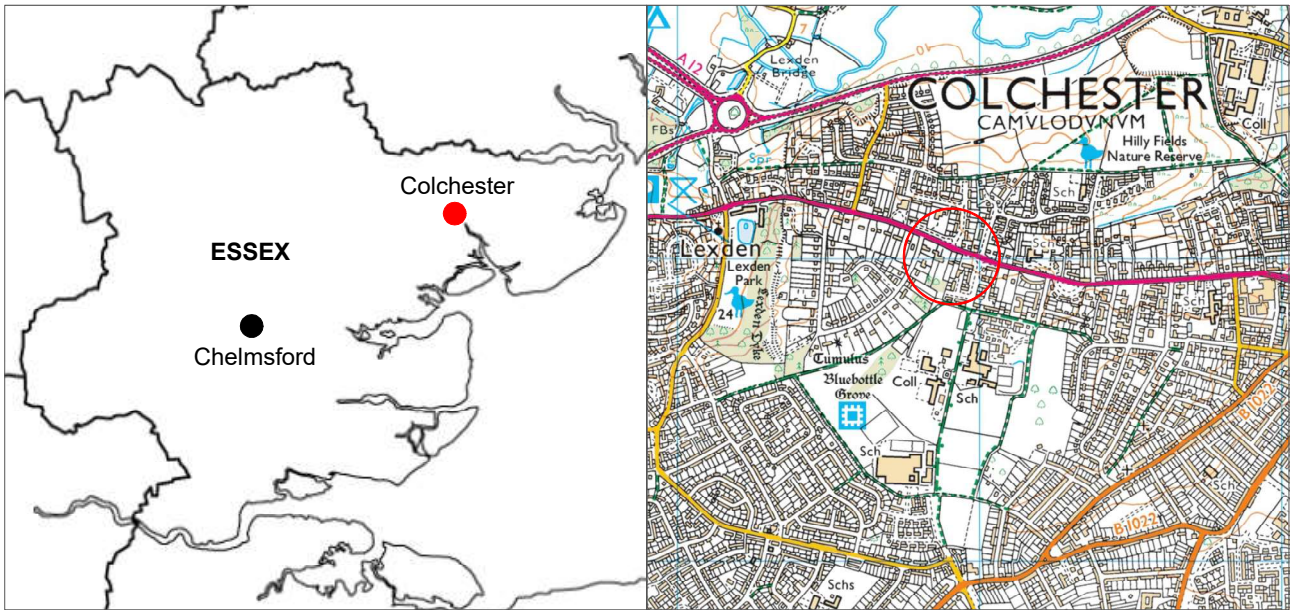


Fig 1 Site location.

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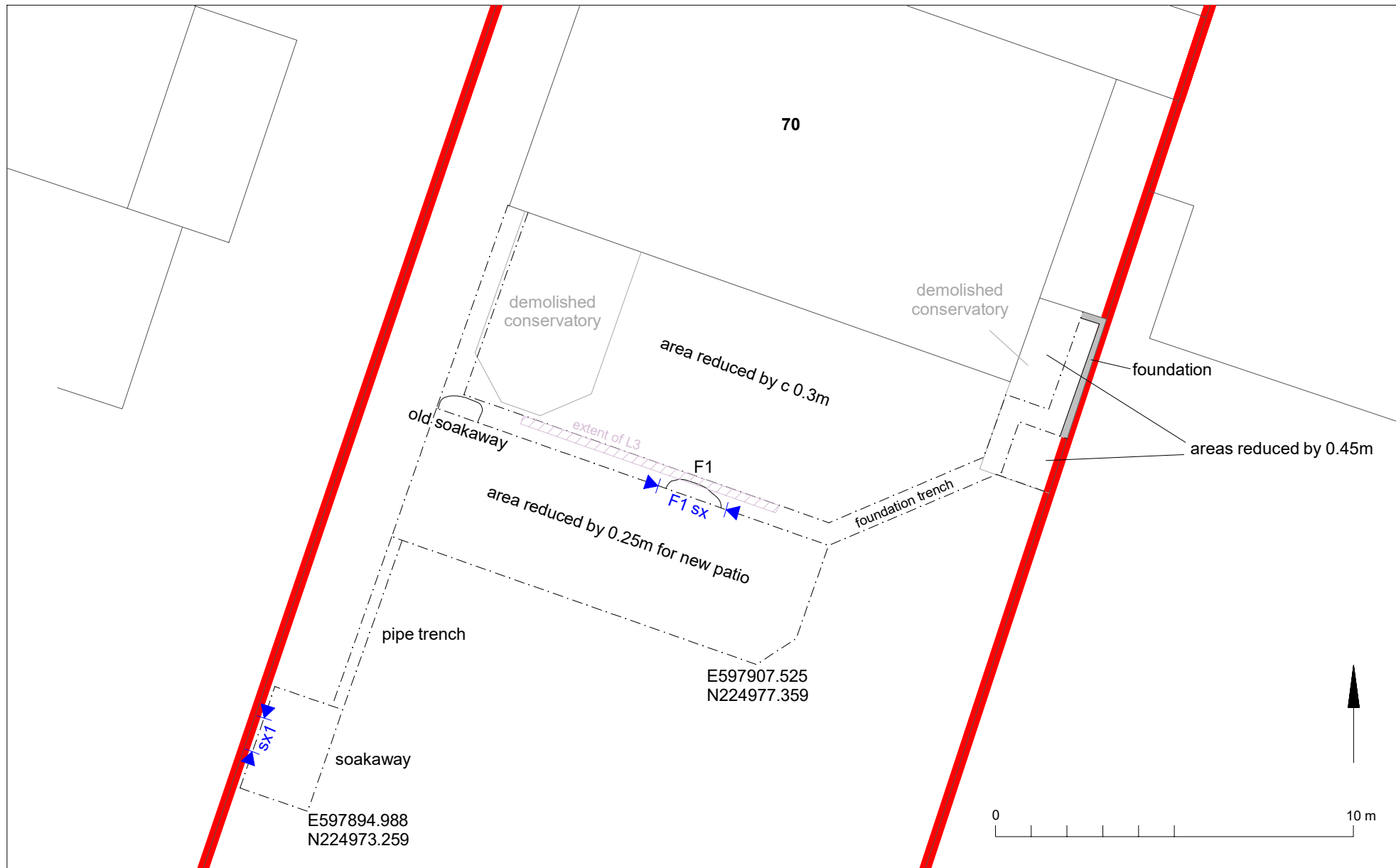


Fig 2 Results.

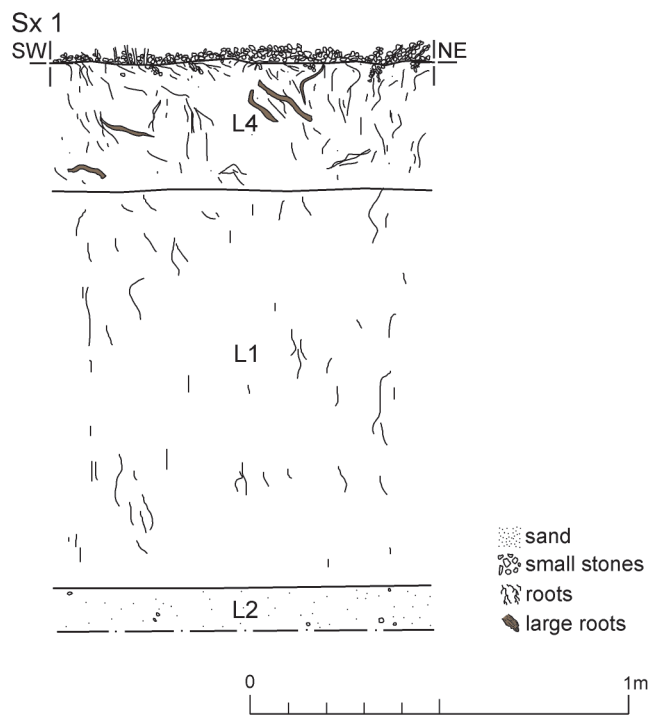
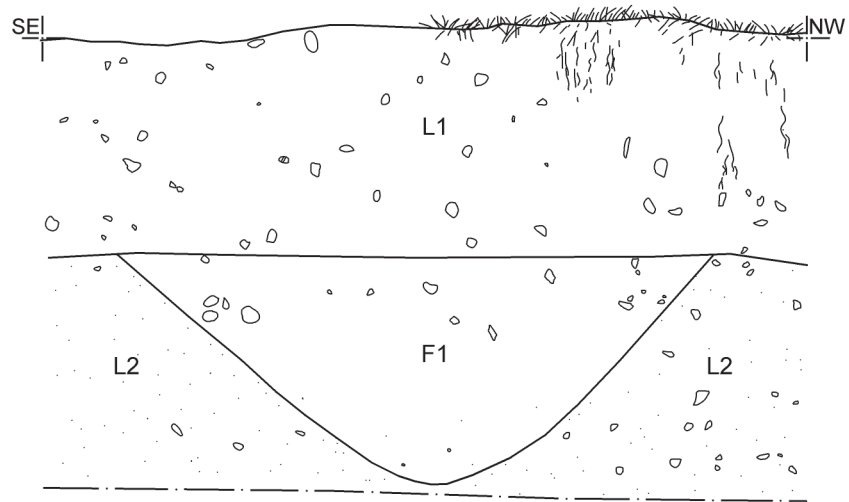


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SP	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97907 24992 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/06d CHER ref.: ECC4802 OASIS ref.: colchest3-517093
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 23rd-28th August 2024	Size of area investigated: 0.11 ha
Location of curating museum: OASIS	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 2085	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new rear extension. Despite being located within an area of significant archaeological remains, none were impacted by the groundworks.	
Previous summaries/reports: n/a	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: 2nd September 2024

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 70 Lexden Road,
Colchester, Essex CO3 3SP**

July 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/06d
CHER code: ECC4802**

**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 70 Lexden Road,
Colchester, Essex CO3 3SP**

July 2023

NGR: TL 97907 24992

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 230089**

CAT project ref.: 2023/06d

**CHER code: ECC4802
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-517093**

**WSI prepared by: Tabitha Lawrence
Figure by: Chris Lister**

Client: Homeowner

Prepared by:	Tabitha Lawrence	Site Assistant
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	05/07/2023	

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Site location and description

The development site is located approximately 1.7km west of the historic core within Colchester City Centre at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 97907 24992.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of the demolition of existing conservatories and the construction of a single storey rear extension. This is supplementary to the construction of skylights with alterations to existing windows, the relocation of solar panels and the replacement of existing utility roof.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. The site is situated between two Roman roads: Stane Street (MCC7518) which lies 20m north of the site and a second road which lies 50m south of the site (MCC1928). Stane Street most likely follows the current route of Lexden Road, and connected Colchester to Coggeshall. It extends past the present day Lexden Road to continue following London Road (CAT Report 56). The second road south of the site ran between London and Colchester and is aligned approximately east to west on the walled town's western perimeter. The road was initially excavated by A.F Hall in Colchester Royal Grammar School which is east of the development (ECC829 and ECC947). This road cuts through one of the defensive dykes of the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, Lexden Dyke, which extends roughly north-south through Lexden Park approximately 500m west of the development site (CAR 11, 34-45). Less than 60m west of 70 Lexden Road Roman pottery and an iron object were recovered in the gardens of 74 Lexden Road as recorded by M. Rex Hull (MCC1847). Thus, the area between Stane Street and this second Roman road has clear potential for archaeological remains.

Furthermore, the proposed site is situated on the edge of the Lexden cemetery (CAR 9, 261; CAR 11, 164-169) (MCC7525). Measuring around 75m across and containing at least 27 cremation burials, the Lexden cemetery is focused 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 subsequently more widely scattered throughout the area of St Clare Road, Fitzwalter Road and to the south of Lexden Road (CAR 11, 164-9).

Numerous archaeological works have been conducted within the development's vicinity, including Norman Way and Wroxham Close. Of these sites four revealed no archaeological finds or features (CAT Report 1112, 1568, 1868, 1842). A nearby evaluation and monitoring by CAT at Lexden Grange (CAT Report 338 and 431), off Lexden Road, revealed part of a Late Iron Age pedestal urn, thought to be part of a disturbed cremation and some Roman pits and ditches which included metalworking debris and a fragment of crucible used for brass-making.

An area of significant archaeology is found approximately 600m north of the property where evidence of concentrations of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation, and industrial activity, have been recorded in an area known as Sheepen Farm (MCC7488). The area is designated as a heritage asset (Scheduled Monument number 1002173). The late Iron Age and Roman site at Sheepen involves a main period of occupation between c AD 5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Niblett 1985), though Bronze Age occupation is also attested there (CAR 11, 132-3).

Planning background

A planning application (230089) was submitted to Colchester City Council in January 2023 for the proposed *demolition of existing conservatories and construction of a single storey rear extension and addition of skylights with alterations to existing windows, relocation of solar panels and replacement of existing utility roof.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the CCCAA (CCC 2023).

Specifically

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CCCAA will be informed immediately and the CCCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CCCAA immediately.

General methodology

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023)
- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCC 2023).

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

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

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

At the start of the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CCCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

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

Monitoring 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. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality.
- Concentrations of macro-remains.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or the CCCAA.

The CCCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating.

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CCCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
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 the CCCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester City Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation.

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and the CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CCCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CCCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CCCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

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

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

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

The CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking,

sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

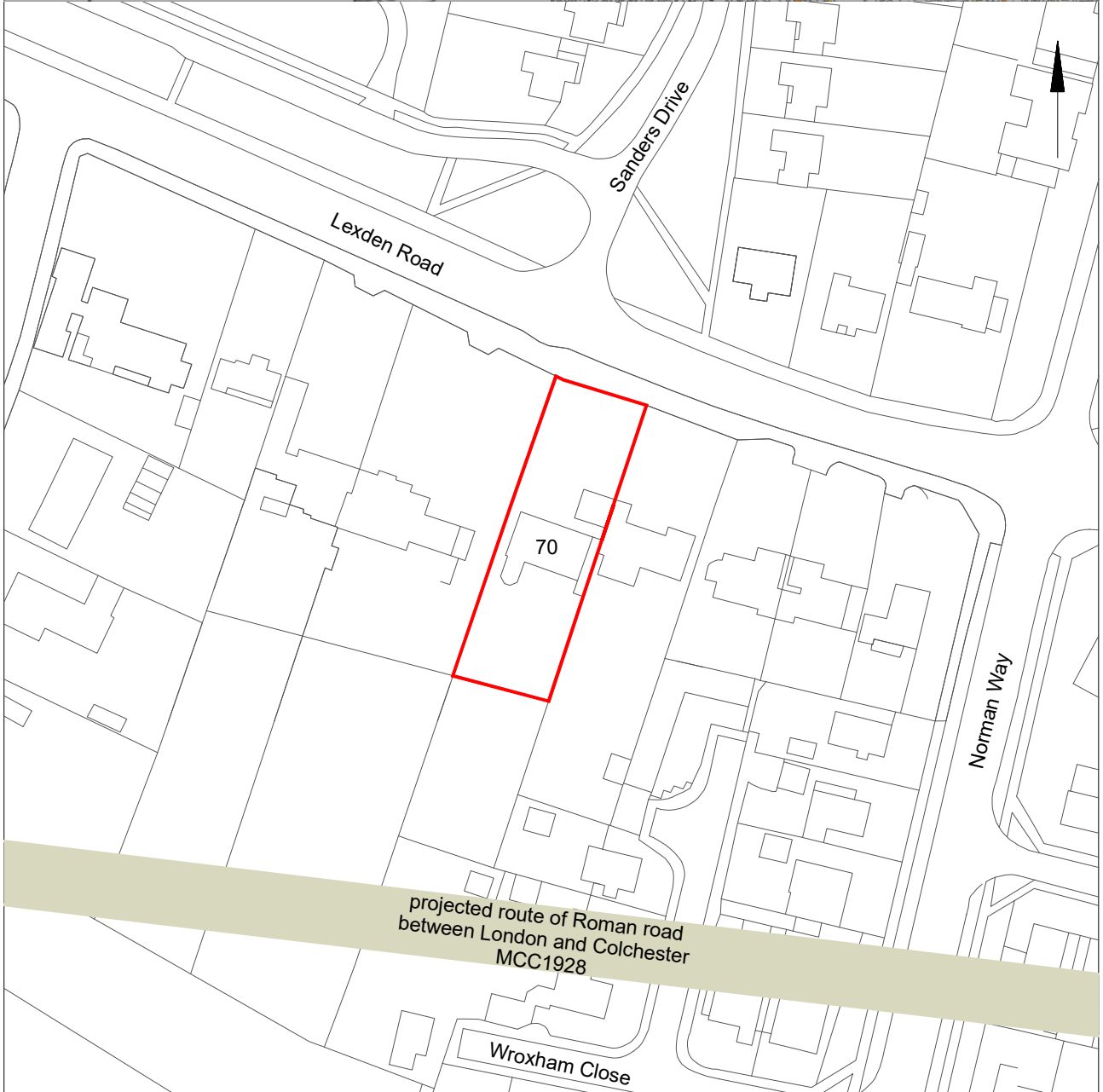
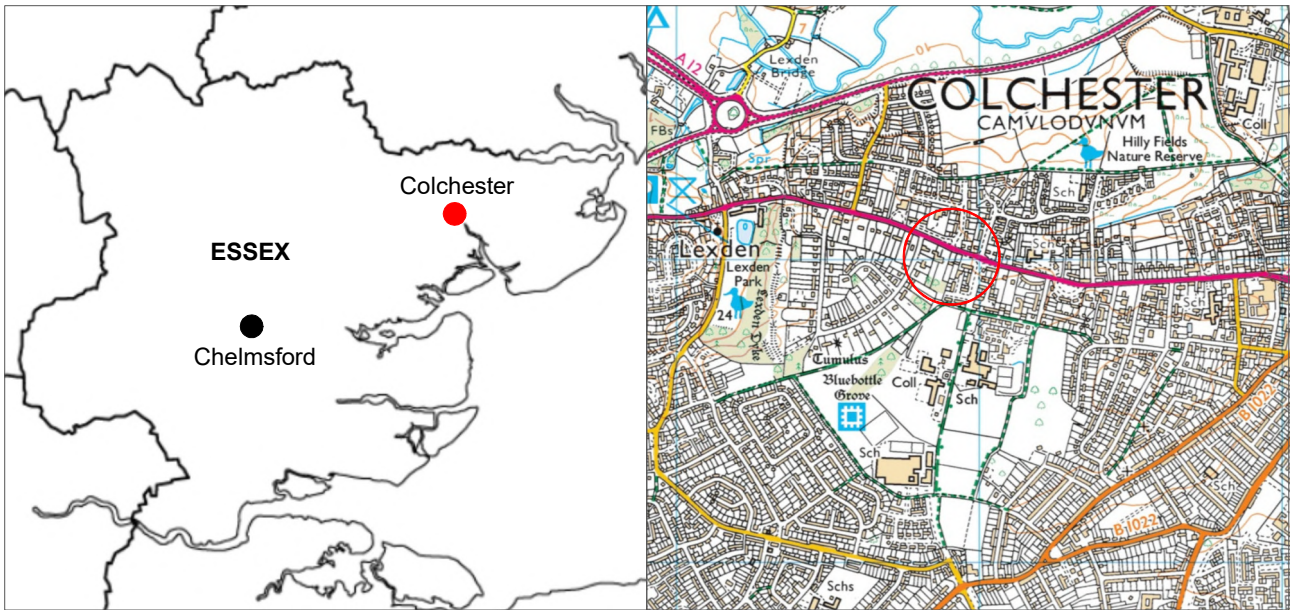
In addition, the CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
	2nd ed.	
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 9	1993	<i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88. Colchester Archaeological Report 9.</i> By N Crummy, P Crummy, and C Crossan
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2023	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 56	2000	A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains at Stane Park, Stanway, Colchester: February, 2000.
CAT Report 338	2005	An archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Lexden Grange, 127 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2005
CAT Report 431	2007	An archaeological watching brief at Lexden Grange, 127 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2006-February 2007
CAT Report 1112	2017	Archaeological recording at 1 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RG.
CAT Report 1568	2020	Archaeological monitoring at 8 Mossfield Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RG: June 2020.
CAT Report 1868	2022	Archaeological monitoring at 4 Wroxham Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RQ
CAT report 1842	2022	Archaeological monitoring at 7 Wroxham Close, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3RQ: August 2022
CCC	2023	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3SP</i> , by R Hoggett

CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2022
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hawkes, C F C and Hull, M R	1947	Camulodunum, Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice,</i> by S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project,</i> by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
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)
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Niblett, B R K	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman Industrial site at Camulodunum,</i> CBA Research Report, 57



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

OASIS Summary for colchest3-517093

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-517093
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SP: August 2023
Sitename	70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SP
Sitecode	ECC4802
Project Identifier(s)	2023/06d
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	230089
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	23-Aug-2024 - 28-Aug-2024
Location	70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3SP NGR : TL 97907 24992 LL : 51.888340893817485, 0.874463839304582 12 Fig : 597907,224992
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 70 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a new rear extension. Despite being located within an area of significant archaeological remains, none were impacted by the groundworks.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4802
Archives	