

**Archaeological investigation at  
Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6  
Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex,  
CO3 3ND**

**September 2020**



**by Mark Baister**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton  
figures by Chris Lister and Mark Baister

fieldwork by

Ben Holloway, Nigel Rayner and Bronaugh Quinn

**commissioned by Thomas Lynch (Baker Associates)  
on behalf of  
Colchester Royal Grammar School**

NGR: TL 98736 24855 (centre)

Planning reference: 200637

CAT project ref.: 20/08g

CHER ref: ECC4576

OASIS reference: colchest3-402426



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**CAT Report 1617**  
January 2021

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Fig 1 Site location.

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Fig 3 Representative sections of foundation holes.

## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a the installation of new and improved safety measures at the school. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered due to the limited nature of the groundworks.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out in September 2020. The work was commissioned by Barker Associates on behalf of Colchester Royal Grammar School and took place during groundworks for improved security measures at the school. The 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 (CBCAA) 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2020).

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)* (Historic England 2015), 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 (Fig 1)

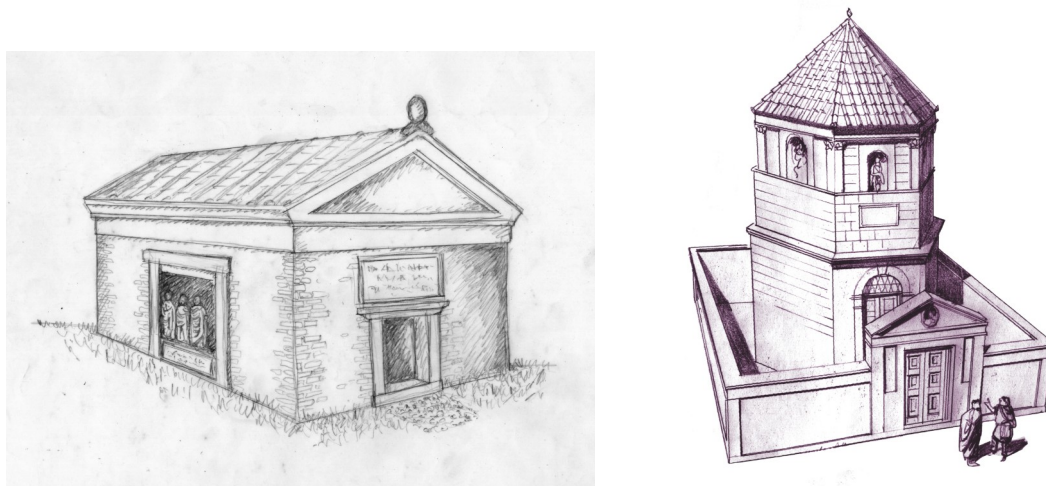
The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The Colchester Royal Grammar School was constructed in 1853 in 'a field situated betwixt the hospital and Beverley Lodge' (estimated to have been built in 1813) and was built in a 'late Tudor style of architecture' (Martin 1947; Hearn 2014).

The site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the south-west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), also known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

Large parts of this area have been excavated since the mid 19th century. The grounds of the school were trenched in the 1930s-1950s by Mr A F Hall, an enthusiastic teacher at the school who discovered the course of the main Roman road to London, other roads of lesser importance, and also confirmed that the area was a focus of Roman funerary activity.

In the immediate vicinity of the school, a number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered (Hull 1958). This includes a rectangular walled cemetery which contained indications of high-status cremations and inhumations, immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (MCC1897, Hall 1946).



**Plate 1** Reconstruction drawings of the walled cemetery mausoleum, by E Holloway (left), and the temple-tomb, by P Froste (right).

In 2005, CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb ahead of the building of an extension for a science laboratory (CAT Report 345, MCC2791). CAT also conducted evaluation work and recording in 2010/11 during the construction of an extension to the sixth form block and a new building on the site of the former 'boarders hut' (CAT Reports 538 & 590, MCC3136). In August 2012, prior to the construction of a new performing arts block two evaluation trenches revealed a north-west south-east orientated Roman road at a depth of between 1.3m and 1.6m below modern ground level (CAT Report 662). During archaeological monitoring carried out in 2015 during groundworks for the construction of a new teaching block and gym extension, two areas of gravel surface were identified as the Roman Gosbecks Road and the Roman London Road. A pit and post-hole were possibly also Roman. Residual finds within areas of modern disturbance included a Roman cremation urn and piece of Jacobean worked stone (CAT Report 909).

#### **4 Aim**

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



## 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Multiple small foundation holes were excavated around the school grounds for the installation of new gateposts, security cameras and fencing (Fig 2).

In total 25 holes were excavated across five entrances into the school (Fig 2). The holes ranged in depth between 300mm-800mm (Fig 3). Many of the holes were excavated directly adjacent to existing walls and buildings and so were entirely within modern foundation cuts. The remainder of the holes were excavated through a modern layer of tarmac and associated sub-base (where present), into a buried topsoil (L1).

L1 was a soft mid-grey/silty loam with occasional rooting, and its base was not reached in any of the foundation holes. It did, however, contain a small assemblage of (mostly residual) finds.



**Photograph 1** An excavated hole by Gate 8 (leading onto Creffield Road), showing new gateposts in background. Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 2** Detail of hole excavated at Gate 8. Photograph taken facing east.

## 6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The monitoring produced a small assemblage of ceramic and stone building material (henceforth CBM/SBM) and pottery with 18 sherds with a weight of 2,632 and 0.14 vessels (Table 1). There was a small quantity of Roman pottery including a southern Gaulish Drag. 33 cup (0.06) and a Colchester red colour-coated Cam 391 beaker (0.08). There was one sherd of Post-Medieval red earthenware pottery. The CBM consists of a variety of Roman (brick, tile), Medieval-Post-Medieval (peg-tile) and Modern material (brick, modern pipe). There was also one piece of roofing slate. None of the material was retained.

Ceramic material	nr	weight/g	MSW/g	Rim EVE
Pottery	7	13	2	0.14
CBM/SBM	11	2,519	229	-
<b>All</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>0.14</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

## 7 Conclusion

The monitoring at Colchester Royal Grammar School encountered no significant archaeological horizons. As the site is known to contain archaeological remains of regional importance (as attested by previous excavations), the lack of remains encountered during the monitoring is best explained as being due to the limited depth and size of the foundation holes, as well as their locations.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Thomas Lynch of Barker Associates for commissioning and Colchester Royal Grammar School for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway, N Rayner and B Quinn. Figures were prepared by M Baister. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper & Richard Hoggett.

## 9 References

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

Brown, D	2011 (2nd ed.)	Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation
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: Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2020	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for and archaeological investigation at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex Co3 3ND</i> by E Holloway
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks
CAT Report 538	2010	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2010</i> , by B Holloway & H Brooks
CAT Report 590	2011	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: January-March and July 2011</i> , by A Wightman
CAT Report 662	2012	<i>An archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed performing arts block, Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2012</i> , by A Wightman
CAT Report 909	2015	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex – August-November 2015</i> , by L Pooley
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Investigation at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND</i> . By J Tipper
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>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , <b>CI</b>
Hearn, T	2014	<i>The Gardens at Colchester Royal Grammar School</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, M. R.	1958	<i>Roman Colchester RRCSAL 20</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	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of Archaeological Investigation <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	<b>W</b> ritten <b>S</b> cheme of Investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1617)

CBC brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (layer sheets, feature sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1617)

CBC brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 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 reference number ECC4576.



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**Distribution list**

Thomas Lynch, Baker Associates  
Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor  
Essex Historic Environment Record



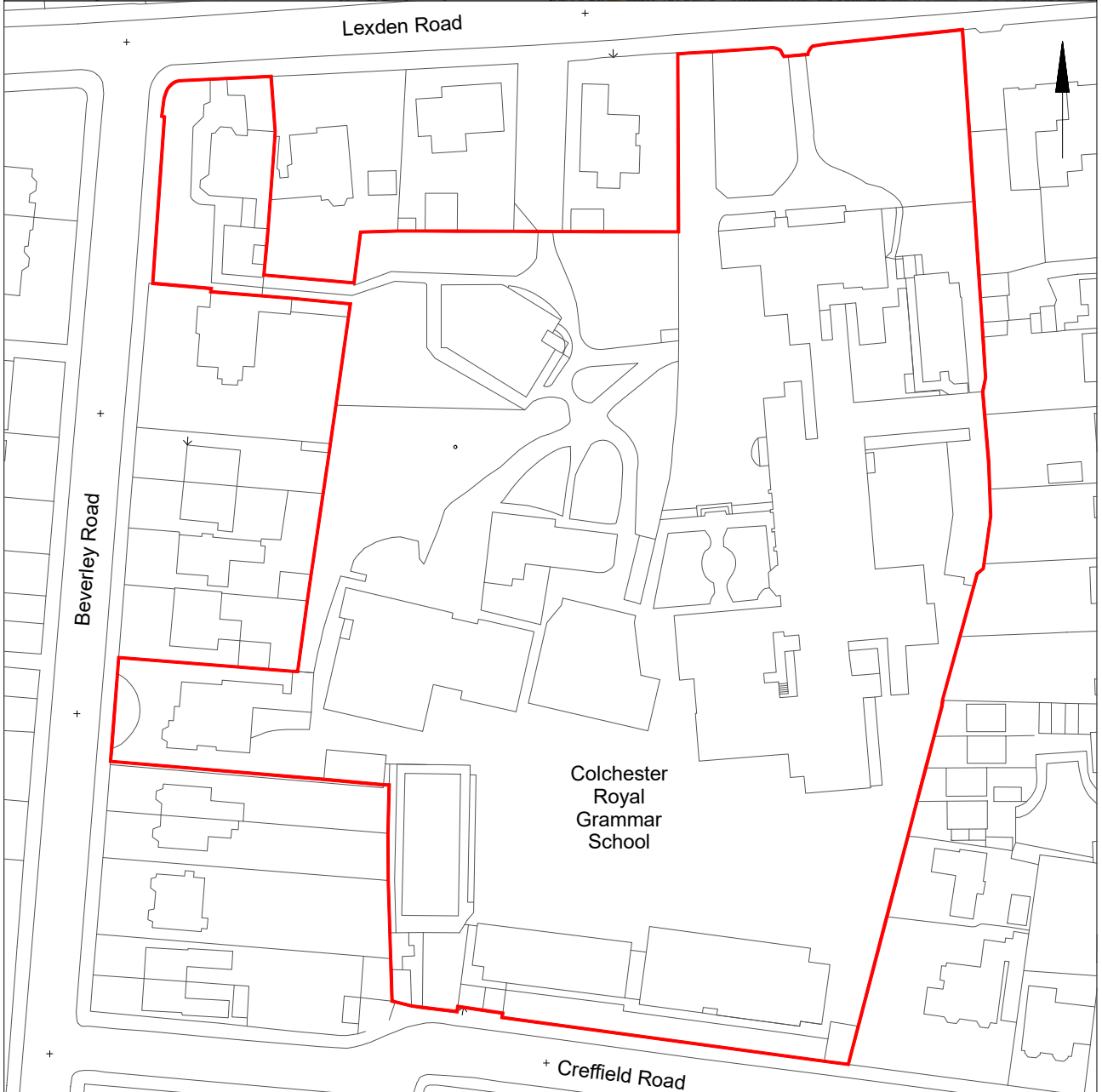
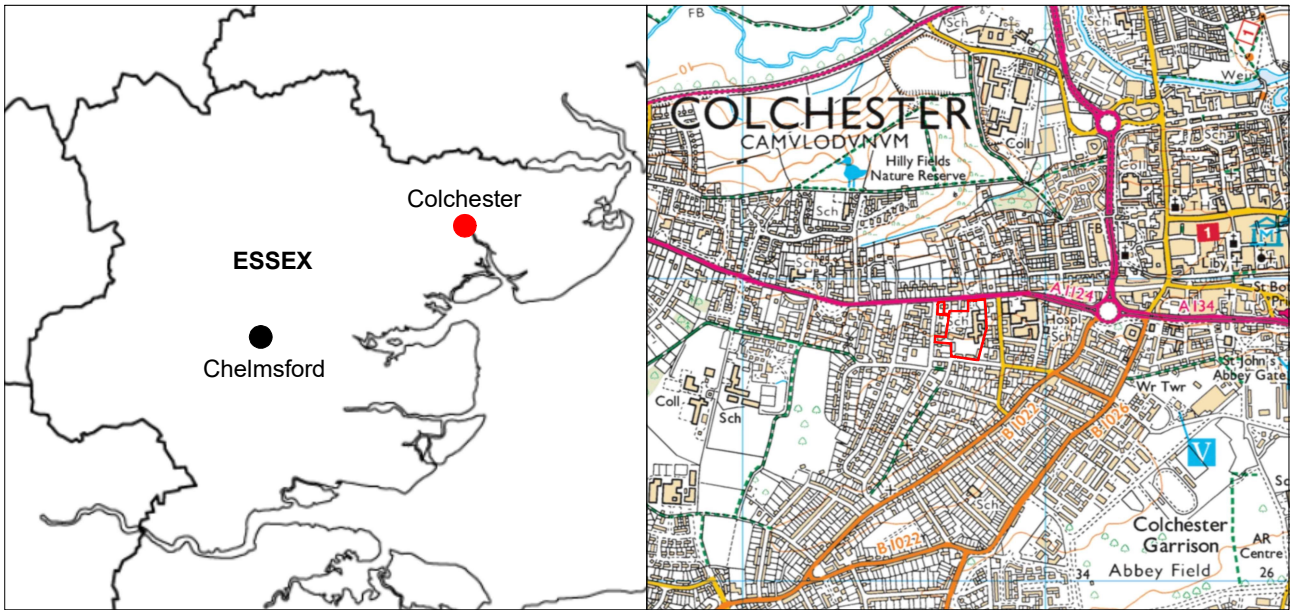
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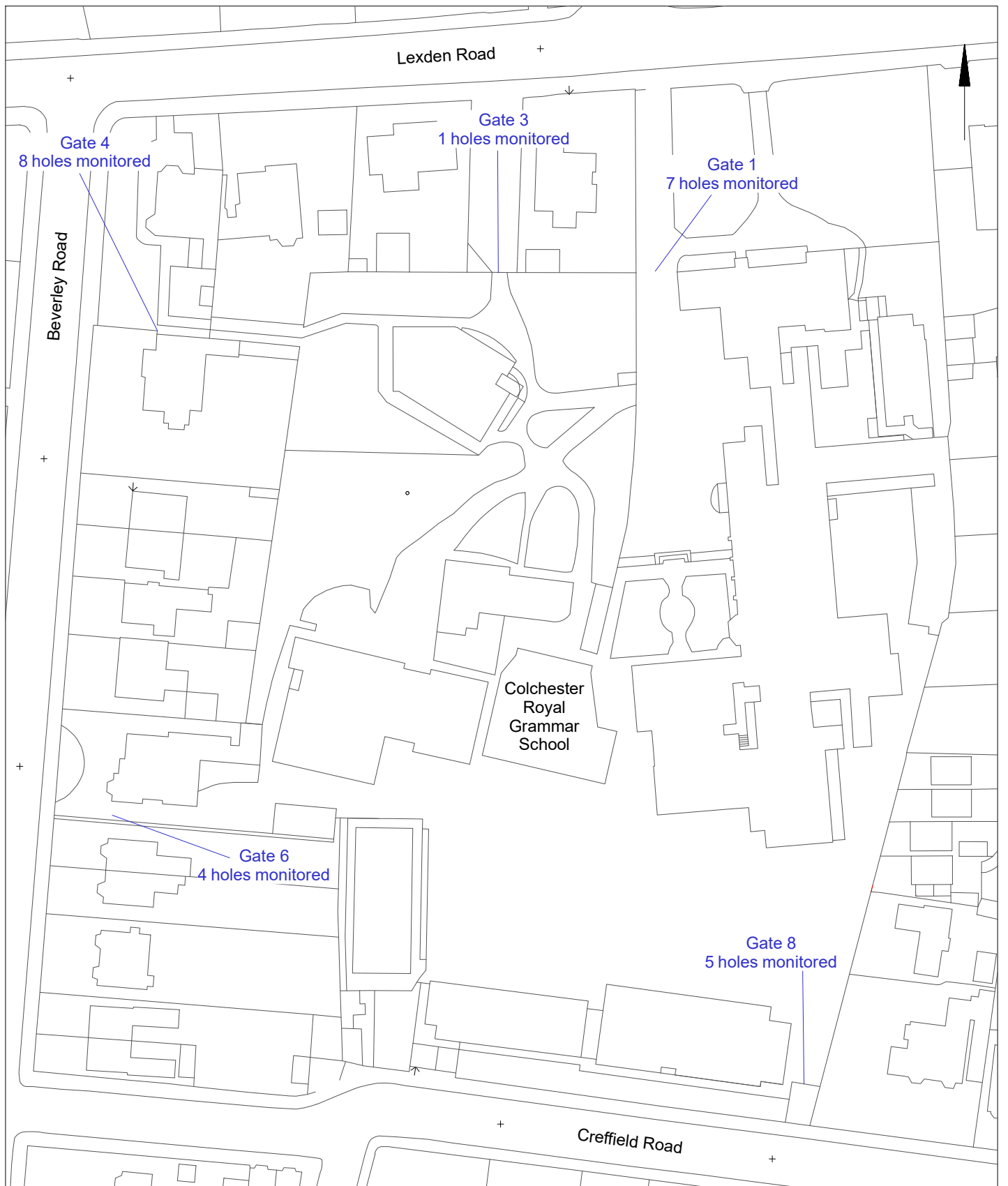
Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 14/12/2020



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



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Fig 2 Location of foundation holes.

0 50 m

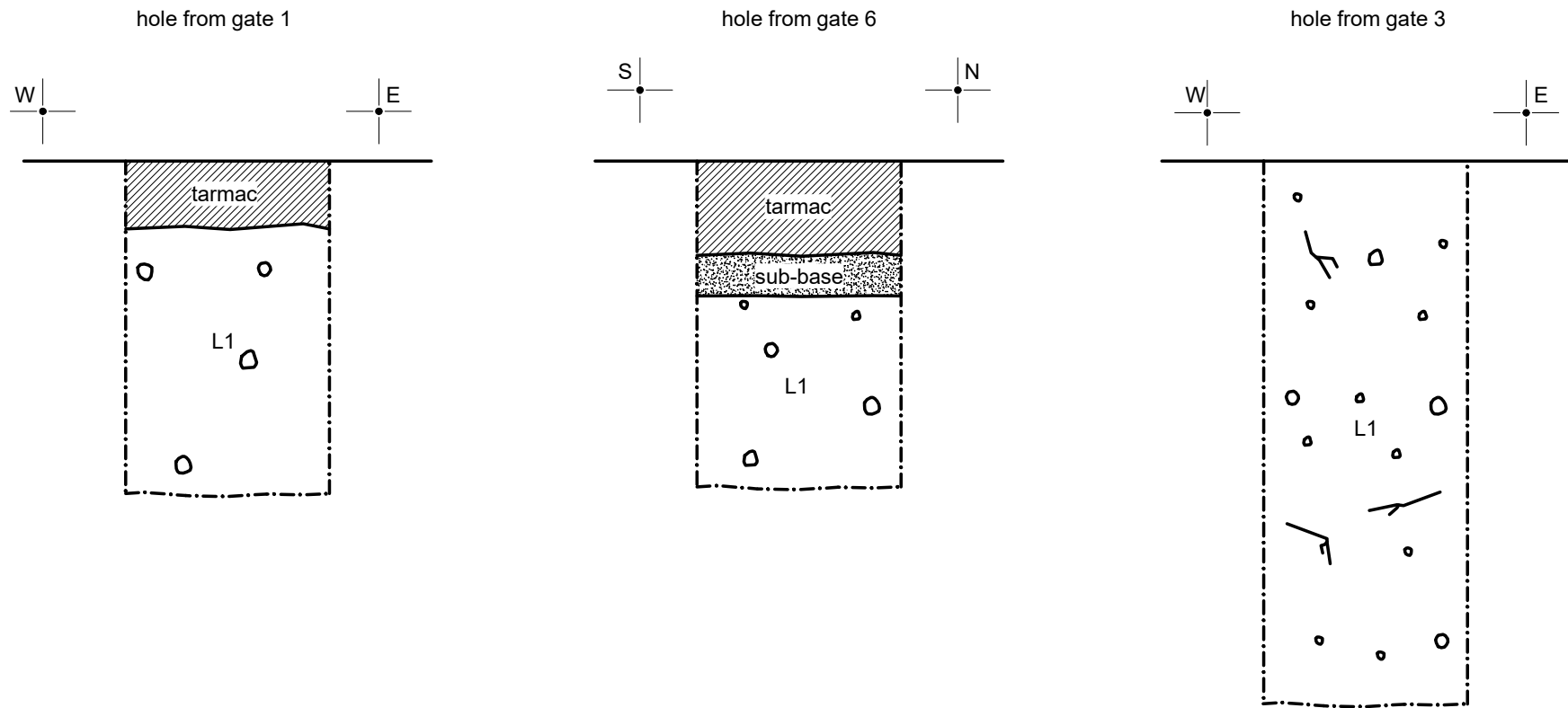


Fig 3 Representative sections of foundation holes.



# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ND	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98736 24855 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 20/08g CHER ref: ECC4576 OASIS ref: colchest3-402426
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 20th September - 2nd October 2020	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 7.5m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> unknown	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC7525-9, MCC7647, MCC1897, MCC2791, MCC3136
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1617	
<b>Periods represented:</b> modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a the installation of new and improved safety measures at the school. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered due to the limited nature of the groundworks.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Reports 345, 538, 590, 662 and 909	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper/Richard Hoggett	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> neg
<b>Author of summary:</b> Mark Baister	<b>Date of summary:</b> November 2020

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ND.**

**NGR:** TL 98736 24855 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 200637

**Commissioned by:** Thomas Lynch (Barker Associates)

**Client:** CRGS

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** tbc

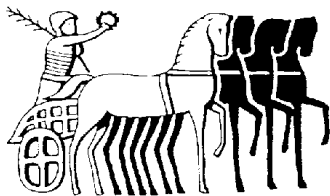
**CAT project code:** 2020/08g

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-402426

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 28.08.2020



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located to the west of Colchester town centre, immediately adjacent to and south of Lexden Road and within the grounds of the Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98736 24855 and located within the Lexden Road, The Avenue Conservation Area.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the upgrading of improved safeguarding measures for the school, including the installation of new gates, altered/new fencing and CCTV and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

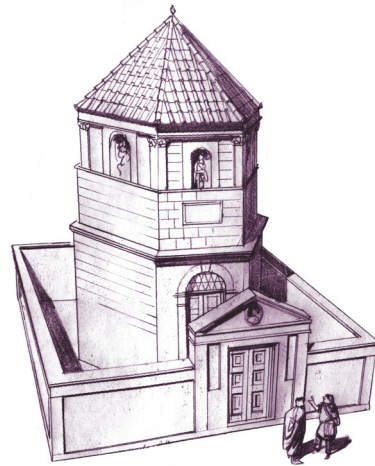
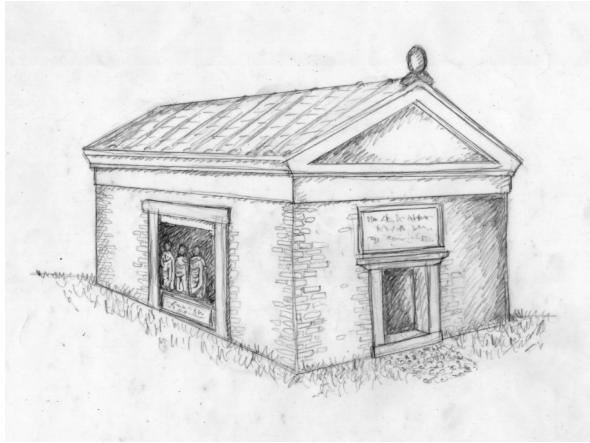
The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk))

The Colchester Royal Grammar School was built on the development site in 1853 in 'a field situated betwixt the hospital and Beverley Lodge' (estimated to have been built in 1813) and was built in a 'late Tudor style of architecture' (Martin 1947; Hearn 2014)

The site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and *CAR 11*). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR 9*.

Large parts of this area have been excavated since the mid 19th century. The grounds of the school were trenched in the 1930s-1950s by Mr A F Hall, an enthusiastic teacher at the school who discovered the course of the main Roman road to London, and other roads of lesser importance, and also confirmed that the area was an important focus of Roman funerary activity.

In the vicinity of the school, a number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered (Hull 1958). This includes the rectangular walled cemetery with its indications of high-status cremations and inhumations which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (MCC1897, Hall 1946).



**Plate 1** Reconstruction drawings of the walled cemetery mausoleum, by E Holloway (left), and the temple-tomb, by P Froste (right).

In 2005, CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb ahead of the building of an extension for a science laboratory (CAT Report 345, MCC2791). CAT also conducted evaluation work and recording in 2010/11 during the construction of an extension to the sixth form block and a new building on the site of the former 'boarders hut' (CAT Reports 538 & 590, MCC3136). In August 2012, prior to the construction of a new performing arts block two trenches were evaluated which revealed a north-west south-east orientated Roman road at a depth of between 1.3m and 1.6m below modern ground level (CAT Report 662). During an archaeological watching brief in 2015 carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new teaching block and gym extension two areas of gravel surface were identified as the Roman Gosbecks Road and the Roman London Road. A pit and posthole were possibly also Roman. Residual finds within areas of modern disturbance included a Roman cremation urn and piece of Jacobean worked stone (CAT Report 909).

### **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2020 (application No. 200637) for the *upgrading of a number of existing gates and sections of fencing for added security*.

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 Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). After the results of the evaluation an additional monitoring condition was added. The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

### **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically:

The investigation 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 and the CBCAA 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/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, 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 CBCAA 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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA 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.

## **Investigation 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), 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 1:20 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 the 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 / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/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 CBCAA.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

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 (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 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 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

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 CBCAA.

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 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* (HE 2015b).

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 the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site 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 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 CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. 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 CBCAA 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 CBCAA for integration into the HER.



## 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

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>  |
| CAR 9                 | 1993  | Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan      |
| CAR 11                | 1995  | Colchester Archaeological Report 11: <i>Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy   |
| CAT                   | 2019  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 345        | 2005  | <i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005</i> , by H Brooks  |
| CAT report 538        | 2010  | <i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2010</i> , by B Holloway & H Brooks               |
| CAT Report 590        | 2011  | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: January-March and July 2011</i> , by A Wightman                           |
| CAT Report 662        | 2012  | <i>An archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed performing arts block, Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August 2012</i> , by A Wightman |
| CAT Report 909        | 2015  | <i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex – August-November 2015</i> , by L Pooley   |
| CBCAA                 | 2020  | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Investigation at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3ND</i> . By J Tipper   |
| CIfA                  | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i>  |
| CIfA                  | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| Gurney, D             | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).   |
| Hall, A F             | 1946  | 'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> , <b>CI</b>  |
| Hearn, T              | 2014  | <i>The Gardens at Colchester Royal Grammar School</i>   |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse   |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018  | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell  |

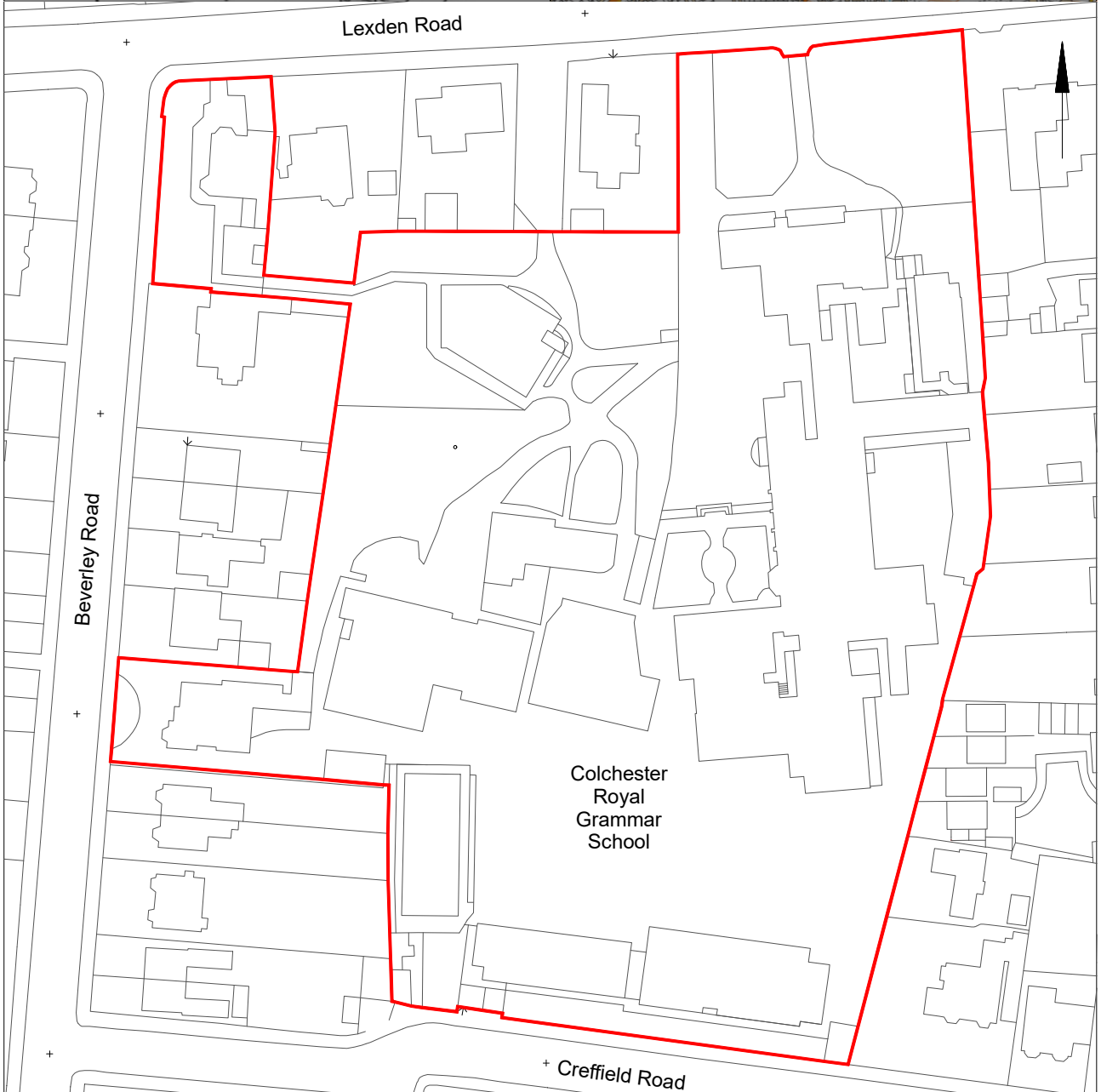
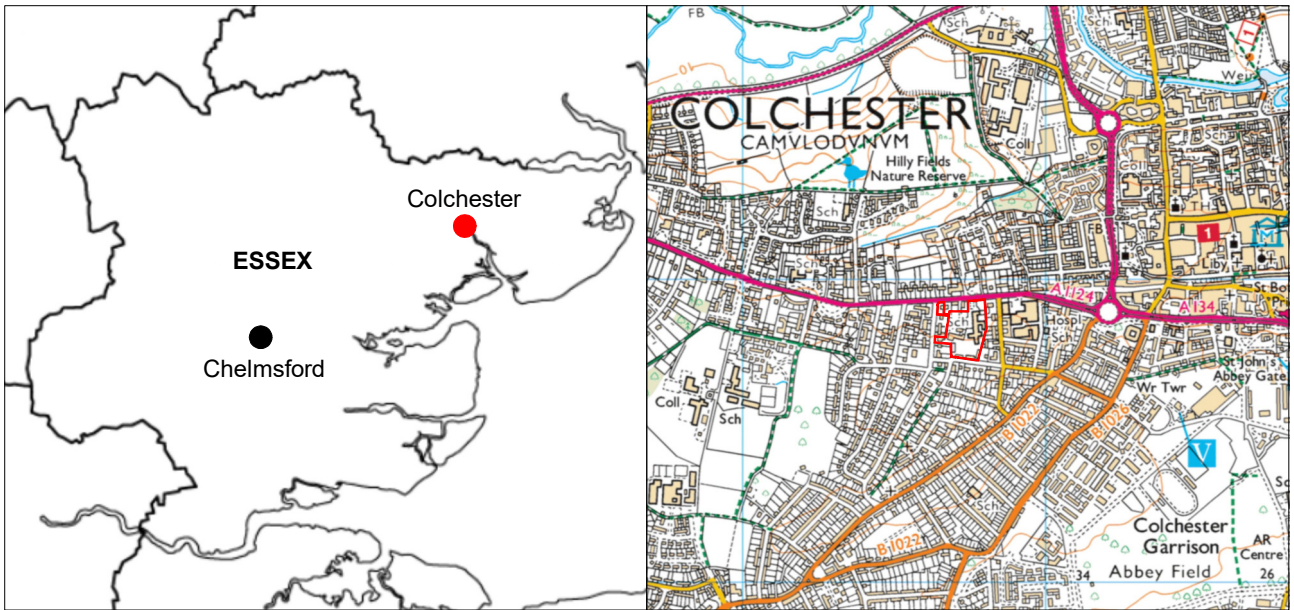
Hull, M.R.	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> RRCSAL <b>20</b>
Martin, G H	1947	<i>The History of Colchester Royal Grammar School</i> , The Colcestrian no. 131
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Fig 1 Site location.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-402426**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological investigation at Colchester Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ND.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for a the installation of new and improved safety measures at the school. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered due to the limited nature of the groundworks.
Project dates	Start: 20-09-2020 End: 04-01-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	200637 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/08g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4576 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	SCHOOL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 3ND
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 98736 24855 51.886249077416 0.888155289595 51 53 10 N 000 53 17 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	School
Name of sponsor/funding body	Colchester Royal Grammar School

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4576

Paper Contents "none"  
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological investigation at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3ND  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Baister, M  
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1617  
Date 2021  
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust  
Place of issue or publication Colchester  
Description A4 bound report with clear plastic front and opaque black card back.  
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1617.html>  
  
Entered by Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)  
Entered on 4 January 2021

**OASIS:**

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

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