

Archaeological monitoring at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4EG

March 2021



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Laura Pooley and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

on behalf of Justin Chambers

NGR: TL 9721 2390 (centre)

Planning ref.: 202834

CAT project ref.: 2021/02k

ECC code: ECC4601

OASIS ref.: colchest3-413818



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1645

April 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Located in an area of high archaeological potential, the Late Iron Age Heath Farm Dyke crosses the rear of the property. Groundworks for the new foundation trenches revealed an undated posthole and gully, with a further two features possibly associated with previously demolished conservatories. Despite being located partially within the projected route of the bank of the Heath Farm Dyke, there were no archaeological remains within the soakaway.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 2nd March 2021. The work was commissioned by Justin Chambers, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for a 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 Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological excavation and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *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 briefs* (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 Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer, <https://colchesterheritage.co.uk>).

The proposed development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, being located adjacent to the Late Iron Age Heath Farm Dyke, which crosses the rear of the property (MCC2095). The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2* (CAR 11), by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy (1995).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The foundation trench

Approximately 15m of foundation trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was c 0.7m wide, c 1.0m deep, and was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.1m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.6-0.7m thick) into natural (L3). Natural was encountered at a depth of 0.7-0.8m below current ground level.

At either end of the foundation trench, c 2.1m of concrete foundations belonging to previously demolished conservatories were removed. Ditch/linear F1 (0.6m wide by 0.3m deep), aligned NNE/SSW was recorded at one end of these foundations and a silt patch at the other (c 0.5m deep). It is possible that both features are of modern date and associated with the construction of these conservatories.

Small round posthole F2 (0.3m diameter by 0.3m deep) and NW/SE orientated gully F3 (0.25m wide by 0.2m deep) were also excavated. Both features are undated.

The soakaway

A soakaway measuring 1m by 1m and 1m deep was excavated through L1 (c 0.1m thick) and L2, (c 0.7-0.8m thick) into natural (L3). The soakaway is within the projected alignment of the bank of the Heath Farm Dyke, but there was no evidence for the bank within the excavated area.



Photograph 1 The foundation trench, showing the original concrete foundations from the demolished extensions, looking east.



Photograph 2 Posthole F2 and gully F3, looking southwest



Photograph 3 The soakaway, looking west

6 Finds

Modern brick and glass was noted in L2 during fieldwork but was not retained.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring revealed an undated posthole and gully, along with a ditch/linear and silt patch that are possibly related to the construction of two demolished conservatories. Despite being located on the edge of the projected route of the bank of Heath Farm Dyke, there were no archaeological remains within the soakaway. The survival of the bank of Heath Farm Dyke is rare though with agricultural activities and the development of the area into housing in the 1950s likely to have removed almost all trace. A thin remnant of the base of the bank was however excavated in 1957 to the southwest of the development site, where it was recorded as never more than 0.15m thick (CAR 11, 31).

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Justin Chambers for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. Figures are by L Pooley and S Carter. The project was monitored for CBC 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 11	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological investigation at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, CO3 4EG</i>
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, CO3 4EG</i> , by R Hoggett
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	1995	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town.</i> Colchester Archaeological Trust.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum: First report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-1939.</i> Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, XIV. Society of Antiquaries, Oxford.
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	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
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'

Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, 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
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1645)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site records (context sheets, plans)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1645)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 ECC4601.

Distribution list:

Justin Chambers

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

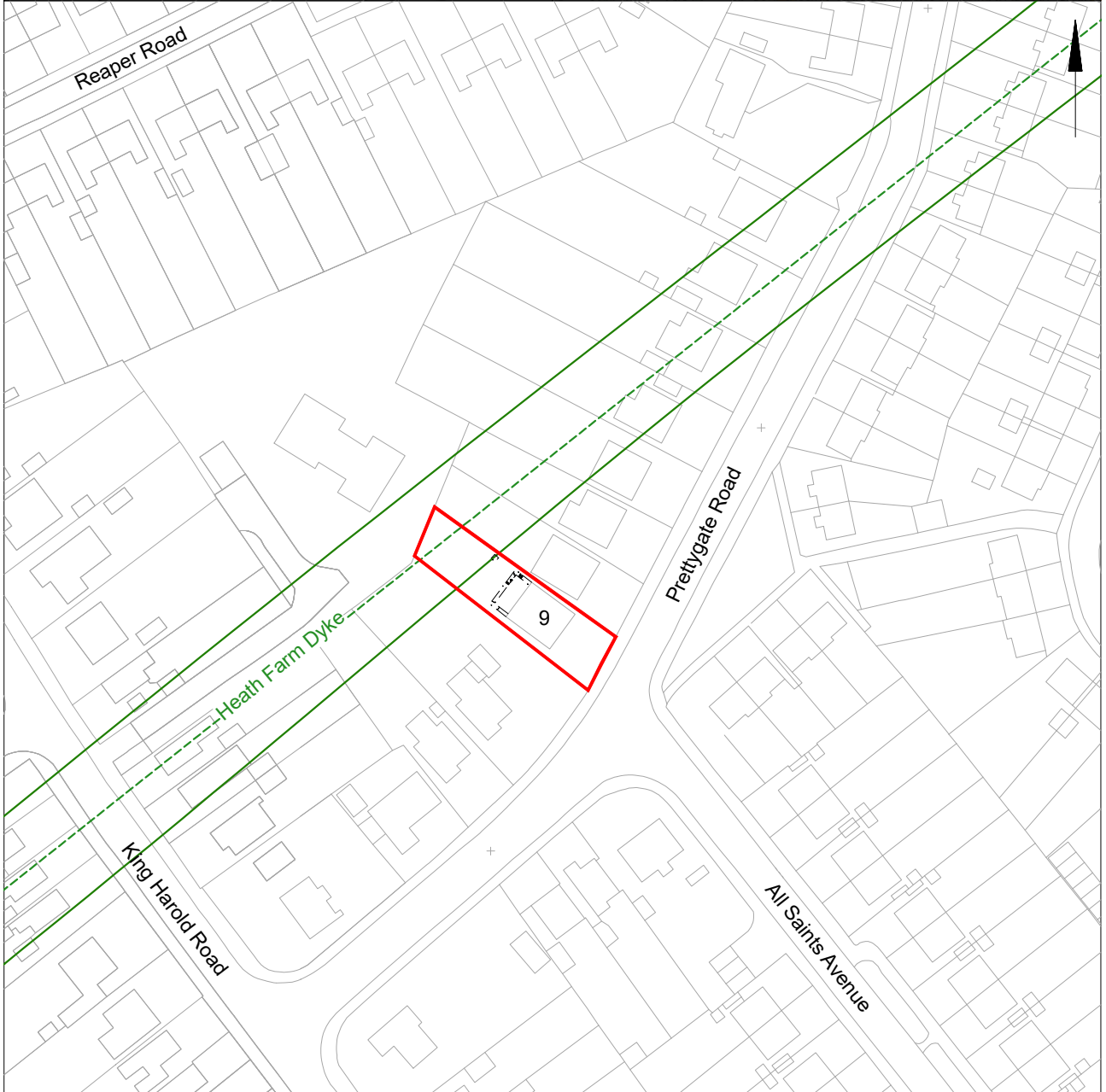
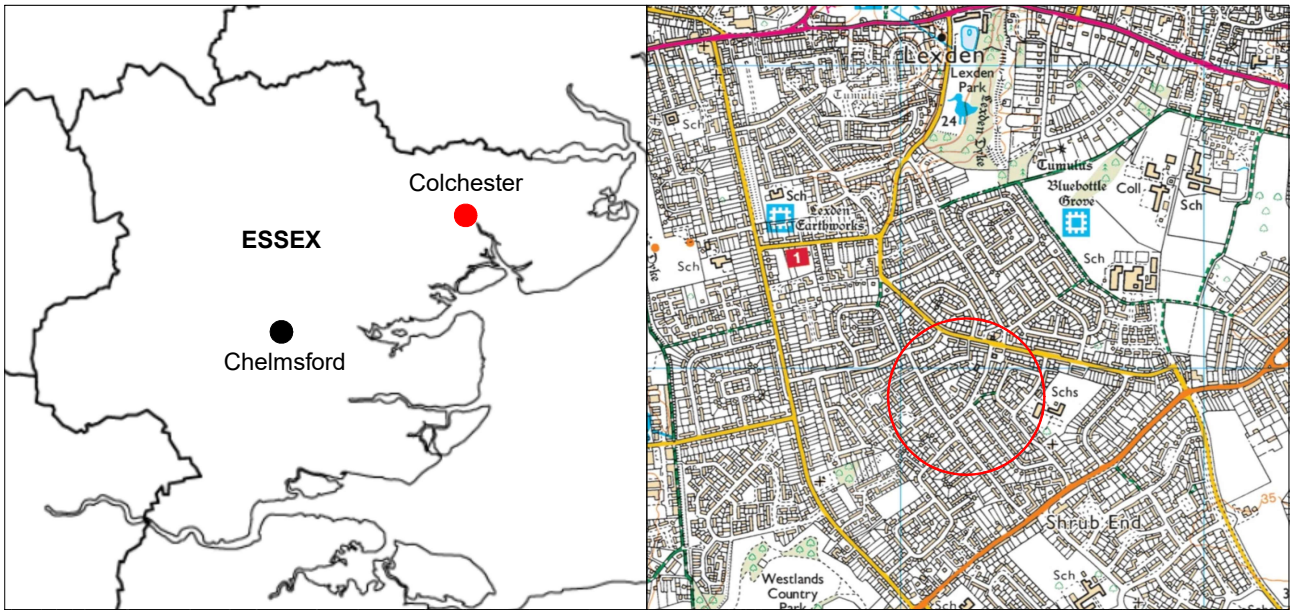
tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 7.4.2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Context type	Description	Date
L1	Topsoil	Loose mid brown-grey sandy silt.	Modern
L2	Subsoil	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt, with inclusions of modern brick and glass.	Modern
L3	Natural	Compacted mid orange sand and gravel.	Post-glacial
F1	Ditch/linear	Firm dark grey-brown sandy silt with possible charcoal inclusions and frequent stones. 0.6m wide, 0.3m deep. Sloping edges with slightly rounded base. No finds.	?Modern
F2	Posthole	Friable medium grey-brown sandy silt with frequent stones. 0.3m wide, depth of at least 0.3m. Vertical edges and a flat base. No finds.	Undated
F3	Gully	Soft light-medium grey-brown silty sand with rare stones. 0.25m wide and 0.2m deep. Steep edges with rounded base. No finds.	Undated



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Fig 1 Site location





Fig 2 Results

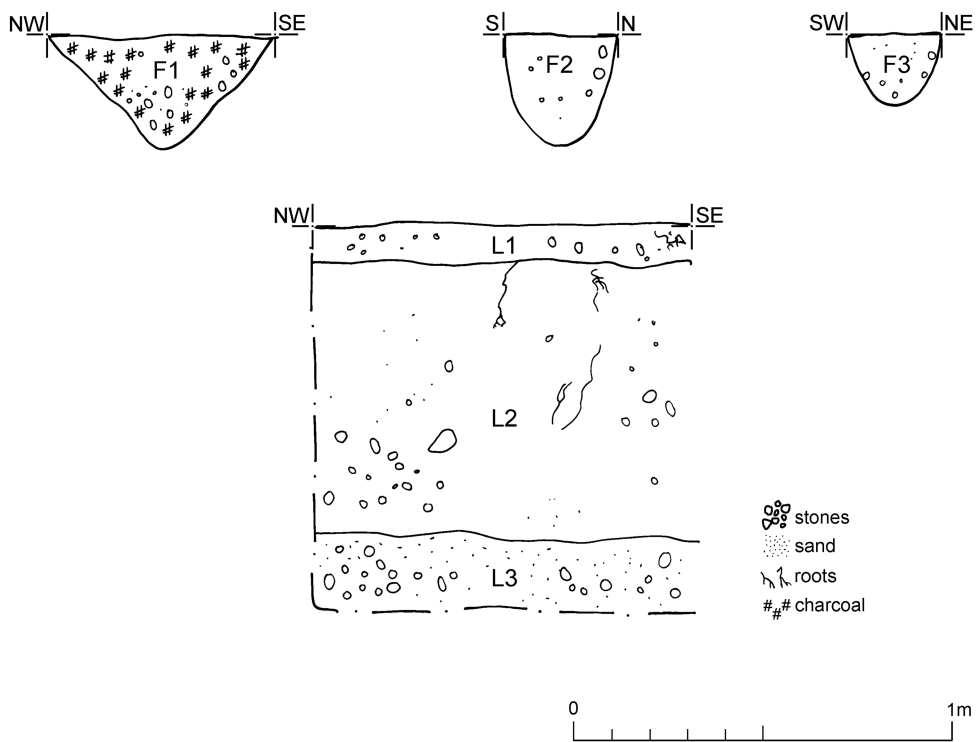


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4EG	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9721 2390 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/02k CHER ref: ECC4601 OASIS ref: colchest3-416390
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 2nd March 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.05h
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC2095
Final report: CAT Report 1645	
Periods represented: Post-medieval/modern and undated	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Located in an area of high archaeological potential, the Late Iron Age Heath Farm Dyke crosses the rear of the property. Groundworks for the new foundation trenches revealed an undated posthole and gully, with a further two features possibly associated with previously demolished conservatories. Despite being located partially within the projected route of the bank of the Heath Farm Dyke, there were no archaeological remains within the soakaway.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: April 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, CO3 4EG

NGR: TL 9721 2390 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning reference: 202834

Commissioned by: Justin Chambers

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: tbc

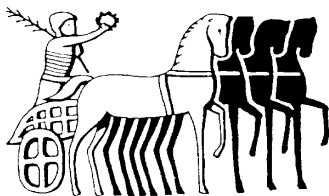
CAT project code: 2021/02k

OASIS project number: colchest3-413818

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 26/02/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: cl@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.8km south-west of the centre of the historic core within Colchester Town Centre at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4EG (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9721 2390.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises a two storey rear extension, dormer window to side, new front porch and alterations.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, being located adjacent to and partially over the line of the Late Iron Age Haeth Farm Dyke, which crosses the rear of the property (MCC2095).

The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of *Camulodunum*. *Camulodunum* was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably of the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch with a simple bank behind, constructed so that the inner face of the ditch continued as the outer face of the bank (Crummy 1997, 14). There have been several studies of and excavations on the *dykes*, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and *Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11* (CAR 11), by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2020 (planning ref. 202834) proposing the erection of a two storey rear extension, dormer window to side, new front porch and alterations.

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). 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 2021).

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 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-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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 archaeologist 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: 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.

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 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>

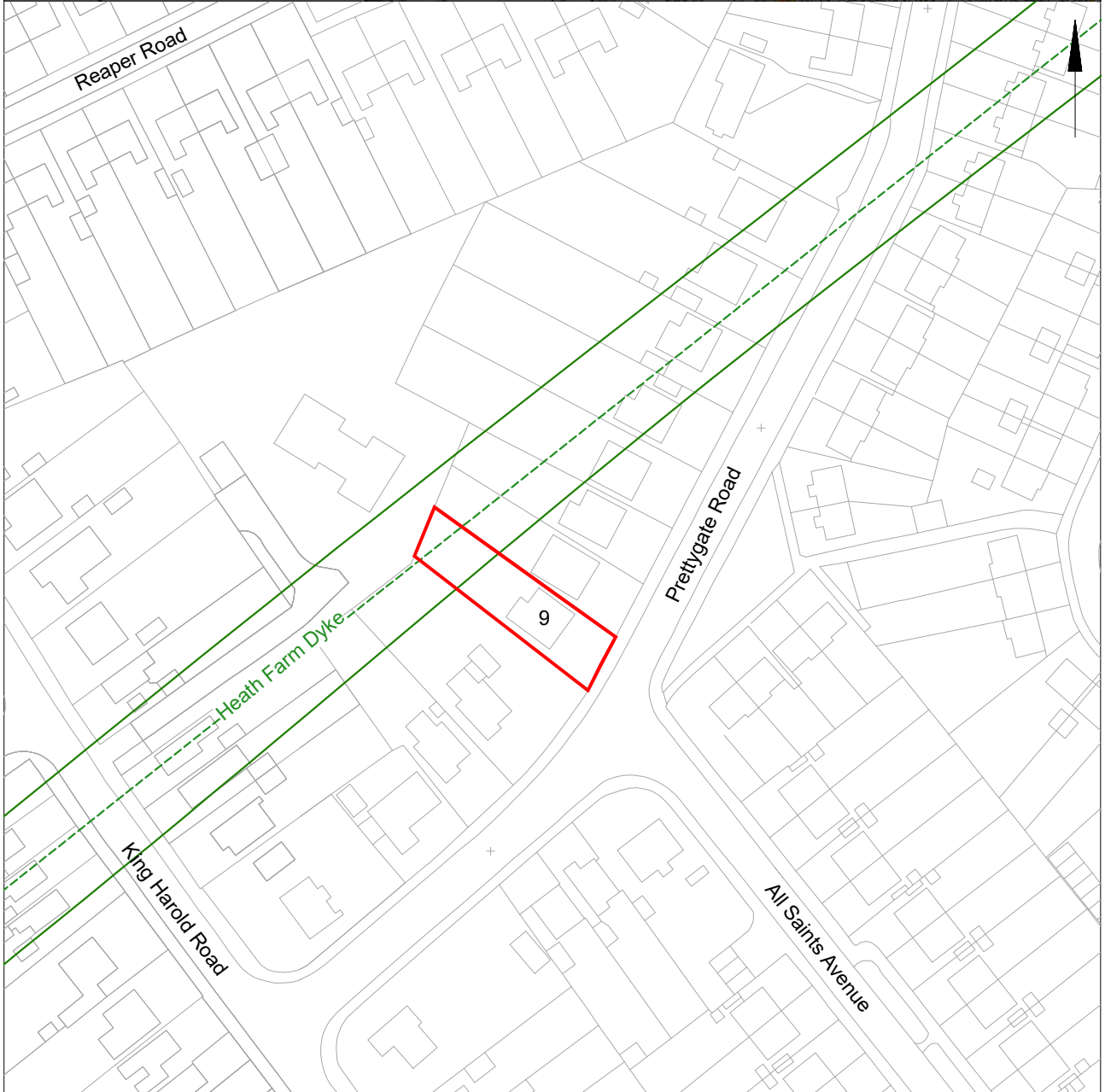
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| | 2nd ed | |
| CAR 11 | 1984 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, CO3 4EG</i> By Dr 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> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2019 |
| Crummy, P | 1995 | <i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Hawkes, CFC, and Hull, MR | 1947 | <i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14 |
| 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 |
| 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. |

C Lister



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: cl@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4EG
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Located in an area of high archaeological potential, the Late Iron Age Heath Farm Dyke crosses the rear of the property. Groundworks for the new foundation trenches revealed an undated posthole and gully, with a further two features possibly associated with previously demolished conservatories. Despite being located partially within the projected route of the bank of the Heath Farm Dyke, there were no archaeological remains within the soakaway.
Project dates	Start: 02-03-2021 End: 02-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	21/02k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	202834 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4601 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 9 Prettygate Road
Postcode	CO3 4EG
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9721 2390 51.878217053134 0.865462750345 51 52 41 N 000 51 55 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Chris Lister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Megan Seehra
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4601
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4601

Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at 9 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4EG: March 2021
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