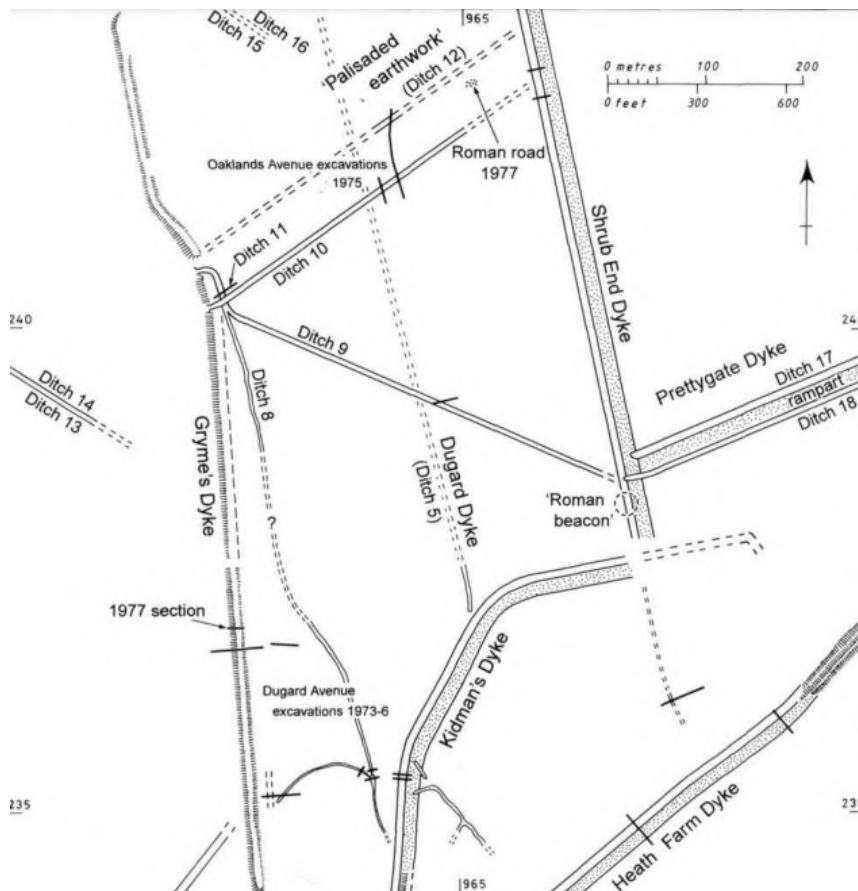


Colchester Archaeological Trust



CAT Report 2067
issued August 2024

Archaeological monitoring and recording at
36 Worthington Way, Colchester, CO3 4LA:
July 2024



CAT project ref.: 2024/04g
CHER code: ECC4853

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA:
July 2024**

NGR: TL 96758 23776 (centre)

**Planning district: Colchester
Planning ref.: 240448**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/04g
CAT Report 2067**

**CHER code: ECC4853
OASIS id: colchest3-525162**

**Report prepared by Bronagh Rae-Quinn
and Laura Pooley**

Fieldwork by Bronagh Rae-Quinn

Commissioned by the homeowner

Prepared by:	Bronagh Rae-Quinn	Senior Site/Post-Excavation Assistant
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post-Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks	Senior Associate
Issued:	01/08/2024	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is significant as it is located within one of two differing projected routes for the northern extent of Kidman's Dyke. However, no archaeological remains were encountered during the groundworks.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 8th and 9th July 2024. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey 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 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, CO3 3TE* written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CCCAA 2024). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2024a) 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* (CIfA 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 2024b).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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 of high archaeological importance and could be on the line of Kidman's Dyke (MCC7283). Part of the western boundary of the territorial *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, Kidman's Dyke was positioned to surround the western side of the high-status farmstead and associated field systems at Gosbecks (CAR 11). Where it is confirmed to be present, Kidman's Dyke is a scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1019991).

There are currently two projected lines for Kidman's Dyke (MCC7470), see Fig 2. The first, in green, is taken from Fig 6.1 in CAR 11. The second, in orange, has been taken from the CHER. Based on the CHER, Kidman's Dyke is projected to run straight through the development site. It is also worth noting that the development lies to the south of this projected route where the rampart, rather than the ditch, would have been located. However, based on Fig 6.1 in CAR 11, Kidman's Dyke is projected to run through adjacent properties to the north.

Other dykes in the vicinity of the development are Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742), Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467) and Heath Farm Dyke (MCC2095). The Colchester dykes and earthworks 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. 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 & Philip Crummy (1995).

The site is also located within the eastern edge of Lexden Heath. Either side of Grymes Dyke are two historic heathland areas: Lexden Heath to the east (MCC9144) and Stanway Heath to the west (MCC9144). These were areas of common land largely established during medieval to post-medieval periods. They are recorded on early historic mapping, including the Chapman and André map of 1777. Historic occupation is common around the edges of heathland.

Previous archaeological monitoring undertaken at the adjacent property to the south (38 Worthington Way) found no archaeological remains (CAR 6, p391, ref. 8/82k).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Cover Sand (periglacial aeolian blanket deposits of lowland areas comprising fine- to very fine-grained sand, usually horizontally bedded although they may form subaerial dunes with large-scale cross-bedding). The London Clay mainly comprises bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay.

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify, record and plot the location of the northern continuation of Kidman's Dyke (if discovered) and any other archaeological contexts revealed during the works.

5 Results (Figs 3-4)

In total 15.3m of foundation trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was c 0.55m wide, c 0.95m deep, and cut through topsoil (L1, c 0.12m thick), subsoil (L2, c 0.40m thick) and into natural geology (L3). Natural was encountered at a depth of c 0.52m below current ground level. Some of L1 and a patio were removed prior to the works starting. No archaeological remains were encountered during the groundworks.

L1, modern topsoil, moist, friable, dark grey/brown silty loam with occasional small stones.

L2, undated subsoil, moist, friable, mid yellowish/brown sandy silt with rare small stones.

L3, natural, firm, moist medium orange sands and gravels

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>



Photograph 1 Foundation trench, looking south-south-west.



Photograph 2 Foundation trench, looking south-east.



Photograph 3 Foundation trench, looking south-east.

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, did not reveal any archaeological remains. This negative result is worthy of further discussion.

As no extant remains of the rampart have survived at the northern end of Kidman's Dyke, all we can say with any certainty is that the associated ditch does not pass through the foundation trench. Therefore, the CHER proposed projection could still be correct, but with the development site being located solely within the footprint of the rampart.

The negative result could also indicate that the CHER projection is incorrect. Which could suggest that the projection in *CAR 11* further to the north, through the properties of 32-34 Worthington Way, is more likely.

The fact that archaeological monitoring at the neighbouring property of 38 Worthington Way in 1982 similarly found no archaeological remains (*CAR 6*, p391, ref. 8/82k), makes any alignment of Kidman's Dyke slightly further to the south unlikely.

Any future development within and around both projected routes of Kidman's Dyke should be the subject of an archaeological condition, as until the location of the ditch is confirmed the dyke's northerly route can only be a matter of conjecture.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, L Pooley and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by B Rae-Quinn. Figures are by B Rae-Quinn and C Hill. 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 6	1992	<i>Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> by Philip Crummy
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2024a	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological monitoring and recording at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA</i> by Chloé Hill
CAT	2024b	<i>Health & Safety Policy.</i> Colchester Archaeological Trust.
CCC	2024	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, CO3 4LA</i> By Dr R Hoggett
CIfA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022.
CIfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
CIfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 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

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCHEA	Colchester City Council Historic Environment Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Archive deposition

Digital record: This project falls within the CIfA 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).

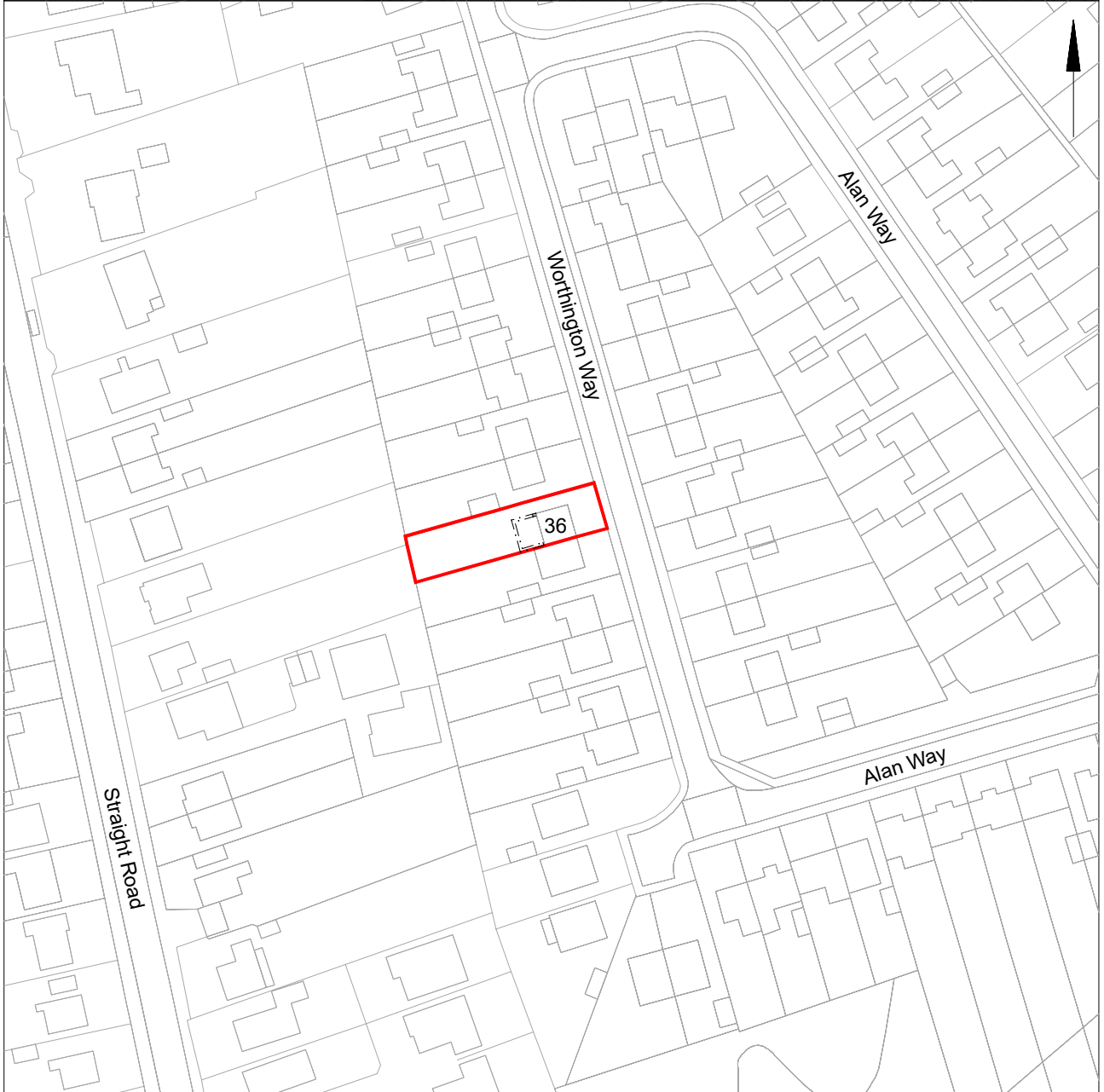
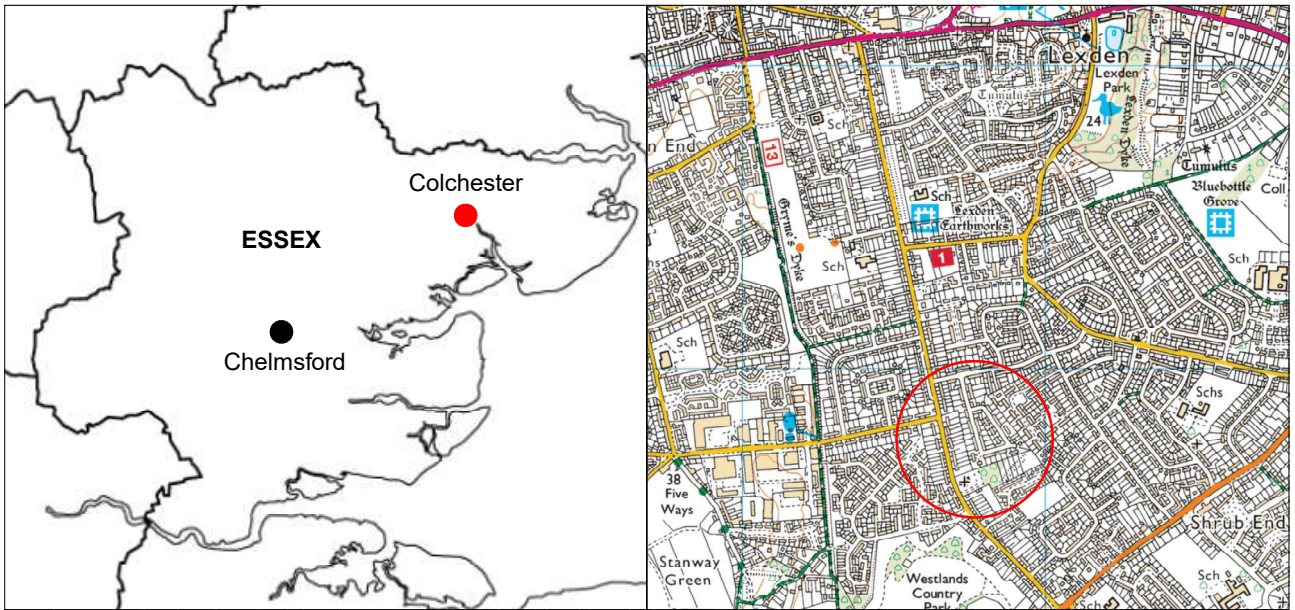
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Distribution list:

Homeowner

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council

Colchester Historic Environment Record



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Site location showing both projected routes for Kidman's Dyke.
 The CHER projection is in orange. The CAR 11 projection in green.



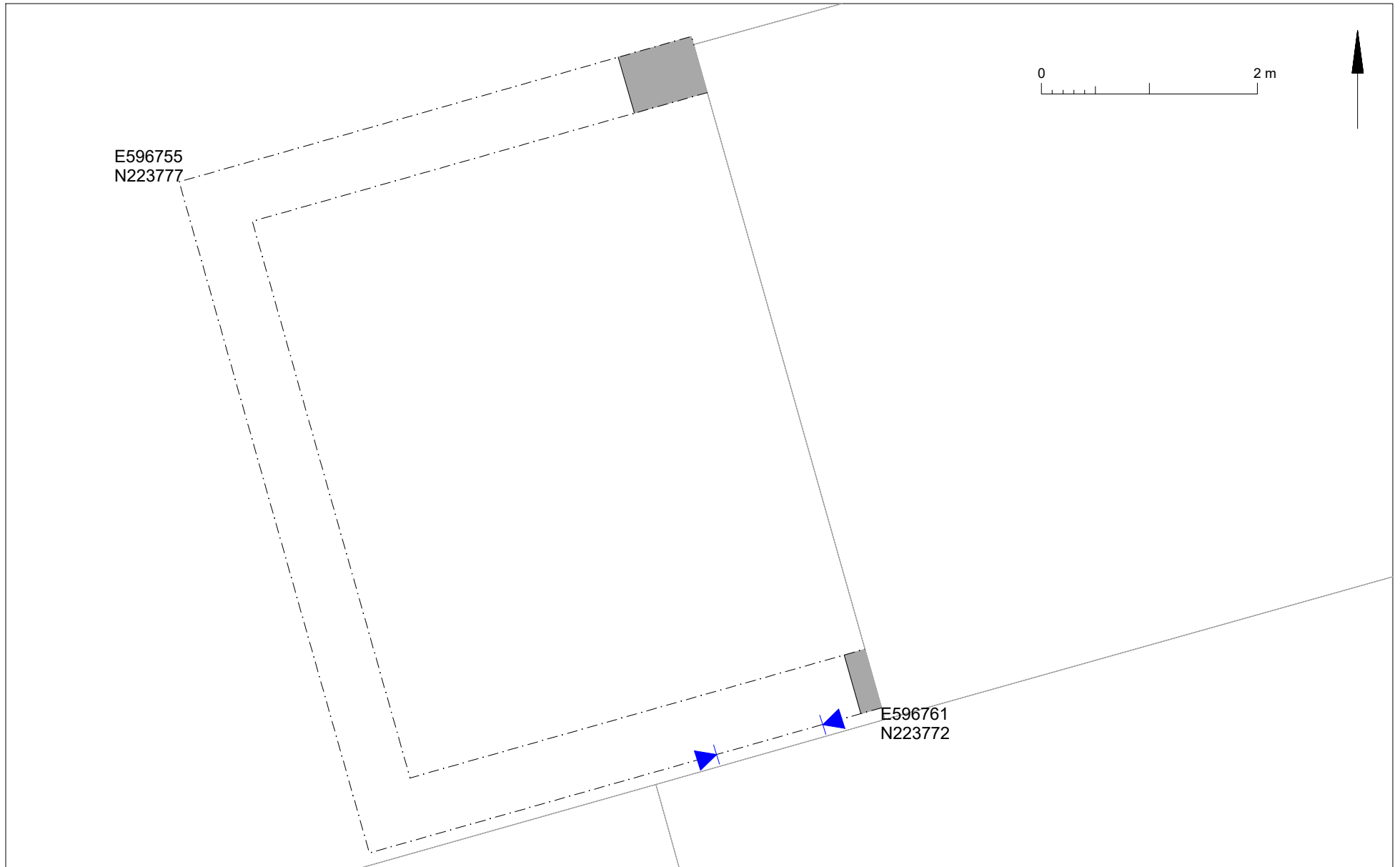


Fig 3 Results. Modern house footings and service in grey.

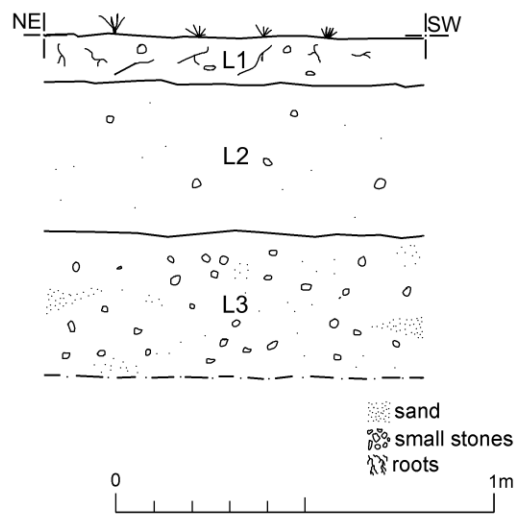


Fig 4 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 96758 23776 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2024/04g CHER ref.: ECC4853 OASIS ref.: colchest3-525162
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 8th-9th July 2024	Size of area investigated: 0.035 ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Homeowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC7283
Final report: CAT Report 2067	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is significant as it is located within one of two differing projected routes for the northern extent of Kidman's Dyke. However, no archaeological remains were encountered during the groundworks.	
Previous summaries/reports: n/a	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: 01/08/2024

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an archaeological evaluation at
36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA**

May 2024

**CAT project ref.: 2024/04g
CHER code: ECC4853**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an archaeological evaluation at
36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA**

May 2024

NGR: TL 9676 2377

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 240448**

CAT project ref.: 2024/04g

**CHER code: ECC4853
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-525162**

**WSI prepared by: Chloé Hill
Figure by: Chris Lister**

Client: homeowner

Prepared by:	Chloé Hill	Post Excavation/ Site Assistant
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Director, Business Operations
Issued:	23/05/2024	

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Site location and description (Fig 1)

The site proposed for development is located directly over the line of Kidman's Dyke at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1) The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9676 2377.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of a single-storey rear extension to the existing property at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester.

Archaeological and geological 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 Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Cover Sand (periglacial aeolian blanket deposits of lowland areas comprising fine- to very fine-grained sand, usually horizontally bedded although they may form subaerial dunes with large-scale cross-bedding). The London Clay mainly comprises bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay.

The proposed development is located directly over the line of Kidman's Dyke (MCC7470), part of the western boundary of the territorial *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, positioned to surround the western side of the high-status farmstead and associated field systems at Gosbecks (CAR 11).

The site is situated within an area of archaeological significance. Kidman's Dyke is a scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1019991). It is surrounded by several dykes, Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742), Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467) and Heath Farm Dyke (MCC2095). The Colchester dykes and earthworks 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. 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).

The site is located within the eastern edge of Lexden Heath. Either side of Grymes Dyke are two historic heathland areas; Lexden Heath to the east (MCC9144) and Stanway Heath to the west (MCC9144). These were areas of common land largely established during medieval to post-medieval periods. They are recorded on early historic mapping, including the Chapman and André map of 1777. Historic occupation is common around the edges of heathland.

Planning background

A planning application (240448) was made to Colchester City Council in February 2024 proposing a single-storey rear extension to the existing property at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester.

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

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 (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CCCAA (CBC 2024).

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 2020, 2022 & 2023a-b).
- 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 2024).
- The archaeological brief (CCCAA 2024)

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 and recording methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks 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 1:20 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be at least 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 Howard Brooks (Interim 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 Rae-Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

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:
Historic England 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 ECCHEA.

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 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 Museum *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'.

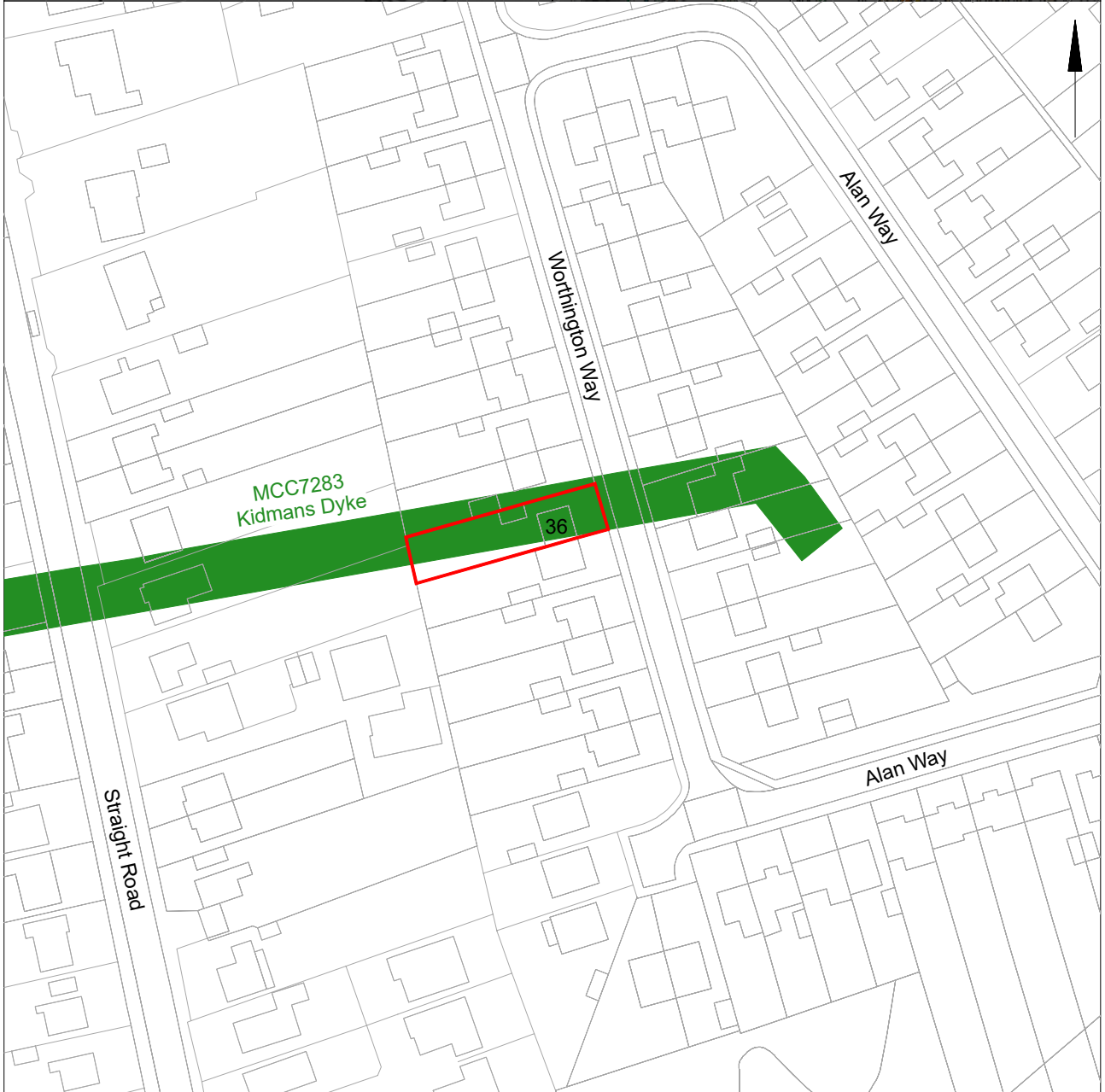
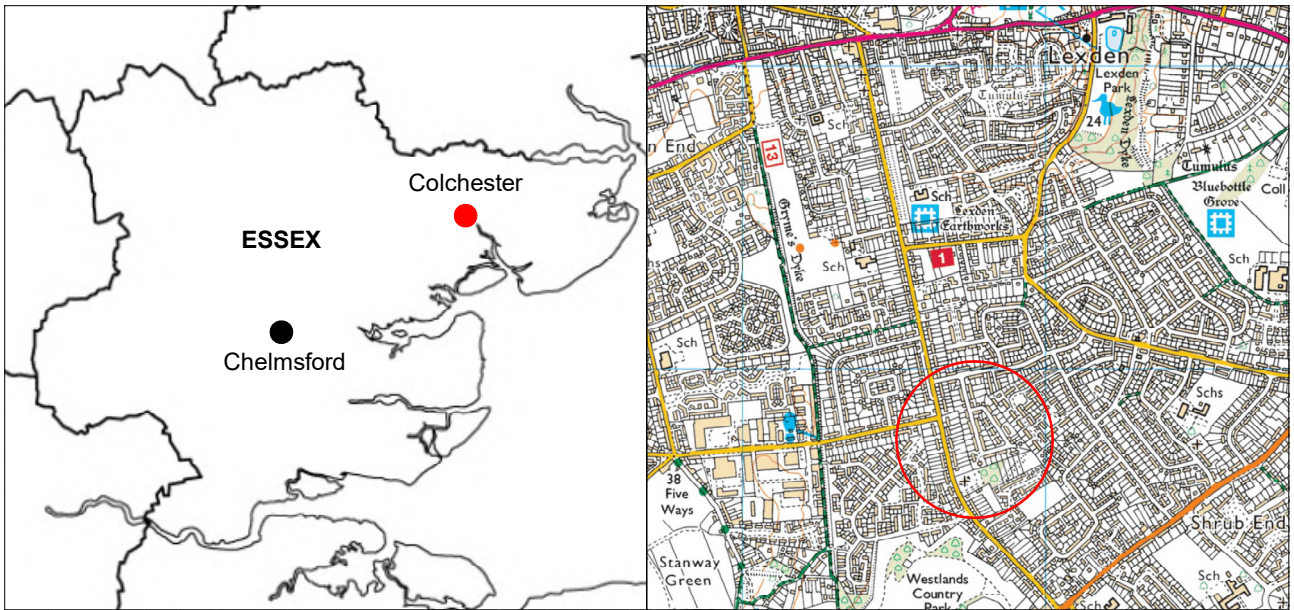
Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website (www.catuk.org) 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>

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|-------------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> |
| 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). |
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| CAT | 2024 | <i>Health & Safety Policy.</i> |
| CCCAA | 2024 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, CO3 4LA</i> By Dr R Hoggett |
| CifA | 2020 | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Published 2014, revised October 2020 |
| CifA | 2022 | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Published 2014, revised October 2022 |
| CifA | 2023a | <i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> |
| CifA | 2023b | <i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> |
| 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). |
| 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 |
| Hawkes, CFC, and Hull, MR | 1947 | <i>Camulodnum, Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14</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. |



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Fig 1 Site location

0 50 m

OASIS Summary for colchest3-525162

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-525162
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA: July 2024
Sitename	36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA
Sitecode	ECC4853
Project Identifier(s)	24/04g
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	240448
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	08-Jul-2024 - 09-Jul-2024
Location	36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4LA NGR : TL 96762 23777 LL : 51.87783555493379, 0.857155505921015 12 Fig : 596762,223777
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 carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 36 Worthington Way, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a single-storey rear extension. The development site is significant as it is located within one of two differing projected routes for the northern extent of Kidman's Dyke. However, no archaeological remains were encountered during the groundworks.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Chris Lister, Adam Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4853
Archives	