

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2075  
issued August 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at  
89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG:  
July 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/06c  
CHER code: ECC4865**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at  
89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG:  
July 2024**

**NGR: TL 97160 23887 (centre)**

**Planning district: Colchester  
Planning ref.: 240813**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/06c  
CAT Report 2075**

**CHER code: ECC4865  
OASIS id: colchest3-526692**

**Report prepared by Laura Pooley**

**Fieldwork by Bronagh Rae-Quinn**

**Commissioned by Kemel Dagdelen of  
Kartal Construction Ltd**

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<b>Issued:</b>	22/08/24	

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. Despite being located within the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke Middle, the only remains revealed by the groundworks were three modern features, a soakaway and two pits.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 29th July 2024. The work was commissioned by Kemal Dagdelen on behalf of Kartal Construction Ltd 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 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 and recording at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, CO3 4SG* 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* (ClfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024b).

## 3 Archaeological background

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

The proposed development site lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum* which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. 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). At c 2.4km long, Heath Farm Dyke Middle (partially scheduled, NHLE 1019962; MCC2095) runs from the Gosbecks complex curving north-east to the 'Prettygate Junction'. It is believed to be the earliest of the dykes in Colchester (CAR 11, 29-33) and several excavations have taken place over the monument (*ibid*). Significantly the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke Middle passes south-west to north-east through the development site (see Fig 1).

CAT carried out an archaeological evaluation in 2017 (CAT Report 1166) at 91 King Harold Road, where Heath Farm Dyke Middle was projected to run along the southeastern edge of the development site. Archaeological evaluation however, only uncovered four probably modern tree-throws, an undated ditch and two natural linears. No trace of Heath Farm Dyke Middle was found suggesting that the dyke was located further to either the northwest or southeast of its projected route.

Finds spots recorded in the vicinity of the site include a small Palaeolithic ovate implement (MCC7451), a Bronze Age spearhead (MCC1274) and a Roman coin (MCC1206). At 83 King Harold Road is a listed late 18th-century red-brick house (NHLE no. 1123582).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Coversands; 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.

#### 4 Aims

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

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 29m of foundation trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was 0.6m deep and excavated to a depth of 1.3m through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.4m thick) and into natural (L2). Three modern features were impacted by the groundworks, soakaway F1 and pits F2 and F3. Complete glass bottles and the remains of an enamelled mug were recovered from F2. Similar glass bottles were noted in F3 but were not recovered for post-excitation analysis. The post-medieval/modern bricks in F1 were similarly left on site. There were no significant archaeological remains.



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

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



**Photograph 2** Foundation trench and F1, looking south-east.



**Photograph 3** Foundation trench and F2, looking south-east.



**Photograph 4** Service trench leading to soakaway, looking north-east.



**Photograph 5** Soakaway, looking north-east.

Excavations for a service trench and soakaway also revealed no significant archaeological remains. They too were stripped through L1 (c 0.4m thick) into L2. The trench was approximately 6m long and 0.3m wide, with the soakaway c 1.2m by 1.2m.

## 6 Finds (Fig 4)

by Laura Pooley

Five complete glass beer or spirit bottles of later 19th to early 20th century date were recovered from F2, finds no. 1, along with the highly degraded remains of an incomplete enamel mug.

1. Cylindrical beer bottle with base of the rubber stopper still in place, brown glass, 255mm high, 76mm diameter (Fig 4, 1a & 1b).

Embossed around shoulders – **JUDE, HANBURY & C<sup>O</sup> L<sup>TD</sup> CANTERBURY**

Embossed on base – **E B & C<sup>O</sup> L<sup>D</sup> / 1847**

Jude, Hanbury & Co was founded in 1833 and moved to Canterbury in 1924 (Brewery History Society). Edgar Breffit & Co. produced bottles from 1844 to 1921, with the mark EB&C<sup>L<sup>D</sup></sup> dating from 1884 to c 1920 (Lockhart, Scriver, Lindsey & Serr, 2015). However, if Jude Hanbury & Co did not move to Canterbury until 1924, then Edgar Breffit must still have been making bottles beyond 1920.

2. Cylindrical beer bottle, clear glass, 265mm high, 77mm diameter (Fig 4, 3a & 3b).

Embossed on body – **COBBOLD & C<sup>O</sup> / L<sup>TD</sup> / IPSWICH**

Embossed on base – **JL & C<sup>O</sup> L<sup>D</sup> C / 3175**

Cobbold & Co was founded in Harwich in 1723 by Thomas Cobbold and moved to Ipswich 1746 (Brewery History Society). John Lumb & Co Ltd produced bottles between 1905 and 1915 (antique-bottles.net; sandriatch.blogspot).

3. Complete cylindrical bottle, clear glass, 255mm high, 77mm diameter (Fig 4, 4).

Embossed on base – **E B & C<sup>O</sup> L<sup>D</sup> / 1634** (see above for Edgar Breffit & Co).

4. Complete cylindrical beer bottle, clear glass, 255mm high, 77mm diameter (Fig 4, 2a & 2b).

Embossed around shoulders – **WARD & SON FOXEARTH ESSEX**

Embossed on base – **R L<sup>D</sup> / 4**

Ward & Son was founded by George Ward, a beer retailer, who began brewing in 1878. It was sold in 1957 (Brewery History Society).

5. Complete spirit bottle, clear glass, oval cross-section, 244mm high, body 91mm by 56mm (Fig 4, 5a & 5b).

Etched on body – **RAILWAY TAVERN LIVERPOOL STREET**

Embossed on base – **7529**

6. Remains of an enamel mug which include part of the side and the handle (Fig 4, 6). In very poor condition. Originally painted blue.

After consultation with Colchester Museum, it was agreed that only the two local glass bottles (Ipswich and Foxearth) would be retained as part of the site archive. All other material was discarded.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, revealed three modern features, a soakaway and two pits, one of which contained a dump of later 19th to early 20th century glass bottles. There was no trace of Heath Farm Dyke Middle in any of the groundwork areas. This may suggest that if the projected route of the dyke is correct, then the groundworks were wholly excavated within the footprint of the rampart, where no archaeological remains have survived the development of the site for housing. However, archaeological evaluation at the adjacent site of 91 King Harold Road similarly did not find any trace of the dyke, and if no. 89 is in the rampart, then excavations at no. 91 should have revealed at least part of the ditch.



The projected course of Heath Farm Dyke Middle is based on a small number of archaeological investigations, most dating to the 1950s to 1970s that were summarised and plotted (where possible) as part of *Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2* which was published in 1995. The course of the dyke through both 89 and 91 King Harold Road has been predicted by tracing a direct line between two known points which are approximately 870m apart. The failure to locate the dyke on either site raises the possibility that the course of the dyke is more irregular than was assumed by the straight-line projection. Although as no evidence for the dyke was found in any of the evaluation trenches at no. 91, then the route is perhaps more likely to run further to the south-east than the north-west. Any future development within and around the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke Middle should be the subject of an archaeological condition, as until the location of the ditch (and any surviving rampart) is confirmed, then the dyke's precise route can only be a matter of conjecture.

## 8 Acknowledgements

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

## 9 References

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

- |                          |       |  |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).  |
| CAT                      | 2024a | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological monitoring and recording at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG</i> , by Chloé Hill. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT                      | 2024b | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust.  |
| CCC                      | 2023  | <i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG</i> , by Dr R Hoggett.   |
| ClfA                     | 2020a | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.             |
| ClfA                     | 2020b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.      |
| ClfA                     | 2022  | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022.   |
| ClfA                     | 2023a | <i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.  |
| ClfA                     | 2023b | <i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.  |
| 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   |

### All websites were accessed on 8th August 2024

Antique-Bottles.net: <https://www.antique-bottles.net/threads/john-lumb-co-bottle.700110/>

Brewery History Society:

[http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Jude, Hanbury %26 Co. Ltd](http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Jude,_Hanbury_%26_Co._Ltd)

[http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Cobbold %26 Co. Ltd](http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Cobbold_%26_Co._Ltd)

[http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Ward %26 Son Ltd](http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Ward_%26_Son_Ltd)

Lockhart, B, Schriever, B, Lindsey, B & Serr, C. 2015. 'Edgar Breffit & Co.':  
<https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/EdgarBreffit&Co.pdf>

Sandi Ratch blog: <https://sandiratch.blogspot.com/2022/02/john-lumb-co-ltd-castleford-yorkshire.html>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological 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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <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
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds archive:** After consultation with Colchester Museum it was agreed that the Ipswich and Foxearth glass bottles would be retained as part of the finds archive. All other finds have been discarded.

**Digital archive:**

CAT Report 2075  
Digital photographs  
Survey data  
Site 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 (finds, if retained) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

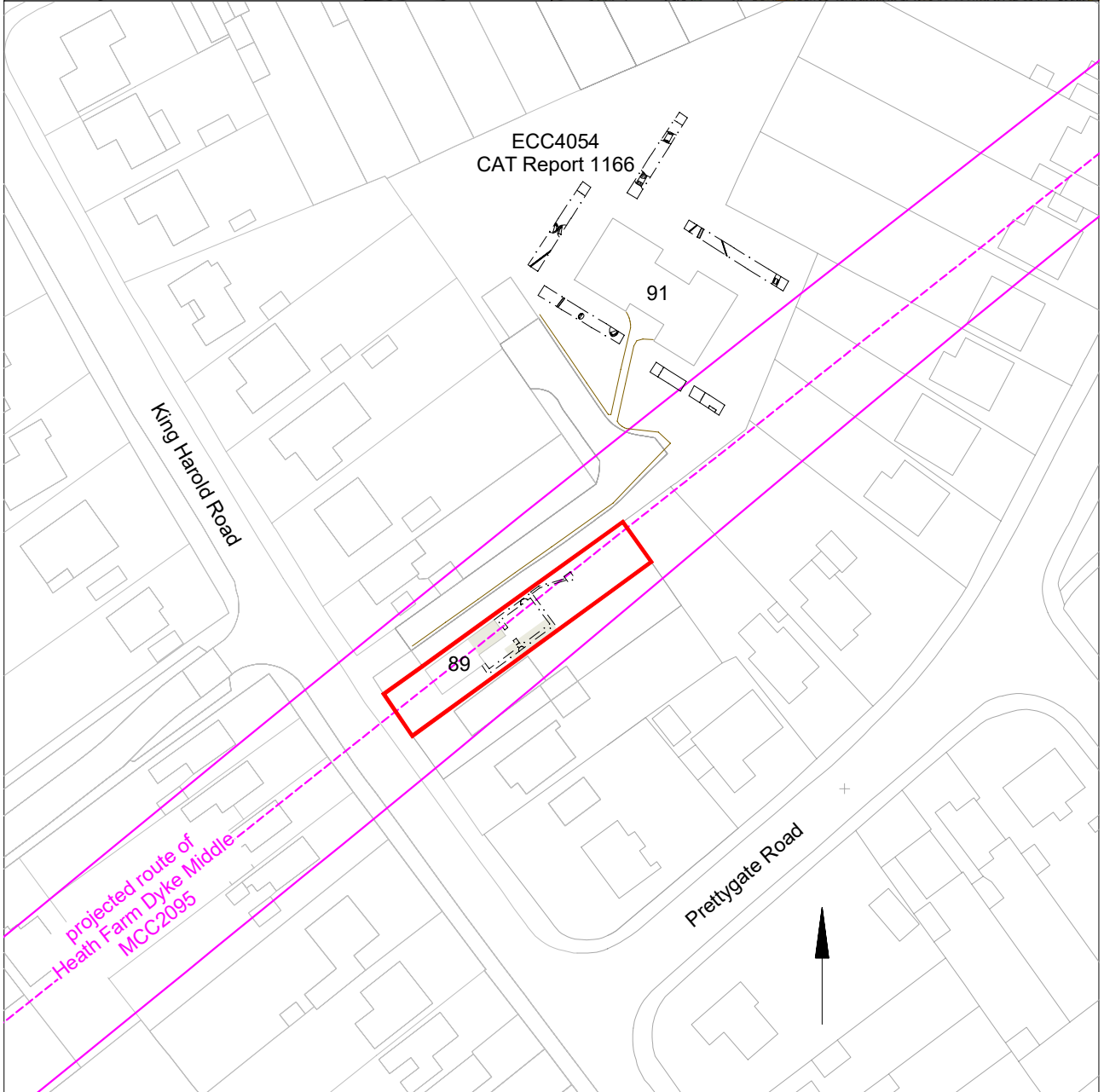
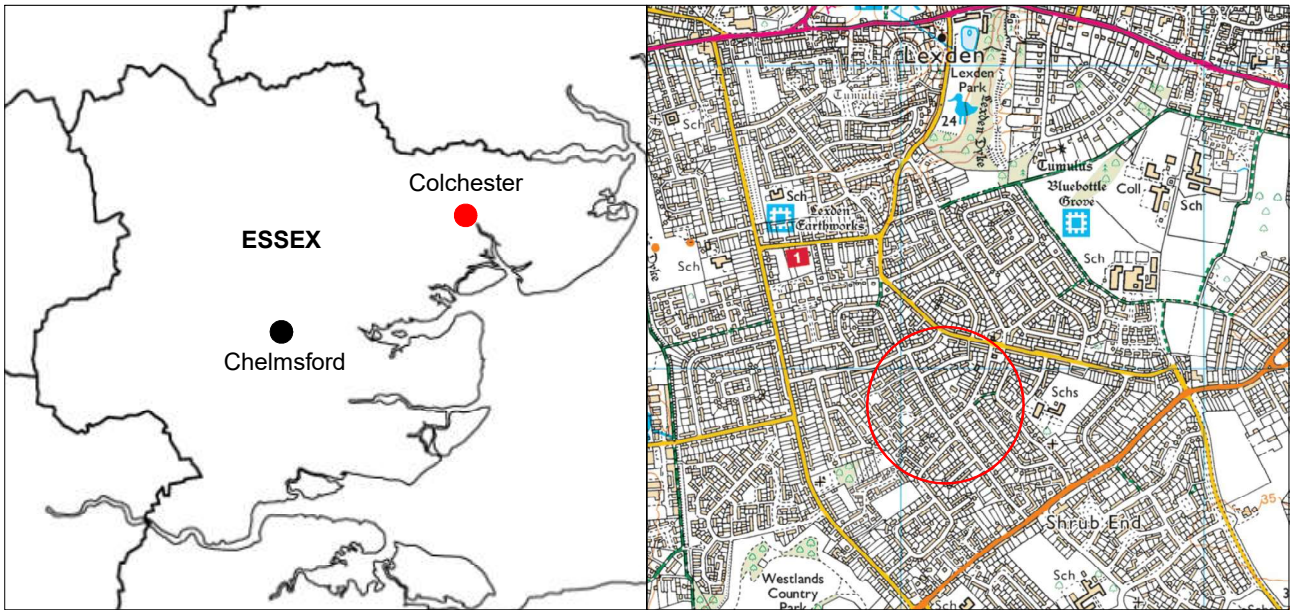
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**Distribution list:**

Kemal Dagdelen, Kartal Construction Ltd  
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council  
Colchester Historic Environment Record

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Dry, friable, mid brown/grey sandy loam with occasional small stones.	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Natural sand and gravels.	Post-glacial
F1	-	Soakaway	1.3m wide and 0.85m deep. Loose mid brown/grey sandy-silt containing post-medieval/modern bricks.	19th-20th century
F2	1	Pit	0.9m wide and 0.43m deep. Loose mid brown/grey sandy-silt containing with glass bottles and fragmented ironwork.	19th-20th century
F3	-	Pit	Over 0.8m wide, depth not recorded. Loose mid brown/grey sandy-silt containing glass bottles.	19th-20th century



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke

0 50 m

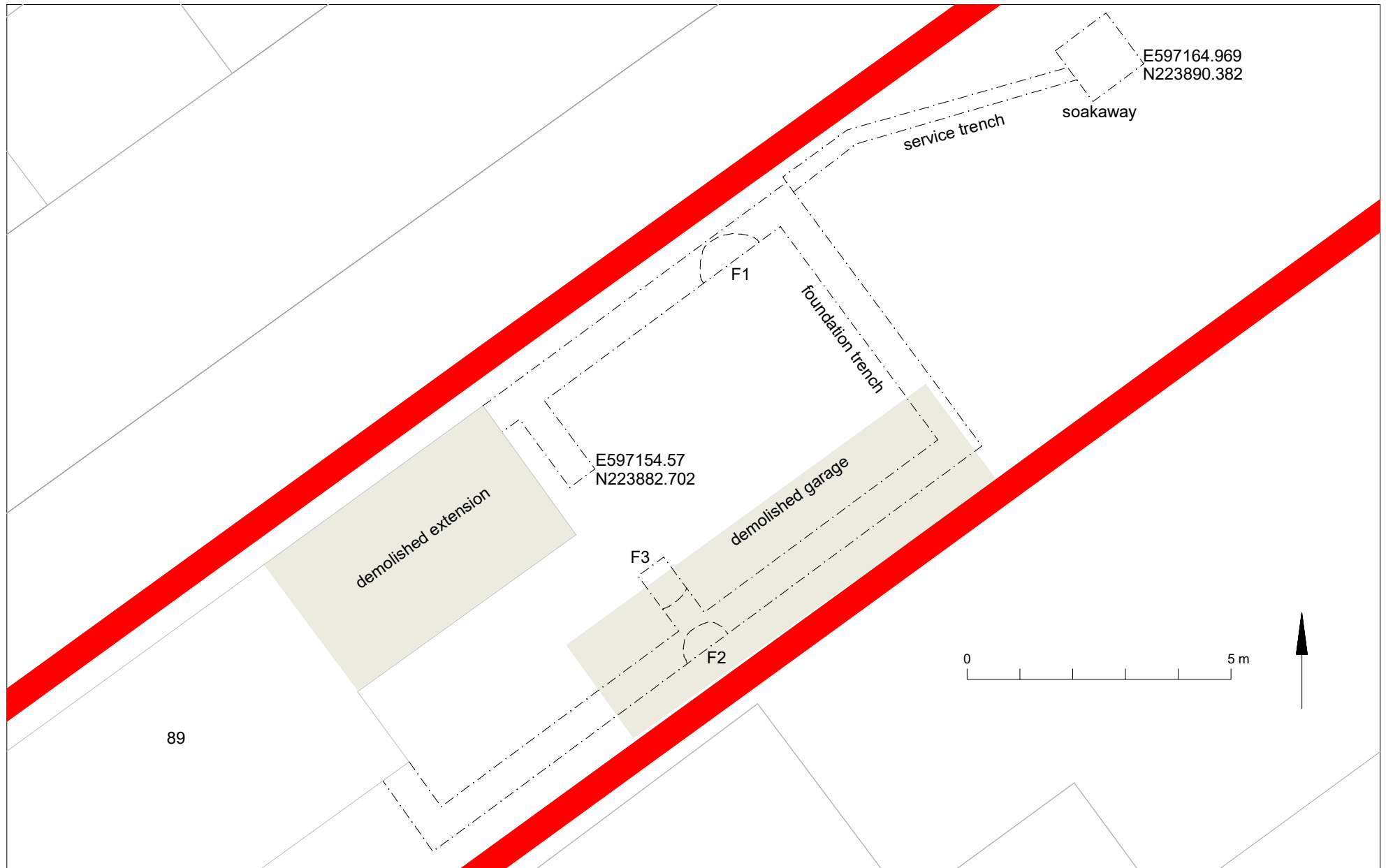


Fig 2 Results.

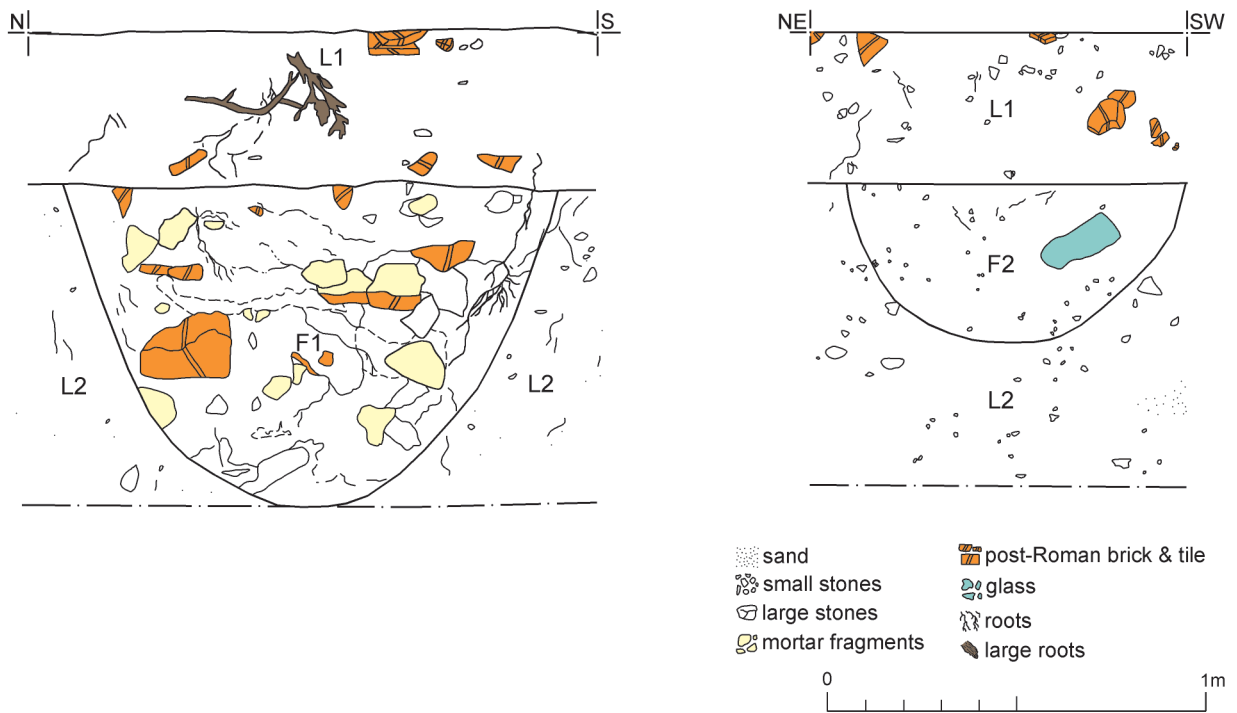


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.



<sup>1b</sup> JUDE HANBURY & CO. LTD CANTERBURY

<sup>2b</sup> FOXEARTH ESSEX WARD & SON

<sup>3b</sup> COBBOLD & CO.  
LTD  
IPSWICH

<sup>5b</sup> RAILWAY TAVERN  
LIVERPOOL STREET



Fig 4 Glass bottles and enamel mug from F2.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 97160 23887 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2024/06c CHER ref.: ECC4865 OASIS ref.: colchest3-526692
<b>Type of work:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 29th July 2024	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.035 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeology Data Service Colchester Museum (if finds retained)	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC2095
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 2075	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. Despite being located within the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke Middle, the only remains revealed by the groundworks were three modern features, a soakaway and two pits.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> n/a	
<b>CCC monitor:</b> Dr Richard Hoggett	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> 14/08/2024



# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for archaeological monitoring and recording at  
89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG**

**July 2024**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/06c  
CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
archaeological monitoring and recording at  
89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG**

**July 2024**

**NGR: TL 9717 2393 (centre)**

**Planning district.: Colchester  
Planning ref.: 240813**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/06c**

**CHER code: [tbc](#)  
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett  
OASIS id: colchest3-526692**

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

**Commissioned by: Kemal Dagdelen  
(Katal Construction Ltd)  
On behalf of: Kartal Construction Ltd)**

Prepared by:	Chloé Hill	Senior Post Excavation Assistant
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Director, Business Operations
Issued:	22/07/2024	

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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 3km south-west of Colchester town centre at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester (Fig 1), located in the vicinity of properties on King Harold Road, Reaper Road and Prettygate Road. The site is centred on NGR TL 9717 2393.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises a two storey and single storey rear extension plus rendering of facades.

## 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 proposed development is located within an area rich in archaeological discoveries. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. 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). Significantly Heath Farm Dyke (partially scheduled monument, NHLE no. 1019962) runs south-west—north-east along the entirety of the development site. The dyke is almost exactly 2km in length running from the Gosbecks complex in the south and ending close to Lexden Road in the north. It is believed to be the earliest of the dykes in Colchester (CAR 11, 29-33) and several excavations have taken place over the length of the ditch (*ibid*). Approximately 110m to the north is the Prettygate Dyke, with the Tripe Dyke located 500m west.

On the corner of King Harold Road and Prettygate Road is a late 18th century red-brick listed house (NHLE no. 1123582), located 90m south at 83 King Harold Road.

Finds spots recorded on the HER within the vicinity of the development include a small Palaeolithic ovate implement (MCC7451), a Bronze Age spearhead (MCC1274) and a Roman coin (MCC1206).

In the past, CAT carried out an archaeological evaluation in 2017 (CAT Report 1166) at 91 King Harold Road in advance of the construction of five detached bungalows. Five trial trenches were excavated which identified four possible tree-throws, an undated ditch and two natural linears. No trace of Heath Farm Dyke was found which suggested that the dyke could be located either to the north-west or south-east of its projected route. Finds from the archaeological evaluation consisted of pieces of abraded pottery and ceramic building material which range from Late Iron Age to Roman.

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Coversands; 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.

## Planning background

A planning application (240813) was made to Colchester City Council in April 2024 proposing a two storey and single storey rear extension plus rendering of facades.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 (CCCAA). 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 an archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CCCAA (CCC 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 Adam Wightman (Director of Archaeology) 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'.



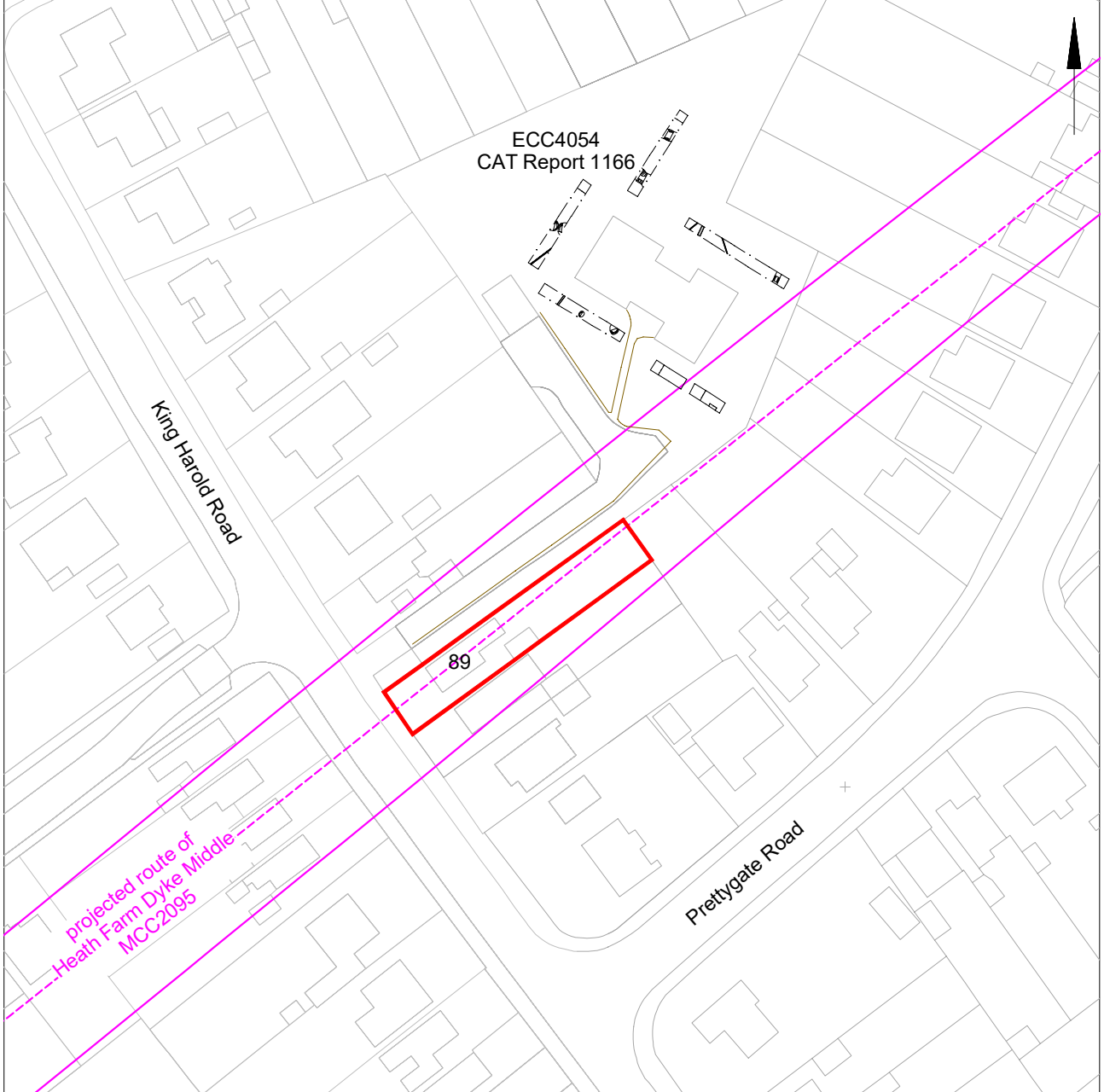
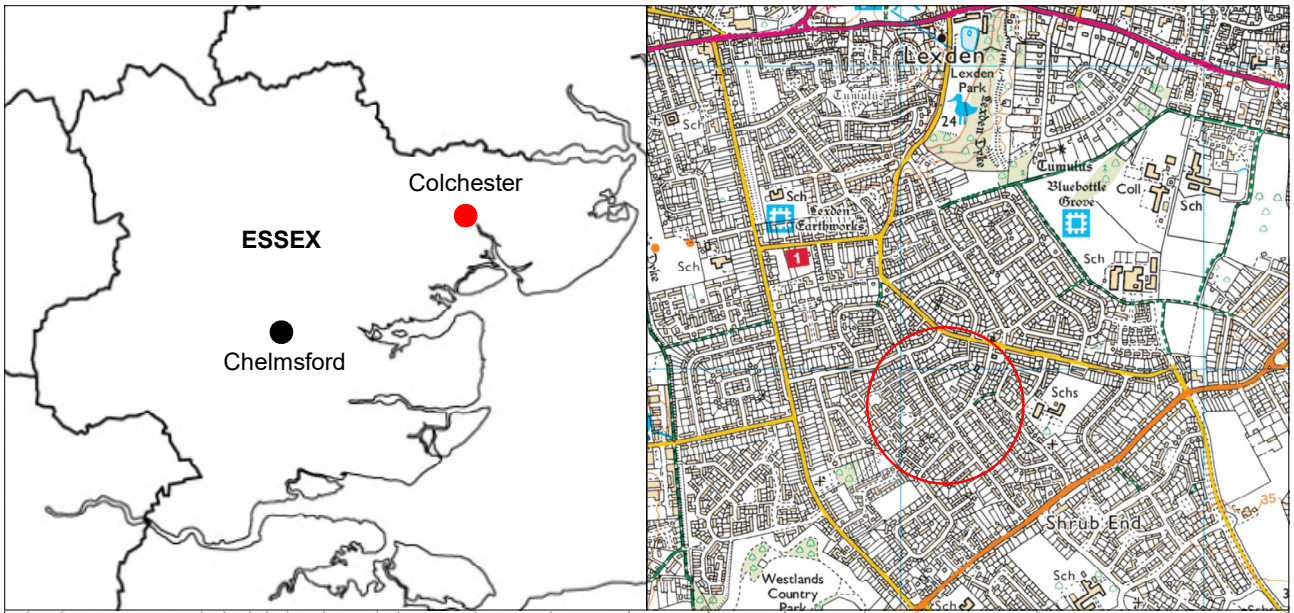
## Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website ([www.catuk.org](http://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>

- |                               |       |   |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|
| 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). |
| CAR 11                        | 1995  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy  |
| CAT Report 1166               | 2017  | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG</i> by Dr Elliott Hicks and Laura Pooley                                    |
| CAT                           | 2024  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i>  |
| CCCAA                         | 2024  | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester CO3 4SG</i> by Dr Richard 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>   |
| Crummy, P                     | 1997  | <i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</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   |
| 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 in relation to the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke



# OASIS Summary for colchest3-526692

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-526692
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG: July 2024
Sitename	89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG
Sitecode	ECC4865
Project Identifier(s)	2024/06c
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	240813
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	29-Jul-2024 - 29-Jul-2024
Location	89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG NGR : TL 97119 23845 LL : 51.8783202421805, 0.862373829569778 12 Fig : 597119,223845
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 89 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. Despite being located within the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke Middle, the only remains revealed by the groundworks were three modern features, a soakaway and two pits.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation developer
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4865
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Sevice (Colchester Collection);