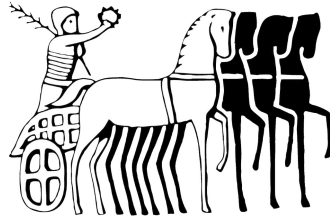
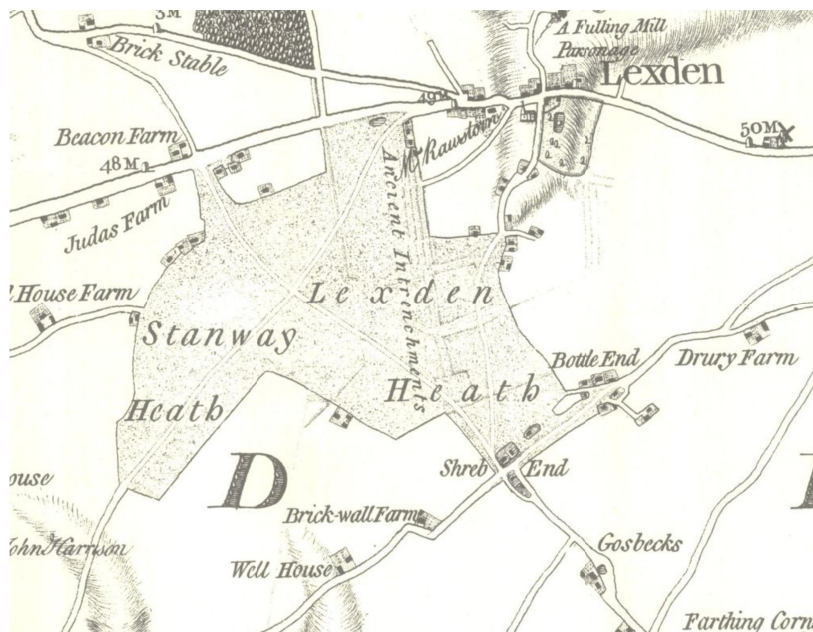


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2032
issued March 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
118 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DJ:
February 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/08k
ECC code: ECC4838**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
118 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DJ:
February 2024**

NGR: TL 96624 24142 (centre)

Planning ref.: 221102

**CAT project ref.: 2023/08k
CAT Report 2032**

**ECC code: ECC4838
OASIS id: colchest3-518762**

report prepared by Dr Elliott Hicks

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by Straight Road Dental Practice

Prepared by:	Dr Elliott Hicks	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	05/03/2024	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: services@catuk.org

web: www.catuk.org

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CAT WSI

OASIS summary sheet

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Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 118 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. The Late Iron Age Shrub End Dyke is projected to run through the site, which also lies to the south of the Triple Dyke. It is also located near to the historic Lexden and Stanway Heaths. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern cut feature was revealed by the groundworks.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 118 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, on 14th February 2024. The work was commissioned by Straight Road Dental Practice during groundworks for the construction of 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 is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

A *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 118 Straight Road, Colchester*, was produced by Dr Richard Hoggett detailing the required archaeological work (CCC 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CCCAA in advance of the groundworks (CAT 2023).

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 2024).

3 Archaeological background

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

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

The projected course of the earthwork known as the Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467) passes through the site, which also lies to the south of the Triple Dyke (Scheduled Monument 1019993, MCC7041). 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 one of the most important leaders in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: *Camulodunum*, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and, *Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995). Therefore, there is high potential for encountering significant archaeological remains relating to the dyke on this site.

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

The proposed development site is located within two historic heathland areas: Lexden Heath (MCC9144) and Stanway Heath (MCC9143). These were areas of common land which had their origins in the medieval period and tended to be occupied around their fringes. The two heaths are depicted on early historic mapping, such as Chapman and André's map of Essex, compiled in 1777.

In 1977, a Roman road with two phases of metalling was uncovered nearby in the rear garden of 149 Straight Road. The surface of the first phase was recorded as 0.45m below modern ground level and was noted as being quite well preserved (CAR 11, 107; MCC8211).

A single Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age polished axehead is recorded to the north-east of the site (MCC8163).

In more recent years little archaeological work has been carried out in this area. Investigations by CAT include:

- Monitoring at 108 Straight Road in 2006, to the north of the proposed site, revealed a single undated feature, possibly a ditch (CAT Report 381; ECC2672).
- Monitoring at the former 'Brights' Public House along Straight Road in 1996 revealed the partial remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke (CAT Report 1000; 96/4d).
- No significant archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring at 93-97 Straight Road in 2000 (CAT Report 109; ECC3030) or 91 Straight Road in 2001 (CAT Report 135; ECC3037).
- An evaluation, followed by archaeological monitoring, was carried out at 78 Straight Road in 2018. Excavations revealed the remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling (CAT Reports 1253 & 1283; ECC4162; ECC4201).
- Minor features, likely modern in date, were observed during archaeological monitoring undertaken at 158 Straight Road in 2022 (CAT Report 1844; ECC4732).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A CAT archaeologist monitored foundation trenching for the new extension, 22.85m long, 0.5m wide and 1-1.1m deep.

The foundation trenching was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.3m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.5m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.8m below current ground level).

A modern cut feature was uncovered in the eastern section of the foundation trenching. Due to the narrowness of the trench, and need to stay within safe working depths, the feature was not excavated.



Photograph 1 Foundation trenching – looking west north-west



Photograph 2 Foundation trenching – looking south



Photograph 3 Foundation trenching – looking north-west

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically sensitive area, only a modern cut feature was exposed by groundworks at the site. Given the location of the groundworks in relation to the projected route of the Shrub End Dyke, it was expected that the eastern edge of the dyke's ditch would have been observed. However, the results of this investigation indicate that the ditch edge either lies further to the west, outside of the area of the groundworks, or else was truncated by the construction of the house. Nor did the groundworks reveal any trace of the dyke's rampart, but as the earthwork has not survived here it has likely been previously removed.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner. Figures are by L Pooley, Z Eksen and S Veasey. 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, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| | (2nd ed.) | |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy |
| CAT | 2024 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 109 | 2000 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 93-97 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2000</i> , by C Crossan |
| CAT Report 135 | 2001 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Plot 6 to the rear of 91 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2001</i> , by K Orr |
| CAT Report 381 | 2006 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2004-February 2005</i> , by K Orr & H Brooks |

CAT Report 1000	2017	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> , by H Brooks
CAT Report 1253	2018	<i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological evaluation at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DB: March 2018</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1283	2018	<i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological monitoring at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex – May 2018</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1844	2022	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 158 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DT: August 2022</i> , by M Seehra and L Pooley
CCC	2023	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at 118 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9DJ</i> , by R Hoggett
ClfA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> . ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020
ClfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020
ClfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022
ClfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
ClfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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</i> . RRCSAL 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	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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 ClfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the

ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

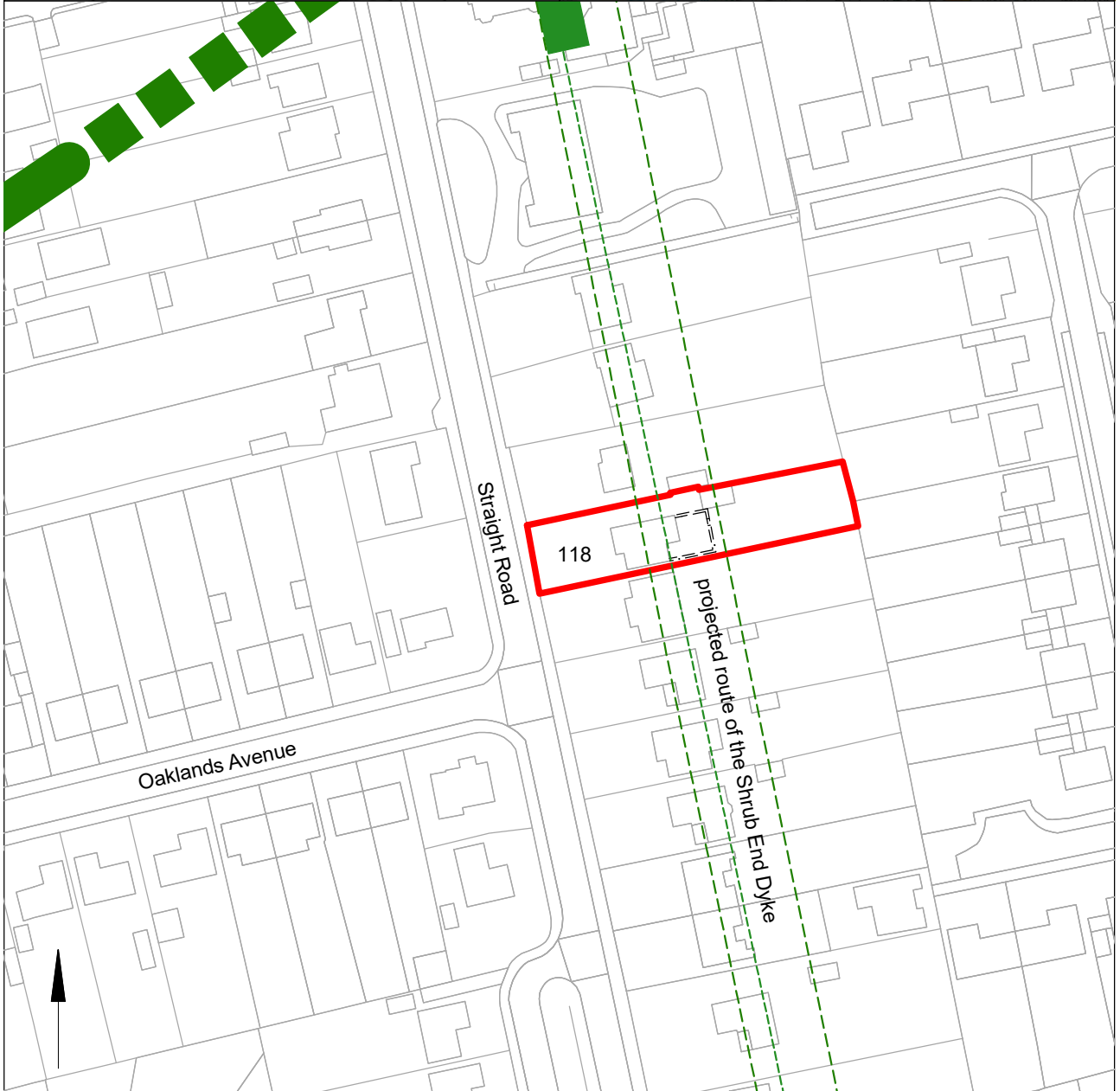
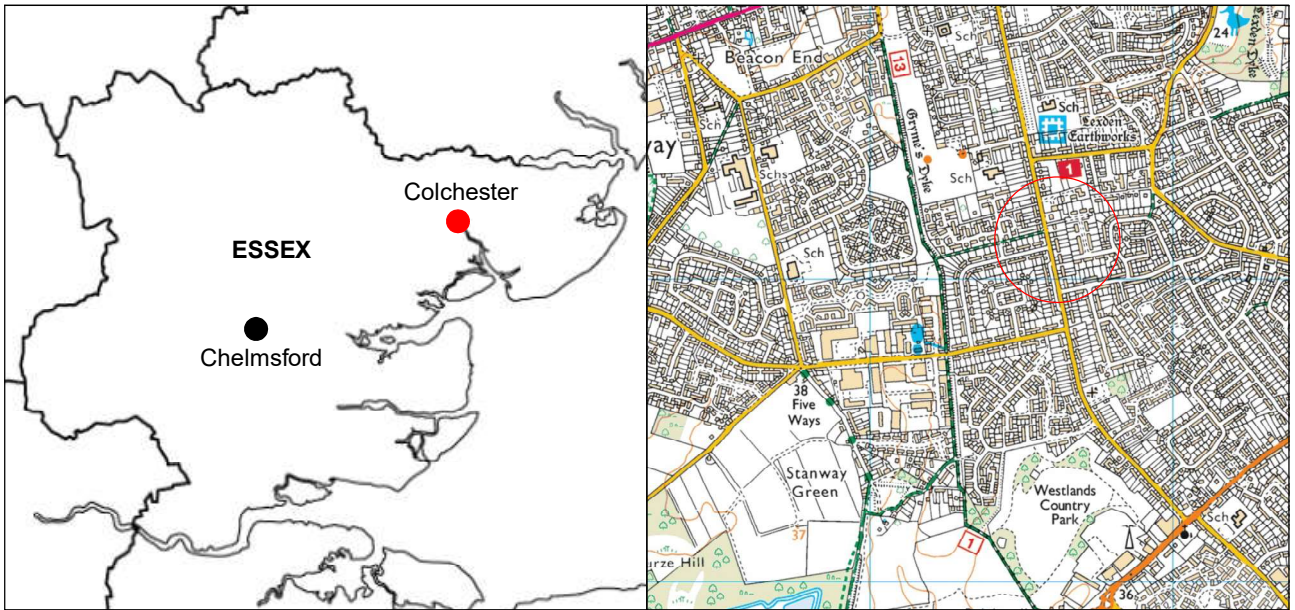
© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2024

Distribution list:

Straight Road Dental Practice
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council
Colchester Historic Environment Record

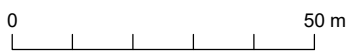
Appendix 1 Context list

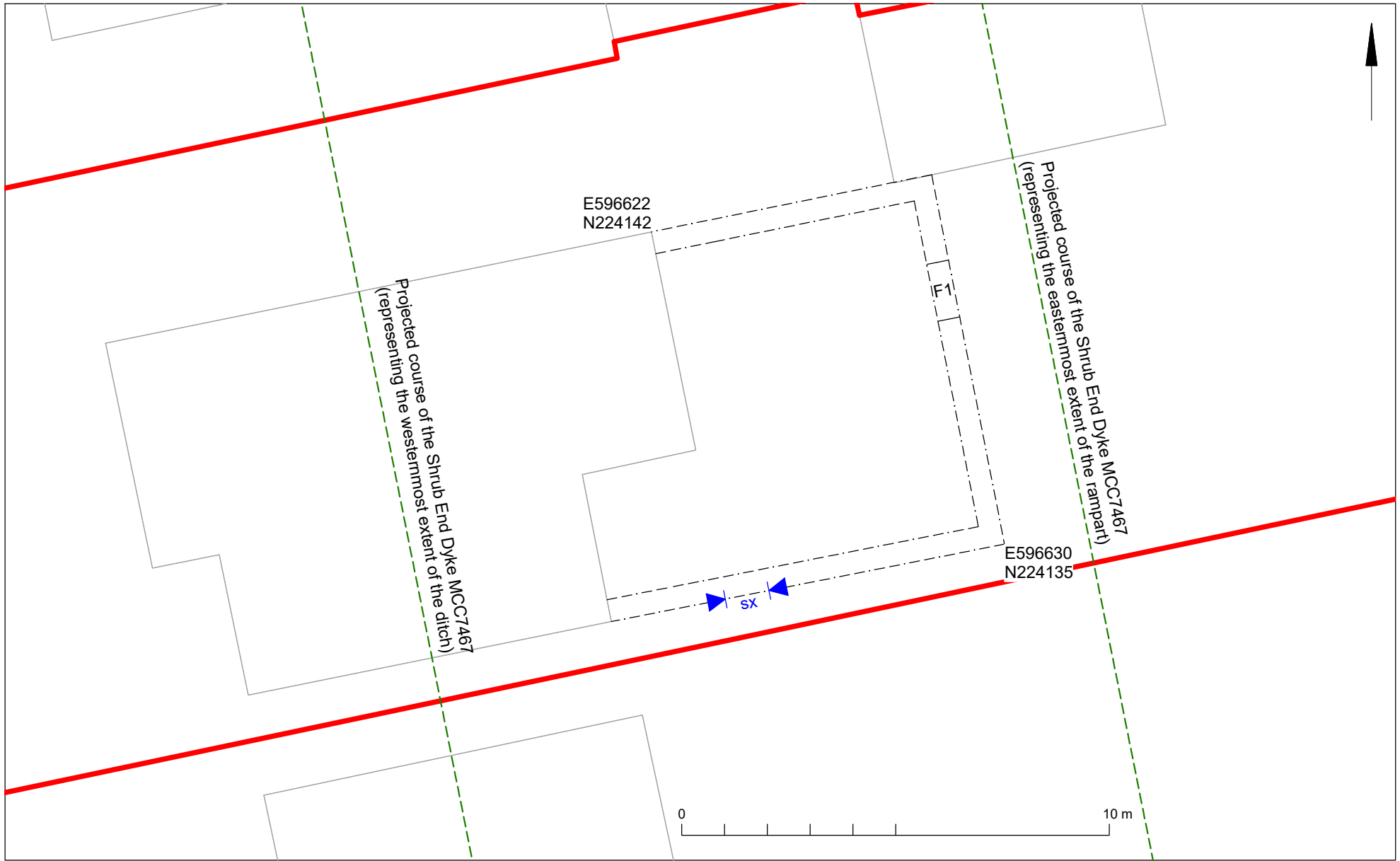
Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Loose/soft, wet medium/dark grey/brown loam with CBM flecks	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Soft, wet yellow/brown sandy-silt	Undated
L3	-	Natural	Hard, moist medium/dark orange/brown sandy-silt with 40% stones	Post-glacial
F1	-	Cut feature	Loose/soft, moist dark grey/brown loam with CBM flecks. Not excavated; exposed extent 1.3m by 0.5m.	Modern



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Fig 1 Site location.





© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 2 Results.

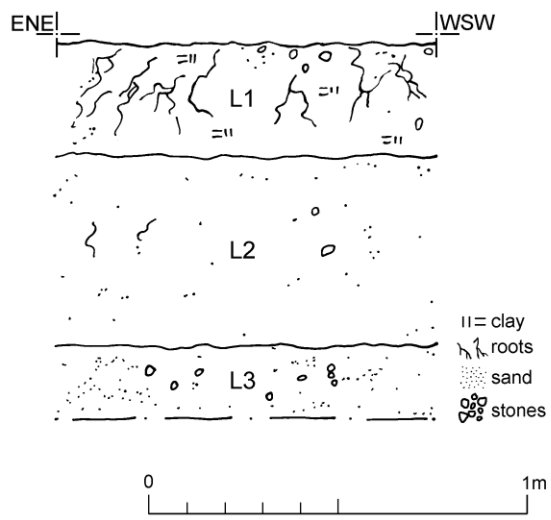


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 118 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DJ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 96624 24142 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/08k CHER ref.: ECC4838 OASIS ref.: colchest3-518762
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14th February 2024	Size of area investigated: 0.08ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER MCC7041; MCC7467; MCC8163; MCC8211; MCC9143; MCC9144; ECC2672; ECC3030; ECC3037; ECC4162; ECC4201; ECC4732
Final report: CAT Report 2032	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 118 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. The Late Iron Age Shrub End Dyke is projected to run through the site, which also lies to the south of the Triple Dyke. It is also located near to the historic Lexden and Stanway Heaths. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern cut feature was revealed by the groundworks.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: 28th February 2024

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 118 Straight Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DJ**

August 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/08k
CHER code: tbc**

**Written scheme of investigation for
archaeological monitoring at 118 Straight Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DJ**

August 2023

NGR: TL 96624 24142 (centre)

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 221102**

CAT project ref.: 2023/08k

**CHER code: tbc
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-518762**

**WSI prepared by: Victoria Sands
Figure by: Laura Pooley**

Commissioned by: Straight Road Dental Practice

Prepared by:	Victoria Sands	Senior Post-Excavation Assistant
Reviewed and approved by:	Laura Pooley	Post-Excavation Manager
Issued:	31 August 2023	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785
web: www.catuk.org
vs@catuk.org

Site location and description

The site is located approximately 3.1km south-west of the historic core of Colchester, on land to the rear of 118 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9DJ, also known as Straight Road Dental Practice. Access to the site is off Straight Road. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 96624 24142 (centre). The plot is formed from part of the garden of the existing dwelling, which is currently laid to grass.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of a two-storey rear extension, a detached office, and a dental training room.

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 Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of cover sand (clay, silt and sand).

The site lies on the route of the earthwork known as the Shrub End Dyke (MCC7467), south of the Triple Dyke (Scheduled Monument 1019993, MCC7041). 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 one of the most important leaders in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. There have been several studies 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*, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (CAR 11 1995). Therefore, there is high potential for encountering significant archaeological remains relating to the dyke on this site.

The site of the proposed work is located within two historic heathland areas: Lexden Heath (MCC9144) and Stanway Heath (MCC9144), which have experienced a high volume of previous archaeological work. 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. Occupation is common around the edges of heathland.

A Roman road with two phases of metalling was uncovered nearby within the rear garden of 149 Straight Road in 1977. The surface of the first phase was recorded as 0.45m below modern ground level and was noted as being quite well preserved (CAR 11, 107; MCC8211).

A single Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age polished axehead is recorded to the north-east of the site (MCC8163).

In more recent years little archaeological work has been carried out in this area.

Investigations by CAT include:

- Monitoring at 108 Straight Road in 2006, to the north of the proposed site, revealed a single undated feature, possibly a ditch (CAT Report 381, ECC2672).
- Monitoring at the former 'Brights' Public House along Straight Road in 1996 revealed the partial remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke (CAT Report 1000, 96/4d).
- No significant archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring at 93-97 Straight Road in 2000 (CAT Report 109, ECC3030) or 91 Straight Road in 2001 (CAT Report 135, ECC3037).

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

- An evaluation, followed by archaeological monitoring, was carried out at 78 Straight Road in 2018. The evaluation revealed the remains of the central ditch of the Triple Dyke within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. The ditch was proven to measure 5.4m across and more than 1.4m deep (CAT Report 1253 and 1283, ECC4162 and ECC4201).
- Only minor features were identified, likely modern, during archaeological monitoring at 158 Straight Road in 2022 (CAT Report 1844, ECC4732).

Planning background

A planning application (221102) was submitted to Colchester City Council (CCC) in April 2022 for a *proposed two-storey rear extension, detached office, and dental training room*.

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

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

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

Specifically

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

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

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

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

General methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' 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 micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

Human remains

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

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

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

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan 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 2016).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited in Colchester 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 compliment 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

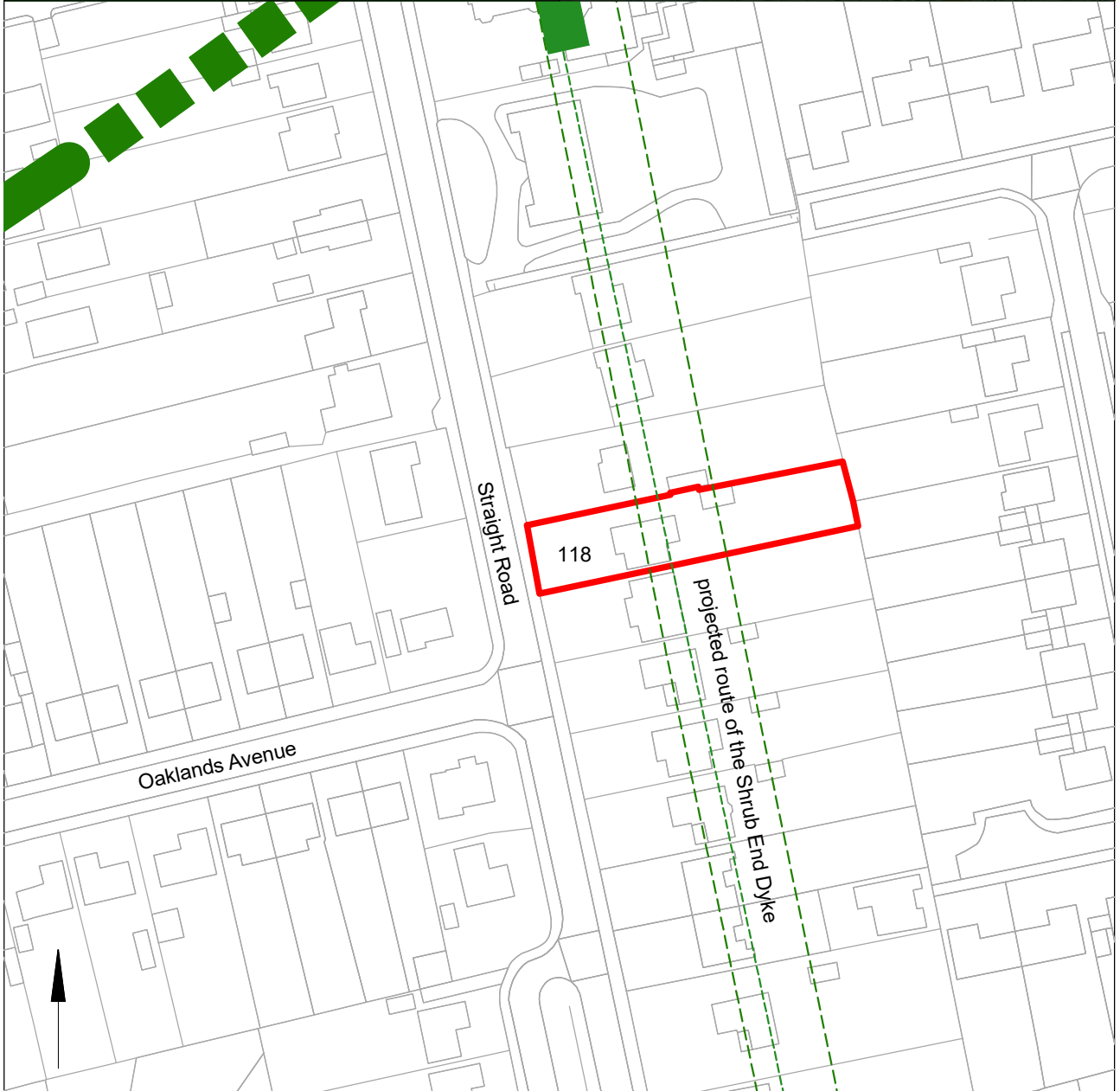
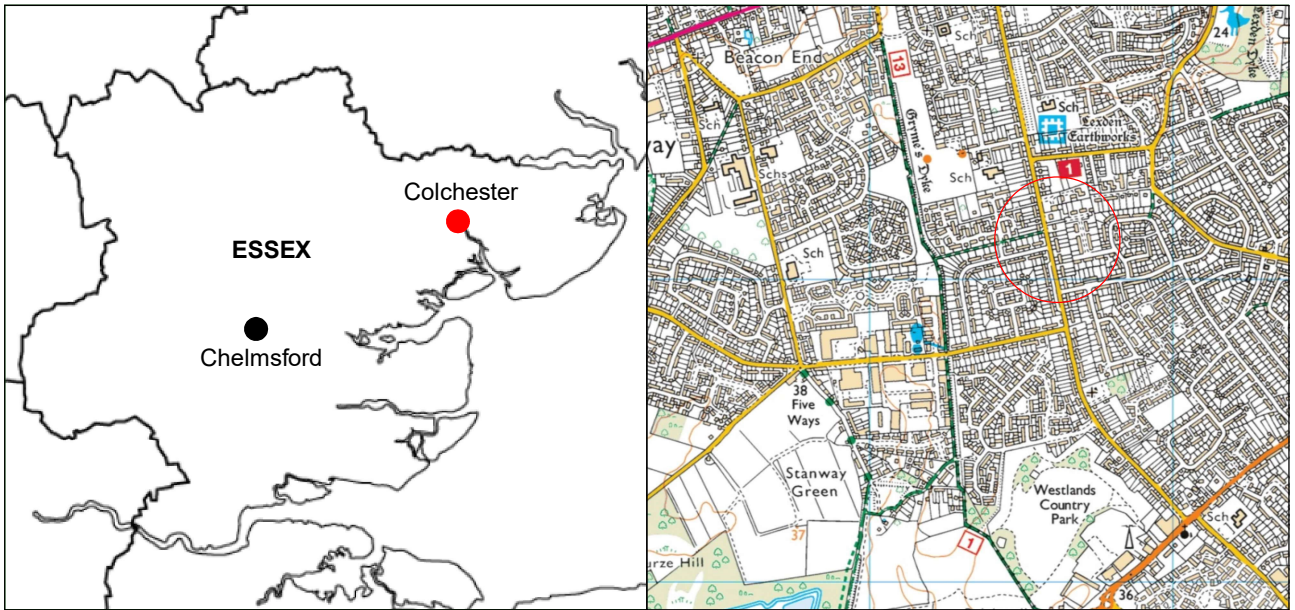
In addition, the CAT website (www.catuk.org) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information 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>

Brown, D	2011 2nd ed.	<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 II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy.
CAT	2023	<i>Health & Safety Policy.</i>
CAT Report 109	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 93-97 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2000.</i>
CAT Report 135	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Plot 6 to the rear of 91 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: March 2001.</i>
CAT Report 381	2006	<i>An archaeological watching brief at Kingsmead House, 108 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2004-February 2005.</i>
CAT Report 1000	2017	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997).</i>
CAT Report 1253	2018	<i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological evaluation at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DB: March 2018.</i>
CAT Report 1283	2018	<i>The Triple Dyke: Archaeological monitoring at 78 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex – May 2018</i>
CAT Report 1844	2022	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 158 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DT: August 2022</i>
CCC	2023	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at 118 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9DJ</i> , by Richard Hoggett
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020.
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020.

CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised October 2022.
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i> .
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> , by S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> .
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.



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Fig 1 Site location.



OASIS Summary for colchest3-518762

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-518762
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 118 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9DJ: February 2024
Sitename	118 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9DJ
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/08k
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	221102
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	14-Feb-2024 - 14-Feb-2024
Location	118 Straight Road, Colchester, CO3 9DJ NGR : TL 96624 24142 LL : 51.881161780623884, 0.855361101365108 12 Fig : 596624,224142
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out as per the brief and WSI.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 118 Straight Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. The Late Iron Age Shrub End Dyke is projected to run through the site, which also lies to the south of the Triple Dyke. It is also located near to the historic Lexden and Stanway Heaths. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a modern cut feature was revealed by the groundworks.
Keywords	Archaeological Feature - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Archaeological Feature - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Straight Road Dental Practice
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4838
Archives	