

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1950
issued June 2023**

**Archaeological monitoring at
64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4ED:
June 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/05d
ECC code: ECC4799**

**Archaeological monitoring at
64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4ED:
May 2023**

NGR: TL 9735 2416 (centre)

Planning ref.: 230370

**CAT project ref.: 2023/05d
CAT Report 1950**

**ECC code: ECC4799
OASIS id: colchest3-515548**

report prepared by Alexander Smith

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by the homeowner

Prepared by:	Alexander Smith	Senior Site Assistant
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	26/06/2023	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Located on the route of the Iron Age Prettygate Dyke, groundworks revealed a section through approximately half of the ditch of the dyke.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, on 7th June 2023. The work was commissioned by the homeowner 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 is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

A *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 64 Prettygate 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 brief and wsi, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/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 to be London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand, comprised of bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, silty to very silty clay) with superficial deposits of cover sands (periglacial blanket deposits of fine to very fine-grained sand).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies on the projected line of the Iron Age Prettygate Dyke. 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).

Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742) runs SW-NE across the southern half of the development site. The 1km dyke runs from the Peartree junction (709m SW) through to the Prettygate junction (250m NE) (CAR 11, 46-52) and several excavations have taken place over the length of the ditch (*ibid*). Approximately 85m to the south is Heath Farm Dyke (MCC2095).

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

A watching brief was held along King Harold Road during the installation of a new sewerage system in 1977. The contractor's trench had cut through Prettygate Dyke. The profiles of two late ditches were recorded by Dennis Gamble (Colchester Borough Council engineer). The ditches were about 2.5m deep, roughly V-shaped and about 19m apart (CAR 6, 834; MCC8533, MCC8058).

Archaeological monitoring nearby at 116 The Commons did not find evidence of the earthwork (CAT Report 1316). It was, however, noted that the topsoil and subsoil deposits were of significant depth, which may be caused by flattening out the bank on the northern edge. It should also be noted that the course of the dyke is estimated from two points some distance apart, and it is therefore possible that it lies slightly south of this interpolated route.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 20m of foundation trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench varied from 0.45-0.6m in width and c 0.6-1.78m in depth. Modern topsoil covered the site (L1, c 0.45-0.88m thick) sealing natural (L2).

A c 5.86m wide section of the Prettygate Dyke was exposed in the southeastern half of the foundation trench. The edges of the ditch sloped gradually for a distance of c 3.8m before falling away sharply. It was excavated to a depth of 1.28m (1.78m below current ground level) where excavation ceased. The base of the ditch was not reached and only about half of the full width of the ditch was exposed in the foundation trench. No archaeological finds were recovered from it.



Photograph 1 Northwestern edge of ditch F1, view north-east.



Photograph 2 Ditch F1, view north.



Photograph 3 The foundation trench, view south-west.



Photograph 4 Northwestern foundation trench, view south-west.

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester revealed approximately half of the Prettygate Dyke ditch.

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 A Smith. 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 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).

CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2023	Health & Safety Policy.
CAT	2022	Written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised October 2021
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.
CCC	2023	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 65 Prettygate Road, Colchester</i> , by Dr R Hoggett
CAT Report 1316	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 116 The Commons, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4NP – August 2018</i> , by E Hicks
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> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 14
Historic England	2016	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).
Medlycott, M	2011	Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2021	National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigation 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_i	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of digital archive

CAT Report 1950
 CCC Brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
 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 the Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list:

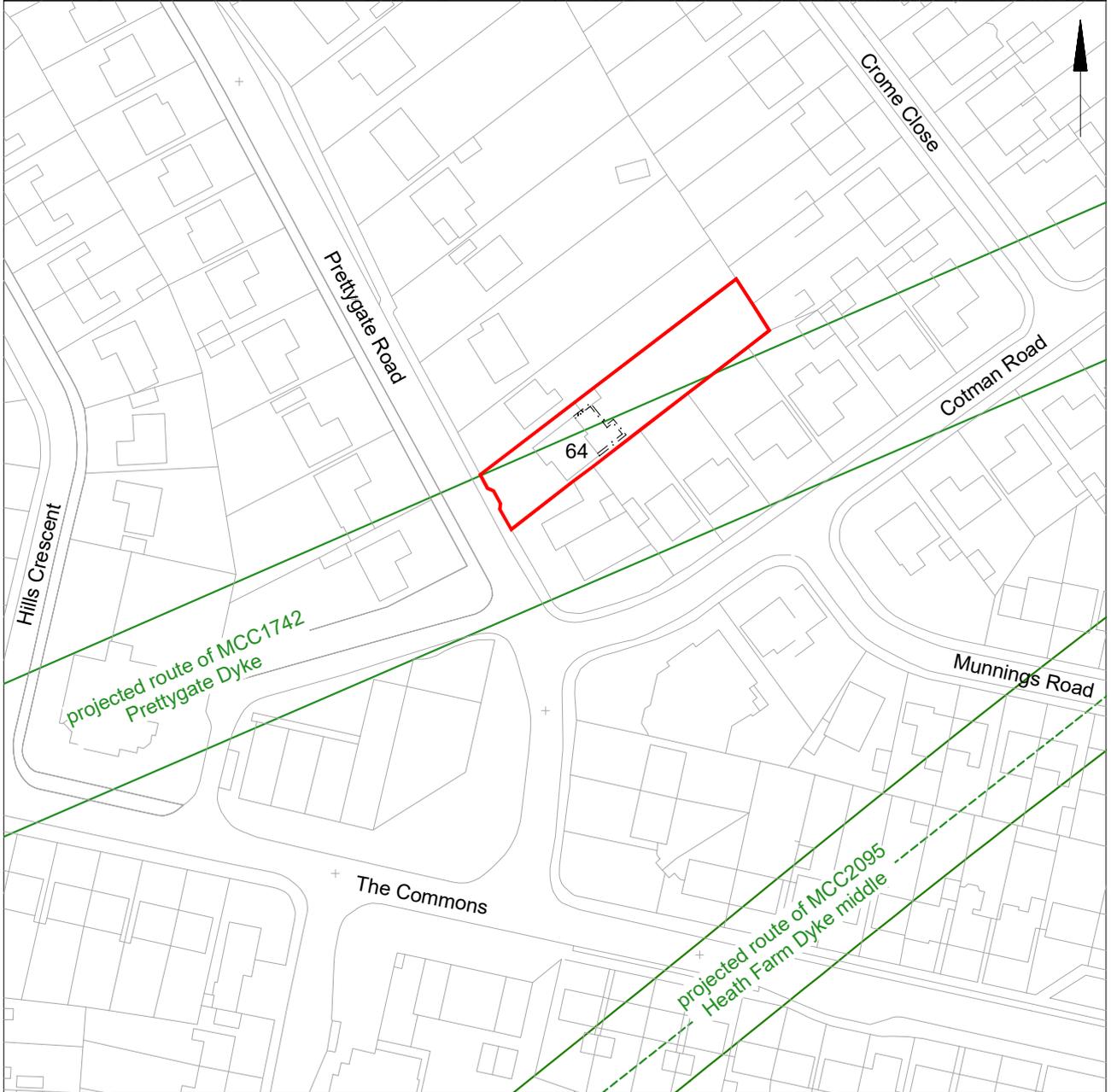
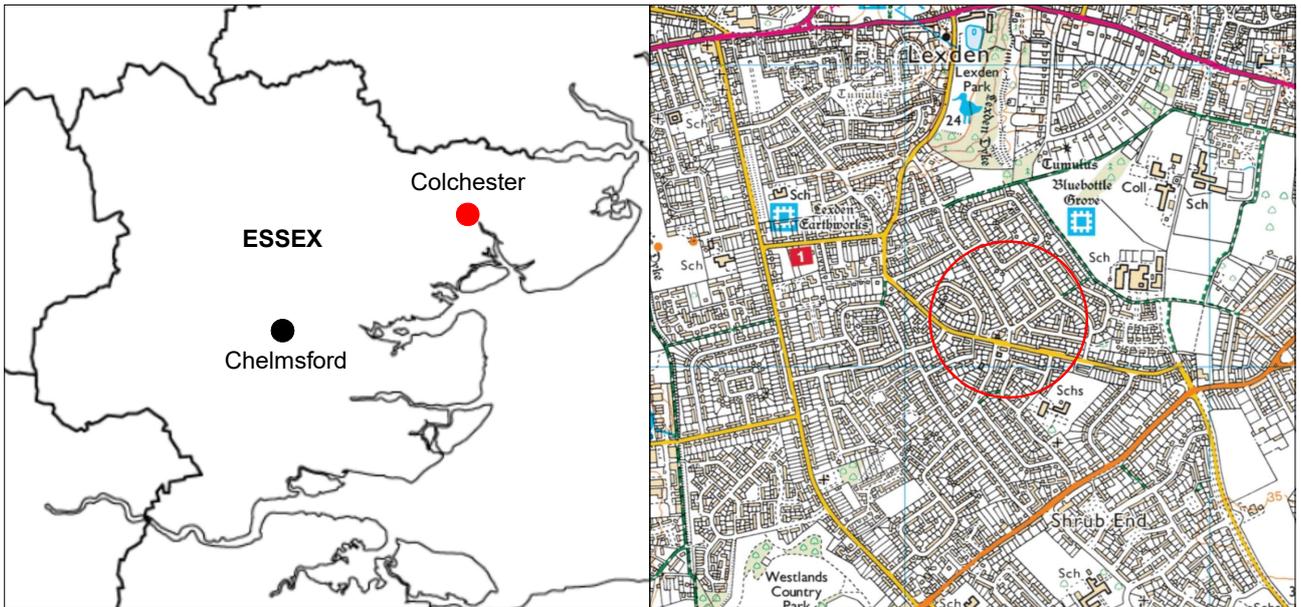
Homeowner

Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council

Colchester Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

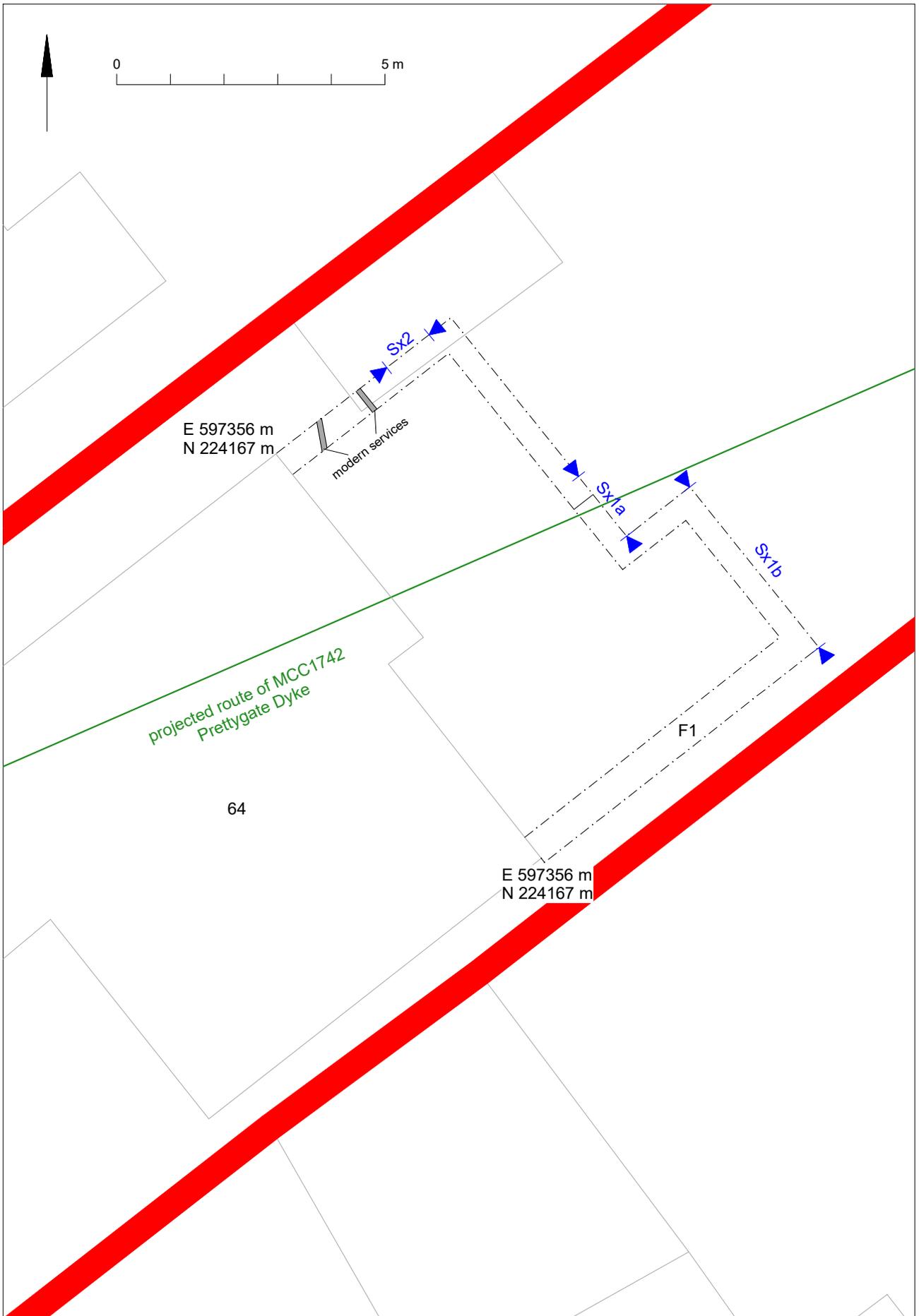
Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy silty loam with brick flecks, tile flecks	Modern
L2	-	Natural clay	Firm/hard moist medium/dark orange/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 30%	Post-glacial
F1	-	Ditch of the Prettygate Dyke	Soft moist/wet medium yellow/orange/brown sandy silt	Iron Age



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Fig 1 Site location

0 50 m



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Fig 2 Results

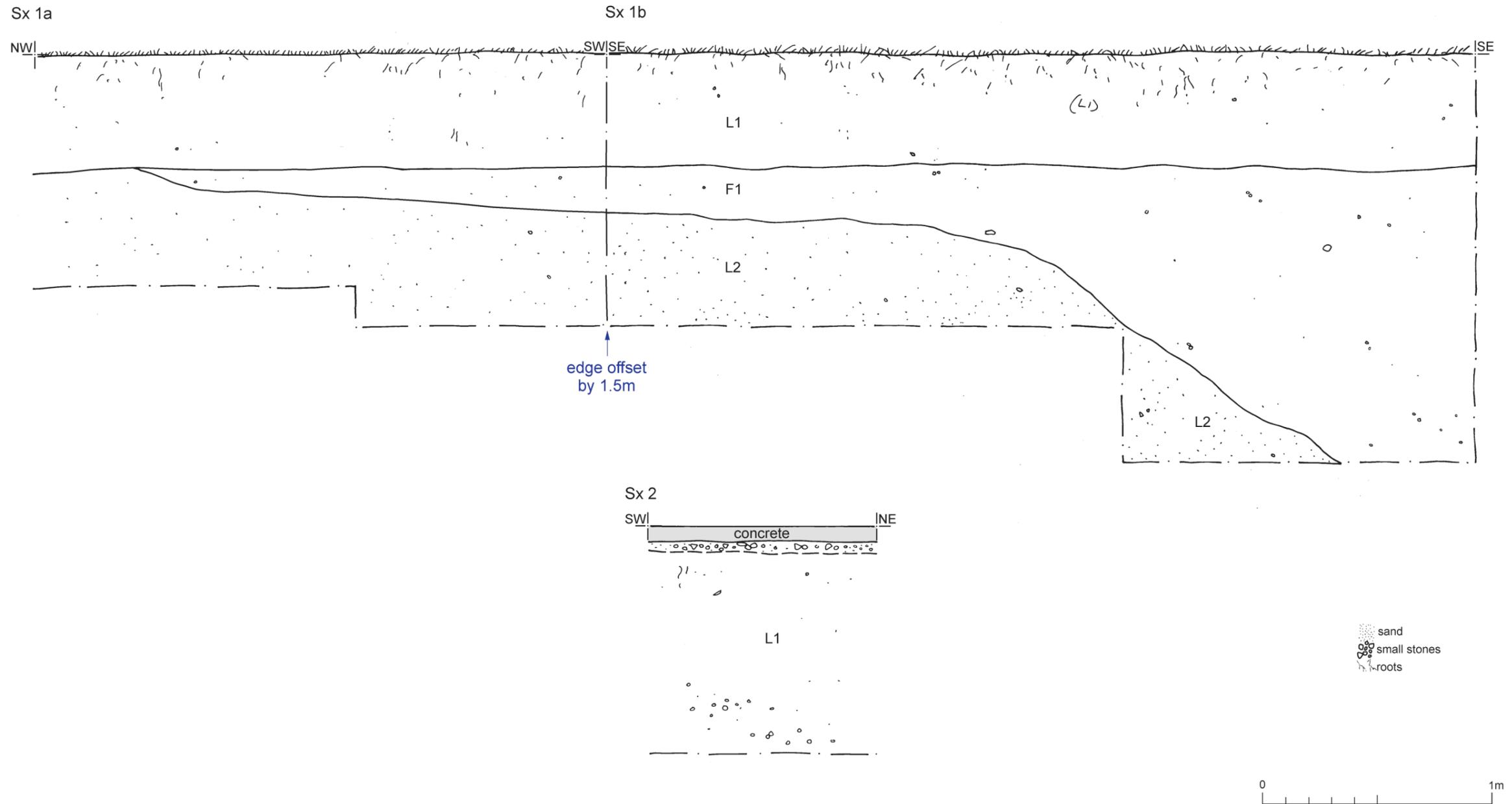


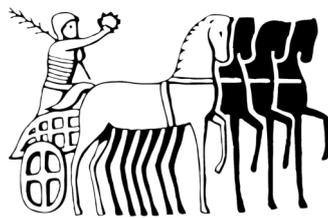
Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4ED	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9735 2416 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/05d CHER ref.: ECC4799 OASIS ref.: colchest3-515548
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th June 2023	Size of area investigated: 0.07ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1950	
Periods represented: Iron Age	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Located on the route of the Prettygate Dyke, groundworks revealed a section through approximately half of the ditch of the dyke.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: Prettygate Dyke	Significance: ***
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: 21st June 2023

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 64 Prettygate Road,
Colchester, Essex CO3 4ED**

May 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/05d
CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 64 Prettygate Road,
Colchester, Essex CO3 4ED.**

May 2023

NGR: TL 9735 2416

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 230370**

CAT project ref.: 2023/05d

**CHER code: [tbc](#)
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-515548**

**WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway
Figure by: Chris Lister**

Client: Homeowner

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	10/05/2023	

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Site location and description

The development site is located approximately 2.45km south-west of the walled historic core of Colchester City Centre at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9735 2416.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of a single storey extension to the rear of the dwelling, with a side dormer roof extension, raised ridge height and associated groundworks.

Geological and 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 to be London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand, comprised of bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown, silty to very silty clay) with superficial deposits of cover sands (periglacial blanket deposits of fine to very fine-grained sand).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance. It lies on the projected line of a dyke. 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).

Significantly, Prettygate Dyke (MCC1742) runs SW-NE across the southern half of the development site. The 1km dyke runs from the Peartree junction (709m SW) through to the Prettygate junction (250m NE) (CAR 11, 46-52) and several excavations have taken place over the length of the ditch (*ibid*). Approximately 85m to the south is Heath Farm Dyke (MCC2095).

A watching brief was held along King Harold Road during the installation of a new sewerage system in 1977. The contractor's trench had cut through Prettygate Dyke. The profiles of two late ditches were recorded by Dennis Gamble (Colchester Borough Council engineer). The ditches were about 2.5m deep, roughly V-shaped and about 19m apart (CAR 6, 834; MCC8533, MCC8058).

Archaeological monitoring nearby at 116 The Commons did not find evidence of the earthwork (CAT Report 1316). It was however noted that the topsoil and subsoil deposits were of significant depth, which may be caused by flattening out the bank on the northern edge. It should also be noted that the course of the dyke is estimated from two points some distance apart, and it is therefore possible that it lies slightly south of this interpolated route.

Planning background

A planning application (230370) was submitted to Colchester City Council in February 2023 for a *proposed rear single storey extension, side dormer roof extension & raising of ridge height*.

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

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

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 2022)
- 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' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 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 1:10 and 1:20 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 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 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 Seehra

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:

flint: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Han Li (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the CCCAA.

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 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 Museums *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

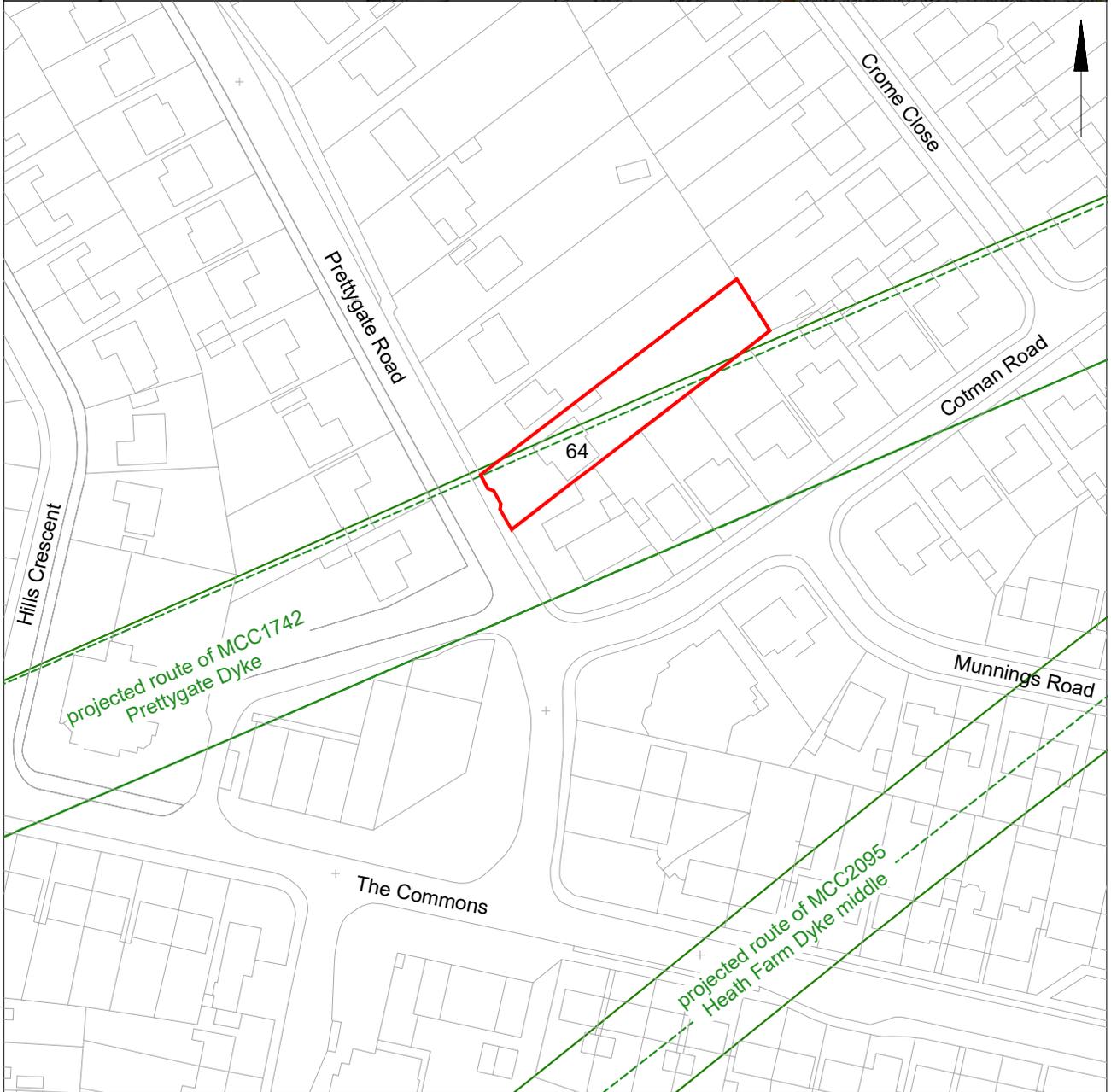
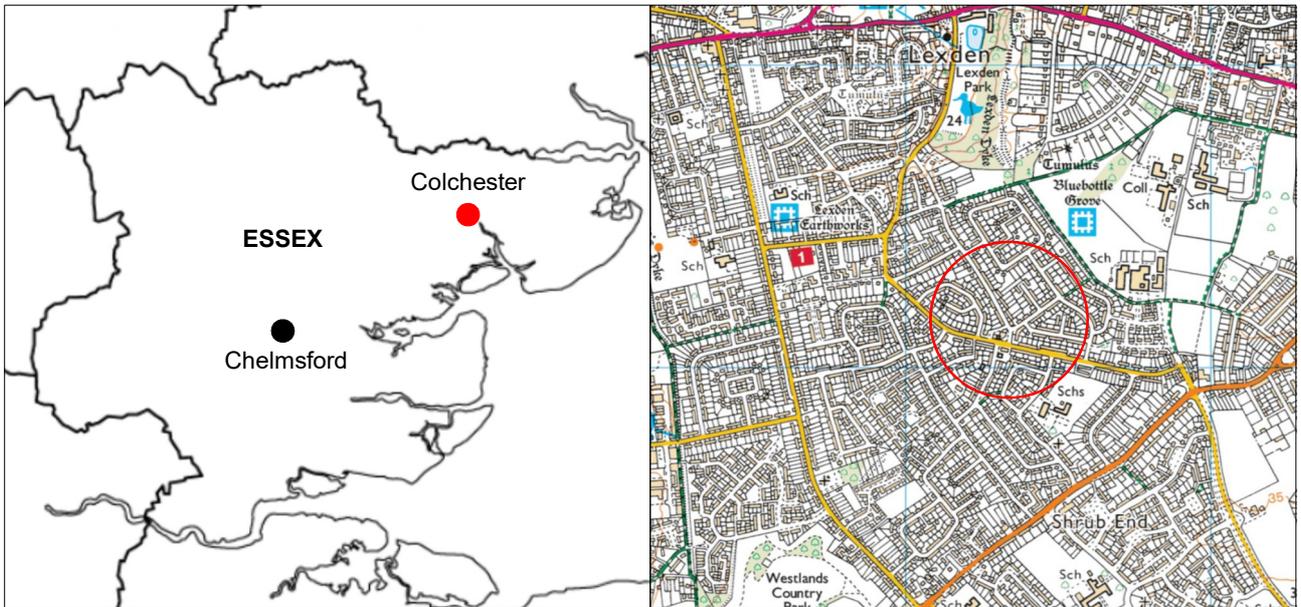
In addition, the CAT website (<https://catuk.org/>) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, 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 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by P Crummy
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2,</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1316	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 116 The Commons, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4NP – August 2018,</i> by E Hicks
CCC	2023	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 65 Prettygate Road, Colchester,</i> by Dr R Hoggett
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> 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)
Hawkes, CFC & Hull, MR	1947	<i>Camulodunum,</i> Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 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	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing,

Communities and Local Government.



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Fig 1 Site location



Summary for colchest3-515548

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-515548
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4ED: June 2023
Sitename	64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4ED
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2023/05d
Planning Id	230370
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	07-Jun-2023 - 07-Jun-2023
Location	64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4ED NGR : TL 97350 24160 LL : 51.88106715405206, 0.865905284223648 12 Fig : 597350,224160
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 64 Prettygate Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a rear extension. Located on the route of the Prettygate Dyke, groundworks revealed a section through approximately half of the ditch of the dyke.
Keywords	Dyke (Defence) - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Alexander, Smith
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4799
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;