Archaeological evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG

September 2017

by Dr Elliott Hicks and Laura Pooley
figures by Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Jane Roberts, Harvey Furniss and Ziya Eksen

commissioned by Ross Bain, Vaughan & Blyth on behalf of N Claydon, Dynamic Property Investments Ltd

NGR: TL 9717 2393 (centre)
Planning ref.: 163213
CAT project ref.: 17/08p
ECC code: ECC4054
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.118
OASIS ref.: colchest3-294143

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CAT Report 1166
October 2017

Contents

List of photographs and figures

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of five detached bungalows with associated garages. Situated within the Late Iron Age oppidum *of Camulodunum, Heath Farm Dyke is projected to run along the southeastern edge of the development site. Archaeological evaluation at this site uncovered four probably modern tree-throws, an undated ditch and two natural linears. No trace of Heath Farm Dyke was found suggesting that the dyke is actually located either to the northwest or southeast of its projected route.*

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 6th-7th September 2017. The work was commissioned by Ross Bain of Vaughan & Blyth on behalf of Mr N Claydon of Dynamic Property Investments Ltd in advance of the construction of five detached bungalows with associated garages, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (English Heritage 2006), 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 evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. 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 SW-NE along the southeastern edge of the development site (*CAR* **11**, Fig 6.1). 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 150m 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.

4 Aims

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 91 King Harold Road primarily to learn more about the Heath Farm Dyke, the course of which is projected to cross the southeastern corner of the site.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Five trial-trenches were excavated within the development site.

Trench 1 (T1): 16m long by 1.8m wide

T1 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, *c* 0.21-0.25m thick) and subsoil (L2, *c* 0.27-0.3m thick) onto naturally-deposited soils and sands (L4). A sondage was dug through natural.

Two irregular and undated linears (F6 and F7) are probably of natural origin.

Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking northeast

Trench 2 (T2): 17m long by 1.8m wide

T2 was excavated through L1 (*c* 0.14-0.17m thick), subsoil layers L2 (*c* 0.23-0.27m thick) and L3 (*c* 0.25-0.28m thick) onto L4. A sondage was dug through to natural. The

southern extremity of the trench was not excavated due to the presence of modern services.

Two tree-throws (F3 and F4), which between them contained three small fragments of abraded Late Iron Age/Roman pottery and CBM, along with some charcoal and modern rooting. The finds are likely to be residual and the features are probably of modern date.

Trench 3 (T3): 20m long by 1.8m wide
T3 was excavated through L1 (*c* 0.23-0.26m thick) and L2 (*c* 0.27-0.29m thick) onto L4. It was cut by modern services in several places.

Undated ditch F5 was aligned NNE-SSW, and measured 0.69m in width and 0.15m in depth.

Trench 4 (T4): 13m long by 1.8m wide
T4 was excavated through L1 (*c* 0.09-0.15m), L2 (*c* 0.23-0.27m) and L3 (0.29-0.36m thick) onto L4.

Two tree-throws (F1 and F2) are likely to be of modern date.

Photograph 2 T4 trench shot – looking west northwest

Trench 5 (T5): 16m long by 1.8m wide
T5 was excavated through L1 (*c* 0.22-0.25m thick) and L2 (*c* 0.36-0.42m thick) onto L4. It was excavated in two sections due to the presence of a concrete path and modern services. Several sondages were dug to ensure the natural had been reached and that no trace of Heath Farm Dyke could be located.

No significant archaeological remains were uncovered.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

The only finds recovered are a few small pieces/fragments of abraded pottery and ceramic building material (CBM). These come from two contexts, F3 and F4. The finds from F3 (1) consist of a very small piece of grog-tempered pottery of probable Late Iron Age date (*c* late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD) and a fragment of orange-coloured brick/tile which is probably Roman. Context F4 (2) produced a single, small sherd of grog-tempered pottery (weight 2g) also of Late Iron Age date.

7 Environmental results

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Two samples were taken from two tree-throws. The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods

Forty litres of soil were sampled and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al*. 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger then 2mmØ were present.

Results (Table 1)

The plant remains

The only plant remains were charcoal fragments and uncharred root/rhizome fragments.

Fauna and inorganic remains

No faunal or artefactual inorganic remains were found.

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of this sample.

Quality and type of preservation

No waterlogged or mineralised plant remains were found.

Charred plant remains were present, consisting of flecks and fragments of charcoal. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under '…reducing conditions…' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011,17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended on these samples.

Sample	Finds number	Description	Bulk volume (L)	Flot volume (ml	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Modern root/rhizomes
					a	a	a
1	3	F3 tree-throw	20	15	1	3	3
2	4	F4 tree-throw	20	10	1	3	3

Table 1 Environmental results

Key: a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]
d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high]
p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus), 3 = good (species identification possible)

8 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation at 91 King Harold Road uncovered four probably modern tree-throws, an undated ditch and two natural linears. The presence of residual Late Iron Age/Roman finds from two of the tree-throws suggests some activity on or close-to the development site in this period.

No trace of Heath Farm Dyke was identified within T5. The projected course of the Dyke has been predicted by tracing a direct line between two sections some 900m apart which were cut through the dyke during the late 1950s *(CAR **11**, 29-33)*. The failure to detect any trace of the Dyke in T5 suggests that its course is more irregular than was assumed, and that is actually located either to the northwest, or, perhaps more likely, to southeast of T5, running along the southeastern boundary of the development site or located just outside of it.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ross Bain of Vaughan & Blyth and N Claydon of Dynamic Property Investments Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with J Roberts, Z Eksen and H Furniss. Figures are by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

10 References

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

Asouti, E	2006	'Factors affecting the formation of an archaeological wood charcoal assemblage.' Retrieved on 13th February 2015 from World Wide Web: http://pcwww.liv.ac.uk/~easouti/methodology_application.htm
Beijerinck, W	1947	*Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora.* Veenman and Zonen Wageningen.
Cappers, R J T, Bekker, R M & Jans, J E A	2006	*Digital Zadenatlas Van Nederlands - Digital Seeds Atlas of the Netherlands.* Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume **4**. Groningen: Barkhius Publishing Groningen.
CAR **11**	1995	*Colchester Archaeological Report **11**: Camulodunum 2,* by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2014	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT	2017	*Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG*
CBCAA	2016	*Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, CO3 4SG* by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
CIfA	2014c	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
Charles, M	1984	'Introductory remarks on the cereals.' *Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture* **1**, 17-31.
Crummy, P	1997	*City of Victory. The story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town*
DCLG	2012	*National Planning Policy Framework*
English Heritage	2006	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
English Heritage	2011	*Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods for Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation.* Swindon: English Heritage Publications.
Fuller, D	2007	'Cereal Chaff and Wheat Evolution' Retrieved on 12th February 2010 from World Wide Web: http://www.homepages.ucl.ac.uk/~tcrndfu/archaeobotany.htm
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
Hillman, G C	1976	'Criteria useful in identifying charred Wheat and Rye Grains.' Unpublished versions of notes likely to have entered publication in some form and given to the author by Gordon Hillman during her MSc in 1995-1996.
Jacomet, S	2006	*Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites – second edition.* Basel: Basel University Archaeobotany Lab IPAS.
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
Reynolds, P	1979	*The Iron Age Farm: The Butser Experiment London*: British Museum Press.
Smart, T & Hoffman, E S	1988	'Environmental Interpretation of Archaeological Charcoal.' In Hastorf, C A & Popper, V S. *Current Palaeobotany,* Chicago and London. University of Chicago Press.
Stace, C	2010	*New Flora of the British Isles 3nd Edition,* Cambridge University Press Cambridge.

11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site

ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1166)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)
Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

13 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.118.

Distribution list:
Ross Bain, Vaughan & Blyth
N Claydon, Dynamic Property Investments Ltd
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 04.10.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	-	Tree-throw	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone piece inclusions	?Modern
F2	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, dark brown sandy-silt with occasional stone piece inclusions	?Modern
F3	1	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, light grey/brown silt with occasional stone piece inclusions	?Modern, residual Late Iron Age / Roman finds
F4	2	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, light grey/brown silt with occasional stone piece inclusions	?Modern, residual Late Iron Age finds
F5	-	Ditch	Firm, dry, light grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F6	-	Probable natural linear	Loose, dry medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F7	-	Probable natural linear	Firm, dry, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone piece inclusions	Post-glacial
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone inclusions	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Friable, moist, medium grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional stone piece inclusions	Undated
L3	-	Subsoil	Friable, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone piece inclusions	Undated
L4	-	Natural	Firm to hard, dry to moist, medium orange/brown sandy-clay with occasional stone piece inclusions	Post-glacial

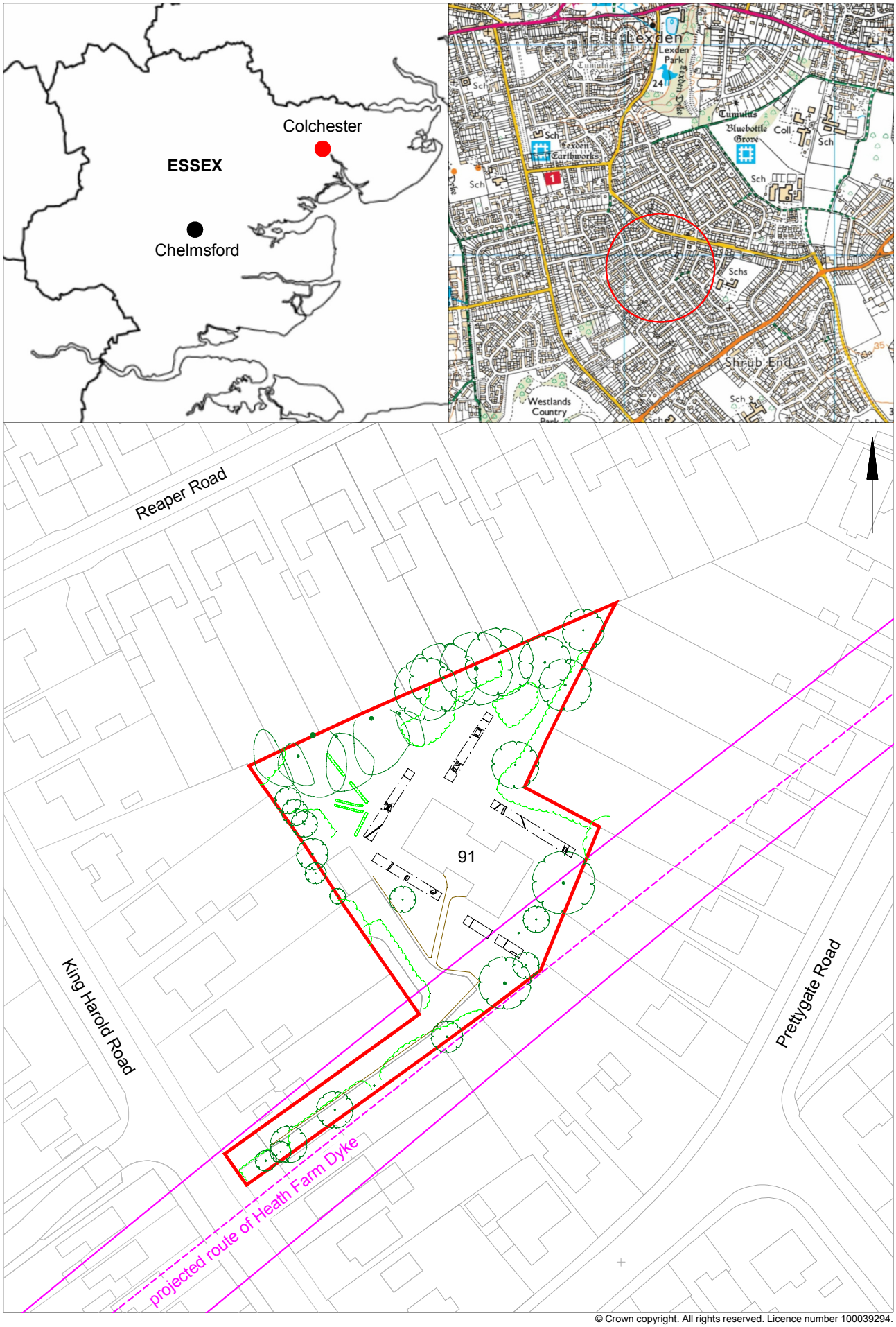

Fig 1 Site location in relation to the projected route of Heath Farm Dyke

0 50 m

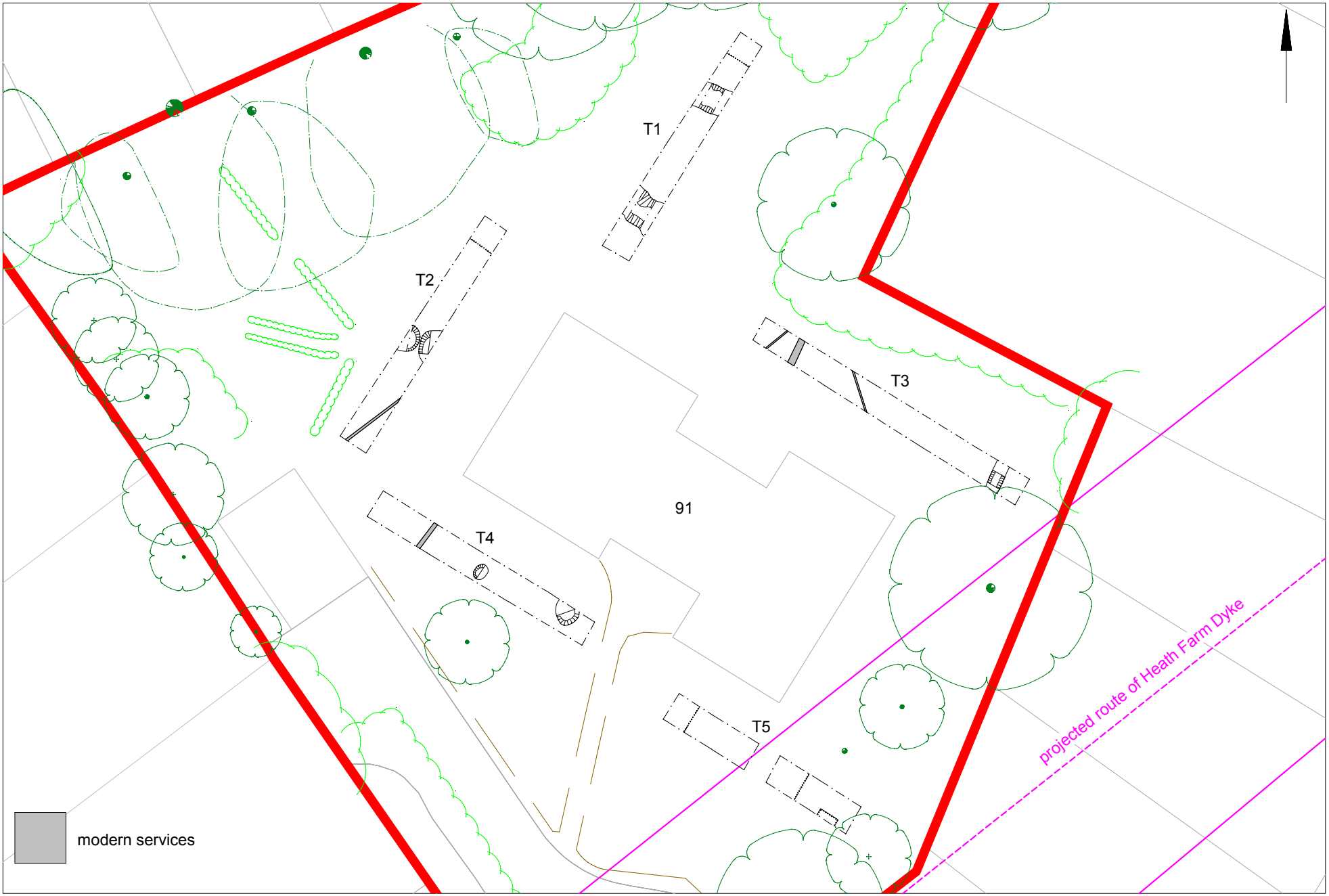

Fig 2 Results

0 20 m

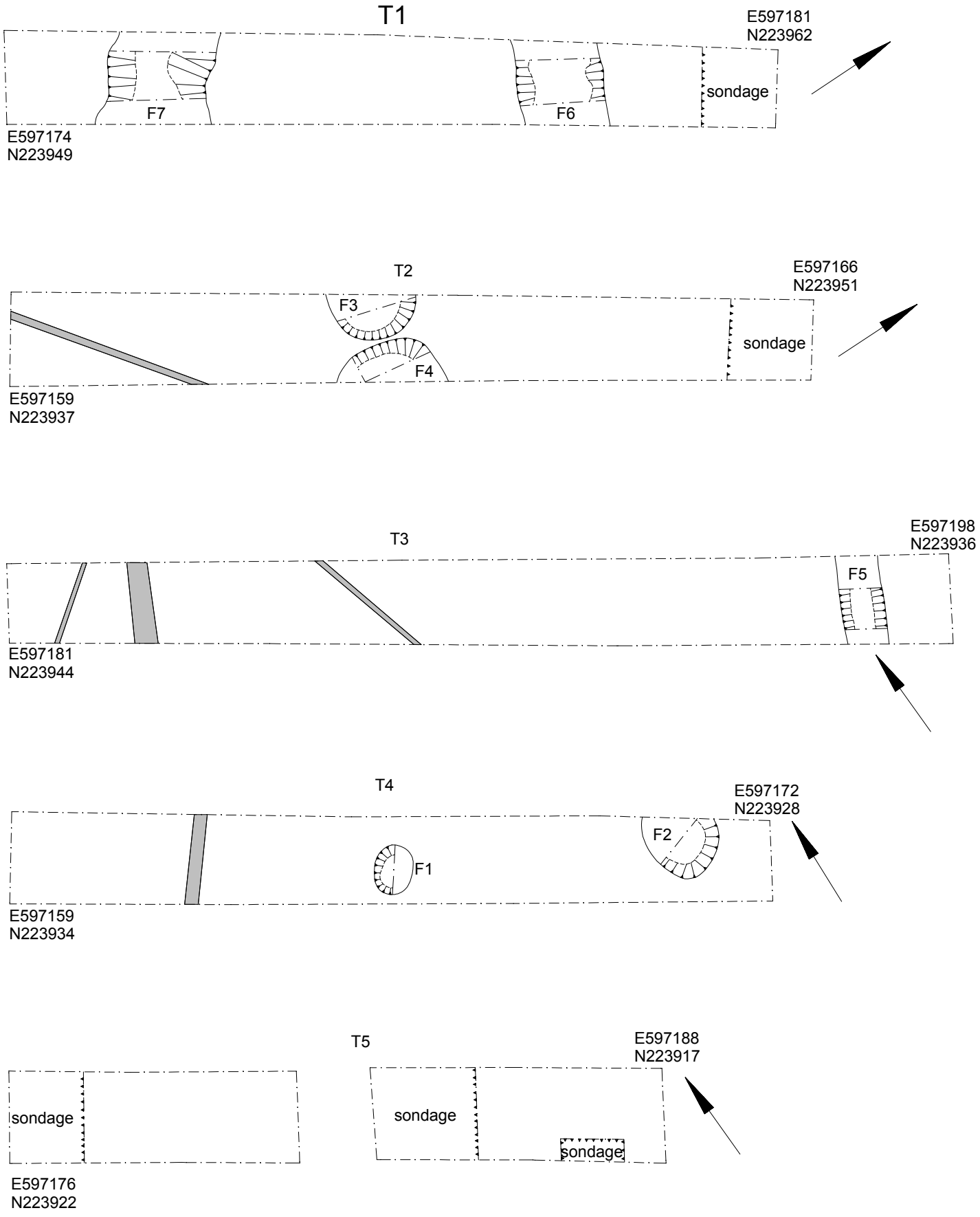

Fig 3 Detailed trench plans (modern services in grey)

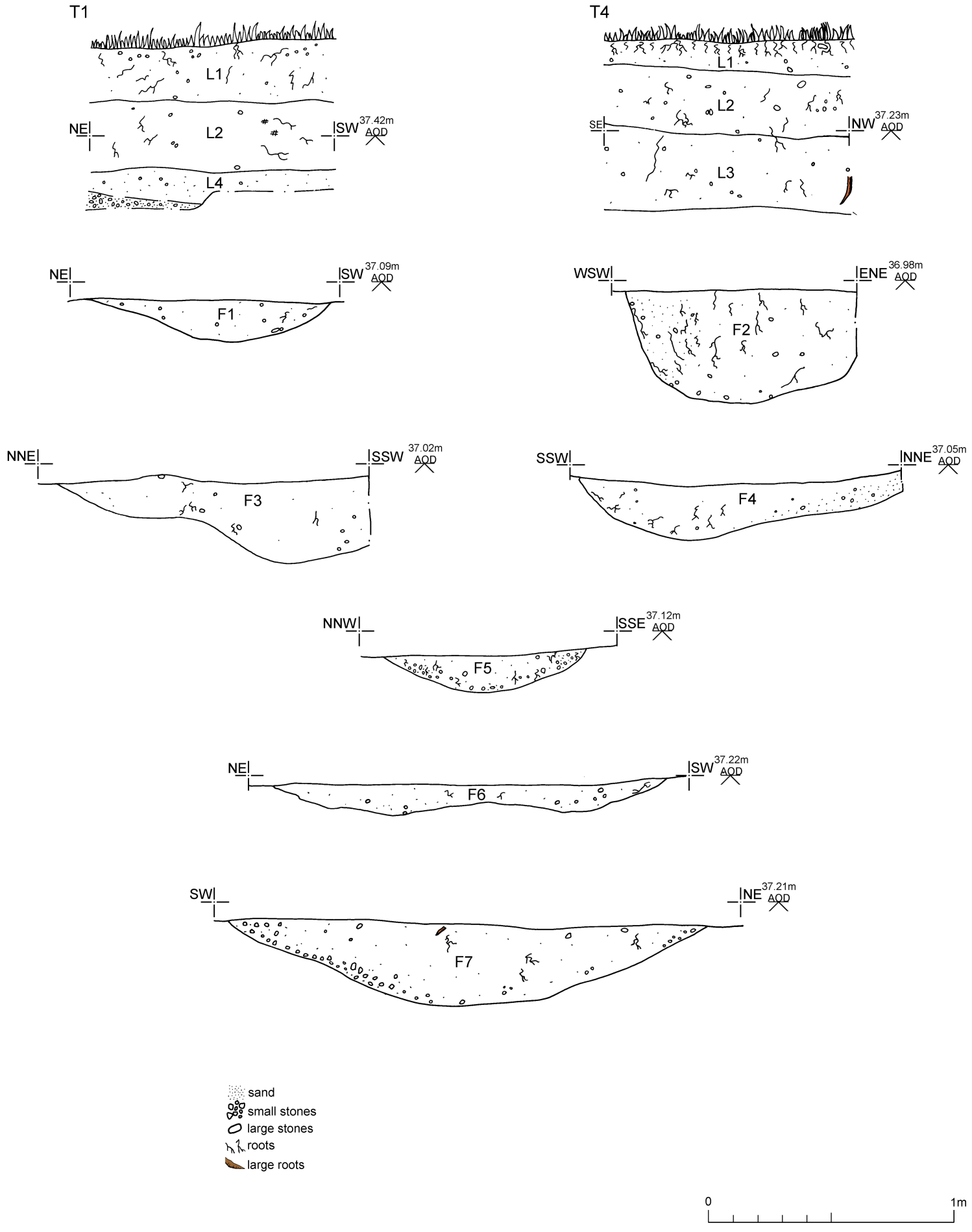

Fig 4 Representative and feature sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: **91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG**	
Parish: Colchester	***District:*** Colchester
NGR: TL 9717 2393 (centre)	***Site code:*** CAT project ref.: 17/08p CHER ref: ECC4054 OASIS ref: colchest3-294143
Type of work: Evaluation	***Site director/group:*** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 6th-7th September 2017	***Size of area investigated:*** 0.32 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2017.118	**Funding source:** Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	***Related CHER/SMR number:*** NHLE no. 1019962
Final report: CAT Report 1109	
Periods represented: modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: *An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of five detached bungalows with associated garages. Situated within the Late Iron Age* oppidum *of Camulodunum, Heath Farm Dyke is projected to run along the southeastern edge of the development site. Archaeological evaluation at this site uncovered four modern tree-throws, an undated ditch and two natural linears. No trace of Heath Farm Dyke was found suggesting that the dyke is actually located further to the southeast and either runs along the southeastern boundary of the development site or is located just outside of it.*	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	***Significance:*** none
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	***Date of summary:*** October 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG

NGR: TL 9717 2393 (centre)

Planning reference: 163213

Commissioned by: Ross Bain, Vaughan & Blyth

Client: Mr N Claydon, Dynamic Property Investments Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc
CHER number: ECC4054
CAT project code: 17/08p
OASIS project id: colchest3-294143

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 25.8.2017

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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 3km SW of Colchester town centre at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester (Fig 1), located to the rear of properties fronting on King Harold Road, Reaper Road and Prettygate Road. The site is centred on NGR TL 9717 2393.

Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of the existing bungalow and garage and the construction of five 3-bedroom detached bungalows and associated garages.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. 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 SW-NE along the south/southeastern edge 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 150m 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.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2016 (application No.163213) proposing the demolition of the existing bungalow and garage and the construction of five 3-bedroom detached bungalows and associated garages.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required work is for a trenched archaeological evaluation to be carried out in advance of any groundworks to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically, five trial-trenches will be excavated across the development site, totalling 78m linear of trenching each measuring 1.8m wide (Fig 1). As the current bungalow has not been demolished, evaluation cannot take place in this part of the site, and the CBCAA may decide to request further evaluation once the demolition has taken place.

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

If unexpected or unusual remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Further evaluation may be required by the CBCAA, which would be the subject of an additional brief.

General methodology

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2017)

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

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

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

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus two archaeologists for one day, followed by one supervisor plus three archaeologists for one day.
In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner

Evaluation methodology

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, these will be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m sections where this is possible.

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 the site, 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.

Samples will be taken based on the strategy requested by CBCAA (see 'Environmental Sampling Policy' below)

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. 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. Any significant features, ie burials, will be planned by hand.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

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

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: 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 Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter / Laura Pooley
animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter
flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey
Other: 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 CBCAA.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed and supplied to CBCAA.

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full *copy* of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

CAR **11**	1995	*Colchester Archaeological Report **11**: Camulodunum 2,* by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2014	*Health & Safety Policy*
CBCAA	2016	*Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, CO3 4SG* by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
CIfA	2014c	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
Crummy, P	1997	*City of Victory. The story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town*
DCLG	2012	*National Planning Policy Framework*
English Heritage	2006	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)

L Pooley

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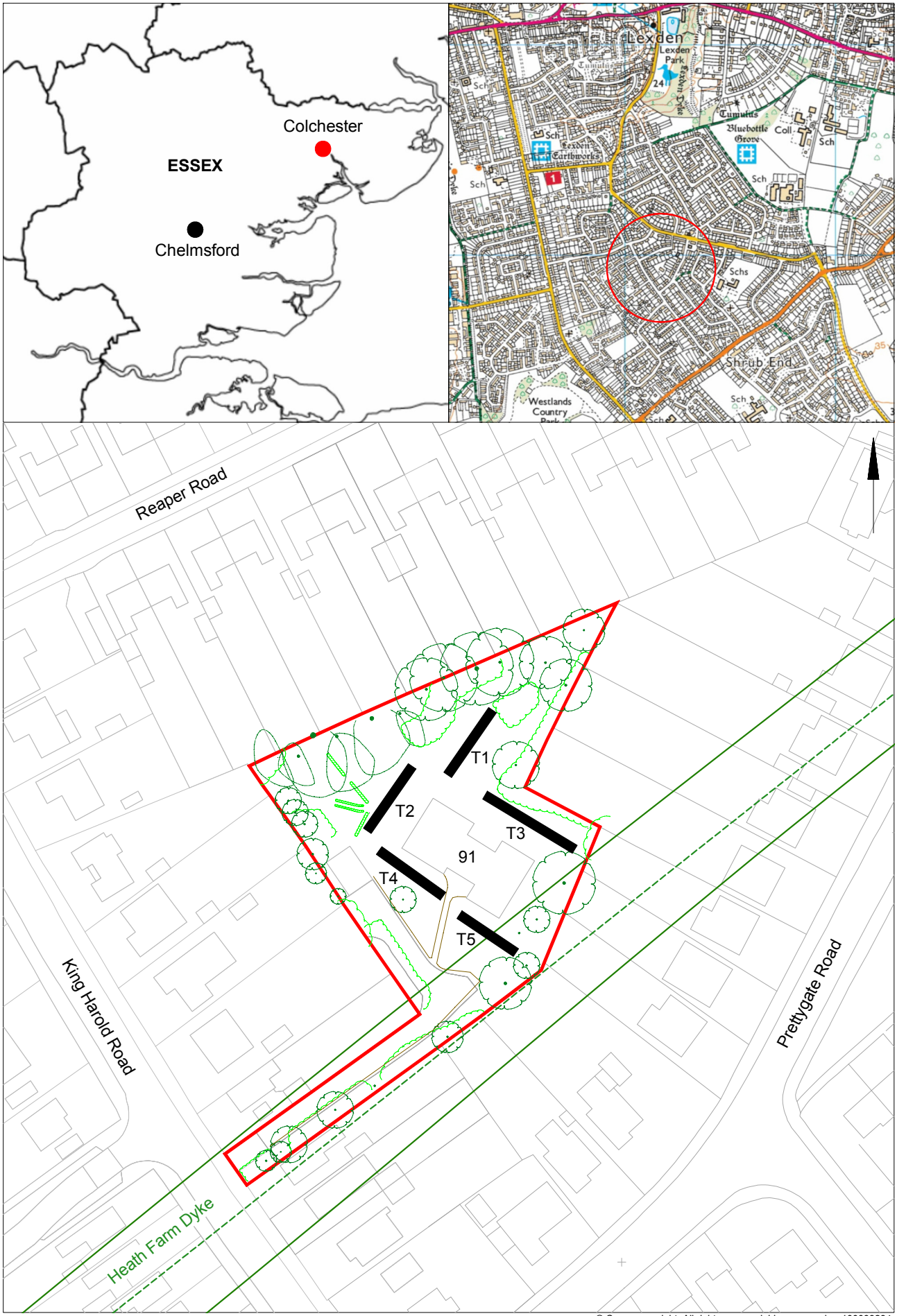

Fig 1 Site location, trench proposal and location of Heath Farm Dyke

0 50 m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: colchest3-294143

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of five detached bungalows with associated garages. Situated within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, Heath Farm Dyke is projected to run along the southeastern edge of the development site. Archaeological evaluation at this site uncovered four probably modern tree-throws, an undated ditch and two natural linears. No trace of Heath Farm Dyke was found suggesting that the dyke is actually located either to the northwest or southeast of its projected route.
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2017 End: 07-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/08p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	163213 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	LINEAR Uncertain
Monument type	TREETHROW Late Iron Age
Monument type	TREETHROW Roman
Monument type	TREETHROW Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 91 King Harold Road
Postcode	CO3 4SG
Study area	0.32 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9717 2393 51.878500680826 0.864899471895 51 52 42 N 000 51 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.62m Max: 36.94m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.118
Digital Media available	"Survey","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.118
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at 91 King Harold Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4SG: September 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E
	CAT Report 1166

Other bibliographic details	
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
Entered by	Elliott Hicks (lp@cat.org)
Entered on	5 October 2017

OASIS: