

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2037
issued March 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, CO4 5BB:
March 2023-March 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/03e
CHER code: ECC4845**

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at
14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, CO4 5BB:
March 2023-March 2024**

NGR: TL 97790 26924 (centre)

District: Colchester

**CAT project ref.: 2023/03e
CAT Report 2037**

CHER code: ECC4845

**Scheduled Monument number: HA1019964
Scheduled Monument Consent number: S00244324
Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments:
Dr Jess Tipper**

OASIS id: colchest3-516379

report prepared by Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Sarah Veasey

commissioned by the homeowner

Prepared by:	Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post-Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Howard Brooks	Director of Archaeology
Reissued:	12/04/2023	

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Fig 3 Profiles across the bank of the damaged dyke (see Fig 2 for locations).

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex, during remedial works to repair damage to Moat Farm Dyke (NHLE No. 1019964) which occurred during a fire. The dyke runs along the eastern boundary of the property and forms the northern extension of the Lexden Dyke, the northern-most part of the Late Iron Age defensive dyke system surrounding Colchester. Several stages of work were monitored, none of which caused further damage to the dyke or uncovered anything of archaeological interest.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) from 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex. The work was commissioned by the landowner and carried out as part of remedial works following a fire.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM EX HA1019964), the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) recommended that archaeological monitoring be undertaken on the groundworks to mitigate any potential damage to the monument. In consultation with Dr Jess Tipper (HEIAM), a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2023).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- the Schedule Monument consent (S00244324)
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023).

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 section of dyke affected by the work is part of Moat Farm Dyke, the northern extension of Lexden Dyke, and the northern-most part of a defensive dyke system that was constructed around the Late Iron Age settlement of *Camulodunum*. The dyke system defined the extent of the pre-Roman settlement at Sheepen, which was the capital of Roman Britain. The Roman fortress, later *colonia*, and later Roman town (the capital of Roman Britain in the years following the invasion of AD 43) were deliberately sited within the earthwork *oppidum*. The dyke system is the largest group of its kind known to date to the Late Iron Age and is among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain.

Each dyke consisted of a V-shaped ditch and rampart, where the inner face of the ditch and the outer face of the rampart were contiguous, creating a slope of up to 25m in places. There is some evidence that the top of the bank was in places enhanced with vertical timber posts, though this is not thought to have been commonplace. The dyke complex was constructed over the course of about a century, with additions still being made in the early Roman period.

Moat Farm Dyke was probably constructed between 25 and 10 BC, as the outer line of a double defensive system, the inner line being the Sheepen Dyke, which protected the settlement at Sheepen (near Colchester Institute). The earthwork as seen today is much slighted in comparison to its original size, and the ditch has been filled in.

The bedrock geology for the site is London Clay formation (clay, silt and sand), with superficial deposits of Cover Sand (clay, silt and sand)¹.

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to record the extent of the damage to the dyke and monitor the reconstruction works.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

In 2022, a fire and the resultant fire-fighting at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester caused substantial damage to the bank and tree coverage of Moat Farm Dyke. The fire killed a number of the trees whose roots were binding the soil of the bank and the water jets used to extinguish the fire eroded away the soil on the bank.

Several visits to the site were made over a 12-month period to monitor the progress of the remedial works. The work on the dyke comprised five stages:

- Removal of timber stored on the dyke and damaged by fire.
- Removal of the five burned trees along with the treatment of the stumps and roots.
- Cladding of existing timber sleepers, which form a retaining wall.
- Reconstruction of the bank using imported, sterile topsoil.
- Seeding of the bank with wildflowers (not monitored).

As plans for the installation of a new fence were abandoned, no penetrative works took place on the dyke.

The dyke was photographed between each stage of work. Before the bank was reconstructed, profiles across damage bank were surveyed to show the extent of the soil lost from the dyke (see Fig 3).



Photograph 1 Damage to dyke prior to reconstruction work, view south-east.

¹ <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>



Photograph 2 Damage to dyke prior to reconstruction work, view north-east.



Photograph 3 Damage to dyke prior to reconstruction work, view north north-east (photograph courtesy of Dr Jess Tipper).



Photograph 4 Dyke after tree removal, view south-east.



Photograph 5 Dyke after tree removal, view north-east.



Photograph 6 Dyke after tree removal, view east



Photograph 7 Dyke after reconstruction, view south-east.



Photograph 8 Dyke after reconstruction, view south-east.

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

The remedial works undertaken at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester comprised the restoration of a short stretch of the Moat Farm Dyke following a fire. The stages of work that had the potential to impact the dyke the most were the removal and treatment of the fire damaged trees and the repair of the bank using sterile topsoil. None of the works undertaken penetrated the dyke therefore causing no further damage to the bank.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank the landowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by S Veasey. Figures were compiled by S Veasey. The project was monitored for Historic England by Dr Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8). |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy |
| CAT | 2023 | <i>Health & Safety Policy.</i> Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT Report 1922 | 2023 | <i>A Heritage Statement for land at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5BB</i> by P Parmenter |

CIfA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022.
CIfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
CIfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman section	period from AD 43 to AD 410 (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of digital archive

CAT Report 2037
 CAT written scheme of investigation
 Digital photographs
 Survey data
 Site data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 the Archaeology Data Service.

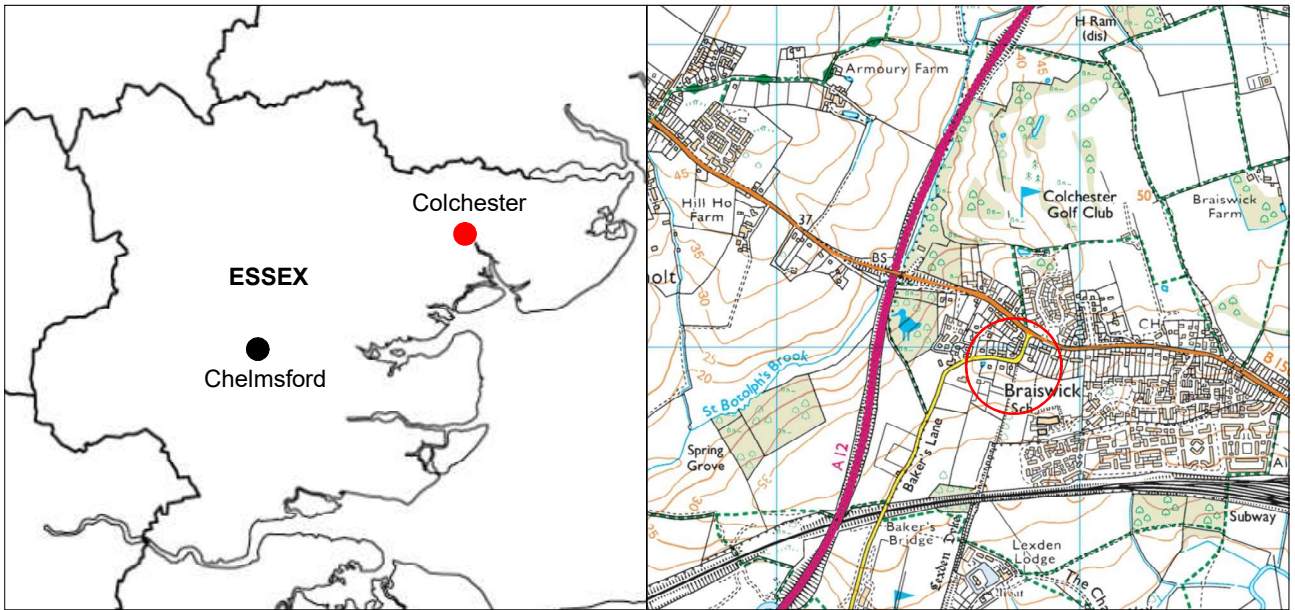
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Distribution list:

Landowner

Dr Jess Tipper, Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments

Colchester Historic Environment Record

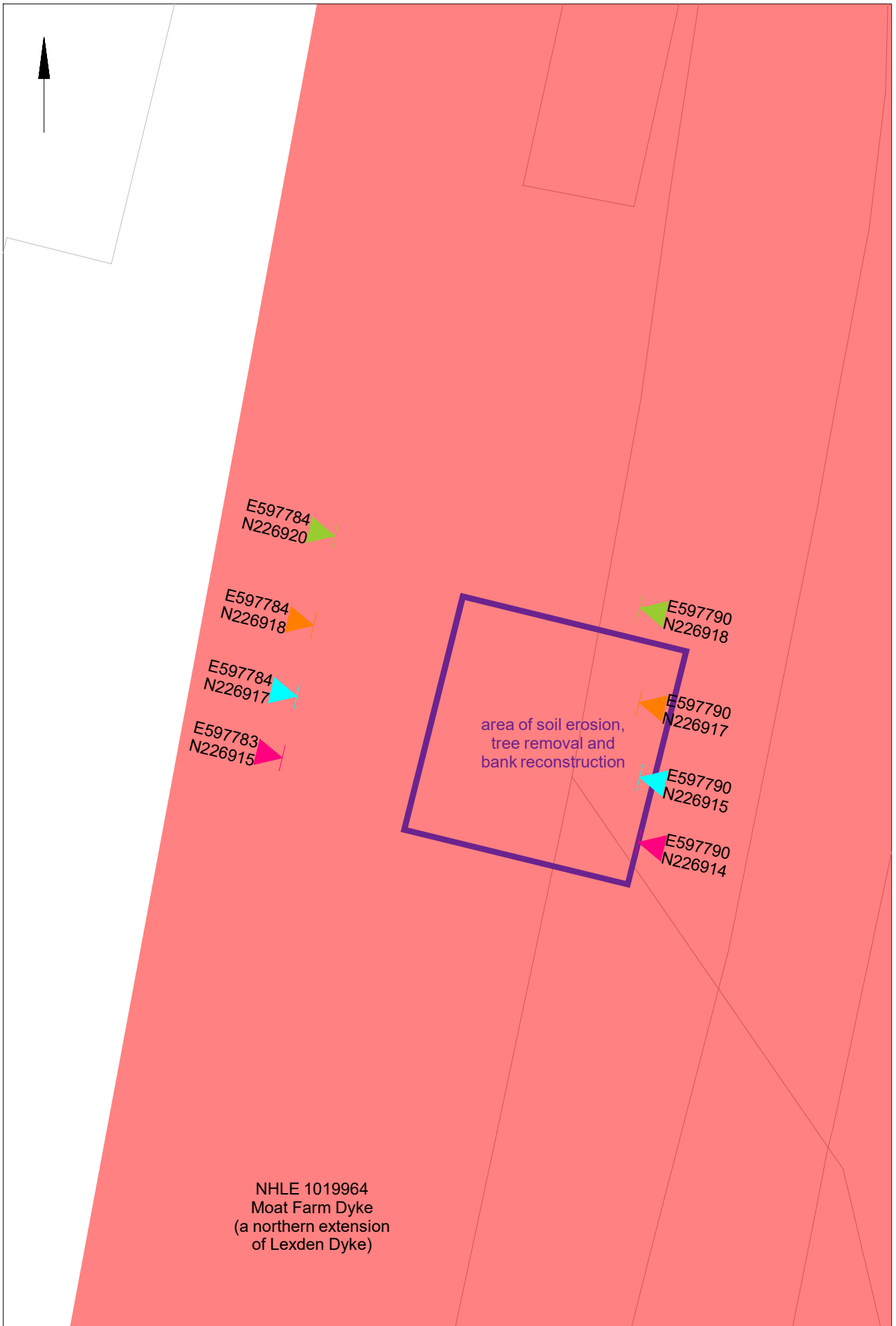


NHLE 1019964
Moat Farm Dyke
(a northern extension
of Lexden Dyke)

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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Plan showing location of remedial works and profile locations (profiles surveyed 28/06/2023).

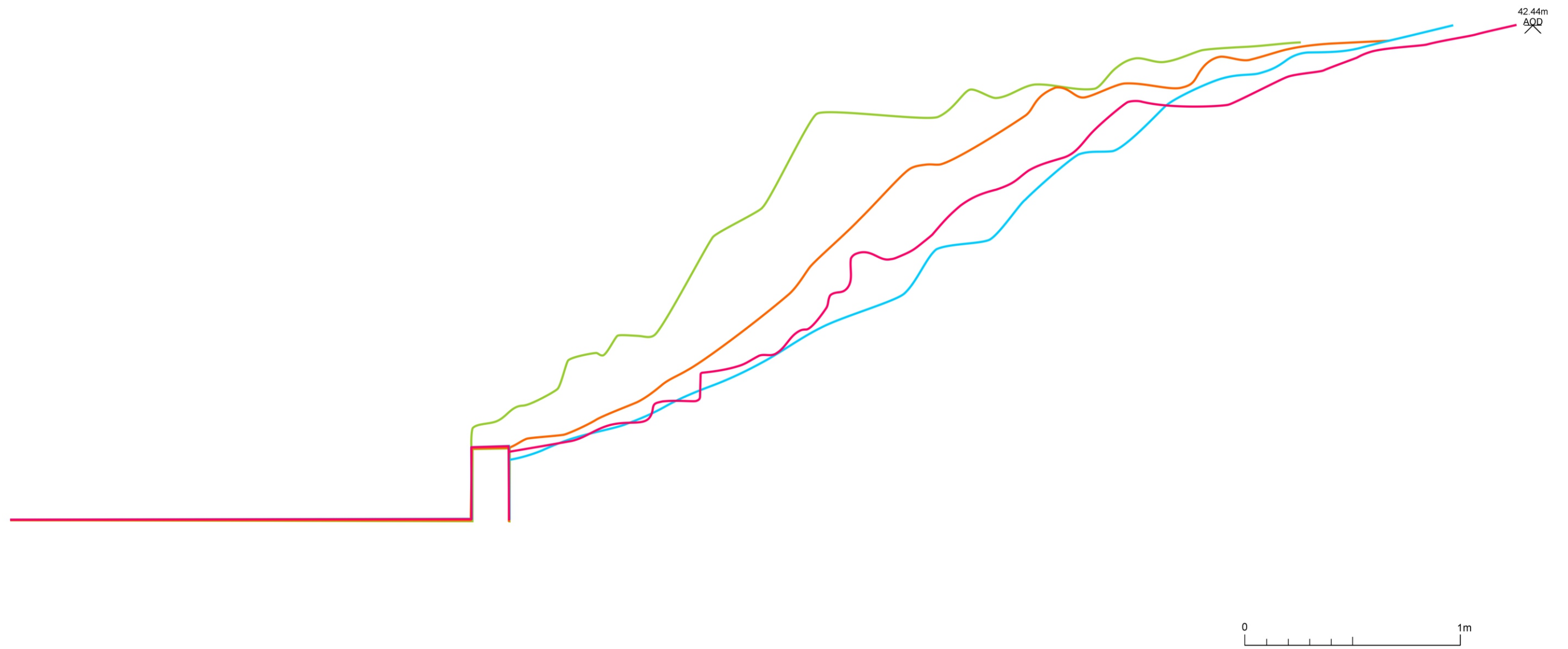


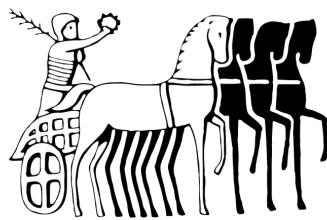
Fig 3 Profiles across the bank of the damaged dyke (see Fig 2 for profile locations).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5BB	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97790 26924 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/03e CHER ref.: ECC4845 OASIS ref.: colchest3-516379
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: March 2023-March 2024	Size of area investigated: 0.001ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Landowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 2037	
Periods represented: Late Iron Age	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex, during remedial works to repair damage to Moat Farm Dyke (NHLE No. 1019964) which occurred during a fire. The dyke runs along the eastern boundary of the property and forms the northern extension of the Lexden Dyke, the northern-most part of the Late Iron Age defensive dyke system surrounding Colchester. Several stages of work were monitored, none of which caused further damage to the dyke or uncovered anything of archaeological interest.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
HEIAM monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: Moat Farm Dyke	Significance: *
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: April 2024

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 14 Bakers Lane,
Colchester, Essex, CO4 5BB**

June 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/03e
CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 14 Bakers Lane,
Colchester, Essex, CO4 5BB**

June 2023

NGR: TL 97790 26924

CAT project ref.: 2023/05d

**Scheduled Monument number: HA1019964
Scheduled Monument Consent number: [tbc](#)**

Historic England Monitor: Dr Jess Tipper

OASIS id: colchest3-516379

**WSI prepared by: Sarah Veasey
Figure by: Chris Lister**

Client: Homeowner

Prepared by:	Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	9 th June 2023	

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Site location and description

The site is at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The Moat Farm Dyke, a northern extension to the Lexden Dyke, and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE No. 1019964), runs along the eastern side of the garden. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 97790 26924.

Proposed work

The proposed work is remedial following fire damage. It includes the shoring up and repairing of the Moat Farm Dyke, including the removal of fire-damaged trees, the installation of a new fence and timber-sleepers and the construction of a new timber summer house on the existing concrete slab.

Geological and archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>) and the Heritage Statement (CAT Report 1922).

The section of dyke affected by the work is part of the Moat Farm Dyke, the northern extension of the Lexden dyke, and the northern-most part of a defensive dyke system that was constructed around the Late Iron Age settlement of *Camulodunum*. The dyke system defined the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin), which was the capital of Roman Britain. The dyke system is the largest group of its kind known to date to the Late Iron Age and are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain.

Each dyke consisted of a v-shaped ditch and rampart, where the inner face of the ditch and the outer face of the rampart were contiguous, creating an unbroken slope of some 25m. There is some evidence that the top of the ditch was in places enhanced with vertical timber posts, though this is not thought to have been commonplace. The dyke complex was constructed over the course of about a century, with additions still being made in the early Roman period.

Moat Farm Dyke was probably constructed between 25 and 10 BC, as the outer line of a double defensive system – the inner line being the Sheepen Dyke, which protected the settlement at Sheepen (near Colchester Institute). The earthwork as seen today is much silted in comparison to its original size, and the ditch has been filled in.

The bedrock geology for the site is London Clay formation (clay, silt and sand), with superficial deposits of Cover Sand (clay, silt and sand)¹.

Project background

After a fire broke out in the garden of 14 Bakers Lane, substantial damage was caused to the foliage and tree cover on the Moat Farm Dyke. The fire killed many of the trees whose roots were binding the soil of the upstanding earth bank.

After consultation with the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM), an archaeological monitoring condition was recommended due to the dykes national importance and scheduled status. 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.

Specifically:

¹ <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>

- the monitoring is being undertaken to confirm that the agreed remediation methodology is adhered to by the contractor
- to obtain a profile of the existing earth bank

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

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 HEIAM 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)

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 HEIAM 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 undertaken by hand.

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

If any features or deposits are uncovered during the monitoring 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) although it is not anticipated that contexts of this nature will be encountered during this particular project.

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 HEIAM.

The HEIAM 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 HEIAM 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 HEIAM.

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 HEIAM 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 HEIAM/CCCAA as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the works in relation to the monument.
- Profile/s drawings of the bank showing 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 HEIAM/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 HEIAM) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the HEIAM. 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 HEIAM 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 HEIAM for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

The HEIAM 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 HEIAM one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The HEIAM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the HEIAM 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	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1922	2023	<i>A Heritage Statement for land at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5BB</i> by P Parmenter
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	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.



Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS Summary for colchest3-516379

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-516379
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex
Sitename	14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/03e
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	15-Mar-2023 - 07-Mar-2024
Location	14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex NGR : TL 97790 26924 LL : 51.90573085299974, 0.873873395610933 12 Fig : 597790,226924
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	In 2002, a fire and the resultant fire-fighting at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester caused substantial damage to the bank and tree coverage of Moat Farm Dyke. The fire killed a number of the trees whose roots were binding the soil of the bank and the water jets used to extinguish the fire eroded away the soil on the bank. Several visits to the site were made over a 12-month period to monitor the progress of the remedial works.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 14 Bakers Lane, Colchester, Essex, during remedial works to repair damage to Moat Farm Dyke (NHLE No. 1019964) which occurred during a fire. The dyke runs along the eastern boundary of the property and forms the northern extension of the Lexden Dyke, the northern-most part of the Late Iron Age defensive dyke system surrounding Colchester. Several stages of work were monitored, none of which caused further damage to the dyke or uncovered anything of archaeological interest.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD Historic England review - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	C Lister, A Wightman, L Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4845
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;