Archaeological monitoring on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ

November 2018



by Laura Pooley figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway

Commissioned by Matthew Brown, University of Essex

NGR: TM 0228 2432 (centre)
Planning reference: 181675
CAT project ref.: 18/09i
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.93
CHER ref: ECC4266
OASIS reference: colchest3-329640



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

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

CAT Report 1349
December 2018

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester during groundworks for a temporary car park. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including a prehistoric barrow cemetery and areas of Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity. However, as groundworks for the car park did not go below modern made ground, no significant archaeological remains were found.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester which was carried out 6th-8th November 2018. The work was commissioned by Matthew Brown of the University of Essex in advance of groundworks for the construction of a temporary car park. The monitoring was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

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 watching briefs* (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):

The development site is located in an area of high archaeological potential. It is situated in a topographically favourable location for early occupation of all periods, overlooking the floodplain of the River Colne, and at the confluence with Salary Brook.

The CHER records a presumed Roman road (CHER MCC7122) to the north of the development site and a prehistoric barrow cemetery (MCC8972) to the west. An archaeological evaluation across the area of the barrows (FAU 2004) confirmed that the mounds and ring ditches situated adjacent to the railway line and Salary Brook are man-made and artefacts recovered indicate a Late Iron Age or Roman date. However, it was thought that this material may be the product of later activities within the barrow cemetery. During this evaluation, 13 trial-trenches were also excavated within the current development site (trenches T14-T26) (FAU 2004) (see Fig 2). Late Iron Age/Roman features and finds were identified in trenches T21, T23, T24 and T25 with undated features in T16, T17 and T18.

Recent archaeological investigations at University of Essex

Monitoring in 2010-2011 (CAT Report 638, MCC3103) on infrastructure works revealed more evidence relating to the barrow cemetery to the west of the current development

site (Area A); pits, burials and occupation evidence of Roman date to the south (Area B); and ditches, pits and a dense spread of medieval pottery to the east (Area C).

Monitoring at 'The Meadows' in 2012, to the southwest of the development site (CAT Report 678, MCC3104), identified 19 Late Iron Age/Roman features including ditches, pits, post-holes and a probable inhumation. To the east, monitoring in 2013 (CAT Report 753) and 2015 (CAT Report 974, MCC9328) revealed one Roman pit and concentrations of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

A desk-based assessment for the area was also produced in 2015 (CAT Report 856 A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester).

Archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 918) and subsequent excavation (CAT Report 998) to the east/southeast in 2016 revealed a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes dating to the early/mid 13th to mid 14th century, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in close proximity to the site. A single Roman pit was also excavated.

Recent archaeological investigations at 'Hammonds', Elmstead Road

An evaluation and excavation in 2018 (CAT Reports 1233 and 1296) immediately to the northwest of the development site along Elmstead Road revealed historic activity dating to the medieval period, *c* late 12th to 16th century. Features included nine ditches aligned NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW, a quarry pit and several smaller pits. The ditches may form field boundaries delineating a number of agricultural fields or, together with the finds, could represent evidence for domestic occupation/settlement.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)



Photograph 1 Machine strip of temporary car park 1.

Temporary car park 1: An area 70m by 64m was machine stripped and monitored by a CAT archaeologist. It was reduced by 0.15-0.3m through modern topsoil (L1, 0.05-0.1m thick, dark grey/brown sandy-silt) into modern made ground (L2, medium grey/brown silty-clay). No significant archaeological remains were encountered at this depth.

Temporary car park 2: Hardstanding was already in place within this area as it was being used as a contractor's compound. No groundworks took place.

6 Finds

Modern debris, including concrete rubble, plastic and geo-textile fragments, were recorded as being present within L2 but not retained.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring of temporary car park 1 showed modern made ground to a depth of at least 0.3m below modern ground level. As groundworks did not go below this layer of made ground, no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Matthew Brown and the University of Essex for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway. Figures were prepared by C Lister, L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2007	Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation
CAT	2014	Health & Safety Policy
CAT	2018	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ
CAT Report 638	2012	An archaeological watching brief at the Knowledge Gateway, the University of Essex, Colchester, Essex: September 2010-August 2011.
CAT Report 678	2013	Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012
CAT Report 753	2014	Archaeological monitoring at the University of Essex Parkside Office Development, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex (Phase 1): September 2013
CAT Report 856	2015	A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester
CAT Report 918	2016	An archaeological evaluation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: February 2016
CAT Report 998	2016	Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: July – August 2016
CAT Report 1233	2018	Archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL: February 2018
CAT Report 1296	2018	Archaeological excavation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL: May 2018
CBCPS	2018	Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at land north of Capon Road, Colchester, by Jess Tipper

CIfA	2014a	Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs
ClfA	2014b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation,
		conservation and research of archaeological materials
ECC FAU	2004	Land adjacent to Elmstead Road and Boundary Road, University of
		Essex, Colchester, Essex, archaeological evaluation, Essex County
		Council Field Archaeology Unit Report, by T Ennis. Report 1328
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)
MHCLG	2018	National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing,
		Communities and Local Government)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age period from *c* 2500 – 700 BC CAT Colchester Archaeological Trust

CBCPS Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

context a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be

any feature, layer or find.

feature (F) an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'

layer (L) distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material

medieval period from AD 1066 to c 1500 modern period from c AD 1800 to the present

NGR National Grid Reference

OASIS Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS,

http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main

post-medieval from c AD 1500 to c 1800

Roman the period from AD 43 to c AD 410

section (abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s

wsi written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1349)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation Original site record (feature and layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1347)
CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphic files

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Survey data

12 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: 2018.93.

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Distribution list

Matthew Brown, University of Essex Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy Date: 5.12.2018

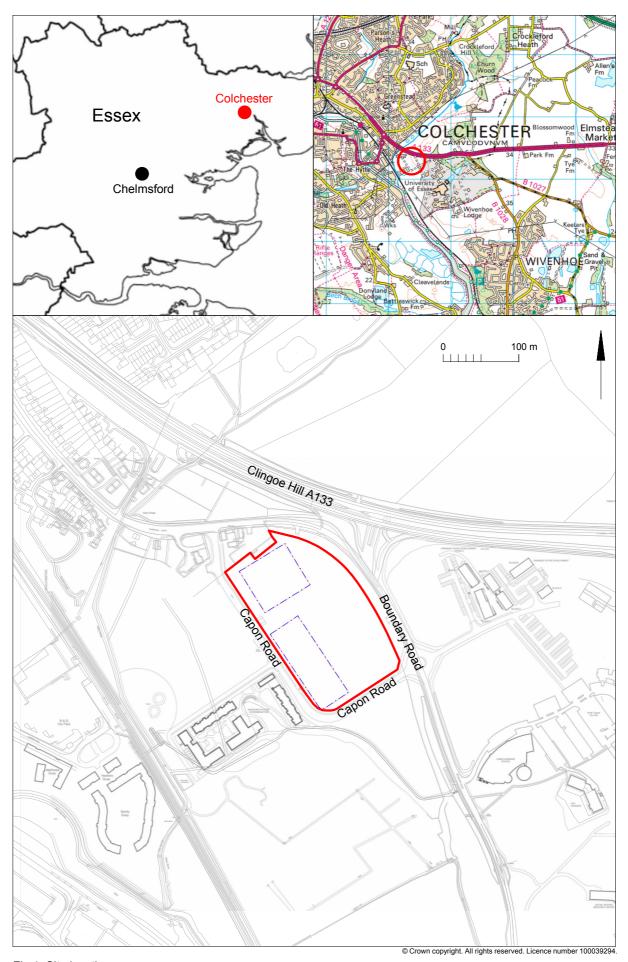


Fig 1 Site location

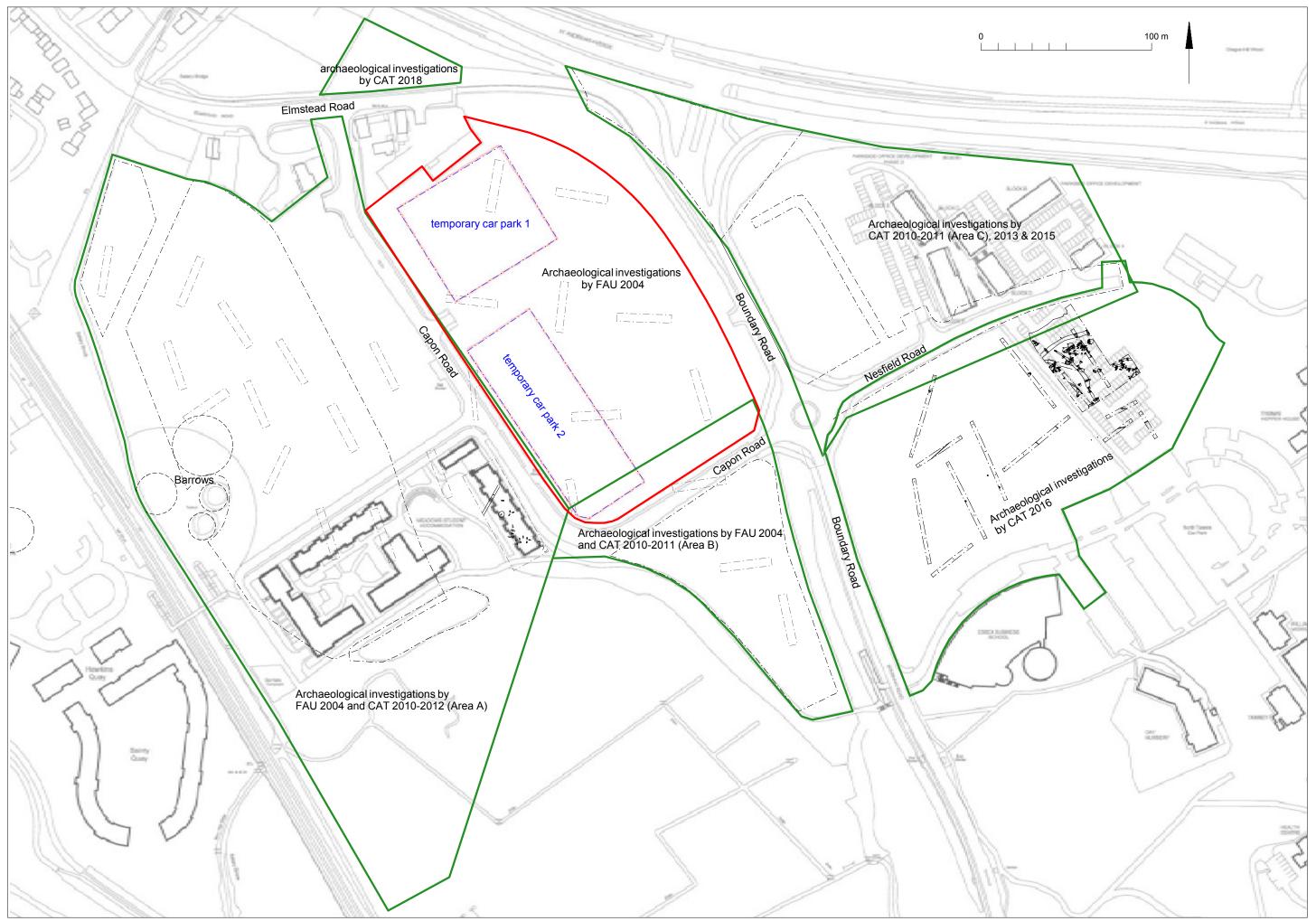


Fig 2 Results (temporary car parks 1 and 2 in blue), shown in relation to previous archaeological investigations located nearby

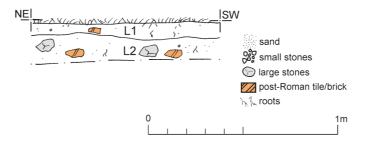


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land north of Capon Road, U Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ		
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester	
NGR: TM 0228 2432 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/09i CHER ref: ECC4266 OASIS ref: colchest3-329640	
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust	
Date of work: 6th-8th November 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.3 ha	
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.93	Funding source: University	
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3103-4, MCC9328, MCC7122, MCC8972	
Final report: CAT Report 1349		
Periods represented: Modern		
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester during groundworks for a temporary car park. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including a prehistoric barrow cemetery and areas of Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity. However, as groundworks for the car park did not go below modern made ground, no significant archaeological remains were found.		
Previous summaries/reports: None		
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper		
Keywords: -	Significance: -	
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: December 2018	

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ

NGR: TM 0228 2432 (centre)

Planning reference: 181675

Commissioned by: Matthew Brown, University of Essex

Client: University of Essex

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 18/09i

OASIS project id: colchest3-329640

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 27.9.2018



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.5km southeast of Colchester town centre (Fig 1) on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park. The site is centred on NGR TM 0228 2432.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction new temporary car parks for the use of the University of Essex and the Knowledge Gateway.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below where used), and the Colchester Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Colchester Heritage Network (https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/).

This development site is located in an area of high archaeological potential. It is situated in a topographically favourable location for early occupation of all periods, overlooking the floodplain of the River Colne, and at the confluence with Salary Brook.

The CHER records a presumed Roman road (CHER 7122) to the north of the development site and a prehistoric barrow cemetery (CHER 8972) to the west. A field evaluation across the area of the barrows (FAU 2004) confirmed that the four mound and ring ditches situated adjacent to the railway line and Salary Brook were man-made and artefacts recovered indicated a Late Iron Age or Roman date. However, it was thought that this material may be the product of later use of an existing Bronze Age monument. During this 2004 evaluation, 13 trial-trenches were located within the current development site (trenches T14-T26) (FAU 2004) (see Fig 2). Late Iron Age/Roman features and finds were identified in trenches T21, T23, T24 and T25 with undated features in T16, T17 and T18.

Recent archaeological investigations at University of Essex

Monitoring in 2010-2011 (CAT Report 638, CHER 3103) on infrastructure works revealed more evidence relating to the barrow cemetery to the west of the current development site (Area A); pits, burials and occupation evidence of Roman date to the south (Area B); and ditches, pits and a dense spread of medieval pottery to the east (Area C).

Monitoring at 'The Meadows' in 2012, to the southwest of the development site (CAT Report 678, CHER 3104), identified 19 Late Iron Age/Roman features including ditches, pits, postholes and a probable inhumation. To the east, monitoring in 2013 (CAT Report 753) and 2015 (CAT Report 974, CHER 9328) revealed one Roman pit and concentrations of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

A desk-based assessment for the area was also produced in 2015 (CAT Report 856 A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester).

Archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 918) and subsequent excavation (CAT Report 998) to the east/southeast in 2016 revealed a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes dating to the early/mid 13th to mid 14th century, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in close proximity to the site. A single Roman pit was also excavated.

Recent archaeological investigations at 'Hammonds', Elmstead Road

An evaluation and excavation in 2018 (CAT Reports 1233 and 1296) immediately to the northwest of the development site along Elmstead Road revealed historic activity dating to the medieval period, *c* late 12th to 16th century. Features included nine ditches aligned NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW, a quarry pit and several smaller pits. The ditches may form field boundaries delineating a number of agricultural fields or, together with the finds, could represent evidence for domestic occupation/settlement.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2018 (application no. 181675) of proposing the construction new temporary car parks for the use of the University of Essex and the Knowledge Gateway.

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 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* (MHCLG 2018).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that will be damaged or destroyed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent.

The method and form the development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief, and this wsi, are based.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief, and this wsi, are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

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-b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2018)

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.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify 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 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.

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), 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 proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

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, but only if they are datable. Processing will be carried out by trained CAT staff with analysis and reporting done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

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 and included in the site archive.

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 Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (Sylvanus)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield

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

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 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 excavation/monitoring areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area 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 within four weeks 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

Brown, D	2011 (2 nd ed.)	Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation
CAT	2018	Health & Safety Policy
CAT Report	2012	An archaeological watching brief at the Knowledge Gateway, the
638		University of Essex, Colchester, Essex: September 2010-August 2011.
CAT Report	2013	Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex,
678		Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012
CAT Report	2014	Archaeological monitoring at the University of Essex Parkside Office
753		Development, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex (Phase 1): September 2013
CAT Report	2015	A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project
856		Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester
CAT Report	2016	An archaeological evaluation at the new Innovation Centre, University of
918		Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: February 2016
CAT Report	2016	Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of
998		Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: July – August 2016
CAT Report	2018	Archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/

1233		east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL: February 2018
CAT Report	2018	Archaeological excavation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/
1296		east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL: May 2018
CBCAA	2016	Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at land to
		the north of Capon Road, Colchester, 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
ECC FAU	2004	Land adjacent to Elmstead Road and Boundary Road, University of
		Essex, Colchester, Essex, archaeological evaluation, Essex County
		Council Field Archaeology Unit Report, by T Ennis. Report 1328
English	2006	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
Heritage		
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)
MHCLG	2018	National Planning Policy Framework

L Pooley



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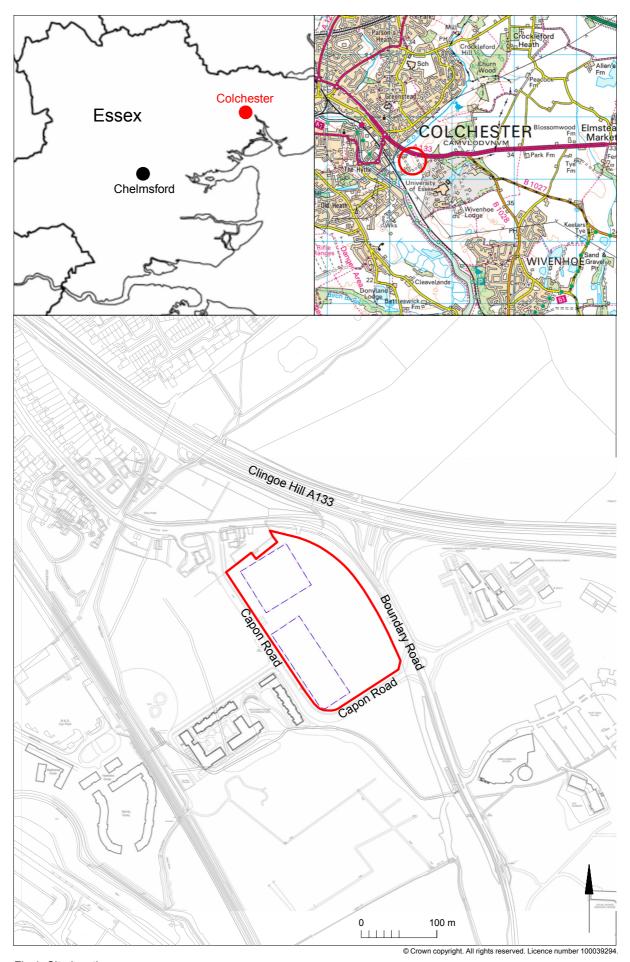


Fig 1 Site location

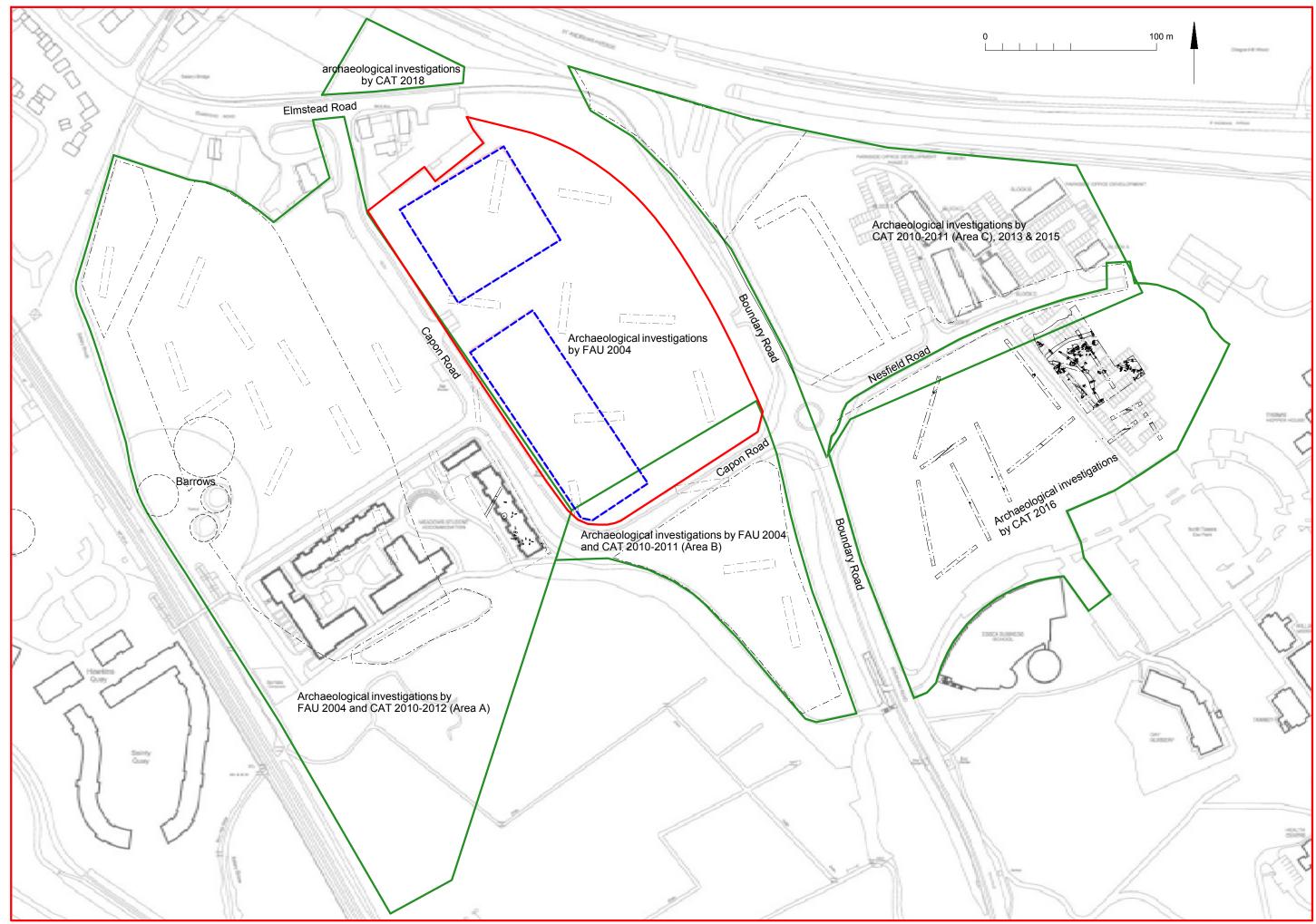


Fig 2 Development site (red) and car park locations (dashed blue) in relation to previous archaeological investigations located nearby

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Project details

Project name Archaeological monitoring on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ

Short description of the project

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester during groundworks for a temporary car park. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including a prehistoric barrow cemetery and areas of Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity. However, as groundworks for the car park did not go

below modern made ground, no significant archaeological remains were found.

Start: 06-11-2018 End: 08-11-2018 Project dates

Previous/future

Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes

18/09i - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated

181675 - Planning Application No

project reference codes

ECC4266 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes

Any associated project reference COLEM: 2018.93 - Museum accession ID

Recording project Type of project

Site status None

Current Land use
Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

N/A None Monument type Significant Finds N/A None Investigation type "Watching Brief" Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park Site location

Postcode CO4 3SQ 0.3 Hectares Study area

Site coordinates TM 0228 2432 51.880164086518 0.939272798824 51 52 48 N 000 56 21 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator

CBC Archaeological Officer

Project design originator

Laura Pooley

Project

Chris Lister

director/manager

Project supervisor Ben Holloway

sponsor/funding

body

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?

Colchester Museum

Digital Archive recipient

Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2018.93

Digital Contents Digital Media

"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient

Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.93

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available

"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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