

Archaeological monitoring at Castle Park Café, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN

February-April 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway
fieldwork by Adam Tuffey and Emma Holloway

**commissioned by Martin Leek
on behalf of Colchester Borough Homes Ltd**

NGR: TL 99936 25462 (centre)
Historic England application reference: S00207288
CAT project ref.: 19/01j
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2019.10
CHER ref: ECC4304
OASIS reference: colchest3-343080



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CAT Report 1423
June 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Castle Park Café, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, during groundworks for the erection of a new extension to the upper level of the café for a new toilet block, the removal and replacement of an existing ramped path, and the removal and replacement of a flight of steps with fencing. The only feature uncovered was a single ditch or pit of 11th-century date or later.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Castle Park Café, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out from 26th February to 29th April 2019. The work was commissioned by Martin Leek, on behalf of Colchester Borough Homes Ltd and was undertaken during groundworks for the erection of a new extension to the upper level of the café for a new toilet block, the removal and replacement of an existing ramped path, and the removal and replacement of a flight of steps with fencing. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

Located on the site of a scheduled ancient monument, consent was sought and approved by Deborah Priddy, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England East of England Office, on the condition that all groundworks were supervised by CAT.

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, especially the Historic Impact Assessment for the proposed work (CAT Report 1360) the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The surface geology of the park area is a mix of Kesgrave sands and gravels and London clay. The zone is dominated by the 11th-century Norman castle keep and its associated earthwork defences (CHER MCC1732). The Castle Park grounds were landscaped by Charles Gray of Hollytrees in the early 18th century. This included the creation of a raised terrace on the north side of the castle ending in a wooden summerhouse in the form of a tetrastyle Greek temple (CHER MCC3224). The site was sold to Colchester Borough in 1892 for the creation of a public park laid out by Backhouse & Co. of York in the late 19th century. A war memorial is located on the northern side of the High Street at the entrance to the castle (CHER MCC5420). The majority of the zone is a Scheduled Monument (SM EX 1, HA 1002217) and the park is a Registered historic park and garden. The whole of the zone falls within the town centre Conservation Area.

Evidence for a number of Roman town houses (including CHER MCC852, MCC854 and MCC856), walls, numerous tessellated pavements, metalled streets, masonry drains and a water works have been recorded within the park. Much of this is summarised by Hull (1958), Crummy (*CAR* 6 1992) and Brooks (1997). Two rooms of one building have been left exposed and a drain near Duncan's Gate (CHER MCC1831) is visible, as are the collapsed remains of the gate itself. The zone also contains the site of the Temple of Claudius and its forum (CHER MCC1830). The base of the temple is preserved beneath

the Norman Castle. Along the north edge of the zone the town, the town wall (CHER MCC859) is a dominant feature and a section of the town wall's inner rampart is visible. South of the castle are the remains of a small 11th- or 12th-century church, possibly contemporary with the early years of the castle. A suggestion has been made that this church was built on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon chapel (CHER MCC2084). Colchester Castle itself was built late in the 11th century. In addition to the chapel, several stone-built buildings have been identified within the Castle's bailey (including CHER MCC2087). A landscape park was developed in the 18th century in the grounds of the privately-owned castle. The public park was created in the 19th century.

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A CAT archaeologist monitored the following groundworks:

- a) the excavation of a drainage run, 3.7m long, 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep and accompanying manhole 1.6m long, 0.9m wide and 1m deep;
- b) the reduction of an area 2m long and 3.7m wide by approximately 0.35m to accommodate a new flight of steps;
- c) the excavation of four postholes to accommodate fencing posts along the new flight of steps;
- d) the raising of an area 14m long and 3m wide to accommodate a new ramped path.

Four layers were recorded. In the area of the drainage run and manhole, a layer of modern crush (L1, c 0.3m thick, friable, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% gravel and 20% stones) overlay subsoil (L2, firm, dry/moist medium grey/brown silty-clay). In the area of the new flight of steps, modern topsoil (L3, c 0.05-0.08m thick, loose, moist dark brown loam) sealed a layer of sub-base associated with the old flight of steps (L4, c 0.08-0.12m thick, firm, moist medium yellow/brown silty-sand with 10% CBM pieces) which in turn overlay L2.

Undatable pit or ditch F1 was observed in section in the drainage run. The trenching was not deep enough to determine the depth of the feature but it was 0.7m wide.



Photograph 1 F1 – looking north

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only one feature – a pit or ditch – was uncovered. While no dating evidence was recovered from this feature, it was cut into the base of a ditch which forms part of the defensive earthworks which surround Colchester Castle, constructed around the late 11th century, and so it must post-date this ditch.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Martin Leek and Colchester Borough Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Tuffey and E Holloway. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway 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>

Brooks, H	1997	<i>An Historical Survey of Castle Park (Report for Council 1997)</i>
Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by Philip Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Castle Park Café and lower toilets, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN</i>
CAT Report 1360	2018	<i>Heritage Impact Assessment for Café in the Park, Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, CO1 1TS</i> , by C Lister
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Historic England	2019	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works. Application for Scheduled Monument Consent: Colchester Castle and the Temple of Claudius Colchester, by S Harper
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London Report XX
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	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust

CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, 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

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1423)

Scheduled Monument Consent letter; CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1423)

Scheduled Monument Consent letter; CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphics

Site digital photos and log

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: 2019.10.

Distribution list

Martin Leek
Colchester Borough Homes Ltd
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

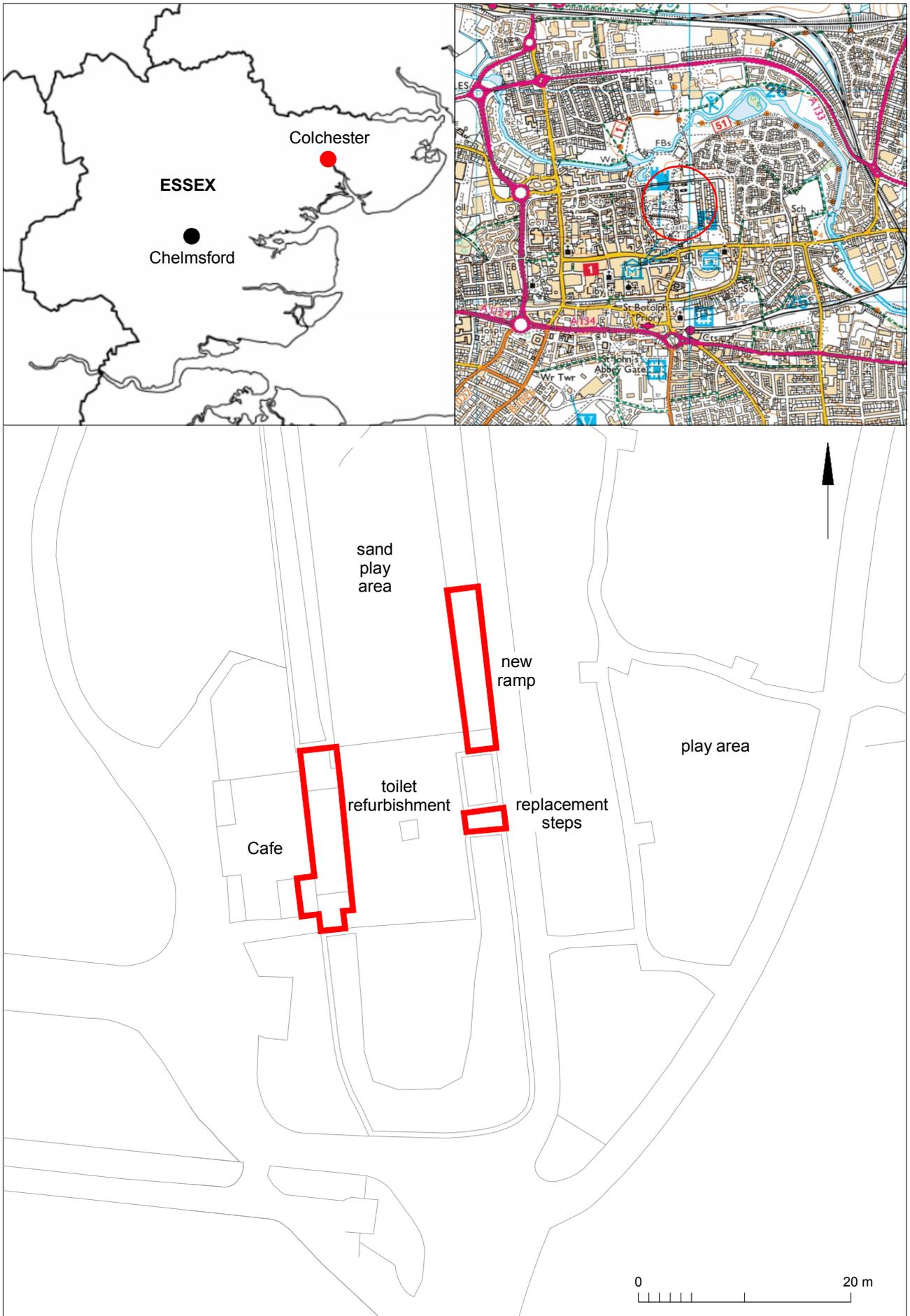
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 12.06.2019



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Fig 1 Site location and proposed works.

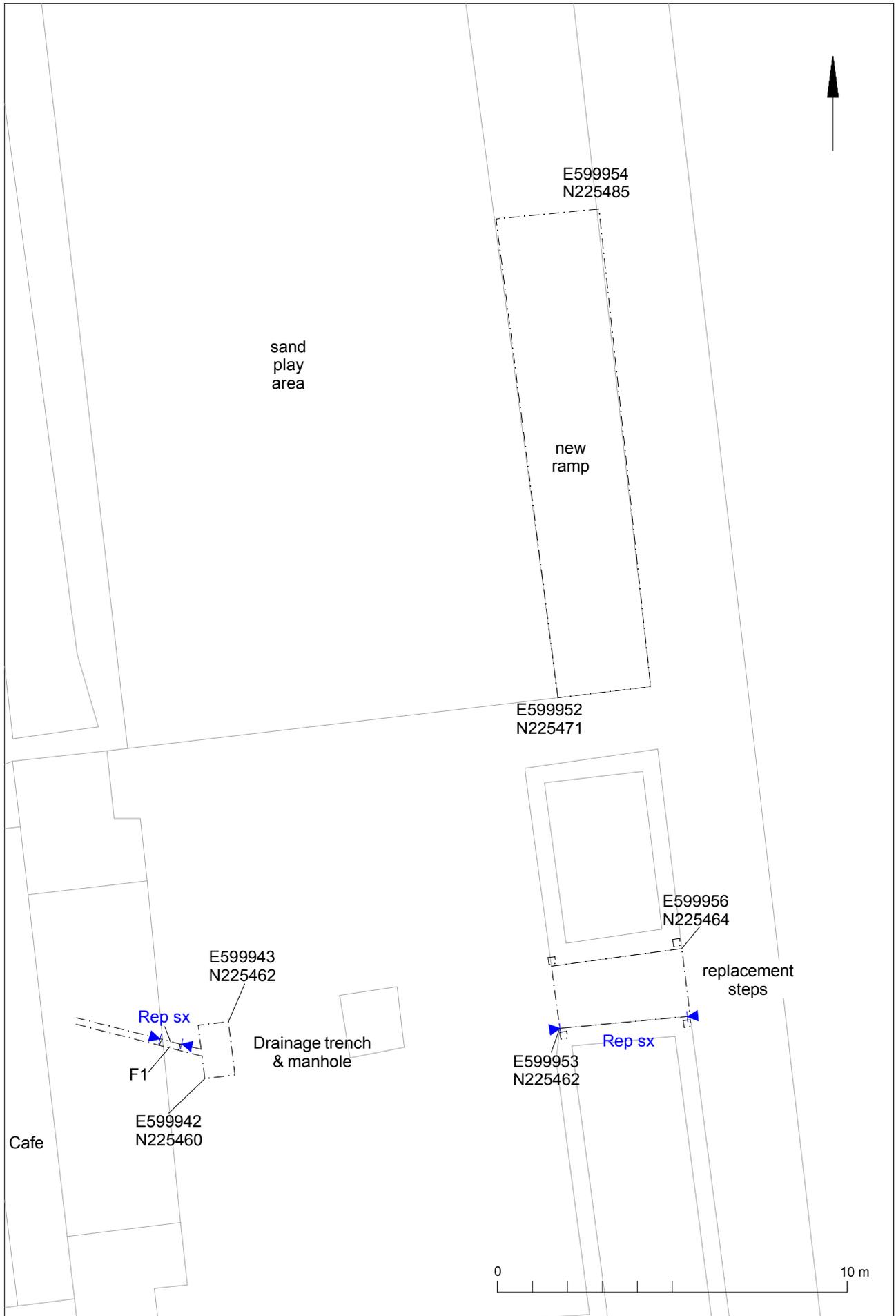
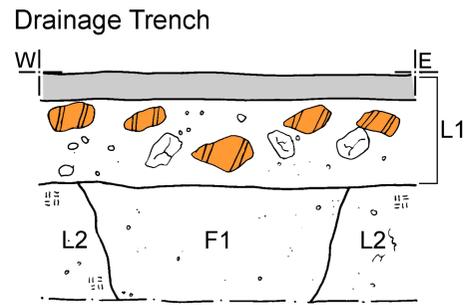


Fig 2 Monitoring results.



Replacement Steps Trench

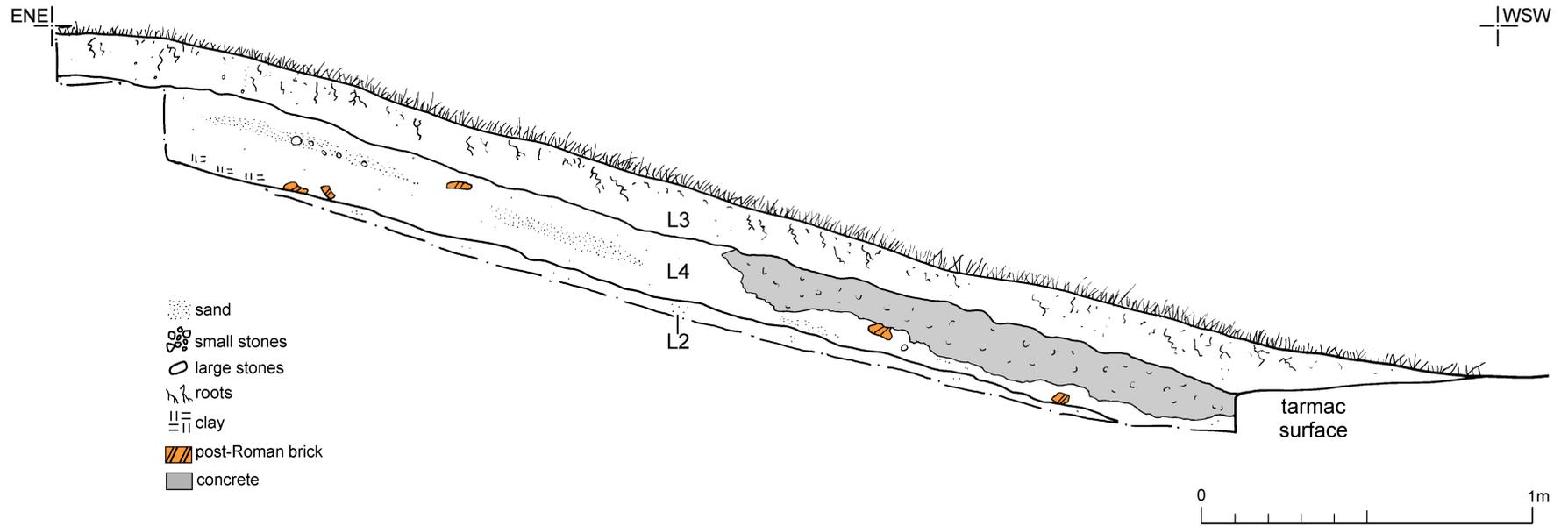


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at Castle Park Café and lower toilets, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN.

NGR: TL 99936 25462 (centre)

Historic England application reference: S00207288
Scheduled Monument number: SM EX 1, HA 10052217

Commissioned by: Martin Leek (CB Homes)
On behalf of: Colchester Borough Homes Ltd

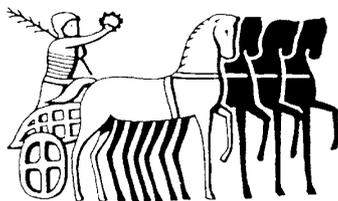
Curating museum: Colchester
Museum accession code: tbc

CHER number: ECC4304
CAT project code: 2019/01j
OASIS project number: colchest3-343080

Site manager: Chris Lister

Historic England advisor: Debbie Priddy
CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 30.01.2019 (revised)



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located in the centre of the historic core of the town of Colchester, at Castle Park café, upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN (Fig 1). Castle Park is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and sits within the town centre conservation zone. Site centre is National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99936 25462.

Proposed work

The development comprises of a) the erection of a new extension to the upper level of the café for a new toilet block. b) On the lower level, the installation of a new wheelchair access ramp, removal of an existing ramped path, replacement of existing steps and the installation of new metal fencing and steps, any services related to the internal alterations and conversion of the toilet facilities and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, especially the Historic Impact Assessment for the proposed work (CAT Report 1360) the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The surface geology of the park area is a mix of Kesgrave sands and gravels and London clay. The zone is dominated by the 11th-century Norman castle keep and its associated earthwork defences (CHER MCC1732). The Castle Park grounds were landscaped by Charles Gray of Hollytrees in the early 18th century. This included the creation of a raised terrace on the north side of the castle ending in a wooden summerhouse in the form of a tetrastyle Greek temple (CHER MCC3224). The site was sold to Colchester Borough in 1892 for the creation of a public park laid out by Backhouse & Co. of York in the late 19th century. The war memorial is located on the northern side of the High Street at the entrance to the castle (CHER MCC5420). The majority of the zone is a Scheduled Monument (SM EX 1, HA 1002217) and the park is a Registered historic park and garden. The whole of the zone falls within the town centre Conservation Area.

Evidence for a number of Roman town houses (including CHER MCC852, MCC854 and MCC856), walls, numerous tessellated pavements, metalled streets, masonry drains and a water works have been recorded within the park, much of this is summarised by Hull (1958), Crummy in *CAR 6* and Brooks (1997). Two rooms of one building have been left exposed and a drain near Duncan's Gate (CHER MCC1831) is visible, as are the collapsed remains of the gate itself. The zone also contains the site of the Temple of Claudius and its forum (CHER MCC1830). The base of the temple is preserved beneath the Norman Castle. Along the north edge of the zone the town wall (CHER MCC859) is a dominant feature and a section of the town wall's inner rampart is visible. South of the Norman Castle is the site of a late Saxon chapel (CHER MCC2084) which was replaced by a masonry chapel in the 11th or 12th century following construction of the castle. Colchester Castle was built late in the 11th century and provided with defensive earthworks resulting in a diversion of the High Street. In addition to the chapel, several stone-built buildings have been identified within the Castle's bailey (including CHER MCC2087). A landscape park was developed in the 18th century in the grounds of the privately-owned castle. The public park was created in the 19th century.

Planning background

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and therefore an area highlighted as having a high potential for archaeological remains the Historic England Inspector (HEI) granted permission for the work subject to the following archaeological condition:

'Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works which would not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument but might cause significant damage to the monument's archaeological deposits which can be acceptingly mitigated by conditions to ensure monitoring of the groundworks.'

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks as laid out in the Scheduled Monument Consent from the HEI (HE 2019).

Specifically:

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

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 conditions in the Scheduled Monument Consent (HE 2019)

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 and HEI 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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code 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. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument, or in ground disturbance other than that expressly authorised in the Scheduled Monument consent.

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 pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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. Any processing and reporting will be 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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA/HEI. 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. Following HE guidance (HE 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 CBCAA and HEI 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.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

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

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 / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown
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 CBCAA and HEI.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA and HEI 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 and HEI as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- 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 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, CBCAA and HEI) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA and HEI.

Monitoring

CBCAA and HEI have joint responsibility 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 HEI one week in advance of its commencement.

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

CBCAA and HEI will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

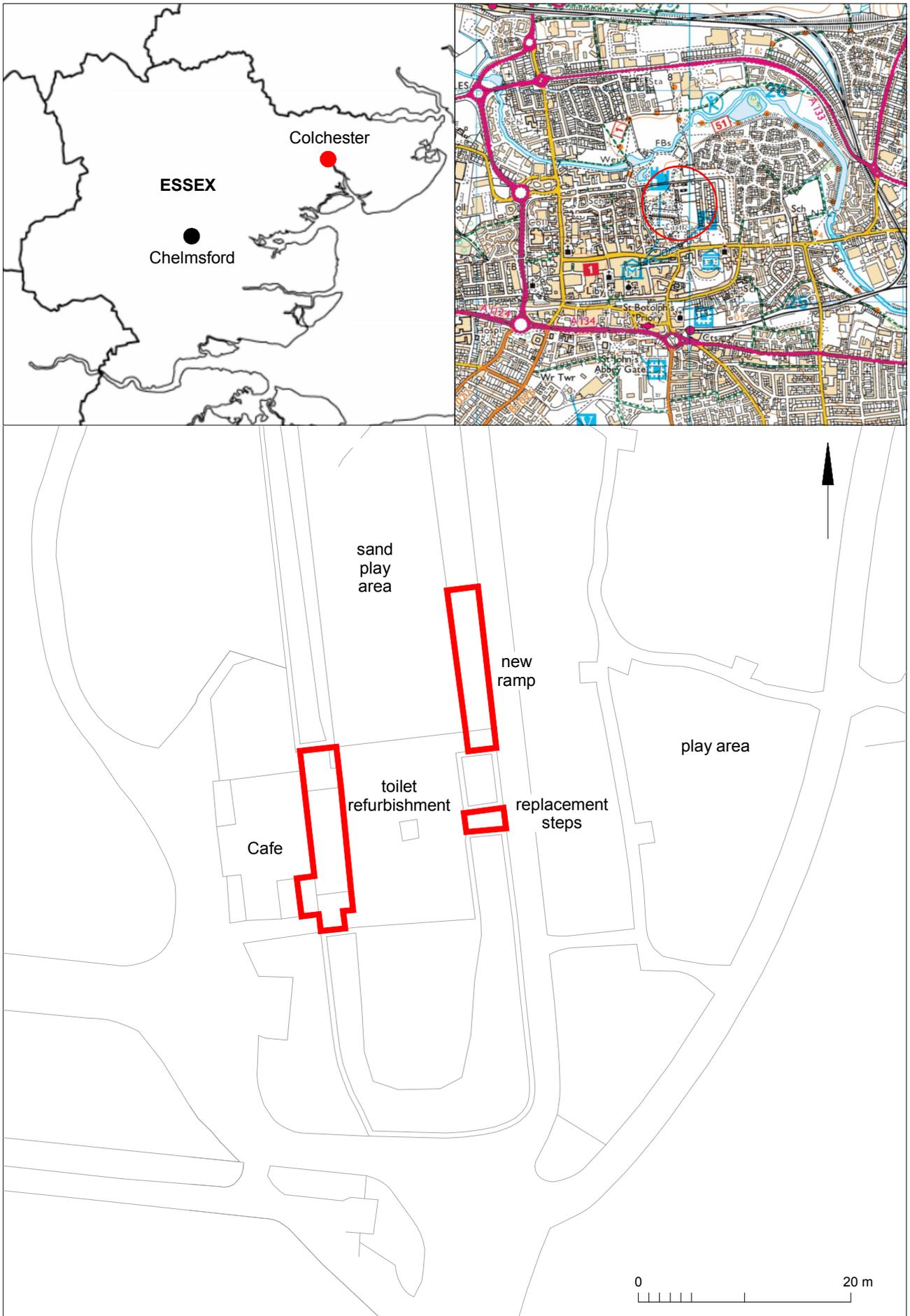
Brooks, H	1997	<i>An Historical Survey of Castle Park (Report for Council 1997)</i>
Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 6	1992	<i>Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85, Colchester Archaeological Report 6.</i> by Philip Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1360	2018	<i>Heritage Impact Assessment for Café in the Park, Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, CO1 1TS.</i> By C Lister
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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 (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Historic England (HE)	2019	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works. Application for Scheduled Monument Consent: Colchester Castle and the Temple of Claudius Colchester. By S Harper
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London Report XX
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	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Fig 1 Site location and proposed works.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-343080

Project details

Project name	Continuous archaeological recording at Castle Park Café and lower toilets, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester,
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Castle Park Café, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, during groundworks for the erection of a new extension to the upper level of the café for a new toilet block, the removal and replacement of an existing ramped path, and the removal and replacement of a flight of steps with fencing. The only feature uncovered was a single ditch or pit of 11th-century date or later.
Project dates	Start: 26-02-2019 End: 29-04-2019
Any associated project reference codes	2019/01j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SM EX 1, HA 10052217 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.10 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4304 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-343080 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Castle Park Café and lower toilets, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO1 1UN
Study area	108.15 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 99936 25462 51.891268999294 0.905922148142 51 53 28 N 000 54 21 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HISTORIC ENGLAND
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Tuffey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Borough Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Colchester Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.10
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.10
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at Castle Park Café, Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN: February-April 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.

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