

# Archaeological evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL

October 2021



by **Bronagh Quinn**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Hollyway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Tabitha Gulliver Lawrence

**commissioned by Mark Polley on behalf of MP Associates**

NGR: TL 98180 24811 (centre)

Planning ref.: 182336

CAT project ref.: 21/07o

ECC code: ECC4664

OASIS ref.: colchest3-426873



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**CAT Report 1729**  
October 2021

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling to the rear of the property. Located in an area rich in Roman archaeological remains, the evaluation revealed a Roman ditch terminus, a modern pit or tree-throw and three undated silt patches or tree-throws.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 15th October 2021. The work was commissioned by Mark Polley on behalf of MP Associates in advance of the construction of a detached dormer style dwelling to the rear of the existing property, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Approximately 335m north-north-east is the southern end of the Sheepen Dyke (CHER MCC498), with the northern end of Heath Farm Dyke c 380m southwest (CHER MCC2101), Lexden Dyke Middle c 860m to the west and Lexden Dyke South c 740m southwest (CHER MCC2099 and MCC7280).

Approximately c 335m north of the development site is the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (CHER 7487, scheduled monument no. 1002173). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; *CAR* 11, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15- 16).

The development site is located to the west of the Roman walled town in an area of dense Late Iron Age and Roman burials, situated approximately half way between the 'western cemetery' (CHER 7647) and 'Lexden cemetery' (CHER MCC7525). However, Roman burials have previously been identified between these two cemetery areas,

specifically along Park Road (CHER MCC2511, MCC3089, MCC3091) and at Vint Crescent (CHER MCC2308-2317).

The Roman Road of Stane Street runs east/west c 150m north of the development site (underneath the current Lexden Road). Stane Street was the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11) (CHER MCC7518). Plotted in CAR 11 fig 6.1 is another possible Roman Road, aligned east/west, located between Stane Street and the development site, c 65m north of the development site (CHER MCC1928). The road is projected in a straight-line between patches of gravel identified during excavations at the Colchester Royal Grammar School and an entrance through Lexden Dyke (between Lexden Dyke Middle and Lexden Dyke North). However, there is little evidence to confirm whether the road exists or the route it might have taken, and there was no trace of the road during recent archaeological monitoring at 4 Park Road (CAT Report 1199).

Archaeological investigations in and around Colchester County High School for Girls to the southwest have revealed parts of Heath Farm Dyke North (CHER MCC2101; CAR 11, 32), a possible 'triple-ditched dyke' (CHER MCC2177; CAR 11, 127) and the remains of a possible unfinished fort (CHER MCC2173), along with a building with wooden posts, palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (CAR 11, 124-126).

The CHER also shows a WWII spigot mortar emplacement on or very close to the development site with a second one opposite (CHER MCC5300-MCC5301).

#### **4 Aim**

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

#### **5 Results** (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench, 9m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was cut through a modern topsoil layer (L1, 0.35-0.45m thick) and a make-up layer (L2, c 0.15m thick) onto natural glacial deposits (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.6-0.5m below current ground level).

A total of three natural silt patches or tree-throws, F1, F2 and F5 were uncovered along with modern pit or tree-throw F4 at the western end of the trench.

A Roman ditch, F3, passed through the trench on a NW-SE alignment with a terminal end to the SE. The feature continues beyond the limit of excavation (LOE). The exposed length was 1.6m. The feature was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep.



**Photograph 1** Trench shot – looking south-west

## **6 Finds**

### **6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material (CBM)**

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation uncovered five sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 97g. This material came from two features and one layer.

Ditch F3 produced a sherd (9g) of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware and two pieces of Roman CBM (42g). A single sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery from a large storage jar (fabric HZ) was also recovered from make-up layer L2, and a small fragment of Roman CBM (1g) came from modern pit F4.

#### **Miscellaneous finds**

*by Laura Pooley*

Four fragments of clinker/coke (4.1g) came from modern pit F4.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a shallow Roman ditch, a modern pit and three natural features were found. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered during the evaluation.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Polley and MP Associates for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with T Gulliver Lawrence. Figures are by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

## 9 References

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

- |                       |                |   |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| Brown, D              | 2011 (2nd ed.) | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>  |
| CAR 10                | 1999           | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade   |
| CAR 11                | 1995           | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy   |
| CAT                   | 2020           | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT                   | 2021           | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL</i>  |
| CAT Report 1000       | forth-coming   | <i>Miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1199       | 2017           | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL: November 2017</i>  |
| CBCAA                 | 2021           | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, CO3 3UL</i> , by Simon Wood   |
| CifA                  | 2014a          | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>  |
| CifA                  | 2014b          | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| Crummy, P             | 2001           | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>  |
| Gurney, D             | 2003           | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )   |
| Historic England (HE) | 2016           | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| Hawkes, C & Hull, M   | 1947           | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL <b>14</b>  |
| Hull, MR              | 1958           | <i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL <b>20</b>  |
| Medlycott, M          | 2011           | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )                            |
| MHCLG                 | 2019           | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.  |
| Niblett, R            | 1985           | <i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report <b>57</b>   |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'

Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1729)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1729)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

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 project ref.: ECC4664

**Distribution list:**

Mark Polley (MP Associates)

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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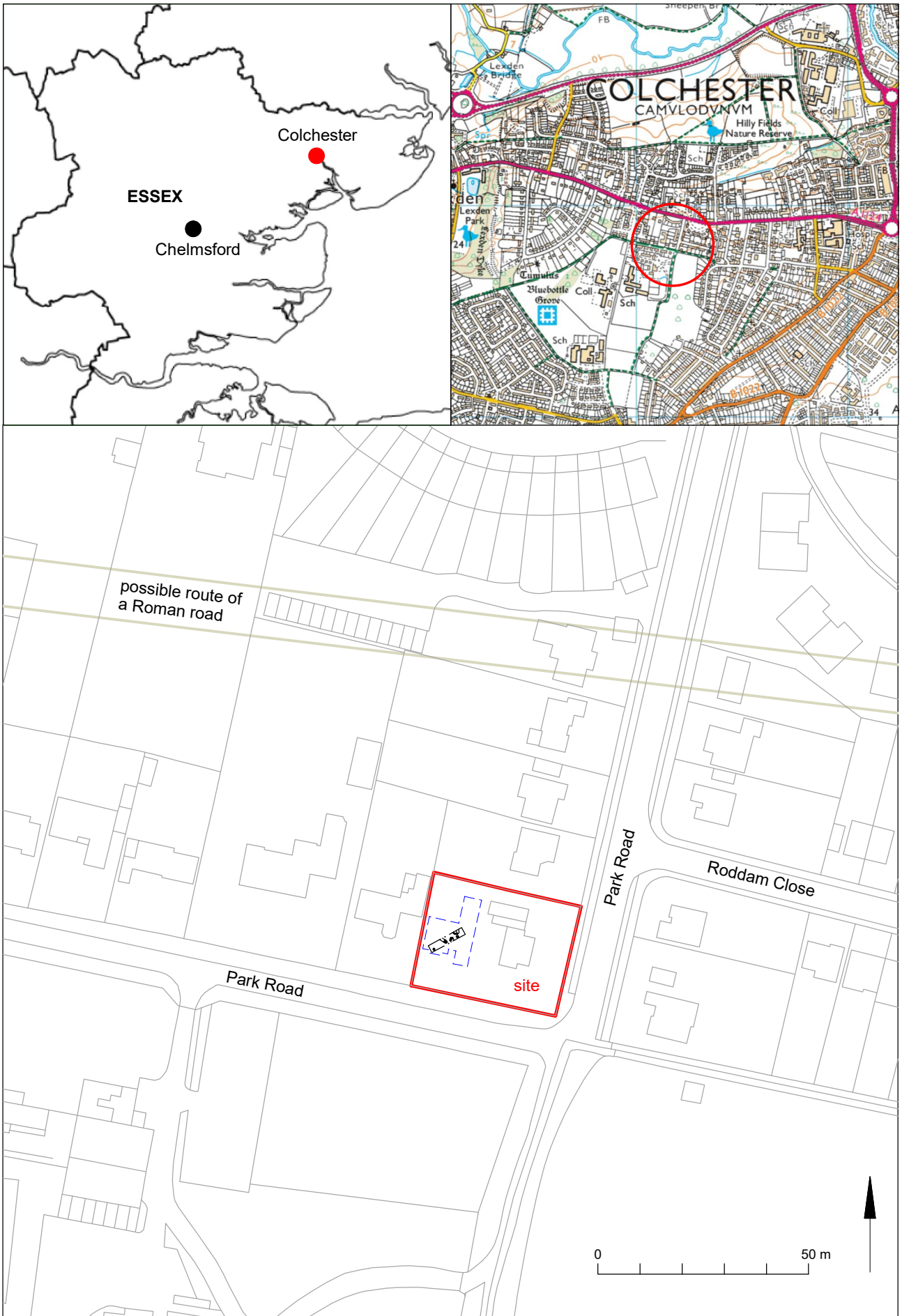
Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: October 2021



## Appendix 1 Context List

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1		Topsoil	Firm moist dark grey/brown silt	Modern
L2	1	Make-up	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
L3		Natural	Firm moist medium yellow/grey sand and inclusions of: gravel 10%	Post-Glacial
F1		Silt patch or tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey sandy silt	Undated
F2		Silt patch or tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F3	2	Ditch	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F4	3	Pit or tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Modern
F5		Silt patch or tree-throw	Friable moist medium grey sandy silt	Undated



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout with the proposed development dashed blue

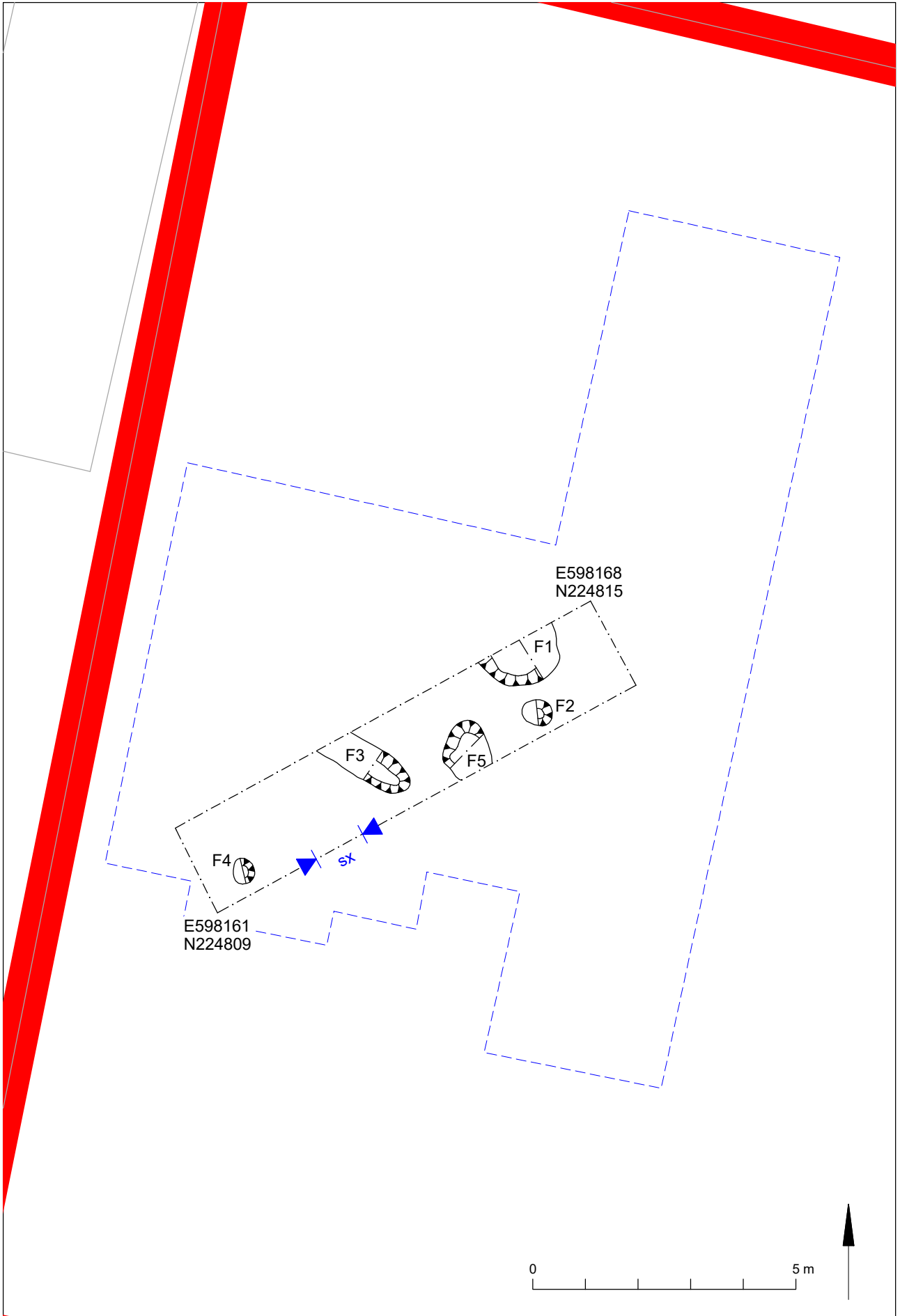


Fig 2 Results

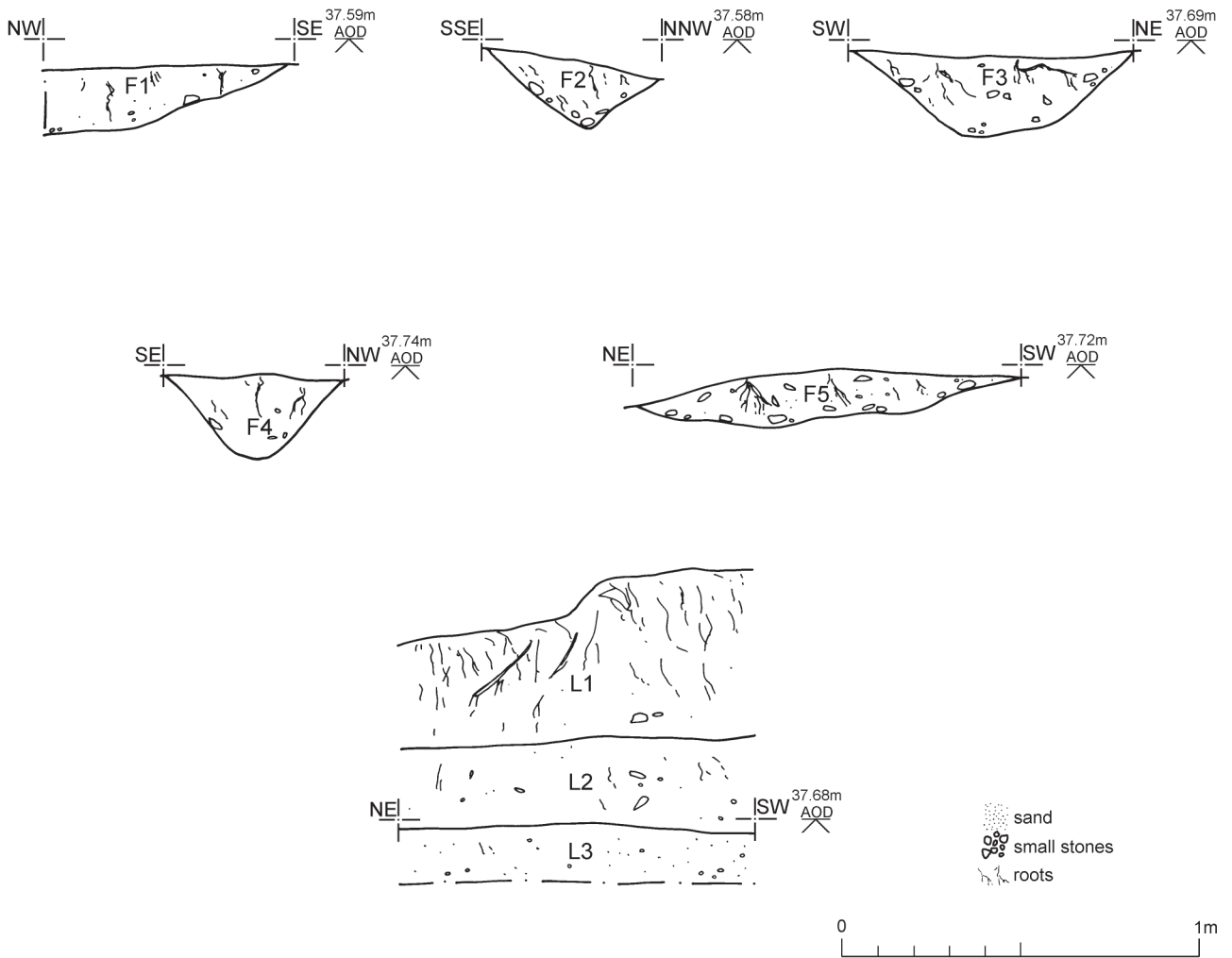


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98180 24811 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 21/07o CHER ref: ECC4664 OASIS ref: colchest3-426873
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 15th October 2021	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 1.00ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER 7487,7647, MCC498, MCC1928, MCC2099, MCC2101, MCC2173, MCC2177, MCC2308-2317, MCC2511, MCC3089, MCC3091, MCC5300- MCC5301, MC7280, MCC7518, MCC7525
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1729	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling to the rear of the property. Located in an area rich in Roman archaeological remains, the evaluation revealed a Roman ditch terminus, a modern pit or tree-throw and three undated silt patches or tree-throws.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Simon Wood	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Bronagh Quinn	<b>Date of summary:</b> October 2021

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL

**NGR:** TL 98180 24811 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 182336

**Commissioned by:** Mark Polley

**On behalf of:** MP Associates

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** [tbc](#)

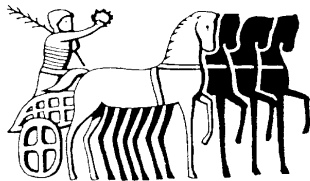
**CAT project code:** 2021/07o

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-426873

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Dr Simon Wood

**This WSI written:** 27/07/2021



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.7km southwest of Colchester town centre (Fig 1) at 7 Park Road. The site is centred on NGR TL 98180 24811.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a detached dormer style dwelling to the rear of 7 Park Road.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. Approximately 335m north-north-east is the southern end of the Sheepen Dyke (CHER MCC498), with the northern end of Heath Farm Dyke c 380m southwest (CHER MCC2101), Lexden Dyke Middle c 860m to the west and Lexden Dyke South c 740m southwest (CHER MCC2099 and MCC7280).

Approximately c 335m north of the development site is the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (CHER 7487, scheduled monument no. 1002173). Sheepen was extensively excavated in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947) and 1970s (Niblett 1985; CAR 11, 131-7). Finds were prolific, and evidence found included remains of a trackway and workshops, with evidence of metal-working and coin manufacture (Crummy 2001, 15- 16).

The development site is located to the west of the Roman walled town in an area of dense Late Iron Age and Roman burials, situated approximately half way between the 'western cemetery' (CHER 7647) and 'Lexden cemetery' (CHER MCC7525). However, Roman burials have previously been identified between these two cemetery areas, specifically along Park Road (CHER MCC2511, MCC3089, MCC3091) and at Vint Crescent (CHER MCC2308-2317).

The Roman Road of Stane Street runs east/west c 150m north of the development site (underneath the current Lexden Road). Stane Street was the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958 and CAR 11) (CHER MCC7518). Plotted in CAR 11 fig 6.1 is another possible Roman Road, aligned east/west, located between Stane Street and the development site, c 65m north of the development site (CHER MCC1928). The road is projected in a straight-line between patches of gravel identified during excavations at the Colchester Royal Grammar School and an entrance through Lexden Dyke (between Lexden Dyke Middle and Lexden Dyke North) (for projected route see Fig 1). However, there is little evidence to confirm whether the road exists or the route it might have taken, and there was no trace of the road during recent archaeological monitoring at 4 Park Road (CAT Report 1199).

Archaeological investigations in and around Colchester County High School for Girls to the southwest have revealed parts of Heath Farm Dyke North (CHER MCC2101; CAR 11, 32), a possible 'triple-ditched dyke' (CHER MCC2177; CAR 11, 127) and the remains of a possible unfinished fort (CHER MCC2173), along with a building with wooden posts, palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (CAR 11, 124-126).

The CHER also shows a WWII spigot mortar emplacement on or very close to the development site with a second one opposite (CHER MCC5300-MCC5301).

## **Project background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2018 (application No. 182336) for a *proposed detached dormer style dwelling to rear of 7 Park Road, Colchester*.

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). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

## **Requirement for work** (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) was for an archaeological evaluation.

One trench, 9m long by 1.8m wide, will be positioned within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling.

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Contingencies will be included for scientific analysis of significant deposits such as absolute dating, soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

## **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 & c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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 unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Nigel Rayner

## **Evaluation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, contexts and 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**

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of the evaluation 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), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. 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
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will 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.

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.

### **Human remains**

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are not to be lifted the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. 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 CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

## 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 (Historic England 2015a).

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

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:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (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 CBCAA.

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 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* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which 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.

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 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 or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. 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. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA 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 CBCAA for integration into the HER.

## 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

Note: 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> . 2nd Edition                          |
| CAR 11                        | 1995  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy  |
| CAT                           | 2021  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 1199               | 2017  | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL: November 2017</i>  |
| CBCAA                         | 2021  | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, CO3 3UL</i> , by Simon Wood   |
| CIfA                          | 2014a | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>  |
| CIfA                          | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>                                  |
| CIfA                          | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>                           |
| Crummy, P                     | 2001  | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>  |
| 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 (HE)         | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse   |
| Historic England (HE)         | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| 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                            |
| Hawkes, C & Hull, M           | 1947  | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL 14   |
| Hull, M                       | 1958  | <i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20   |
| 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                         | 2019  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.  |
| Niblett, R                    | 1985  | <i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum</i> , CBA Research Report 57  |

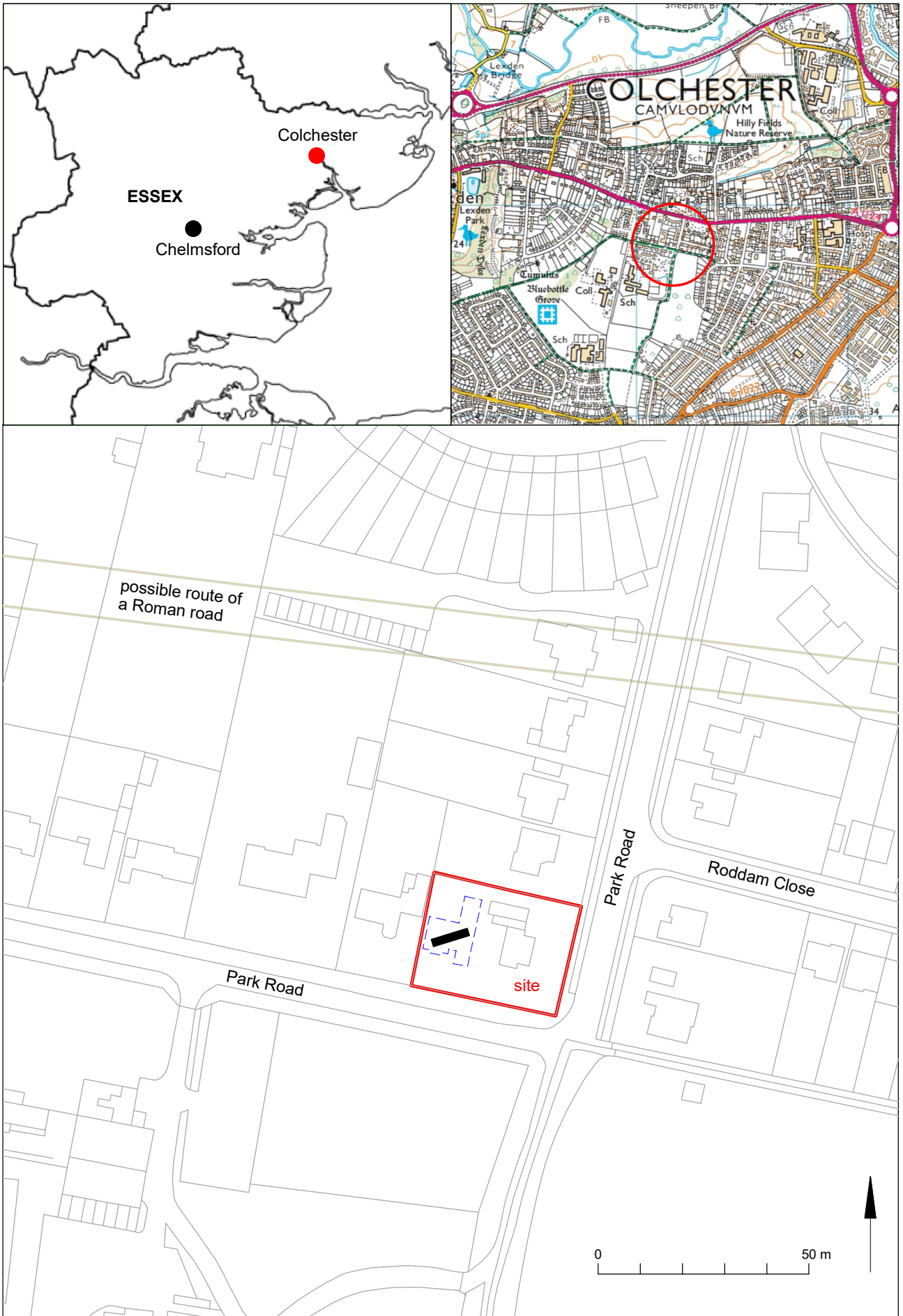
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout with the proposed development dashed blue

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-426873**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling to the rear of the property. Located in an area rich in Roman archaeological remains, the evaluation revealed a Roman ditch terminus, a modern pit or tree-throw and three undated silt patches or tree-throws.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2021 End: 15-10-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/07o - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	182336 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4664 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 7 Park Road
Postcode	CO3 3UL
Study area	0.09 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98180 24811 51.886052791551 0.880060903275 51 53 09 N 000 52 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.5m Max: 37.7m

## Project creators

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

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4664
Digital Contents	"other"



Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4664
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at 7 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL: October 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Quinn, B.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1729
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 printed, brass stapled
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html</a>
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	22 October 2021

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