

# Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG

June-October 2017



by **Laura Pooley**  
figures by Laura Pooley

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by **Mark Southerton**  
on behalf of **Sam Sellars**

NGR: TL 9670 2562 (centre)  
Planning reference: 160672  
CAT project ref.: 16/12n  
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2016.127  
CHER ref: ECC3930  
OASIS reference: colchest3-271720



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**CAT Report 1180**  
October 2017

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at the Colchester Holiday Park during groundworks on a caravan storage area to extend the static caravan site with associated roadways, parking and other infrastructure. Despite being located close to the Triple Dyke, Moat Farm Dyke and a number of cropmark sites, no significant archaeological remains were observed.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Essex which was carried out on the 29th June – 6th October 2017. The work was commissioned by Mark Southerton, on behalf of Sam Sellers, during groundworks for the siting of new static holiday caravans (on concrete slabs) along with associated roadways, parking and other infrastructure. Work was undertaken by 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 paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological strip, map and record excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016).

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* (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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

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. The Triple Dyke extends roughly north-south 800m to the west to the site. The Triple Dyke was added to the dyke system after the Roman conquest to strengthen the line of Shrub End Dyke at its northern end (CAR 11, 52-61) (EHER 11635). The Moat Farm Dyke (the northern extension of the Lexden Dyke), also extends roughly northeast-southwest 550m to the east of the site (CAR 11, 34-45) (EHER 11627).

To the north a sub-circular enclosure has been identified as cropmarks at Seven Arches Farm (formerly Motts Farm) (EHER 11971) with linear cropmarks identified to the west of Westhouse Farm (EHER 11990). A watching brief on a new water-main to the east of Spring Lane revealed two or three sand quarry pits dated to the Roman period. One pit contained Roman bricks which would have formed a voussoir over a door or window, indicating the presence of a high-status Roman building nearby (CAT Report 180; EHER 19728). An Iron Age enclosure is known to the northeast at West House

Farm (CAR 11, 137; EHER 12671). Immediately to the southeast, Maltings Farm House is a timber-framed listed 16th century building (EHER 31271).

In September 2016 archaeological evaluation (nine trial-trenches) on the development site revealed Roman features in all but two of the trenches (CAT Report 1024, CHER ECC3880). Roman ditches, pits and postholes were excavated and were probably associated with agriculture or settlement. However, large quantities of Roman ceramic building material were recorded which may also suggest the presence of a structure with tiled-roof and hypocaust somewhere nearby.

#### **4 Aims**

The monitoring and recording was undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site, particularly those identified during the 2016 archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 1024).

#### **5 Results** (Figs 1-2)

This report deals solely with groundworks in an area previously used for caravan storage (see site outline on Fig 1). All other groundworks on the eastern part of the Holiday Park site will be the subject of a subsequent report.

##### **Services and other groundworks**

Two kerb trenches (0.6-0.8m wide by 0.25m deep) and a service trench (0.6m wide by 0.25-0.3m deep) were excavated through modern topsoil.

A soakaway (1.6m<sup>2</sup> by 2.3m deep) and drainage hub (1.5m<sup>2</sup> by 1m deep) were excavated through modern topsoil (0.5m thick) onto natural sands and gravels.

A drainage trench was not monitored as CAT were not informed when work began.

There were no significant archaeological remains.

##### **Groundworks through made-ground**

Once the above groundworks had been completed, 0.15-0.3m of imported material was brought onto the site. Eleven concrete pads for static caravans, four driveway bases and a length of kerb stones were laid through/on-top of this imported made-ground. There was no impact on below ground archaeology.

##### **New access road**

The new access road has been postponed, so the monitoring of the road and a strip, map and record of the associated service trenches has not taken place.



**Photograph 1** Service trench, looking N



**Photograph 2** Drainage hub, looking SE

## 6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an area of archaeological importance, no significant archaeological remains were revealed during monitored groundworks and there was no trace of any of the features identified during the 2016 archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 1024). However, most of the monitored trenches did not go below modern topsoil.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Southerton and Sam Sellars for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by L Pooley. 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>

CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and record excavation at the Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex CO3 4AG</i>
CAT Report 180	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief on one section of an Anglian Water sewer pipeline in Spring Lane, Lexden, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 1024	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG: September 2014</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, CO3 4AG</i> by J Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</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>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</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).
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)

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
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 and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1180)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

## 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 2016.127.

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### **Distribution list**

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Sam Sellers

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Date: 16.10.2017

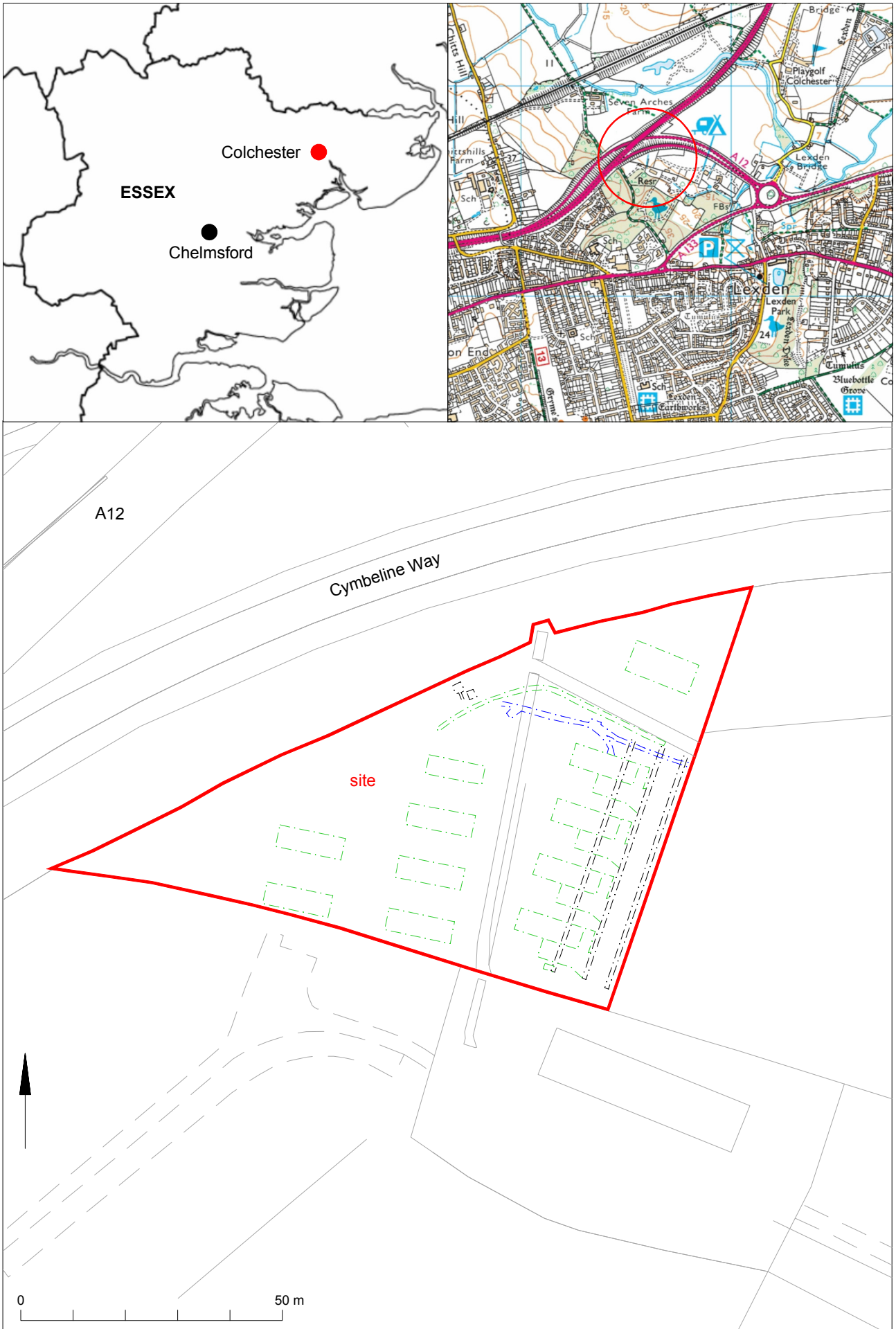


Fig 1 Site location



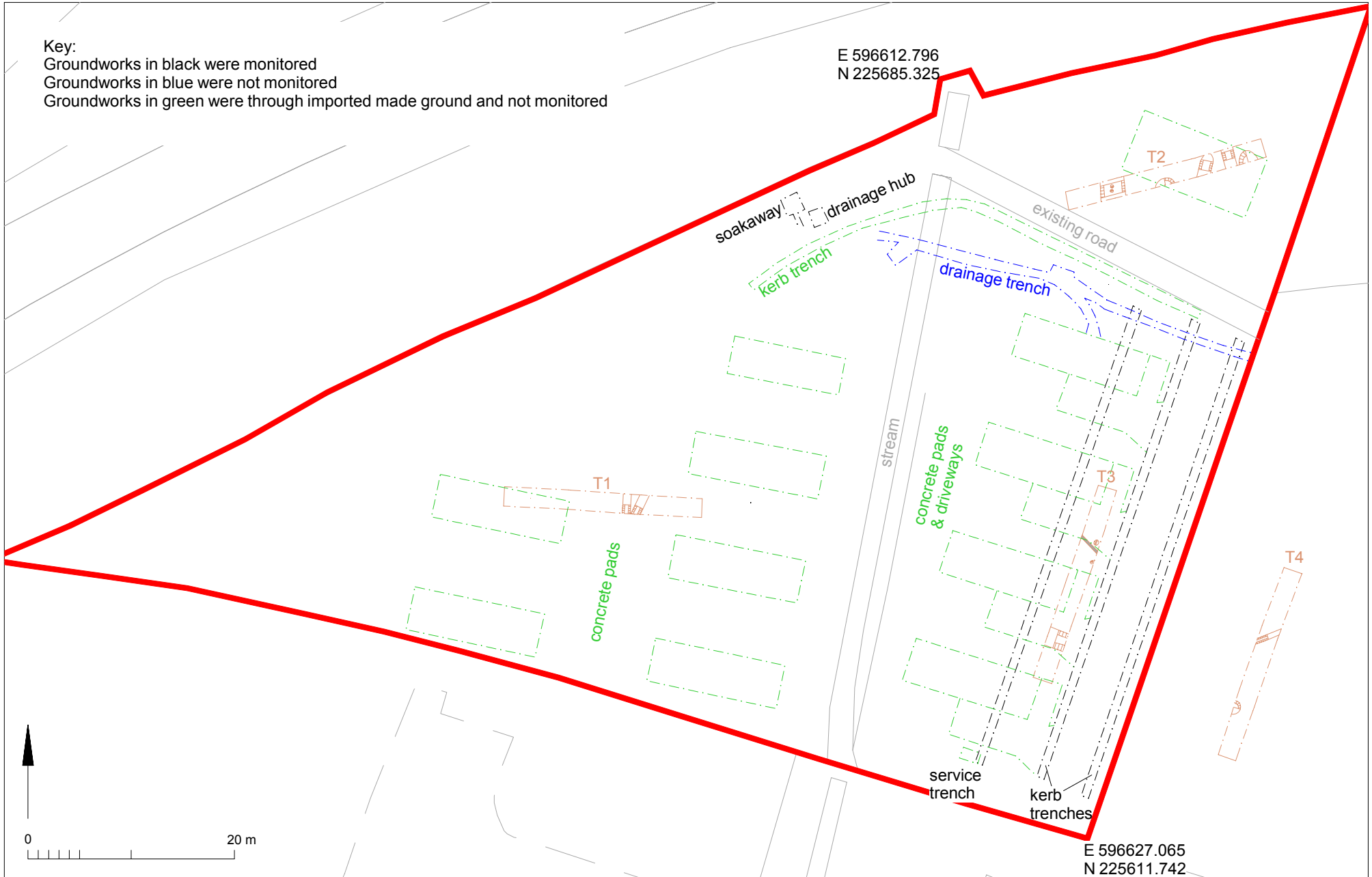


Fig 2 Results. Shown in relation to the 2016 archaeological evaluation trenches (T1-T4).

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# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9670 2562 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 16/12n CHER ref: ECC3930 OASIS ref: colchest3-271720
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 29th June – 6th October 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.5 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.127	<b>Funding source:</b> owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/EHER number:</b> EHER 11627, 11635, 11971, 11990, 12671, 19728, 31271; CHER ECC3880
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1180	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at the Colchester Holiday Park during groundworks on a caravan storage area to extend the static caravan site with associated roadways, parking and other infrastructure. Despite being located close to the Triple Dyke, Moat Farm Dyke and a number of cropmark sites, no significant archaeological remains were observed.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 1024	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> –	<b>Significance:</b> none
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> October 2017

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and record excavation at the Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG

**NGR:** TL 9670 2562 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 136183 and 160672

**Commissioned by:** Mark Southerton

**Client:** Sam Sellars

**Curating Museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

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

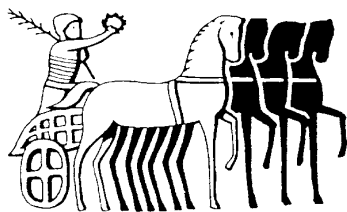
**CAT Project code:** 16/12n

**OASIS Project id:** colchest3-271720

**Site Manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC Monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 20.12.2016



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site (1.4ha) lies approximately 3.1km west of Colchester town centre at the Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9670 2562.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the siting of 42 static holiday caravans (on concrete slabs) on land previously used for touring caravans/storage, along with associated roadways, parking and other infrastructure.

## Archaeological background

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

The development site is located in an area rich in archaeological remains. It lies within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which was defined by a system of defensive dykes. The Triple Dyke extends roughly north-south 800m to the west to the site. The Triple Dyke was added to the dyke system after the Roman conquest to strengthen the line of Shrub End Dyke at its northern end (*CAR 11*, 52-61) (EHER 11635). The Moat Farm Dyke (the northern extension of the Lexden Dyke), also extends roughly northeast-southwest 550m to the east of the site (*CAR 11*, 34-45) (EHER 11627).

To the north a sub-circular enclosure has been identified as cropmarks at Seven Arches Farm (formerly Motts Farm) (EHER 11971) with linear cropmarks identified to the west of Westhouse Farm (EHER 11990). A watching brief on a new water-main to the east of Spring Lane revealed two or three sand quarry pits dated to the Roman period. One pit contained Roman bricks which would have formed a voussoir over a door or window, indicating the presence of a high-status Roman building nearby (CAT Report 180; EHER 19728). An Iron Age enclosure is known to the northeast at West House Farm (*CAR 11*, 137; EHER 12671). Immediately to the southeast, Maltings Farm House is a timber-framed listed 16th century building (EHER 31271).

In September 2016 archaeological evaluation (nine trial-trenches) on the development site revealed Roman features in all but two of the trenches (CAT Report 1024, CHER ECC3880) (Fig 2). Roman ditches, pits and postholes were excavated and were probably associated with agriculture or settlement. However, large quantities of Roman ceramic building material were recorded which may also suggest the presence of a structure with tiled-roof and hypocaust somewhere nearby.

## Planning background

Two planning applications were made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2013 and March 2016 (application 136183 and 160672) proposing the siting of 42 static holiday caravans (on concrete slabs) on land previously used for touring caravans/storage, along with associated roadways, parking and other infrastructure.

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

## Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for archaeological strip, map and record excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically, a controlled strip under archaeological supervision and excavation of all features present will take place along the length of two service trenches (0.6m wide by 0.6m deep) along the access roads. If any complex features are encountered, like burials, these will be fully investigated which may require extending beyond the limits of the trench.

In addition, all other groundworks relating to the development (including topsoil stripped for the access roads and caravan bases) will be the subject of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording. The groundworks, and soil upcast, will be closely monitored during and after excavation to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets, and if archaeological deposits are encountered adequate time will be allowed for these to be excavated and recorded.

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

### **General methodology**

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2016)

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

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

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

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

### **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks

### **Strip, map and excavate methodology**

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

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

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

A metal detector will be used to examine the site, spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

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

### **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.

CAT archaeologist(s) will be present during all topsoil removal and ground reduction, which 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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. Where possible, this includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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 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 do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

## **Human remains**

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

## **Photographic record**

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

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: Historic England Regional Advisor 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.

## **Post-excavation assessment**

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

## **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

CAR Report 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy
CAT Report 180	2001	<i>An archaeological watching brief on one section of an Anglian Water sewer pipeline in Spring Lane, Lexden, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 1024	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG: September 2014</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, CO3 4AG</i> by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
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Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
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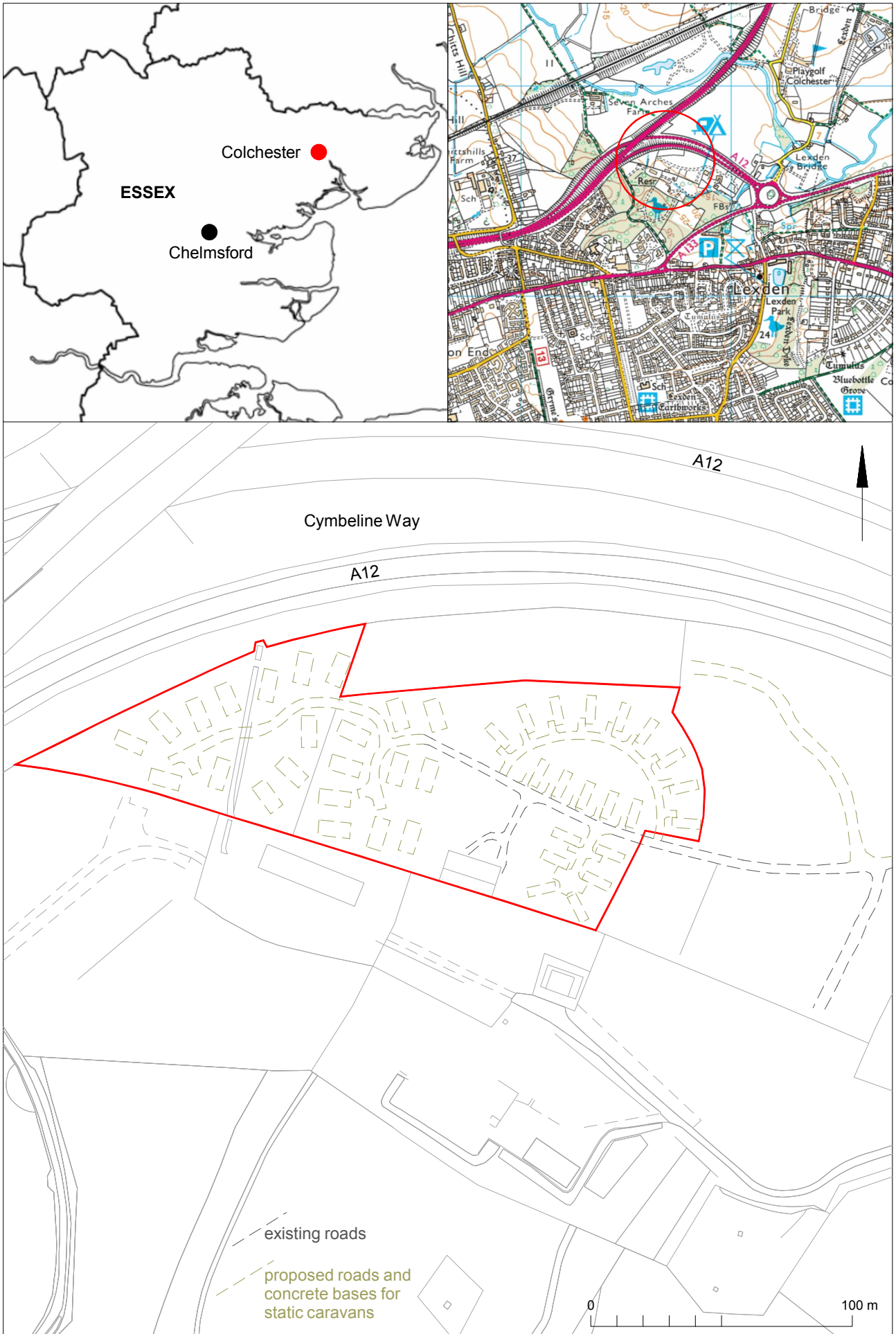


Fig 1 Site location (red) in relation to proposed development

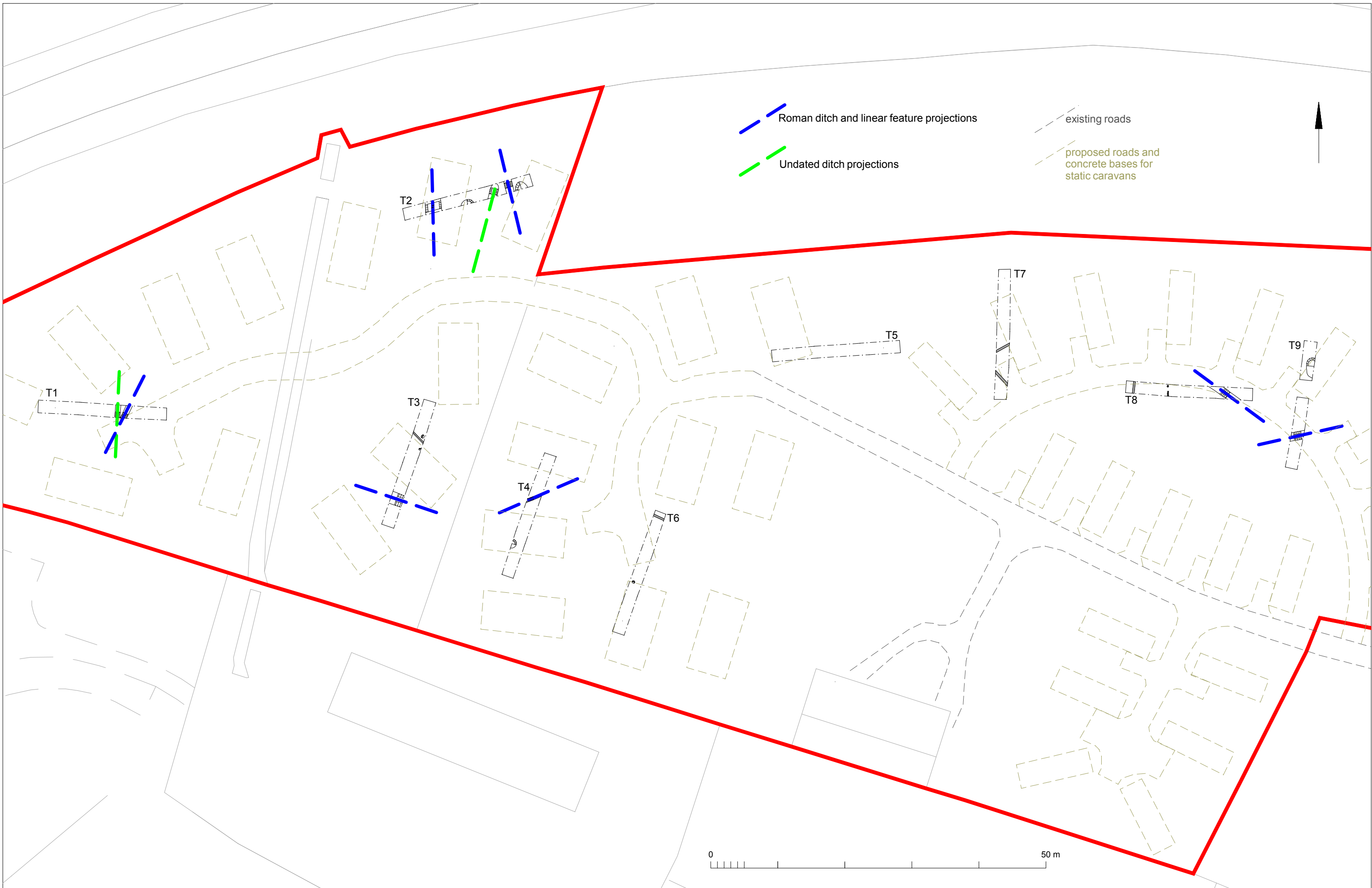


Fig 2 Results of the 2016 evaluation in relation to the proposed development

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## Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4AG
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at the Colchester Holiday Park during groundworks on a caravan storage area to extend the static caravan site with associated roadways, parking and other infrastructure. Despite being located close to the Triple Dyke, Moat Farm Dyke and a number of cropmark sites, no significant archaeological remains were observed.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2017 End: 06-10-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/12n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	136183 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	160672 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3930 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.127 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"; "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Colchester Holiday Park, Cymbeline Way
Postcode	CO3 4AG
Study area	1.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9670 2562 51.893844706274 0.859043086625 51 53 37 N 000 51 32 E Point

## Project creators

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

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.127
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.127  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
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