

# Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL

November 2017



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway

**commissioned by Peter Johnson, Johnson Dennehy Planning  
on behalf of D G Rose Ltd**

NGR: TL 9823 2487 (centre)

Planning reference: 171067

CAT project ref.: 17/10b

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.133

CHER ref: ECC4091

OASIS reference: colchest3-297380



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**CAT Report 1199**

November 2017

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 4 Park Road in advance of the construction of a new replacement dwelling. Despite being located within an area of known Roman burials and on the route of a possible Roman road leading towards Lexden Dyke, the only features present were an early 19th-century brick wall foundation and soakaway. No trace of the Roman road was present.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 21st-22nd November 2017. The work was commissioned by Peter Johnson of Johnson Dennehy Planning on behalf of D G Rose Ltd, in advance of the construction of a new replacement dwelling, and 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 Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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

The development site is located within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and close to an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). In particular a Roman lead coffin was found 160m NE of the development site (EHER 13186) and Roman cremation urns 112m SE (EHER 13191) with other approximate sites of burials recorded nearby (CAR 8, 259 Fig 8.2).

A Roman road is projected to run through the development site. 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) (CAR 11, Fig 6.1) (for projected route see Fig 1). To date, there has been no evidence to confirm whether the road exists or the route it might have taken.

The development site is also located to the south of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). 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 Late Iron Age settlement at Sheepen was defended on its western side by the Sheepen Dyke (EHER no 11641). This was a large earth bank and ditch, which was probably constructed by c AD 10 (CAR 11, 161-2). A later addition to the Sheepen Dyke extended to the south-west for approximately 340m ('Ditch 1A') and was sectioned in several places in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 111-12). This stretch was possibly added shortly before the Roman invasion. It was projected to cross the southeastern corner of the Kingswode Hoe School (350m NNE of the development site). This ditch then continued towards the north bank of a stream, which is represented today by a marked dip in Sussex Road. The Sheepen Dyke was probably levelled and the ditch backfilled shortly after the Roman conquest (Crummy 2001, 90; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 51 & 112).

Archaeological investigations in and around Colchester County High School for Girls to the southwest have revealed parts of Heath Farm Dyke North (EHER 12660, CAR 11, 32), a 'triple-ditched dyke' (EHER 12630, CAR 11, 127), a building with wooden posts (EHER 12631), palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (EHER 12632, CAR 11, 124-126).

The now demolished Second Post windmill also stood close to the site. It was erected c 1681 (EHER 47552).

#### **4 Aims**

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that existed on the site, and to identify the need for any further archaeological work.

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

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Approximately 89m of foundation trenches were excavated for the new dwelling. The external foundations measured 0.6m wide by 1m deep, and the internal foundations 0.45m wide by 1m deep. The were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, 0.24-0.28m thick, containing modern demolition debris) and accumulated subsoil (L2, c 0.5m thick) onto natural sands and gravels.

A modern brick soakaway (F1) and wall foundation (F2) were made of unfrosted, soft red bricks set into mortar. The bricks probably date to the first half of the 19th century, and may be associated with an earlier building on the site (which pre-dates the property recently demolished to make way for the current development). A layer of infill or a deposit of demolition debris (L4, c 0.4m thick) was associated with F2. Identified between L1 and L2, it was probably related to the demolition of this earlier building.



**Photograph 1** Excavation of the foundation trenches, looking NW

## 6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

## 7 Conclusion

Monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road revealed a brick wall foundation and soakaway, most likely from an early 19th-century building which used to occupy the site. Despite close scrutiny, there was no evidence (neither metalling nor a southern road ditch) for the Roman road projected to pass through the site. However, the southern roadside ditch is projected to pass through the area of modern disturbance associated with F2/L4 and may have been obscured/removed. Alternatively, this road may run on a slightly divergent route from that currently projected.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Peter Johnson of Johnson Dennehy Planning and D G Rose Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway. Figures were prepared by 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>

- |          |      |   |
|----------|------|---|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>  |
| CAR 8    | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. |
| CAR 11   | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes  |

		and Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL.</i>
CAT Report 95	2000	<i>An archaeological evaluation at St Mary's School, 91 Lexden Road, Colchester: September 2000</i>
CAT Report 578	2010	<i>Archaeological monitoring at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2010</i>
CAT Report 623	2011	<i>Archaeological investigations at Kingswode Hoe School, Sussex Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2011</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, CO3 3UL, by J Tipper</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	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>
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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hawkes, C.F.C., and Hull, M.R.	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39, RRCSAL, 14</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL, 20</i>
Hull, M R	1963	<i>The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester, RRCSAL, 21</i>
Niblett, R	1985	<i>Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum, CBA Research Report 57</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	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
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 AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** n/a

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1199)

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 2017.133.

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### Distribution list

Peter Johnson, Johnson Dennehy Planning

D G Rose Ltd

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



### Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House

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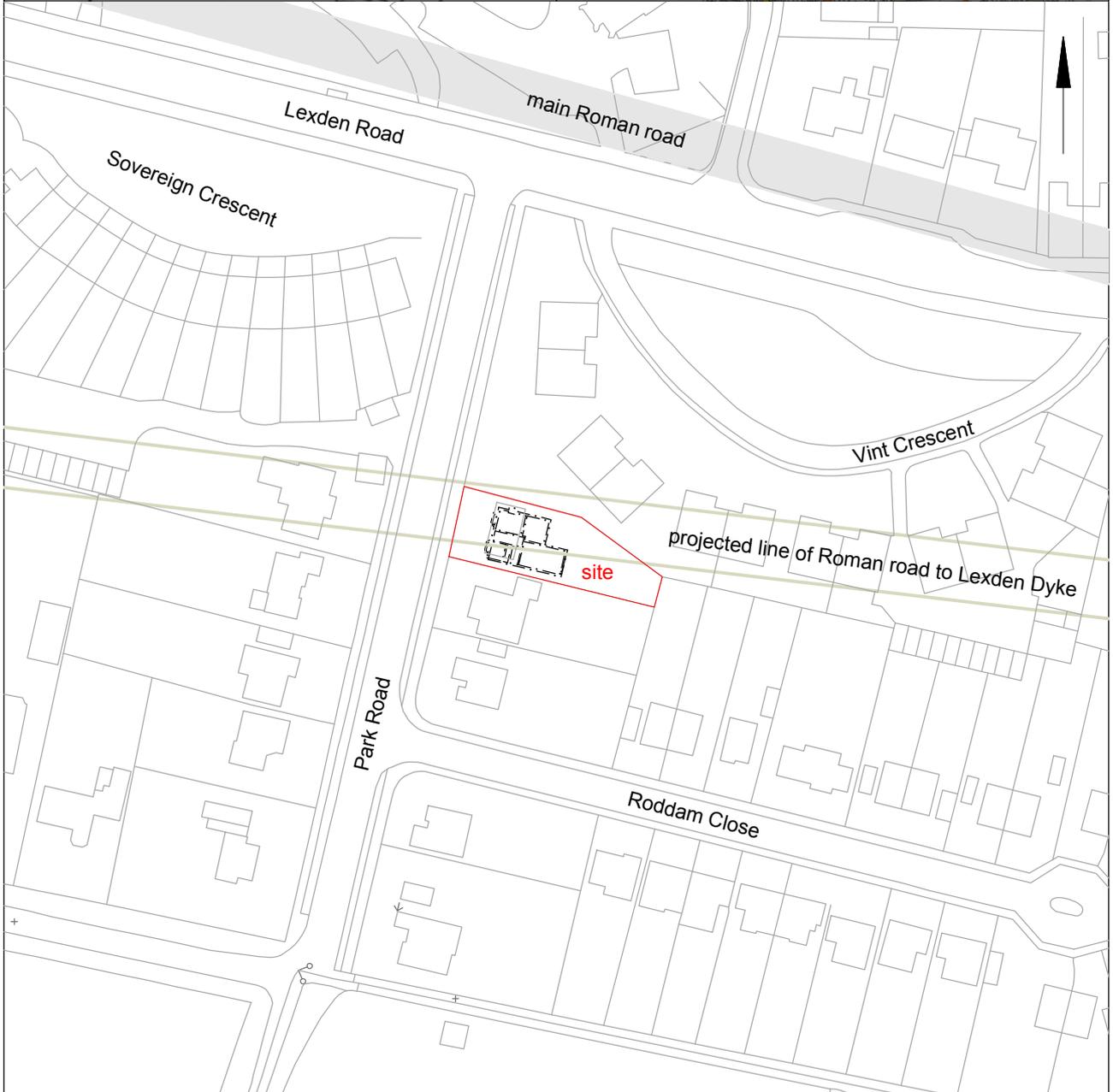
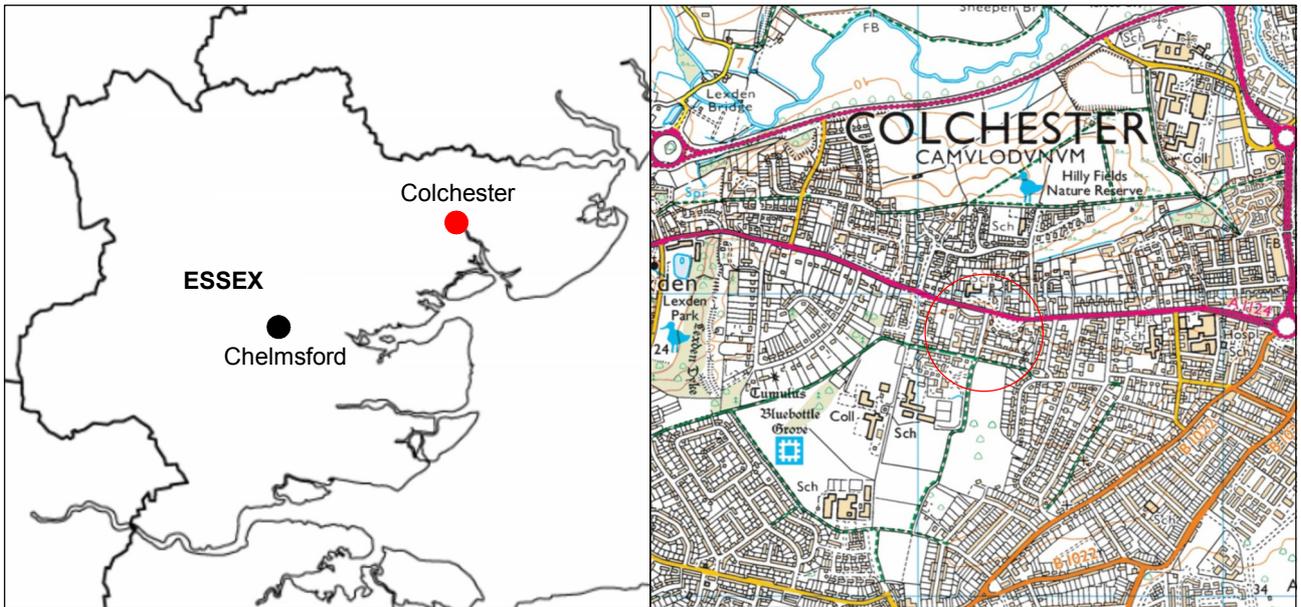
email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 5.12.2017

**Appendix 1 Context List**

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Feature / layer type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
L1	Topsoil	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with modern CBM (probably from the recent demolition of the previous property).	Modern
L2	Subsoil	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.	-
L3	Natural	Natural sands and gravels	Post-glacial
L4	Infill or demolition debris	Modern infill or a deposit of demolition debris containing modern bricks and shingle/gravel. Associated with F2 and infilling around the foundations.	Modern
F1	Soakaway	Brick built soakaway made of unfrogged, soft red bricks.	Modern, 19th century
F2	Wall foundation	Brick wall foundations made of unfrogged, soft red bricks set into mortar.	Modern, 19th century



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Fig 1 Site location showing projected route for the Roman road to Lexden Dyke



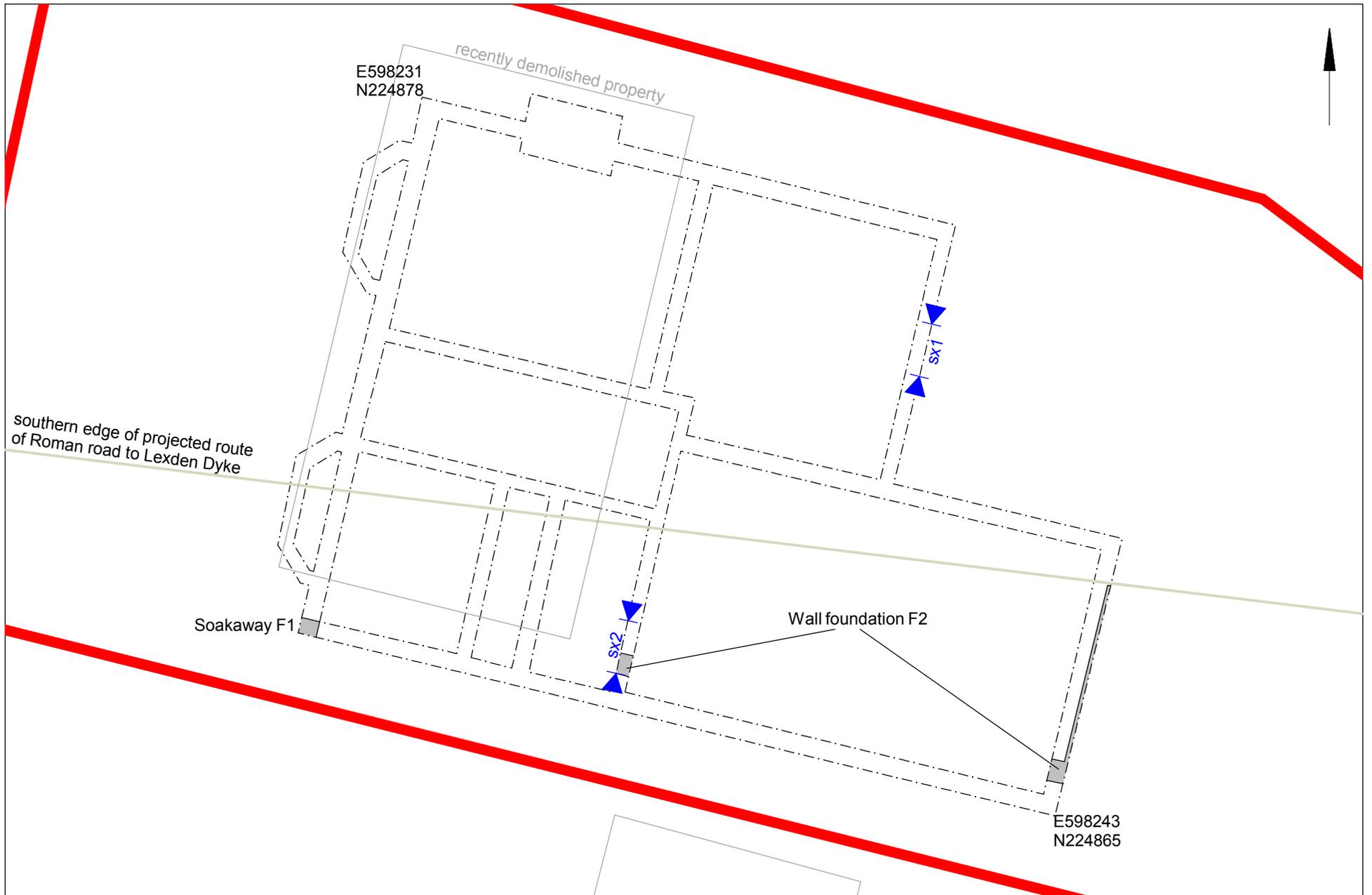


Fig 2 Results.

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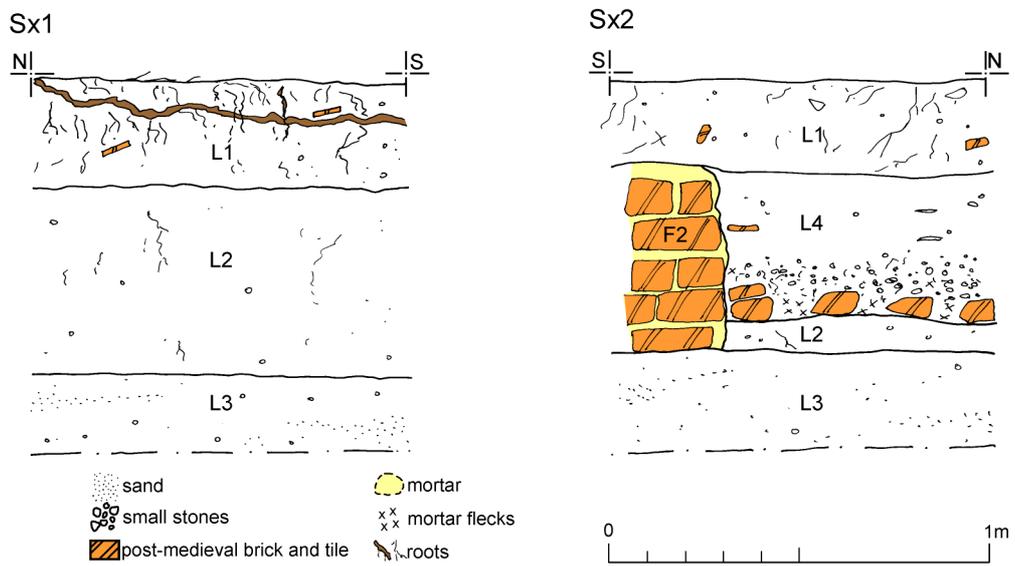


Fig 3 Representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9823 2487 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/10b CHER ref: ECC4091 OASIS ref: colchest3-297380
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 21st-22nd November 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.05 ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.133	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/EHER/SMR number:</b> EHER 11641, 11673, 11713, 11714, 12630-2, 12660, 13186, 13191, 47552
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1199	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern (19th century)	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 4 Park Road in advance of the construction of a new replacement dwelling. Despite being located within an area of known Roman burials and on the route of a possible Roman road leading towards Lexden Dyke, the only features present were an early 19th-century brick wall foundation and soakaway. No trace of the Roman road was present.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> December 2017

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL

**NGR:** TL 9823 2487 (centre)

**Planning references:** 171067

**Commissioned by:** Peter Johnson, Johnson Dennehy Planning

**Client:** D G Rose Limited

**Curating museum:** Colchester

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

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

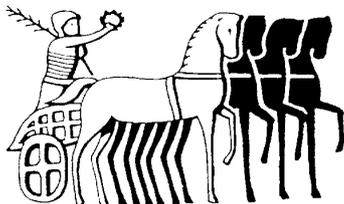
**CAT project code:** 17/10b

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-297380

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 04.10.2017



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.6km southwest of Colchester town centre (Fig 1) at 4 Park Road, Colchester. The site is centred on NGR TL 9823 2487.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of the existing dwelling and replacement with a new dwelling.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology, and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and close to an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (EHER 11713, 11714). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). In particular a Roman lead coffin was found 160m NE of the development site (EHER 13186) and Roman cremation urns 112m SE (EHER 13191) with other approximate sites of burials recorded nearby (CAR 8, 259 Fig 8.2).

A Roman road is projected to run through the development site. 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) (CAR 11, Fig 6.1) (for projected route see Fig 1). To date, there has been no evidence to confirm whether the road exists or the route it might have taken.

The development site is also located to the south of the Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement and industrial complex at Sheepen (EHER 11673, Scheduled Monument no. 46). 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 Late Iron Age settlement at Sheepen was defended on its western side by the Sheepen Dyke (EHER no 11641). This was a large earth bank and ditch, which was probably constructed by c AD 10 (CAR 11, 161-2). A later addition to the Sheepen Dyke extended to the south-west for approximately 340m ('Ditch 1A') and was sectioned in several places in the 1930s (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 111-12). This stretch was possibly added shortly before the Roman invasion. It was projected to cross the southeastern corner of the Kingswode Hoe School (350m NNE of the development site). This ditch then continued towards the north bank of a stream, which is represented today by a marked dip in Sussex Road. The Sheepen Dyke was probably levelled and the ditch backfilled shortly after the Roman conquest (Crummy 2001, 90; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 51 & 112).

Archaeological investigations in and around Colchester County High School for Girls to the southwest have revealed parts of Heath Farm Dyke North (EHER 12660, CAR 11, 32), a 'triple-ditched dyke' (EHER 12630, CAR 11, 127), a building with wooden posts (EHER 12631), palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (EHER 12632, CAR 11, 124-126).

The now demolished Second Post windmill also stood close to the site, it was erected c 1681 (EHER 47552).

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2017 (application No. 171067) for the demolition of the existing dwelling and replacement with a new dwelling.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER/EHER 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* (DCLG 2012).

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically:

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

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

## **General methodology**

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

## **Staffing**

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

## **Monitoring methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) 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**

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.

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. 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. 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: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe

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: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

## Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- 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.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

## Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

- |                                |       |   |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, D                       | 2007  | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>  |
| CAR 8                          | 1993  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan. |
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| CAT                            | 2014  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 95                  | 2000  | <i>An archaeological evaluation at St Mary's School, 91 Lexden Road, Colchester: September 2000</i>   |
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| Cifa                           | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>  |
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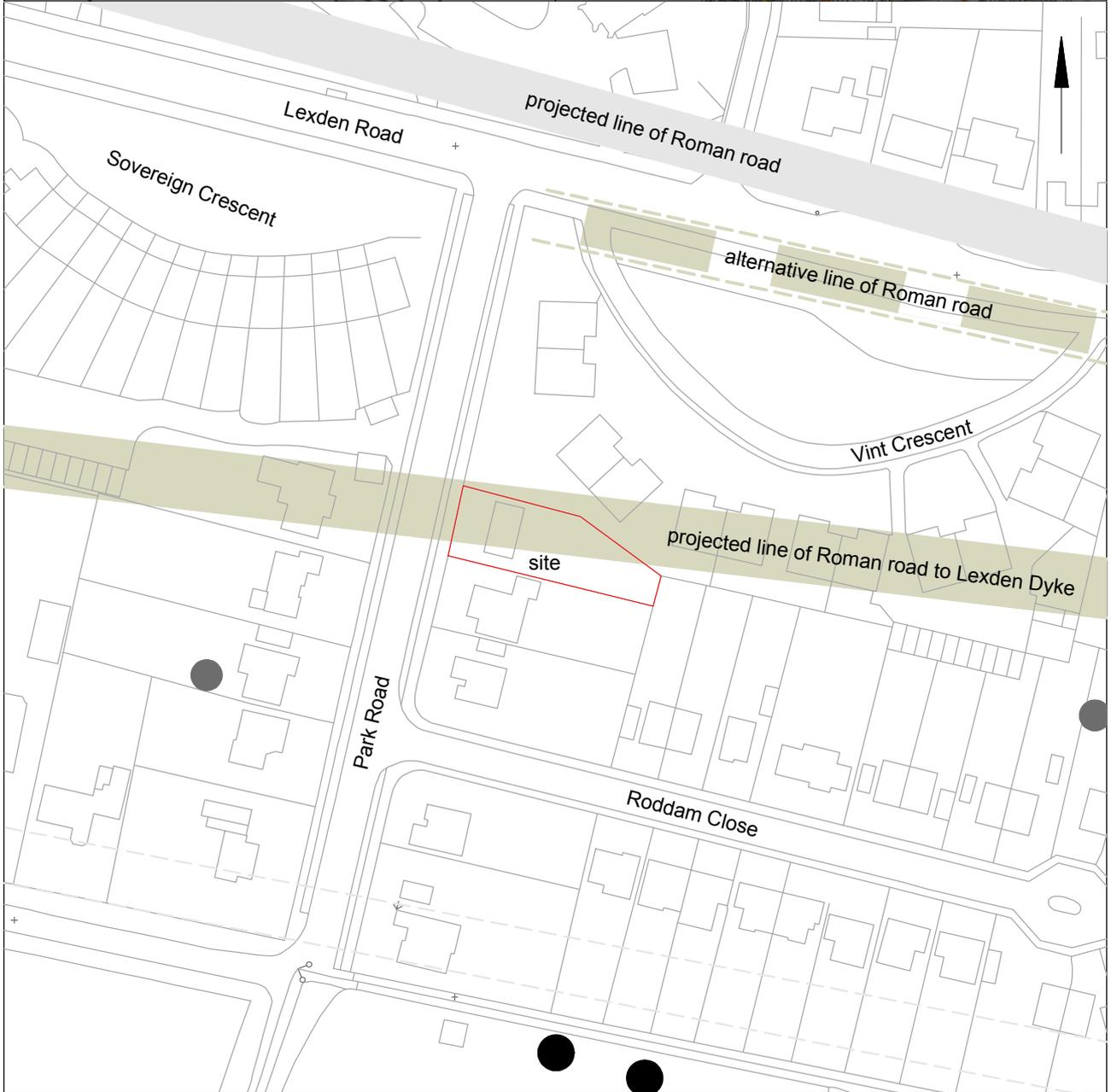
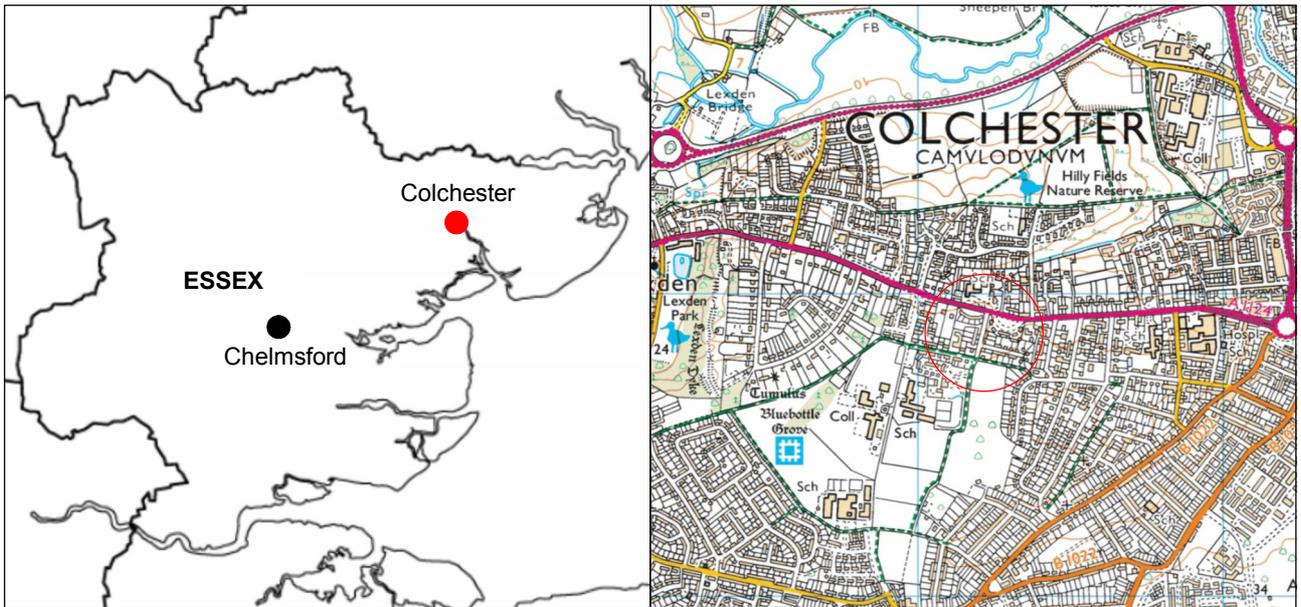
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Fig 1 Site location.

● = burials



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-297380**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 4 Park Road in advance of the construction of a new replacement dwelling. Despite being located within an area of known Roman burials and on the route of a possible Roman road leading towards Lexden Dyke, the only features present were an early 19th-century brick wall foundation and soakaway. No trace of the Roman road was present.
Project dates	Start: 21-11-2017 End: 22-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/10b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171067 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4091 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.133 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 4 Park Road
Postcode	CO3 3UL
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9823 2487 51.886564779258 0.880820441663 51 53 11 N 000 52 50 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	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.133
Digital Contents	""Stratigraphic","Survey""
Digital Media available	""Images raster / digital photography","Survey""
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.133

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)  
Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at 4 Park Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3UL: November 2017  
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