

Archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Zoo (Tiger Toilet), Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL

September 2018



by **Laura Pooley**

illustrations by Emma Holloway and Adam Wightman

fieldwork by Adam Wightman with Sarah Carter and Elliott Hicks

**commissioned by Emily Vuyk
on behalf of Colchester Zoo**

NGR: TL 9502 2186 (centre)

Planning ref.: 180041

CHER project: ECC4250

CAT project ref.: 18/07o

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.71

OASIS ref.: colchest3-324829



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CAT Report 1325
September 2018

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	3
8	Acknowledgements	3
9	References	3
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of archive	4
12	Archive deposition	4
	Appendix 1 Context list	6
	Figures	after p6
	EHER summary sheet	
	CAT WSI	
	OASIS summary	

List of photographs and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1 Trial-trench, looking north 2

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Feature and representative sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trench-trench) was undertaken on land at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway in advance of the construction of a new public toilet block 'Tiger Toilet'. Located close to the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman sites at Gosbecks and Stanway, evaluation revealed an undated pit or ditch and an undated ditch or natural channel.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Colchester, which was carried out on 13th September 2018. The work was commissioned by Emily Vuyk on behalf of Colchester Zoo, in advance of the construction of a new public toilet block 'Tiger Toilet', and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

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

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

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

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential on the edge of the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, close to Gryme's Dyke South (CHER MCC7464; 620m E). It is located 1.7km WSW of the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks (CHER MCC7470) and 700m SW of the Stanway elite burial site. During the Late Iron Age Gosbecks was the focus of a native tribal centre, with an enclosed farmstead connected to corresponding field systems by a network of droveways. It is thought to contain a funerary enclosure which after the Roman invasion saw the construction of a Romano-Celtic temple complex, along with other large public buildings including a theatre. The five enclosures at the Stanway burial complex included an Iron Age farmstead and four Late Iron Age funerary enclosures of high status individuals (Crummy *et al*, 2007).

Excavations in 1999-2001 at Abbotstone field (930m NW of the development site) revealed a farmstead of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman date (CAT Report 312) with round- and square-ditched enclosures, a roundhouse and droveways. In 2015 excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm (1.5km NNE) revealed two Middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC) farmsteads, the main components of which were two sub-square ditched enclosures containing roundhouses, two smaller enclosed areas between the main

enclosures, and a series of discontinuous boundary ditches (Wightman 2016, 16-23). Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features were excavated during a recent evaluation at Warren Lane (420m WNW) (CAT Report 1289). Cropmarks are known to the north, south, east and west of the site (MCC4829, MCC7568, MCC7638, MCC7725 and MCC8702).

The medieval fishponds associated with Stanway Hall survive within the zoo grounds (MCC7542) as does the 13th-century and later parish church of All Saints (MCC4546, MCC7538-MCC7541), which has been derelict since c 1700. A number of medieval burials were excavated in the cemetery of All Saints Church in 2005 (CAT Report 346).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The trial-trench was located on the southwestern edge of Colchester Zoo's car park, within the route of an existing concrete road. An entire section of concrete was removed to allow access to excavate the trial-trench. This resulted in a trench measuring 30m long by approximately 3m wide (the width of the concrete road). All groundworks were carried out under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.



Photograph 1 Trial-trench, looking north.

The concrete road (L4, c 0.3m thick) sealed the entire trench. This road had originally been excavated through modern topsoil (L1, 0.27-0.54m thick) into a layer of accumulated subsoil (L3). This layer gradually decreased in thickness, ranging from

c 0.7m to the north to 0.15m to the south, where it had likely either weathered-away or been manually reduced, possibly when the zoo expanded to the south around what is now the tiger enclosure. Layer L3 was not machined in the northern half of the trench to maintain safe working depths, but two sondages were dug to check the thickness of this layer (see Fig 3). In the southern half of the trench, L3 was machined away to reveal natural sands and gravels beneath (L2).

At the southern end of the trench was undated pit or ditch F1, cutting L3. This was sealed by the concrete road, but in section appears to have originally been sealed by topsoil L1.

To the north of F1 was ditch or natural channel F2. Aligned NNE to SSW, it was observed cutting into natural L2 in the southern half of the trench. It is possible that F2 also cut through subsoil L3 but, as the soils of these two contexts was nearly identical, this was impossible to determine.

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Zoo revealed a pit or ditch (F1) and a ditch or natural channel (F2). No dating evidence was recovered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Emily Vuyk and Colchester Zoo for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by S Carter and E Hicks. Figures are by E Holloway and A Wightman. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land at Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL</i>
CAT Report 312	2005	<i>Excavations at Abbotstone field, Bell House Pit, Tarmac Colchester Quarry, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex: 1999-2001</i>
CAT Report 346	2005	<i>A medieval cemetery at All Saints' Church, Great Stanway, Essex (Colchester Zoo)</i>
CAT Report 1289	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land at Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0NW: June 2018</i>
CBCPS	2018	<i>Brief for an archaeological trial-trenched evaluation at Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0NW.</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an 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 <i>et al</i>	2015	<i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum. Britannia Monograph Series 24.</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>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24</i>

MHCLG	2018	(EAA 24)
Wightman, A	2016	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> 'Fiveways Fruit farm, two Iron Age farmsteads beneath a modern fruit farm', in <i>The Colchester Archaeologist</i> 28

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Holocene	current geological epoch, began c 11,650 years ago
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
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Pleistocene	often referred to as the Ice Age
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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 sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1325)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1325)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photos and log

Graphics

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.71.

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Distribution list:

Emily Vuyk, Colchester Zoo
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



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Date: 24.9.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context no.	Finds no.	Context	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, dry, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Firm, dry, orange sand with gravels	Pleistocene
L3	-	Subsoil	Firm, dry, light yellow/brown silt, 2 % gravel	Early Holocene
L4	-	Road	Concrete road	Modern
F1	-	Ditch or pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F2	-	Ditch or natural channel	Firm, dry, light brown sandy-silt	Undated

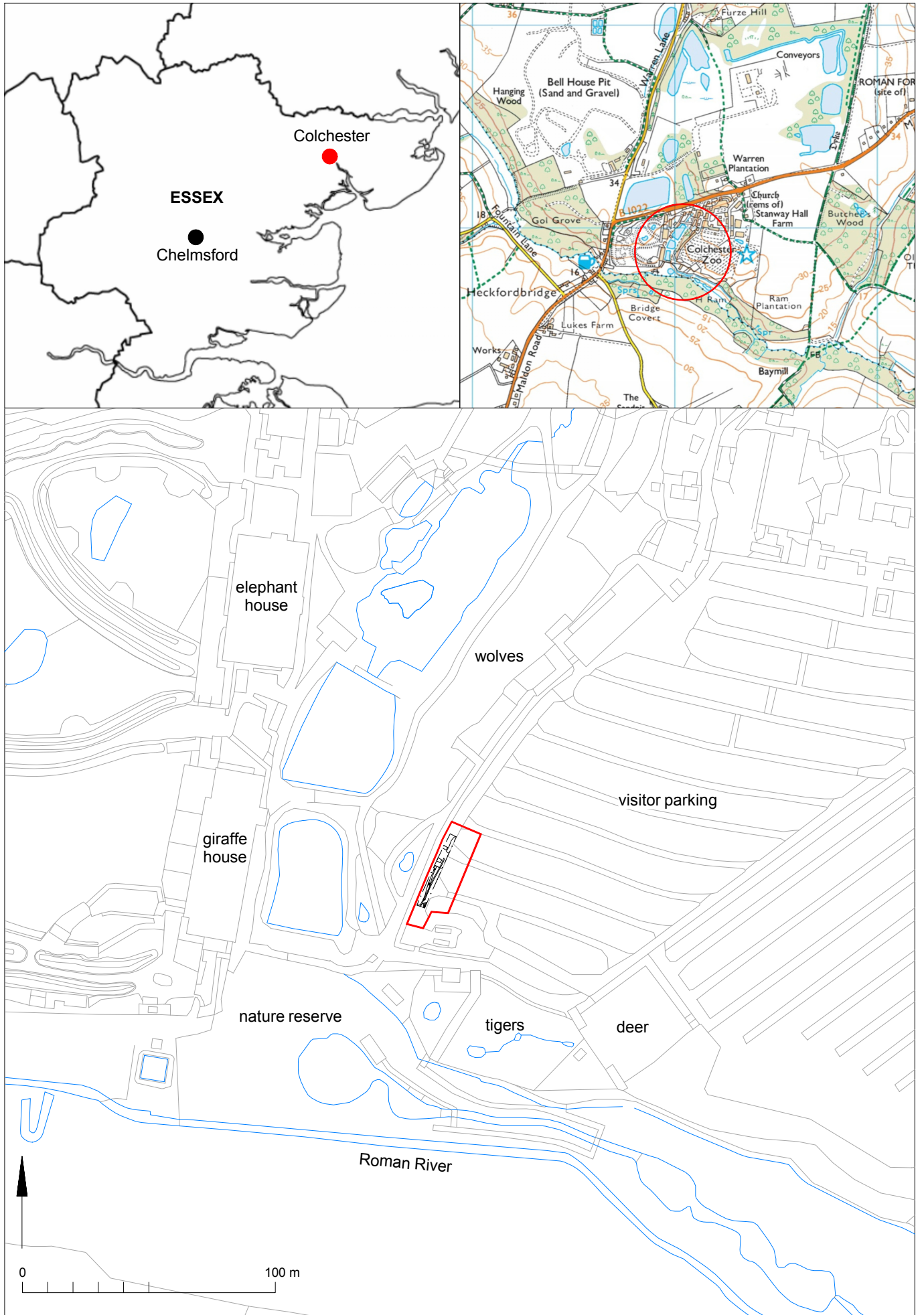


Fig 1 Site location

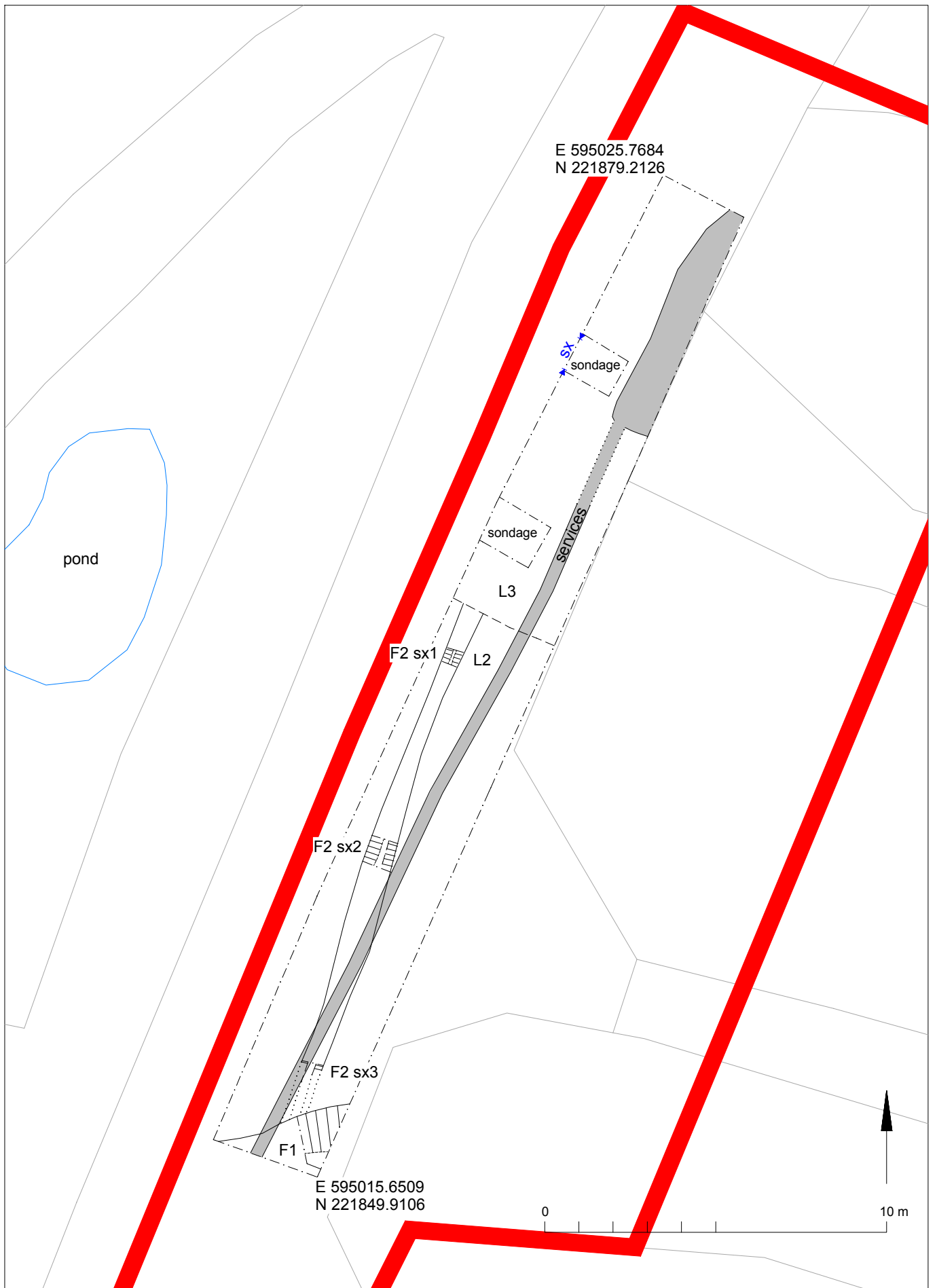


Fig 2 Results

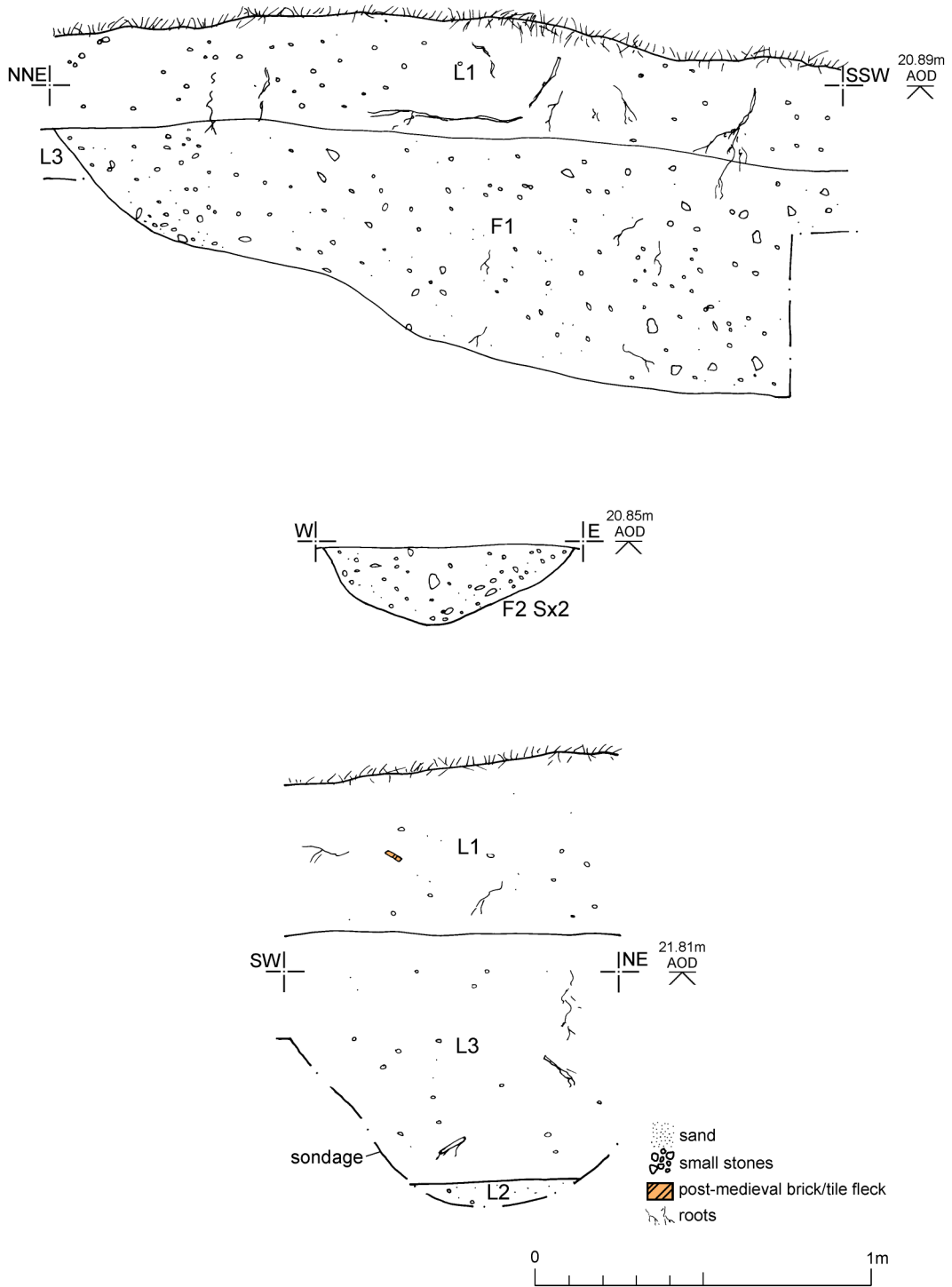


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9502 2186 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/07o CHER ref: ECC4250 OASIS ref: colchest3-324829
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 13th September 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.05ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.71	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 1325	
Periods represented:	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trench-trench) was undertaken on land at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway in advance of the construction of a new public toilet block 'Tiger Toilet'. Located close to the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman sites at Gosbecks and Stanway, evaluation revealed an undated pit or ditch and an undated ditch or natural channel.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: September 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL

NGR: TL 9502 2186 (centre)

Planning reference: 180041

Commissioned by: Emily Vuyk, Colchester Zoo

Client: Colchester Zoo

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: [tbc](#)

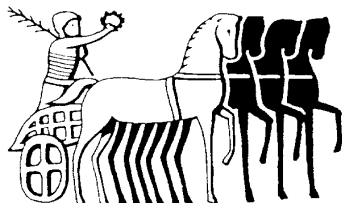
CAT project code: 18/07o

OASIS project id: colchest3-324829

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 6.8.2018



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 6.7km southwest of Colchester town centre at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9502 2186.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the erection of a single-storey timber-frame visitor-use toilet block (Tiger Toilets) on land currently used as part of the public car park.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential on the edge of the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, close to Gryme's Dyke South (CHER MCC7464; 620m E). It is located 1.7km WSW of the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks (CHER MCC7470) and 700m SW of the Stanway elite burial site. During the Late Iron Age Gosbecks was the focus of a native tribal centre, with an enclosed farmstead connected to corresponding field systems by a network of droveways. It is thought to contain a funerary enclosure which after the Roman invasion saw the construction of a Romano-Celtic temple complex, along with other large public buildings including a theatre. The five enclosures at the Stanway burial complex included an Iron Age farmstead and four Late Iron Age funerary enclosures of high status individuals (Crummy *et al*, 2007).

Excavations in 1999-2001 at Abbotstone field (930m NW of the development site) revealed a farmstead of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman date (CAT Report 312) with round- and square-ditched enclosures, a roundhouse and droveways. In 2015 excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm (1.5km NNE) revealed two Middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC) farmsteads, the main components of which were two sub-square ditched enclosures containing roundhouses, two smaller enclosed areas between the main enclosures, and a series of discontinuous boundary ditches (Wightman 2016, 16-23). Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features were excavated during a recent evaluation at Warren Lane (420m WNW) (CAT Report 1289). Cropmarks are known to the north, south, east and west of the site (MCC4829, MCC7568, MCC7638, MCC7725 & MCC8702).

The medieval fishponds associated with Stanway Hall survive within the zoo grounds (MCC7542) as does the 13th-century and later parish church of All Saints (MCC4546, MCC7538-MCC7541), which has been derelict since c 1700. A number of medieval burials were excavated in the cemetery of All Saints Church in 2005 (CAT Report 346).

Planning background

A planning application (180041) was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2018 proposing the erection of a single-storey timber-frame visitor-use toilet block.

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

Requirement for work

The required work is for a trenched archaeological evaluation to be carried out in advance of any groundworks, to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically, a single trial-trench, measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide, will be excavated within the footprint of the proposed new toilet block.

The trial-trenching is 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 of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

If unexpected or unusual remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Further evaluation may be required by the CBCAA, 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* (CIfA 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 2018)

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

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

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

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 supervisor plus one archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: 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, ovens or burials 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 (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

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 trenches, contexts and 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

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, 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. Any significant features, ie burials, will be planned by hand.

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 micromorphical 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 all processing with 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.

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:

Roman pottery: tbc (new appointment pending)

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

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

small finds (metal and non-metal), metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

Outside specialists include:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service Conservation Team /
Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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 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.

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 trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench 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 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

- CAT 2014 *Health & Safety Policy*
- CAT Report 312 2005 *Excavations at Abbotstone field, Bell House Pit, Tarmac Colchester Quarry, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex: 1999-2001*
- CAT Report 346 2005 *A medieval cemetery at All Saints' Church, Great Stanway, Essex (Colchester Zoo)*
- CBCPS 2018 *Brief for trenched archaeological evaluation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0SL.*
- CifA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
- CifA 2014b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- CifA 2014c *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- Crummy, P et al 2015 *Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum.* Britannia Monograph Series **24**.
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
- Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
- Medlycott, M 2011 *Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
- Wightman, A 2016 'Fiveways Fruit farm, two Iron Age farmsteads beneath a modern fruit farm', in *The Colchester Archaeologist* **28**

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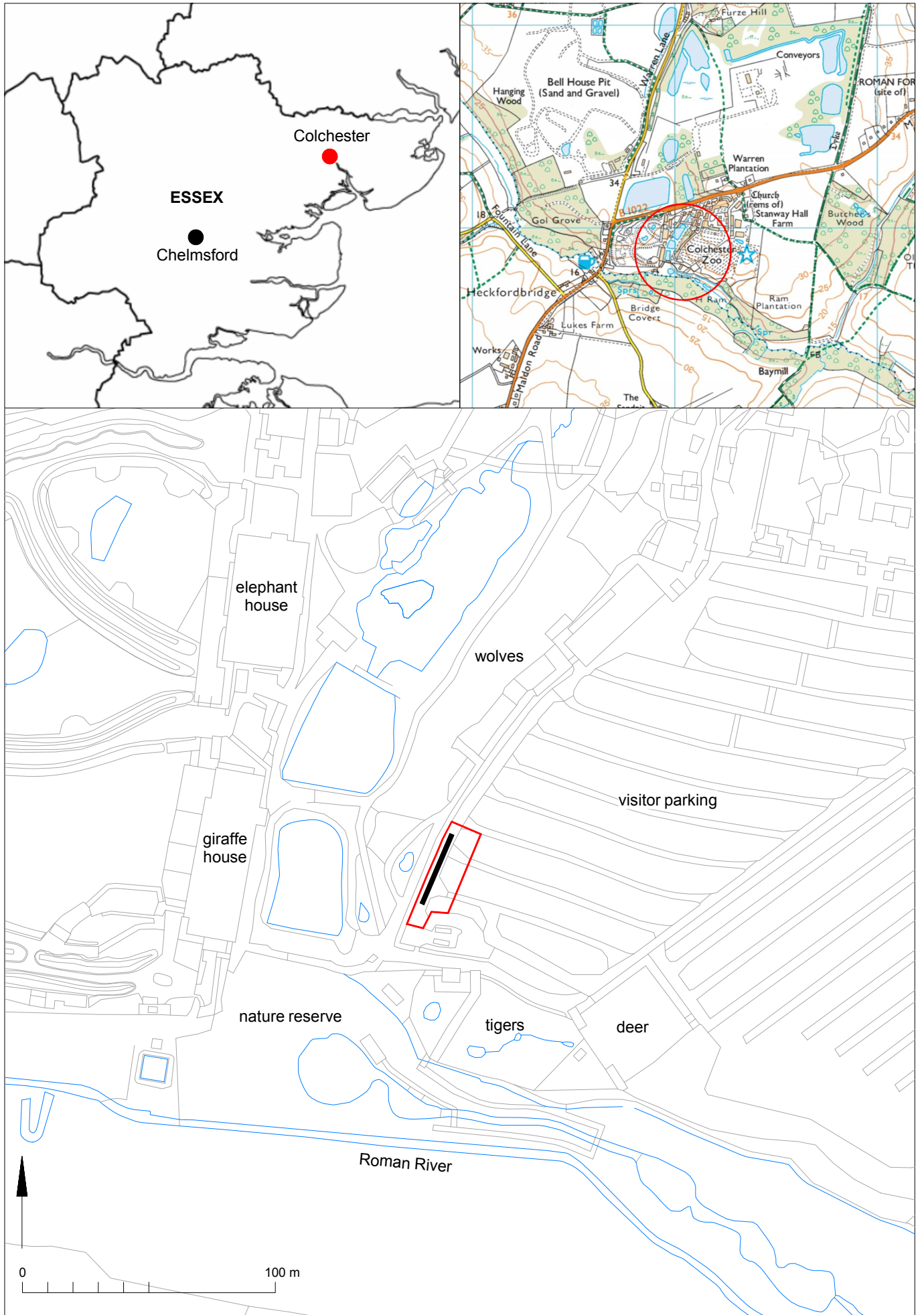


Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-324829

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trench-trench) was undertaken on land at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway in advance of the construction of a new public toilet block 'Tiger Toilet'. Located close to the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman sites at Gosbecks and Stanway, evaluation revealed an undated pit or ditch and an undated ditch or natural channel.
Project dates	Start: 13-09-2018 End: 13-09-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4250 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.71 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	18/07o - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	180041 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	DITCH/PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH/NATURAL CHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Leisure development
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road
Postcode	CO3 0SL
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9502 2186 51.860669806836 0.832532132746 51 51 38 N 000 49 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.82m Max: 21.23m

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	Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.71
Digital Contents	"Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.71
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Zoo (Tiger Toilet), Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL: September 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1325
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
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