

Archaeological excavation for a water main replacement at the Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN

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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of the emergency replacement of an existing lead water main supplying Colchester Castle. The excavation was carried out within the bailey of the 11th-century Norman keep. A wall foundation roughly contemporary with the castle and the associated barbican and chapel was uncovered, along with spreads of building material probably associated with attempts to demolish the castle during the 1690s.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation at Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex which was carried out from 4th to 8th February 2019. The work was commissioned by Mark Wicks of Colchester Borough Homes Ltd in advance of the emergency replacement of an existing lead water main supplying Colchester Castle and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site is located within a scheduled ancient monument (SM EX 1, HA 1002217), Debbie Priddy, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England, advised that a scheme of archaeological investigation should be implemented with groundworks undertaken by archaeologists.

In addition to the 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 excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive (specifically CAT Reports 190, 850 and 1360) and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

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

Evidence for a number of Roman town houses (including CHER MCC852, MCC854 and MCC856), walls, numerous tessellated pavements, metalled streets, masonry drains and a water works have been recorded within the park. Much of this is summarised by Hull (1958), Crummy (CAR 6 1992) and Brooks (1997). Two rooms of one building have been left exposed and a drain near Duncan's Gate (CHER MCC1831) is visible, as are the collapsed remains of the gate itself. The zone also contains the site of the Temple of Claudius and its forum (CHER MCC1830). The base of the temple is preserved beneath the Norman Castle. Along the north edge of the zone, the town wall (CHER MCC859) is a dominant feature and a section of the wall's

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

The current water main due for replacement is located on the southwest corner of Colchester Castle, with the assumed route starting on the right-hand side of the Castle Park entrance (as you walk into the park), and passing along flower beds, across a footpath, and along the west side of the castle's footbridge, where it connects to the underside of the bridge (see Fig 1). It is proposed that the backfill of the existing trench will be removed along the entire length to expose the pipe, at a depth of c 0.5m below current ground level (bcgl). However, an additional depth of 0.25m of previously unexcavated soil will need to be removed underneath this pipe, so its replacement can be laid at the required depth of 0.75m bcgl.

Howard Brook's review of 1997, *A Historical Survey of Castle Park*, provides a convenient summary of the depths of archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the water main (p. 95). The Castle Bailey is without doubt the most complex part of the whole site, with a very great depth of buried archaeological remains, and the exposed walls of the bailey chapel are a convenient starting point. Before the chapel was excavated in 1932, the ground level was approximately 1m higher and at the same level as the present paths south of the chapel. Norman ground level is estimated to be located a further 1m below the top of the bailey chapel wall with Roman ground level (the floor level of the temple court) 0.85m below that. Therefore the total depth of archaeological deposits here (prior to the 1932 excavation) was 2.85m.

In 2001, CAT hand-excavated a cable trench around the foot of the castle for new floodlights. Although a report for this work has never been produced, a useful summary can be found in CAT Report 850. The trench, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.8m deep, was largely excavated through modern/post-medieval soil layers – probably the result of a combination of modern gardening activities, 1930s excavations at the front of the castle, and earthmoving in preparation for the opening of the extension to the Castle Park in 1929. In some places, only post-medieval topsoil was exposed. At the front of the castle, rubble layers probably contemporary with Weeley's partial demolition of the castle in the 1690s were identified at the bottom of the cable trench.

In 2002, monitoring of another cable trench, this time on a similar alignment to the water main, was excavated to a depth of 0.3-0.4m below current ground level (CAT Report 190). This trench was excavated through either modern concrete/tarmac into post-medieval/modern layers of accumulation in some places, or through modern topsoil into the same layers of accumulation, in others.

So, what can we expect to find?

Water main trench around the entrance, flower beds, across the footpath and down the slope of the bailey: Excavation of the bailey chapel in 1932 revealed c 1m depth of modern and post-medieval soils over the surviving exposed walls, and service trenches excavated in 2001/2 revealed modern/post-medieval layers to a depth of at least 0.8m bcgl. The proposed 0.75m deep water main trench should therefore be excavated through these modern/post-medieval soil layers.

Water main trench through the bailey: Norman ground level is estimated at approximately 1m below the top of the bailey chapel wall, with the 2002 service trenches indicating at least 0.8m depth of post-medieval soil layers. The proposed 0.75m deep trench is likely to be excavated through these soil layers. However, it is

possible that rubble layers identified in 2001 and associated with Weeley's attempted demolition of the castle in the 1690s may be reached in the base of the trench.

4 Aim

The aim of this investigation was to record all archaeological deposits impacted by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A single trench was excavated along the length of the existing water main, from the maintenance valve located next to the park gates in Museum Street to the eastern footbridge support pillar. The trench was 39.2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.75m deep, and, aside from preliminary machine excavations in the area of the path, was excavated by hand.

The section of trenching north of the path was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.15-0.45m thick) which, along the majority of the trench, exposed a buried topsoil (L2/L3). In the area immediately east of the eastern support pillar for the footbridge, L1 sealed a layer of mortar (L4), while, beneath the bridge, around the area of the manhole, L1 was overlain by a modern build-up layer associated with this structure (L5, c 0.17m thick). To the west of the footbridge, L1 was situated above a spread of demolition material (F5) which overlay a probable occupation layer (L6, c 0.08-0.10m thick). L6, in turn, sealed a sandy layer (L8). The remainder of the trenching, aside from the area adjacent to the maintenance valve, which was excavated through L1 only, was excavated through a layer of tarmac and sub-base (L7, c 0.69-0.73m thick) onto L2/L3.

Wall foundation F3, which was of likely 11th- or 12th-century date, was situated just to the north of the path and lay on a WNW-ESE alignment. It extended across the width of the trench and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained, but its exposed extent was 1.3-1.7m wide and 0.18m deep. The foundation of the castle's barbican, F6 – much of which already stands above ground immediately to the west of the footbridge – was uncovered. It was also probably of 11th- or 12th-century date.



Photograph 1 Wall foundation F3, looking east

Modern debris spread F2 lay to the north of F3. It was 0.76m wide and 0.09m deep. A further deposit of demolition material or robbing debris, F5, which was of possible post-

medieval date, was uncovered just west of the footbridge. This feature extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was approximately 1.8m wide.



Photograph 2 Demolition spread F5, looking east southeast

Two modern service trenches, F1 and F4, were also encountered. F1 was aligned WNW-ESE. The feature was not excavated and so its depth could not be determined, but it was 1.8m wide. F4 was aligned NW-SE and was 1.09m wide and 0.7m deep.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation produced 107 sherds of pottery, ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) and stone building material (henceforth SBM) with a weight of just over 12kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight (henceforth MSW) at 115g is relatively high although this is down to the greater proportion of CBM within the assemblage.

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (1999) (Table 2). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, 468-487). The post-Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 2). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVREP (estimated vessel representation) and rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW/g	No. rim	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
Roman	5	4.7	353	2.9	70	0	0	0.00
Post-Roman	53	49.5	1,612	13.1	30	18	16	1.34
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	47	43.9	10,277	83.6	219	-	-	-
Stone Building Material (SBM)	2	1.9	49	0.4	25	-	-	-
All	107		12,291		115	18	16	1.34

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
Roman:		
AA	All amphorae (excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill)	Mid 1st-2nd early 3rd century
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
Post-Roman:		
Fabric 20	Medieval sandy greywares	1150/1175-1375/1400
Fabric 21	Colchester-type ware	1175/1200-1550
Fabric 40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1500-19/20th century
Fabric 40A	Metropolitan slipware	1550/1600-1750/1800
Fabric 45	English stonewares	Late 17th-1800
Fabric 45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-early 20th century
Fabric 48B	English porcelain	19th century
Fabric 48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-early 20th century
Fabric 50	Staffordshire-type slipware	Late 17th/early 18th-1900
Fabric 51A	Late slipped kitchenware	1800-19th/early 20th century

Table 2 Roman and post-Roman pottery fabrics

Roman pottery

There were only five sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 353g (Tables 1-2) and the only sherd of interest is a large handle fragment from a Baetican Haltern 70 amphora, which came from L1 (1). This vessel, which typically contained *defrutum* (a sweet syrup made from boiling grape must) or black olives preserved in *defrutum*, was produced from c 50 BC until the early 2nd century AD. The form and size of the handle suggests a post-Augustan date.

Post-Roman pottery

Nearly all of the pottery is of post-Roman date with 53 sherds totalling 1,612g in weight including rims from 16 vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 1.34 (Table 3).

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW/g	Rim	Handle	Base	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
Fabric 20	Medieval sandy greywares	3	5.7	35	2.2	12	0	0	1	0	0.00
Fabric 21	Colchester-type ware	7	13.2	353	21.9	50	1	0	2	1	0.10
Fabric 40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	27	50.9	838	52.0	31	12	1	6	10	0.95
Fabric 40A	Metropolitan slipware	1	1.9	2	0.1	2	0	0	0	0	0.00
Fabric 45	English stonewares	1	1.9	45	2.8	45	0	0	0	0	0.00
Fabric 45M	Modern English stoneware	7	13.2	198	12.3	28	2	1	1	2	0.14
Fabric 48B	English porcelain	3	5.7	37	2.3	12	1	0	2	1	0.05
Fabric 48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	2	3.8	50	3.1	25	2	0	0	2	0.10
Fabric 50	Staffordshire-type slipware	1	1.9	38	2.4	38	0	0	0	0	0.00
Fabric 51A	Late slipped kitchenware	1	1.9	16	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total		53		1,612			18	2	13	16	1.34

Table 3 Details on the post-Roman pottery

Nearly all of the medieval and post-medieval pottery came from layers L1, L2, L7 and L8. Most of this material consists of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40), Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) and English stonewares (fabrics F45, F45M). Service

trench F1 contained nine sherds of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric 40) with a weight of 218g and rim sherds from three dishes (CAR 7 2000, 195 fig 132 no. 1) and one large bowl or pancheon (*ibid*, 198 fig. 135 no. 37). These sherds are in the standard fabric (hard, well-fired, grey core, etc.) which is dated to c 1550-1750/1800 (*ibid*, 192). It is worth noting the sherd of Metropolitan slipware (fabric F40A) from topsoil L1 (7) as, although this ware was produced in west and central Essex, it is not particularly common at Colchester (*ibid*, 221-225). Part of a Colchester-type ware baluster jug (fabric F21) with copper-flecked green glaze (*ibid*, 113-118) was also recovered from L1 (1). There was a sherd of late slipped kitchenware (fabric F51A) from L2 (4) and this ware is not noted at Colchester before AD 1800 (*ibid*, 254-256). Path L7 produced a sherd of Staffordshire-type slipware (fabric F50) from a press-moulded dish with a combed decoration, which is typical of the 18th century (*ibid*, 248 fig. 170 no. 1). Finally, from L8 (9), there was a bung-hole from a Colchester-type-ware (fabric 21) cistern, which was used for the production and storage of ale and beer (*ibid*, 129-134).

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a modest assemblage of CBM with 47 sherds with a weight of just over 10kg (Table 4). Most of this material was recovered from L1 (Table 5). The collection of CBM includes a mixture of Roman (*tegula*, *imbrex*, brick, mortar) and medieval to post-medieval (peg-tile, brick, slate) material. Notable pieces include two Roman tiles with lower cut-aways (Warry 2006, 63) of types B6, AD 100-180, from L7 (5) and C5, AD 160-260, from L8 (9). Debris spread F2 contained two sherds of peg-tile dating from the mid 13th/14th century until the 16th century (McComish 2015, 33). Finally, there were three pieces of Roman (?) mortar from topsoil L1 (7) and buried topsoil L2 (4).

CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW
Roman			
Roman <i>tegula</i>	58	11,496	198
Roman <i>imbrex</i>	18	3,069	171
Roman brick	31	20,797	671
Mortar	3	56	19
Post-Roman			
Peg-tile	21	2,024	96
Brick	1	524	524
Grand Total	47	10,277	219

Table 4 CBM by period and type

Feature/ Layer	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
F2	2	188	94
L1	32	6,630	207
L2	8	475	59
L6	2	830	415
L7	1	778	778
L8	4	1,425	356
Total	49	10,326	211

Table 5 Quantities of CBM by features and layers

Stone Building Material (SBM)

There were two pieces of modern roofing slate with a weight of 49g from buried topsoil L2 (4) and demolition layer L6 (6).

Feature/ Layer	Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery	CBM	Finds spot date approx.
F1	-	Fabric 40	-	c 1550-1750/1800 in modern context
F2	-	-	Post-medieval	Mid 13th/14th century until the 16th century in modern context
L1	AA GX	Fabric 20 Fabric 21	Roman Post-medieval	19th-early 20th century

		Fabric 40 Fabric 40A Fabric 45M Fabric 48B Fabric 48D		
L2	CZ	Fabric 20 Fabric 21 Fabric 40 Fabric 45M Fabric 48B Fabric 51A	Roman Post-medieval Slate	19th-early 20th century material
L6	-	-	Roman Slate	19th-early 20th century?
L7	-	Fabric 45 Fabric 48D Fabric 50	Roman	18th-19th/early 20th century
L8	-	Fabric 21 Fabric 45M	Roman	19th-early 20th century?

Table 6 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

6.2 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The excavation produced a total of 153 pieces of bone weighing 2.705kg from seven contexts of late post-medieval or modern date. All the assemblage was recovered by hand. As the material is likely to be residual (including pieces recovered from topsoil L1 and a modern service trench F1) this report is necessarily limited to a basic identification and quantification of the animal bone recovered.

The assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M Davis (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92).

Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data.

These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted or POSAC** for short.

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens (NCS)** and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification (see Quantification of assemblage table in appendix), these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs. Where this is the case, the presence of the species is noted by a (+) sign in the following distribution table.

The bone was found to be in varying condition, ranging from fair to quite poor reflecting the mixed residual nature of the material. Twenty-one POSACs were identified and recorded. The following table shows their distribution by context, species and period.

Context	Species	18th-19th/early 20th century	19th-early 20th century	Modern
F1	Cattle			1
F2	Sheep/Goat			1
L1	Cattle		2	
	Sheep/Goat		4	
	Pig		(+)	

L2	Cattle Sheep/Goat Sheep Chicken		3 2 (+) (+)	
L6	Pig		2	
L7	Cattle	2		
L8	Cattle Horse Sheep/Goat		1 2 1	

Table 7 POSAC and species distribution by context and date

(+) in the above table denotes the presence of the species noted amongst the otherwise non-countable specimens (NCS) from the context.

The main domestic species of horse, cattle, sheep, sheep/goat (where no distinction between the species was possible), pig and chicken were all represented in the assemblage. Chop and cut marks associated with butchery and signs of gnawing by dogs were noted on a small amount of the bone. Amongst the NCS material was a partly sawn through piece of a ram's horn core, recovered from the 19th- or early 20th-century buried topsoil L2.

Context	Skeletal part	Taxon	NISP	Chopped	Dog gnawed
F1	Femur - distal metaphysis	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	Yes	No
F2	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	No	No
L1	Ischium	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	No	No
L1	Mandibular tooth : M3	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	No	No
L1	Phalanx 1 – complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	No	No
L1	Phalanx 3	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	No	No
L1	Scapula - Coracoid	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	2	No	No
L2	Calcaneum - tuber calcis	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	No	No
L2	Humerus - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	No	No
L2	Mandible	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	No	No
L2	Mandibular tooth : P3	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	No	No
L2	Tibia - distal complete	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	No	No
L6	Mandibular tooth : I	Sus (domestic pig)	2	No	No
L7	Humerus - distal complete	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	Yes	No
L7	Mandible	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	No	No
L8	Humerus - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	No	Yes
L8	Phalanx 1 - complete	Equus caballus (horse)	1	No	No
L8	Phalanx 3	Equus caballus (horse)	1	No	No
L8	Radius - distal epiphysis	Bos (domestic cattle)	1	No	No

Table 8 POSAC / Skeletal parts recovered by context

NISP – Number of Individual Skeletal Parts

Context	POSAC	NCS	NISP	Weight (g)
F1	1	0	1	66
F2	1	1	2	56
L1	6	54	60	533
L2	5	66	71	1060
L6	2	5	7	32
L7	2	5	7	812
L8	4	1	5	146
Total	21	132	153	2705

Table 9 Quantification of animal bone assemblage by context, number of individual skeletal pieces (NISP) and weight (g)

POSAC – Parts of skeleton always counted

NCS – Non-countable specimen

NISP – Number of individual skeletal parts (POSAC + NCS)

6.3 Clay pipes, glass and other finds

by Laura Pooley

All of the clay pipe, glass and miscellaneous finds are listed in Table 10 below. Of note are the large quantity of clay pipe bowls, mostly dated to c 1660-1700 but including a fluted bowl dated c 1820-1860.

Context	Description
F1 (3)	Clay pipe: Three stem fragments, one with partial heel surviving, all plain, 30g (discarded).
L1 (1)	Clay pipe 1) Three bowls (two complete, one broken in half lengthways) (50g), stems missing, all three are of Oswald Type 7 (CAR 5), c 1670-1700. All have large bowls with straight sides and back, rouletted rims and a plain rounded foot/heel. 2) Two stem fragments, one burnished, 18g (discarded). Slag: Lump of modern slag/waste, 474g (discarded).
L1 (7)	Clay pipe 1) Two bowls (one complete, one partial) (26g), stems missing, both are of Oswald Type 7 (CAR 5), c 1670-1700. Both have large bowls with straight sides and back, one has a rouletted rim the other is plain, and both have a plain rounded foot/heel. 2) Five stem fragments, 20g (discarded). Glass 1) Neck and rim of an onion bottle, dark olive green glass, 138g, 18th century. 2) Fragment of brown bottle glass, 14g, modern (discarded). Iron nail: Incomplete with tip missing, 48mm long, flat round head (c 20mm diameter), 16g, undated (discarded). Iron: Lump of corroded iron, 36g, 70mm long, 28mm wide, 16mm thick, unidentified and undated (discarded). Slag: Lump of slag/waste, 4g, probably relatively modern (discarded). Plastic: Fragment of brown plastic, 4g, modern (discarded). Concrete: Fragment of concrete, 116g, modern (discarded).
L2 (4)	Clay pipe 1) Two bowls (both complete) (34g), stems missing, both are of Oswald Type 7 (CAR 5), c 1670-1700. Both have large bowls with straight sides and back, one has a faint rouletted rim the other is plain, and both have a plain rounded foot/heel. 2) Three stem fragments, 16g (discarded). Iron nail: Probably complete, 13mm long, flat round head (18mm diameter), 14g, undated (discarded).
L2 (8)	Glass: Tiny fragment of glass rim from a thin walled vessel, green glass, <1g, probably post-medieval.
L2 (10)	Clay pipe 1) One clay pipe, almost complete with end of stem missing and part of rim of bowl damaged (20g), of Oswald Type 6 (CAR 5), c 1660-80. Bowl has central swelling, rouletted rim and plain foot/heel. 2) Four bowls (three complete, one lower part only) (62g), stems missing, all are of Oswald Type 7 (CAR 5), c 1670-1700. Have large bowls with straight sides and back, two have a rouletted rim, all have a plain rounded foot. 3) Nine stem fragments, 38g (discarded).
L7 (5)	Clay pipe: Small part of stem, spur and partial bowl only (6g). Fluted bowl type with narrow flutes reaching to just below the rim and oak leaves rising both sides of both seams, c 1820-60 (CAR 5). The initial T is visible of the left side of the spur, the initial on the right side is incomplete (could be a B or an E). Glass 1) Base of a straight-sided bottle with moderate push-up base, black glass, 292g. 2) Partial base of a bottle with deep push-up base, dark olive green glass, traces of mortar around edges external surface of push-up base, 114g.

Table 10 Clay pipes, glass and other finds by context

7 Discussion

Excavations within the bailey of Colchester Castle revealed a number of archaeological features. Immediately adjacent to and overlying the barbican wall (F6) lay a spread of demolition material or robbing debris, composed of Roman CBM, septaria and ragstone (F5) which is likely the product of the demolition works carried out on the castle during the late 1690s. It should be noted that a similar layer of material was uncovered approximately 4m to the west during excavations conducted during 1931-33 (Drury 1982, 314). F5 sealed a further deposit of silty-loamy-sand with abundant oyster shell fragments which appears to be an occupation layer.

A wall foundation was also uncovered. While no dating material was recovered from this foundation owing to the protected status of the castle, it is composed of the same materials as the chapel and barbican, and it is almost certainly also of 11th- or 12th-century date. While the wall foundation was 1.3-1.7m wide, similar to the barbican, it lies some 0.5m higher, and it would appear that it forms part of a separate structure, possibly part of the castle's defences.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Wicks and Colchester Borough Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by A Tuffey with J Keeble and N Pryke. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for 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>

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
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10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 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 sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1382)

CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1382)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphics

Site digital photos and log

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2019.9.

Distribution list:

Mark Wicks, Colchester Borough Homes Ltd

Debbie Priddy, Historic England

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 09.07.2019

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	1, 2, 7	Topsoil	Soft/friable, dry/moist medium/dark brown sandy-silty-loam with >4% gravel, >7% stones, >8% CBM and >12% pottery	Modern
L2/L3	4, 8, 10	Buried topsoil	Friable/firm, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with oyster shell and CBM flecks and >3% gravel, >8% stone, >7% CBM pieces and >10% pottery	Modern
L4	-	Mortar layer	Friable, dry compact light beige mortar surface	?Medieval / post-medieval
L5	-	Build-up layer	Loose/soft, dry medium yellow/grey/brown silty-sand	Modern
L6	6	?Occupation layer	Friable, dry medium grey/brown silty-loamy-sand with >30% oyster shells	Post-medieval or earlier
L7	-	Path	Tarmac path with underlying stone and CBM sub-base	Modern
L8	9	Sandy layer	Soft/friable medium yellow/grey/brown silty-sand with >12% gravel, >7% stones and >8% CBM pieces	19th to early 20th century
F1	3	Service trench	Soft, dry/moist, dark brown silty-sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks	Modern
F2	11	Debris spread	Friable/firm, dry medium brown loamy-silt with >5% stones, >10% CBM pieces and >7% pottery	Modern
F3	-	Wall foundation	Composed of loosely-bonded septaria, ragstone, CBM fragments	c 11th or 12th century
F4	-	Service trench	Soft/friable, medium/dark brown loamy-silty-sand with >2% charcoal flecks, >1% gravel, >4% stones, >5% BCM pieces and >2% pottery	Modern
F5	-	Demolition material / robbing debris	Spread of septaria, ragstone and CBM fragments	?Post-medieval
F6	-	Foundation	Composed of randomly-coursed and bonded septaria, ragstone and CBM	c 11th or 12th century

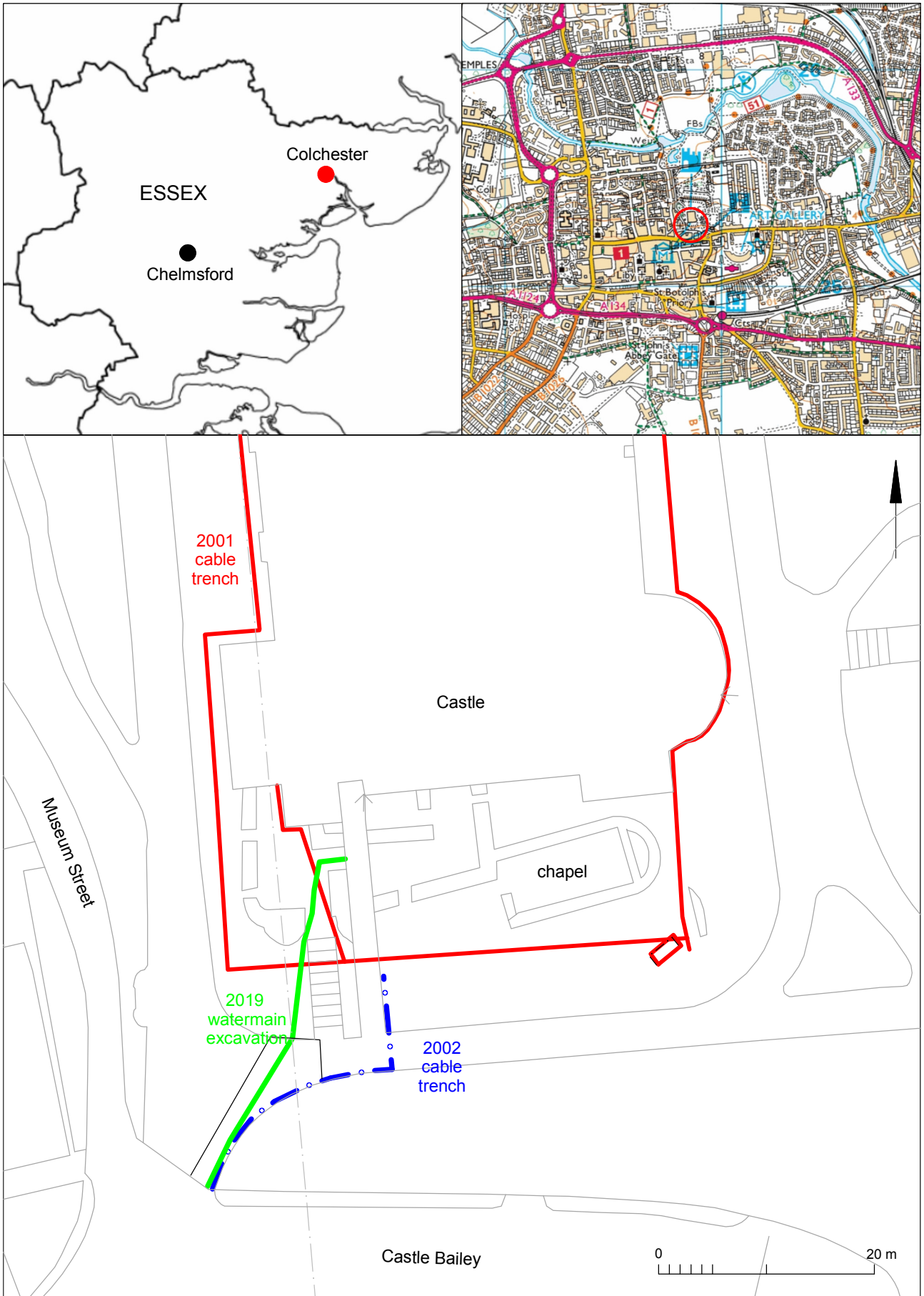


Fig 1 Site location.

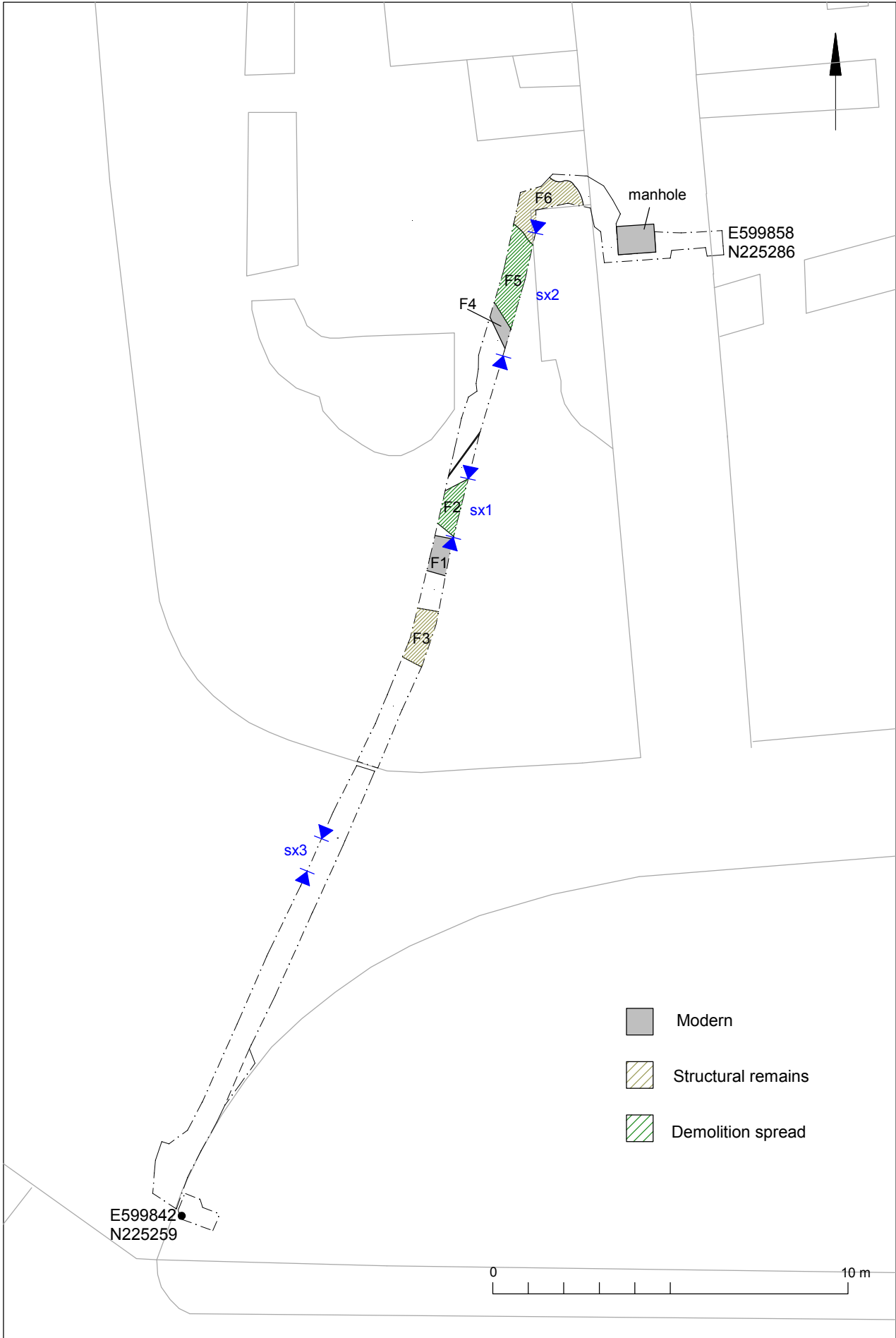


Fig 2 Excavation results.

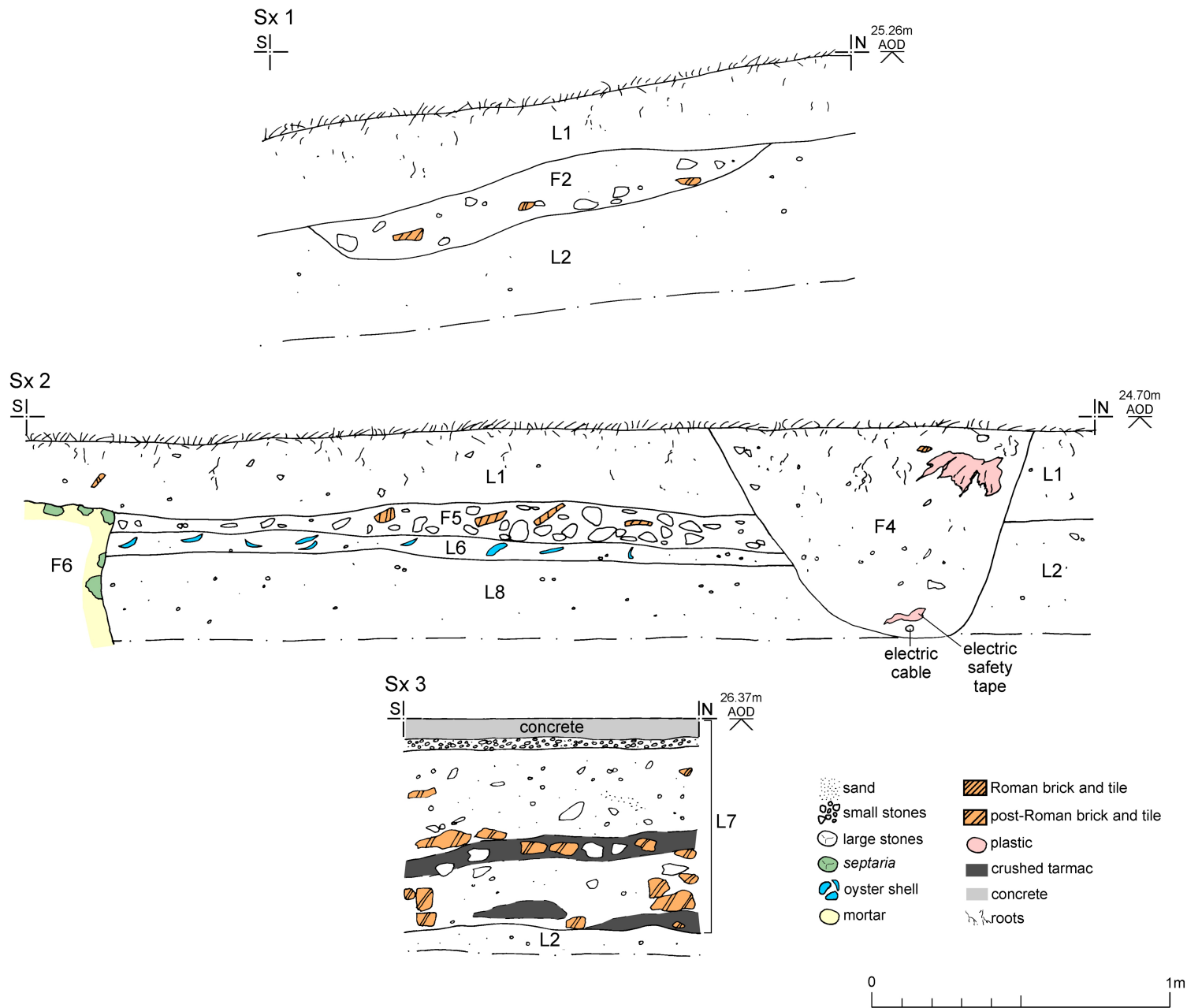


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/*Essex Archaeology and History*

Summary sheet

Address: Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99847 25267 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/01k CHER ref: ECC4357 OASIS ref: colchest3-340860
Type of work: Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 4th-8th February 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.28 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.9	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC852, MCC854, MCC856, MCC859, MCC1732, MCC1830, MCC1831, MCC2084, MCC2087, MCC3224, MCC5420; SM EX 1, HA 1002217
Final report: CAT Report 1382	
Periods represented: Medieval	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological excavation was carried out at Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of the emergency replacement of an existing lead water main supplying Colchester Castle. The excavation was carried out within the bailey of the 11th-century Norman keep. A wall foundation roughly contemporary with the castle and the associated barbican and chapel was uncovered, along with spreads of building material probably associated with attempts to demolish the castle during the 1690s.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Reports 190 & 850	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: June 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation for a water main replacement at the Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN.

NGR: TL 99847 25267 (centre)

Commissioned by: Martin Wicks (Colchester Borough Homes)

On behalf of: Colchester Borough Homes Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: [tbc](#)

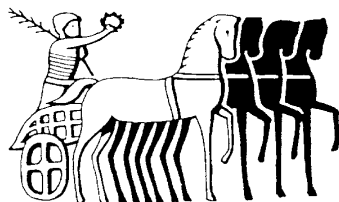
CAT project code: 2019/01k

OASIS project number: colchest3-340860

Site manager: Chris Lister

Historic England advisor: Debbie Priddy, Inspector of Ancient Monuments

This WSI written: 25.01.2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located in the centre of the historic core of Colchester, immediately in front of Colchester Castle in the Upper Castle Park (Fig 1). Castle Park is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM EX 1, HA 1002217) that sits within the town centre conservation zone. Site centre is National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99847 25267.

Proposed work

The development comprises the emergency replacement of an existing lead water main supplying Colchester Castle.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive (specifically CAT Reports 190, 850 and 1360) and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

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

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

The current water main due for replacement is located on the southwest corner of Colchester Castle, with the assumed route starting on the right-hand side (as you walk into the park) of the Castle Park entrance, along flower beds, across a footpath, and along the west side of the Castle footbridge, where it connects to the underside of the bridge (see Fig 1). It is proposed that the backfill of the existing trench will be removed along the entire length to expose the pipe, at a depth of c 0.5m below current ground level (bcgl). However, an additional depth of 0.25m of previously unexcavated soil will need to be removed underneath this pipe, so its replacement can be laid at the required depth of 0.75m bcgl.

Howard Brook's 1997 *A Historical Survey of Castle Park, Colchester*, p95, provides a convenient summary of the depths of archaeology in the immediate area of the water main. The Castle Bailey is without doubt the most complex part of the whole site, with a very great depth of buried archaeological remains, and the exposed walls of the bailey chapel are a convenient starting point. Before the chapel was excavated in 1932 ground level was approximately 1m higher and at the same level as the present paths south of the chapel.

Norman ground level is estimated to be located a further 1m below the top of the bailey chapel wall with Roman ground level (the floor level of the temple court) 0.85m below that. Therefore the total depth of archaeological deposits here (before the 1932 excavation) was 2.85m.

In 2001, CAT hand-excavated a series of cable trenches surrounding the Castle for new floodlights. Although a report for this work has never been produced, a useful summary can be found in CAT Report 850. The trenches, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.8m deep, were largely excavated through modern/post-medieval soil layers – probably the result of a combination of modern gardening activities, 1930s excavations at the front of the castle, and earthmoving in preparation for the opening of the extension to the Castle Park in 1929. In some places, only post-medieval topsoil was exposed. At the front of the castle, rubble layers probably contemporary with Weeley's demolition of the castle in the 1690s were identified at the bottom of the trench.

In 2002, monitoring of a cable trench on a similar alignment to the water main was excavated to a depth of 0.3-0.4m below current ground level (CAT Report 190). This trench was excavated through either modern concrete/tarmac into post-medieval/modern layers of accumulation or through modern topsoil into the same layers of accumulation.

So, what can we conclude?

Water main trench around the entrance, flower beds, across the footpath and down the slope of the bailey: Excavation of the bailey chapel in 1932 revealed c 1m depth of modern and post-medieval soils over the surviving exposed walls, and service trenches excavated in 2001/2 revealed modern/post-medieval layers to a depth of at least 0.8m bcgl. The proposed 0.75m deep water main trench should therefore be excavated through these modern/post-medieval soil layers.

Water main trench through the bailey: Norman ground level is estimated at approximately 1m below the top of the bailey chapel wall, with the 2002 service trenches indicating at least 0.8m depth of post-medieval soil layers. The proposed 0.75m deep trench is likely to be excavated through these soil layers however, it is possible that rubble layers identified in 2001 and associated with Weeley's demolition of the castle in the 1690s may be reached in the base of the trench.

Planning background

These works are taking place as part of emergency consent. As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and is therefore an area highlighted as having a high potential for archaeological remains Historic England granted permission for the work subject to the following archaeological condition:

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

Requirement for work

The required work is for the archaeological excavation of the route of the current water main (c 37m of trenching). A trench (0.5m wide) will be excavated through backfill to a depth of c 0.5m to expose the existing water main and will then be lowered by an additional 0.25m, to a total depth of 0.75m below current ground level.

It is proposed that the service trench from the stopcock (by the Castle Park entrance gates) and through the flower beds will be fully excavated by hand by a CAT archaeologist. The trench across the footpath and down the side of the bailey slope will be mechanically excavated to the top of the existing water main (0.5m deep) with the remaining 0.25m hand excavated by a CAT archaeologist. The trench within the bailey and underneath the footbridge will be fully excavated by hand by a CAT archaeologist.

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 2019)

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

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) one week before start of work.

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

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: Two CAT archaeologists for 11-14 days.

Excavation methodology

As specified above (see Requirement for work), all topsoil removal and ground reduction will either be done by hand or with a combination of machinery fitted with a toothless bucket and by hand. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument, or in ground disturbance other than that expressly authorised by the HEIAM.

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, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

The service 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.

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 HEIAM 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:

prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman pottery and ceramics: Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) /

Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Small finds: Nina Crummy

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

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

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

Results

Notification will be given to HEIAM 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 HEIAM as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and HEIAM) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to HEIAM.

Monitoring

HEIAM 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 HEIAM one week in advance of its commencement.

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

HEIAM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

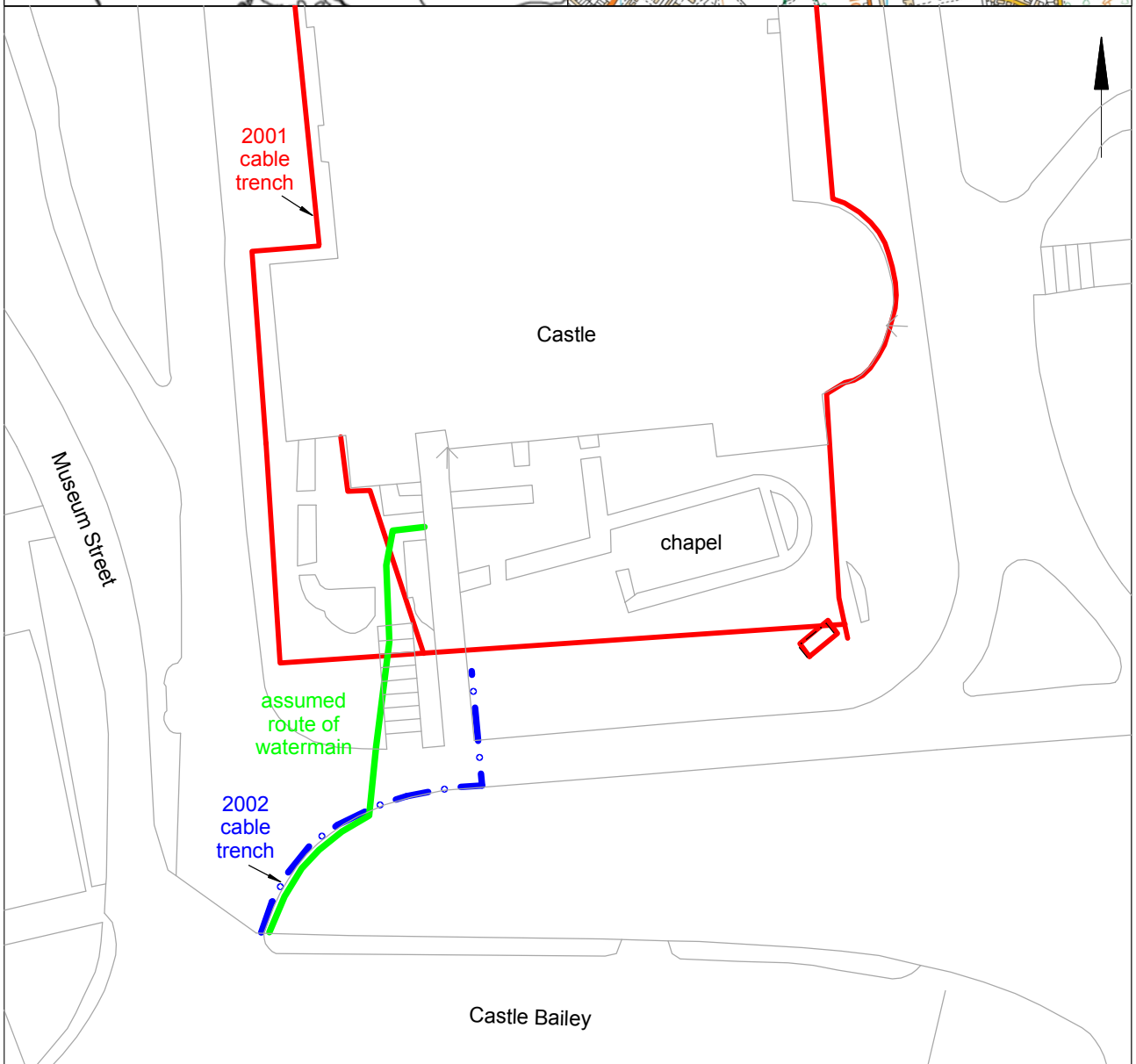
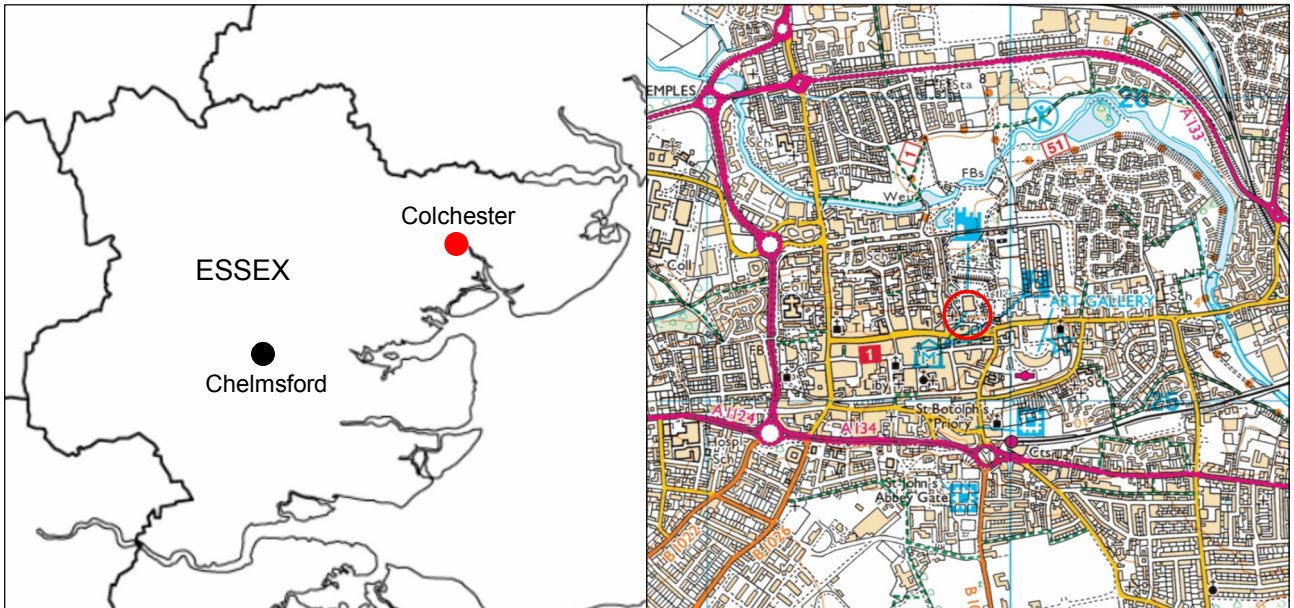
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Fig 1 Site location.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-340860

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at the Upper Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN: February 2019
Short description of the project	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2019 End: 08-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	2019/01k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.9 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4357 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-340860 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Medieval
Monument type	DEMOLITION MATERIAL Post Medieval
Monument type	SERVICE TRENCH Modern
Monument type	DEBRIS SPREAD Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MORTAR Uncertain
Significant Finds	SLATE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAIL Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Uncertain
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Colchester Castle Park, High Street
Postcode	CO1 1UN
Study area	0.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99847 25267 51.889549916871 0.904517404573 51 53 22 N 000 54 16 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.9
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.9
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2019.9
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological excavation for a water main replacement at the Upper Castle Park
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1382
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester

Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	10 July 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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