

Archaeological evaluation at Parkside Phase 3a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ

April 2021



by Sarah Veasey

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fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Elliott Hicks, Adam Ronn and Alec Wade

**commissioned by Matthew Brown (University of Essex)
on behalf of University of Essex**

NGR: TM 02508 24314 (centre)
Planning ref.: 192457
CAT project ref.: 2021/03b
CHER code: ECC4607
OASIS ref.: colchest3-416991



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CAT Report 1661
May 2021

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WSI
OASIS summary sheet

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1 Summary

A six-trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the University of Essex (Parkside Phase 3a), Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two 4-storey university buildings with associated groundworks and landscaping. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including a prehistoric barrow cemetery and areas of Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity. This phase of evaluation uncovered 20 features, however these were either all post-medieval/modern, undated or natural.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Parkside Phase 3a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex. The evaluation was commissioned by Matthew Brown of the University of Essex on behalf of the University of Essex as part of a pre-planning investigation, and took place from 20th to 22nd April 2021.

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

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

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

This development site is located in an area of high archaeological potential. It is situated in a topographically favourable location for early occupation of all periods, overlooking the floodplain of the River Colne, and at the confluence with Salary Brook.

The CHER records a presumed Roman road immediately to the north of the development site (CHER 7122) with a prehistoric barrow cemetery c 330m to the west. An archaeological evaluation over the barrow cemetery in 2004 confirmed that the four mound and ring ditches situated adjacent to the railway line and Salary Brook were man-made, and artefacts recovered indicated a Late Iron Age or Roman date (Ennis 2004; CHER MCC5389 & MCC8972). However, it was thought that this material may be the product of later use of an existing Bronze Age monument.

Since 2010 CAT has carried out a number of investigations at the University of Essex and around the current development site. The following is a summary of these investigations, locations are marked on Fig 2.

Monitoring took place in 2010-2011 on infrastructure works across the university site (CAT Report 638, CHER MCC3102). Area A was located c 330m to the west of the current development site and revealed more evidence relating to the barrow cemetery. Area B was located 175m to the southeast and revealed pits, burials and occupation evidence of Roman date. Area C was located within and immediately surrounding the current development site. Two undated ditches and a dense spread of medieval pottery (dating from the 13th to 14th centuries) in the colluvium were recorded within the current development site, with modern pits and ditches to the north.

Monitoring at 'The Meadows' in 2012, 320m to the southwest of the current development site, identified 19 Late Iron Age/Roman features including ditches, pits, post-holes and a probable inhumation (CAT Report 678, CHER MCC3104).

Monitoring in 2013 (CAT Report 753), 2015 (CAT Report 974) and 2018 (CAT Report 1350) on land immediately to the east of the current development site revealed one Roman pit and concentrations of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

A desk-based assessment for the area was also produced in 2015 (CAT Report 856 *A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester*).

Archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 918) and subsequent excavation (CAT Report 998) immediately to the southeast in 2016 revealed a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes (CHER MCC10072). Pottery from the features dated from the early/mid 13th to mid 14th century, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in close proximity to the site. A single Roman pit was also excavated.

Monitoring took place in 2018 on land to the west, between Boundary Road and Capon Road, but groundworks did not extend below modern topsoil (CAT Report 1349).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-6)

Six trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Sondages were excavated in T4 and T5 to confirm the identification of the natural clay.

Trench 1 (T1): 16m long by 1.8m wide arranged in a T-shape

T1 was cut through modern made ground (L1, c 0.27-0.44m thick), which sealed a topsoil layer (L2, c 0.04-0.32m thick), then a subsoil layer (L3, 0.09-0.26 thick) onto natural clay (L4, encountered at c 0.22-0.80m below current ground level [bcgl]).



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking southwest

Undated ditch F20 was on a NW/SE alignment. It had a wide U-shaped profile and was 1.08m and 0.26m deep.

Trench 2 (T2): 30m long by 1.8m wide arranged in a T-shape

T2 was excavated through a modern accumulation layer (L6, c 0.26-0.45m thick), then L1, L2 onto L4.

Two large pits were uncovered in T2, neither of which was fully exposed. The exposed area of F18 was 6.95m by 0.89m and 0.13m deep. A range of finds were recovered from the fill of F18, including an 1861 half penny, dating the pit to the 19th-20th century.



Photograph 2 F18 sx – looking southeast

F19 was not excavated due to modern finds being evident from the surface (glass bottles, metal fragments, fabric). The exposed area was 8.21m by 4.17m.

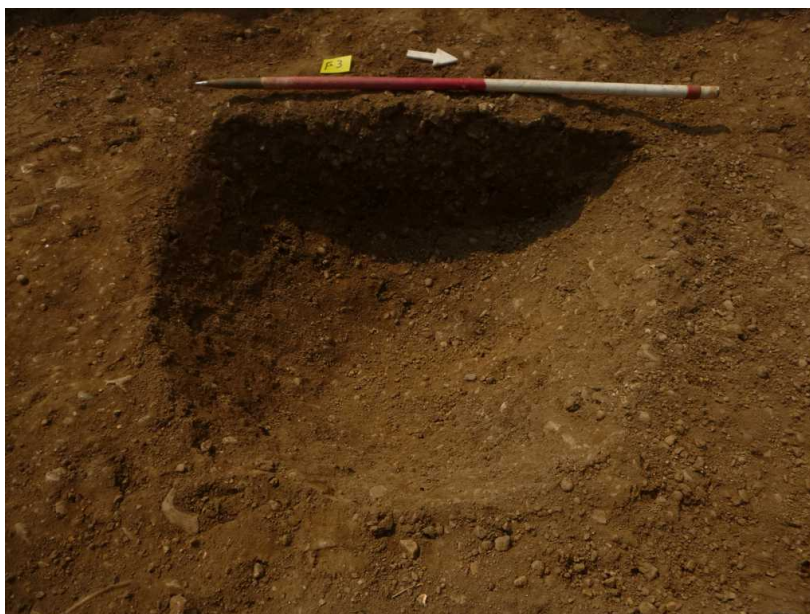
Trench 3 (T3): 33m long by 1.8m wide

T3 was cut through L1, L2, L3 onto L4.

?Terminus F3 was orientated N/S and was 0.99m and 0.34m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and produced no dating evidence.

Undated tree-throw F1 was 1.78m by 1.14m and 0.16 deep.

Linear feature F4 was NE/SW orientated and likely natural in origin.



Photograph 3 F3 sx – looking east



Photograph 4 T3 trench shot – looking southeast

Trench 4 (T4): 30m long by 1.8m wide arranged in a T-shape

T4 was excavated through L2, L3 and then onto L4.

Undated pit F6 was not fully exposed. The excavated area was 0.57m by 0.26m and 0.16m deep.

Ditch F7 produced a single fragment of peg-tile, dating it to the medieval/post-medieval period. It had a wide, shallow U-shaped profile and was 0.56m wide and 0.07m deep. F7 terminated in the NE/SW trench.

Trench 5 (T5): 20m long by 1.8m wide

T5 was cut through L1, L2, L3 onto L4.

Small pit F2 produced a single sherd of 19th- to 20th-century pottery. F2 was 0.61m by 0.39m and 0.22m deep.



Photograph 5 F2 sx – looking south southeast

Trench 6 (T6): 30m long by 1.8m wide arranged in a T-shape

T6 was cut through L1, L2, L3 onto L4.

A series of parallel gullies and ditches were excavated in the western side T6 through an accumulation layer (L5, c 0.15-0.19m thick). They were all on a NNW/SSE alignment and either undated or 19th to 20th century in date. F10-F14 ranged from 0.23m to 0.40m in width and 0.13m to 0.23m in depth, whereas F15 was 1.23m wide and 0.19m deep. Fragments of brick and peg-tile were recovered from F10, F11, F14 and F15.



Photograph 6 L5, F12, F13, F14 and F15 sxs - looking north

Two discrete features were also located in the western end of T6. Undated ?pit F16 was cut on its southern edge by post-medieval tree-throw F17. F16 was 1.51m by 0.68m and 0.38m deep.

F17 extended beyond the limit of excavation but the exposed area measured 1.57m by 0.54m and 0.11m deep.

F8 and F9 were located in the eastern end of T6. Fragments of brick and peg-tile dated pit F8 (c 0.95m by 0.79m and 0.13m deep) and gully F9 (c 0.48m wide and 0.05m deep) to the 19th to 20th century.

NW/SE ditch F5 (1.51m wide) was located in the centre of the trench but was not excavated due to modern detritus being uncovered on the surface.



Photograph 7 T6 trench shot – looking southwest

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 53 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 897g and 0.08 vessels (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 17g. Sherds of CBM accounts for the majority of this material (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	7	115	16	0.08
CBM	46	782	17	-
Total	53	897	17	0.08

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from 10 features although most of this material came from the gully F11 and the shallow pit or depression F18 (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	PIT	4	88	22
F7	DITCH	1	29	29
F8	PIT	8	46	6
F9	GULLY	1	52	52
F10	GULLY	2	3	2
F11	GULLY	13	101	8
F14	GULLY	1	14	14
F15	DITCH	1	3	3
F17	TREE-THROW	1	21	21
F18	PIT	21	540	26
Total		53	897	17

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 3). There was seven sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 115g and 0.08 vessels. This material was recovered from three features: pit F2, tree-throw F17 and shallow pit or depression F18 (Table 4). Pit F2 contained a modern English stoneware jar (fabric F45M), tree-throw F17 a post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40) dish (EVE: 0.08), and pit F18 sherds of Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) decorated with a willow-pattern transfer print. Most of this material dates to the 19th or 20th centuries except for the post-medieval red earthenware dish which dates from c 1500 to the 19th/20th century.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F2	PIT	4	88	22	-
F17	TREE-THROW	1	21	21	0.08
F18	PIT	2	2	2	-
Total		7	115	16	0.08

Table 4 Quantities of post-Roman pottery by features

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was 46 sherds of CBM with a weight of 782g and a mean sherd weight of 17g. Most of the CBM consists of small brick fragments possibly of 19th to 20th century date alongside a small quantity of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (Table 5). Finally, there was one worn sherd of Roman brick or tile. This material was recovered from eight features although pit F18 and gully F11 produced most of the CBM (Table 6).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RBT	Roman brick or tile	1	33	33
Post-Roman				
BR	Brick	32	542	17
PT	Peg-tile	13	207	16
Total		46	782	17

Table 5 Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F7	DITCH	1	29	29
F8	PIT	8	46	6
F9	GULLY	1	52	52
F10	GULLY	2	3	2
F11	GULLY	13	101	8
F14	GULLY	1	14	14
F15	DITCH	1	3	3
F18	PIT	19	534	28
Total		46	782	17

Table 6 Quantities of CBM by features and layers

Conclusion

Table 7 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which produced dateable ceramic finds. The majority of features are modern (19th-20th century). Ditch F7 and gully F9 could date to the medieval/post-medieval period, while tree-throw F17 is post-medieval.

Cxt	Feature type	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date Approx.
F2	PIT	F45M	-	19th-20th century
F7	DITCH	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F8	PIT	-	PT BR	19th-20th century
F9	GULLY	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F10	GULLY	-	PT, BR	19th-20th century
F11	GULLY	-	RBT, PT, BR	19th-20th century
F14	GULLY	-	BR	19th-20th century
F15	DITCH	-	BR	19th-20th century
F17	TREE-THROW	F40 (DISH)	-	c 1500-19th/20th century
F18	PIT	F48D	PT, BR	19th-20th century

Table 7 Approximate dates for the individual features

6.2 A Victorian halfpenny, iron and glass

By Laura Pooley

A Victorian halfpenny dated 1861, fragments of iron including a piece of horseshoe and four fragments of bottle glass came from features F10, F11 and F18 and date from the 19th to the 20th century. They have been recorded in Table 8 below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Spot date
F10	5	Glass: Fragment of green bottle glass, 3.2g, 19th-20th century. Iron: Fragment of iron, unidentifiable with no distinguishing features, 18.2g.	19th-20th century
F11	6	Glass: Fragment of colourless glass with thick iridescent film on one side, 2.0g, 19th-20th century. Iron: Fragment of horseshoe, 89.0g.	19th-20th century
F18	10	Coin: Halfpenny of Queen Victoria, dated 1861, 4.6g, in poor condition.	19th-20th century
	11	Glass: Two fragments of bottle glass, colourless and olive green, 8.2g, 19th-20th century	

Table 8 Non-ceramic finds listed by context

7 Conclusion

Although the development site is located within an area of significant Iron Age, Roman and medieval archaeological remains, this phase of evaluation only uncovered features that were undated or from the post-medieval period or later. The presence of peg-tile in four features indicates the features are more likely to be dated to the 20th century. It is probable that the undated features are of a similar date. The arrangement of the linear features, particularly in T6, likely indicates this was an area of agricultural activity.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Matthew Brown and University of Essex for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with E Hicks, A Ronn and A Wade. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Veasey. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2011 (2nd ed.)	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J P Cotter.
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on Land at University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ</i>
CAT Report 638	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at the Knowledge Gateway, the University of Essex, Colchester, Essex: September 2010-August 2011.</i>
CAT Report 678	2013	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012</i>
CAT Report 753	2014	<i>Archaeological monitoring at the University of Essex Parkside Office Development, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex (Phase 1): September 2013</i>
CAT Report 856	2015	<i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 918	2016	<i>An archaeological evaluation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: February 2016</i>
CAT Report 974	2016	<i>Archaeological strip, map and recording at Parkside (Phase 1a), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ November-December 2015</i>
CAT Report 998	2016	<i>Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: July – August 2016</i>

CAT Report 1349	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ November 2018</i>
CAT Report 1350	2018	<i>Archaeological strip, map and record at Parkside Phase 2, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ September 2017-October 2018</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjacent to Clingoe Hill, Nesfield Road, and to the east of Boundary Road, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, by Dr R Hoggett</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Ennis, T	2004	<i>Land adjacent to Elmstead Road and Boundary Road, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex, archaeological evaluation, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit Report, Report 1328</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
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
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1661)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1661)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4607.

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Distribution list:

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Date: 20/05/2021

Appendix 1 Context list

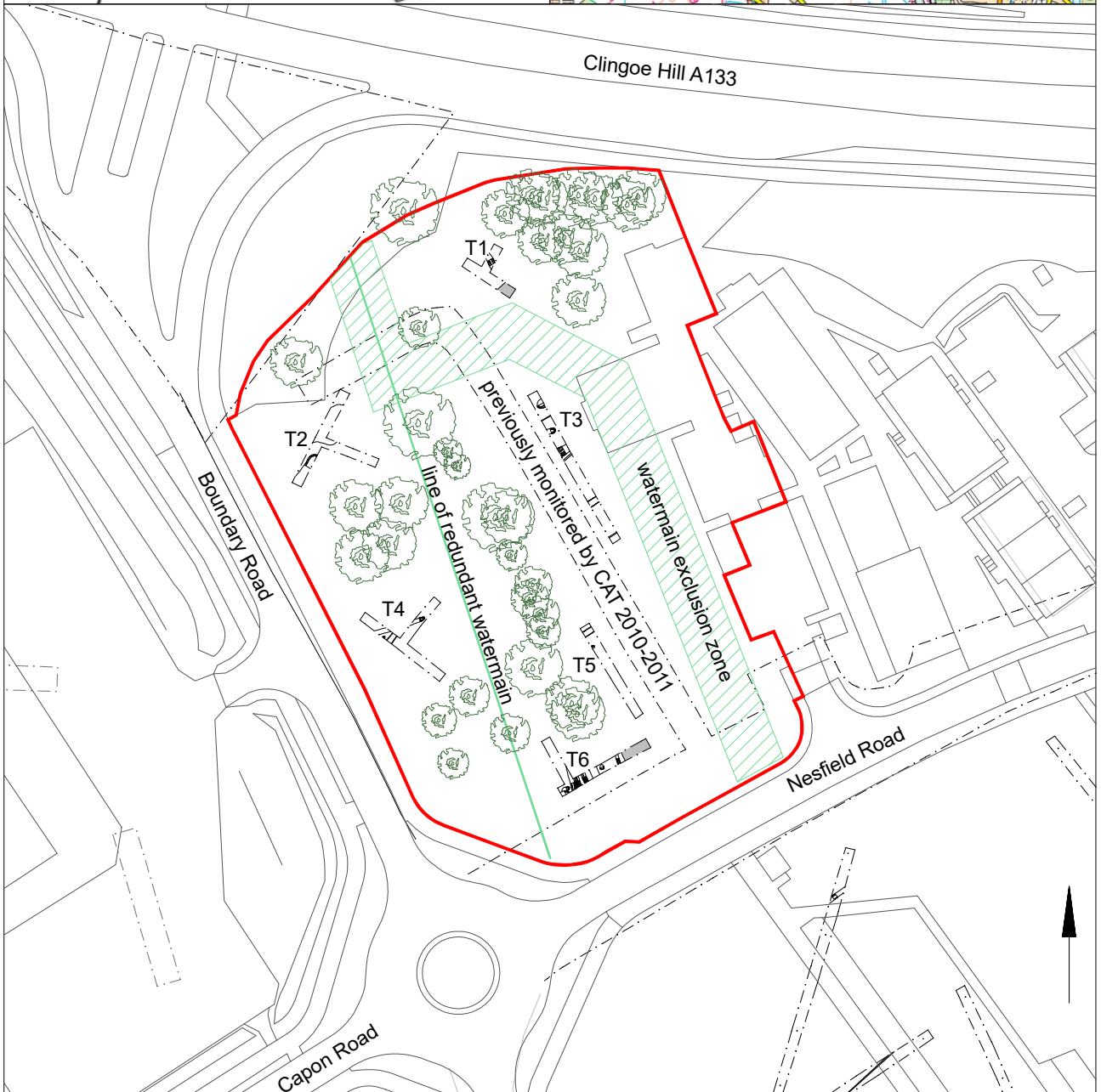
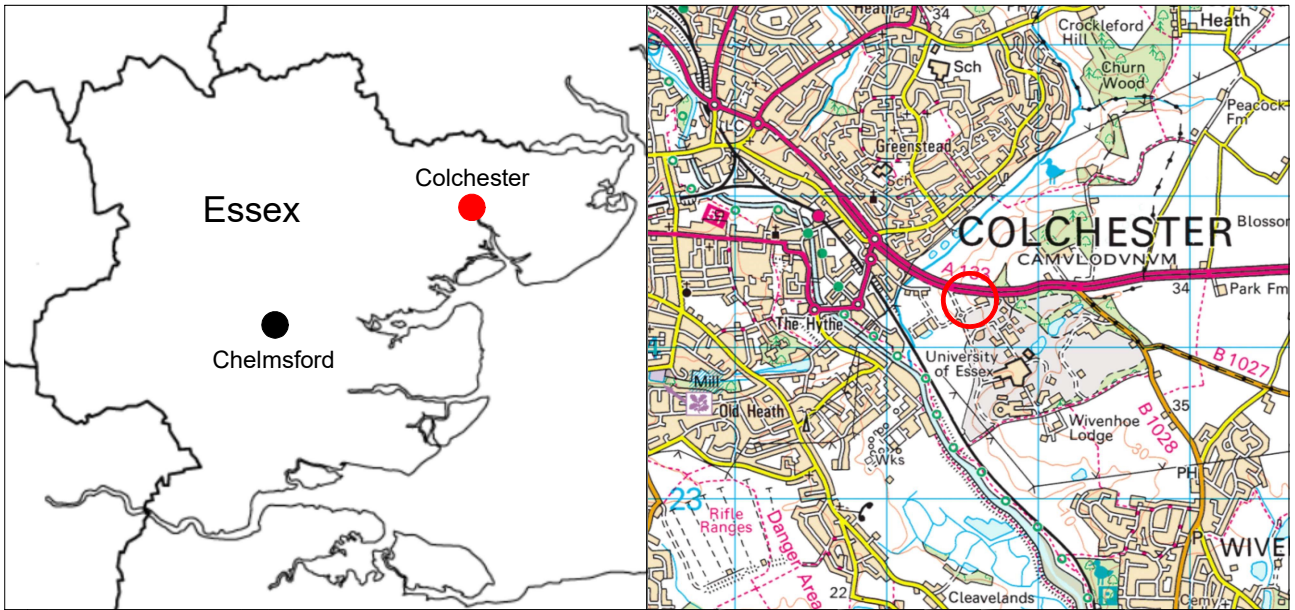
Trench	Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
T1, T3, T5, T6	L1	-	Made ground	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay	Modern
All	L2	-	Topsoil	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay	Modern
T1, T3-T6	L3	-	Subsoil	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt	Undated
All	L4	-	Natural	Firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay	Post-glacial
T6	L5	-	Accumulation layer	Firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Post-medieval
T2	L6	-	Made ground	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay	Modern
T3	F1	-	Tree-throw	Firm moist medium grey/brown sand sand and inclusions of: stone 20%	Undated
T5	F2	1	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay	19th-20th century
T3	F3	-	?Terminus	Loose hard dry very light grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 15%	Undated
T3	F4	-	linear feature (natural)?	Firm moist medium grey silt	Undated
T6	F5	-	Ditch	Firm moist dark brown/black silty clay	Modern
T4	F6	-	Pit	Firm moist medium grey silt with brick flecks	Undated
T4	F7	2	Ditch	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay	Medieval-post-medieval
T6	F8	3	Pit	Firm moist light yellow/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	19th-20th century
T6	F9	4	Gully	Firm moist medium orange/grey clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval-post-medieval
T6	F10	5	Gully	Firm moist medium orange/grey clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	19th-20th century
T6	F11	6	Gully	Soft dry/moist medium grey/brown sand clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 2% stone 3%	19th-20th century
T5	F12	-	Gully	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 3%	Undated
T6	F13	-	Gully	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2%	Undated
T6	F14	7	Gully	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2%	19th-20th century
T6	F15	8	Ditch	Firm dark grey/brown sandy silty	19th-20th

				clay	century
T6	F16	-	?Pit	Firm medium/dark orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
T6	F17	9	Tree-throw	soft/friable moist dark grey/black silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	c 1500-19th-20th century
T2	F18	10	?Pit	soft/friable moist dark grey sandy silty clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	19th-20th century
T2	F19	11	Pit	soft moist dark grey silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Modern
T1	F20	-	Ditch	loose dry medium brown sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 4% stone 2%	Undated

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Archaeological evaluation at Parkside Phase 3a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 02508 24314 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/03b CHER ref: ECC4607 OASIS ref: colchest3-416991
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 20th-22nd April 2021	Size of area investigated: 1.04ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 1661	
Periods represented: post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: A six-trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the University of Essex (Parkside phase 3a), Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two 4-storey university buildings with associated ground-works and landscaping. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including a prehistoric barrow cemetery and areas of Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity. This phase of evaluation uncovered 20 features, however these were either all post-medieval/modern, undated or natural.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 638	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: May 2021



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Fig 1 Site location

0 50 m

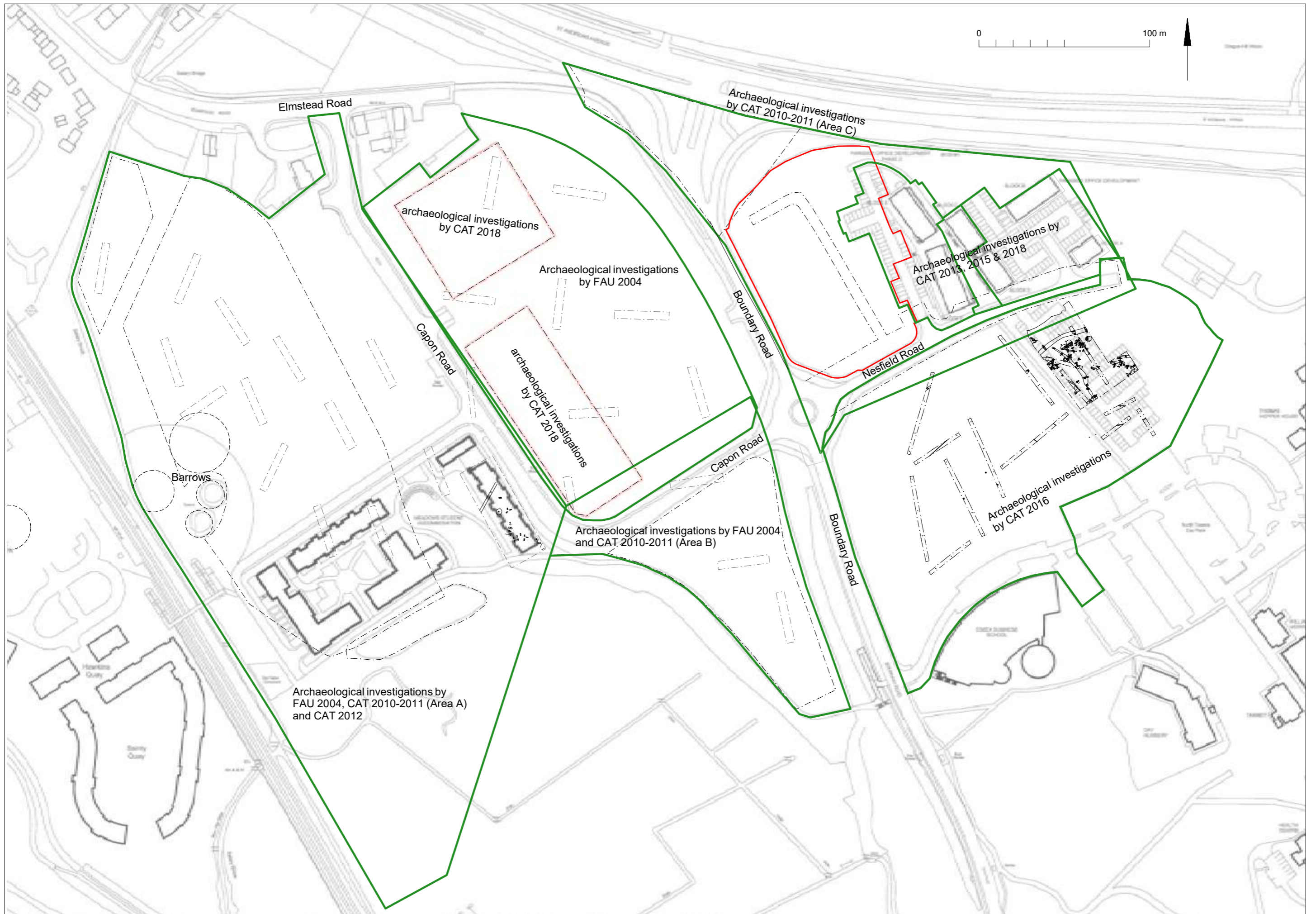


Fig 2 Plan showing previous archaeological investigations surrounding the development site

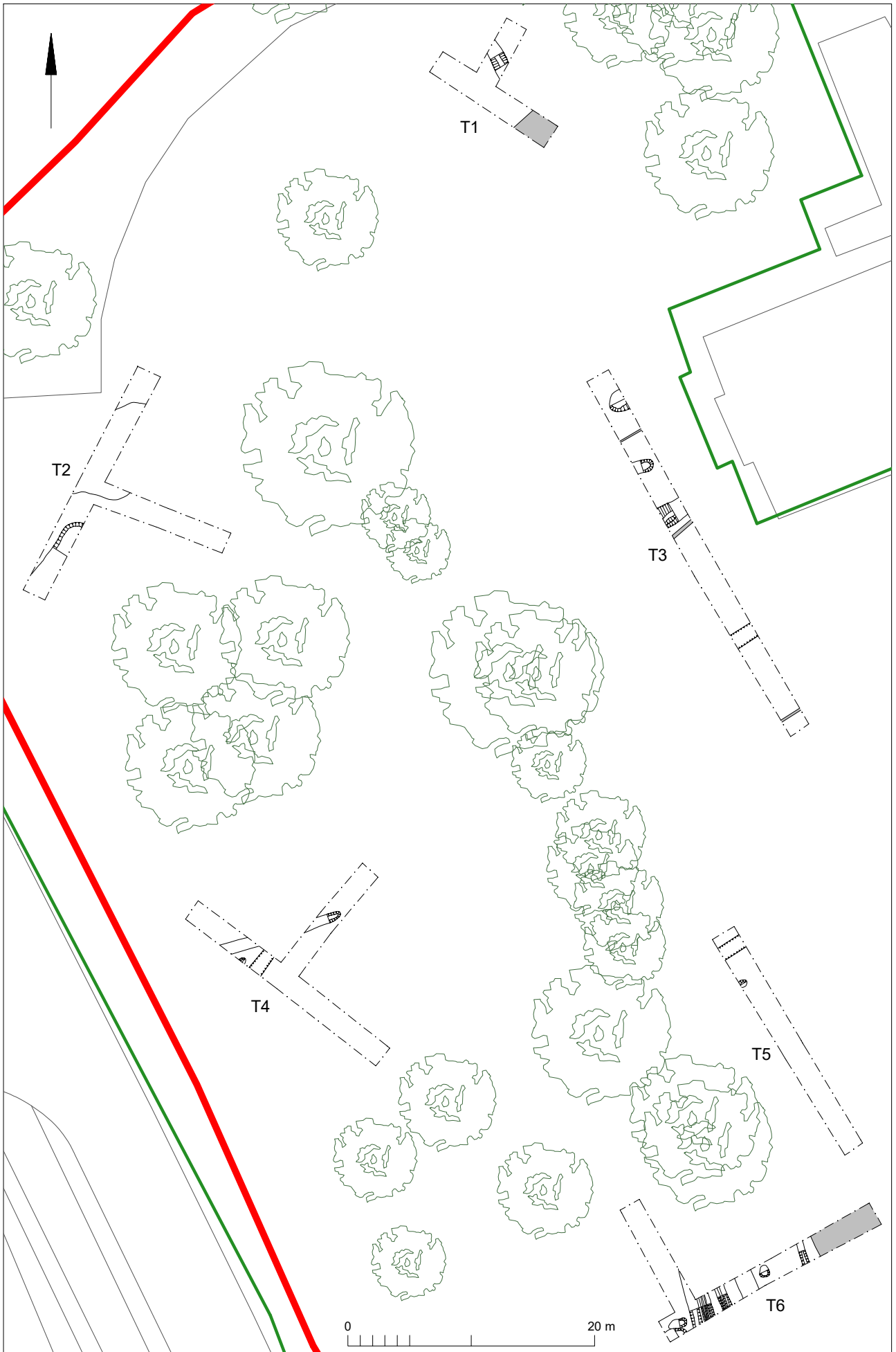


Fig 3 Results.

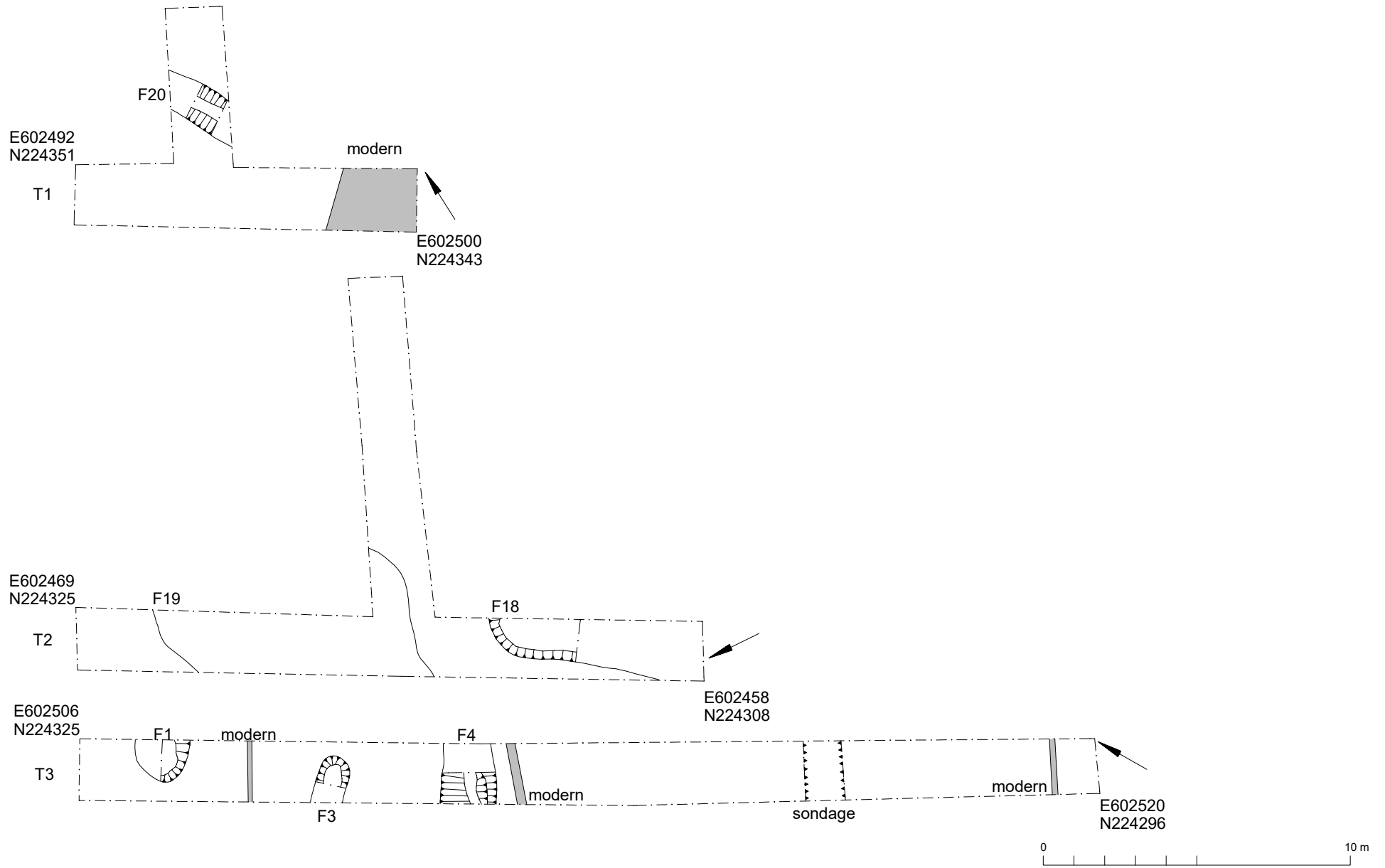


Fig 4 Detailed trench plans.

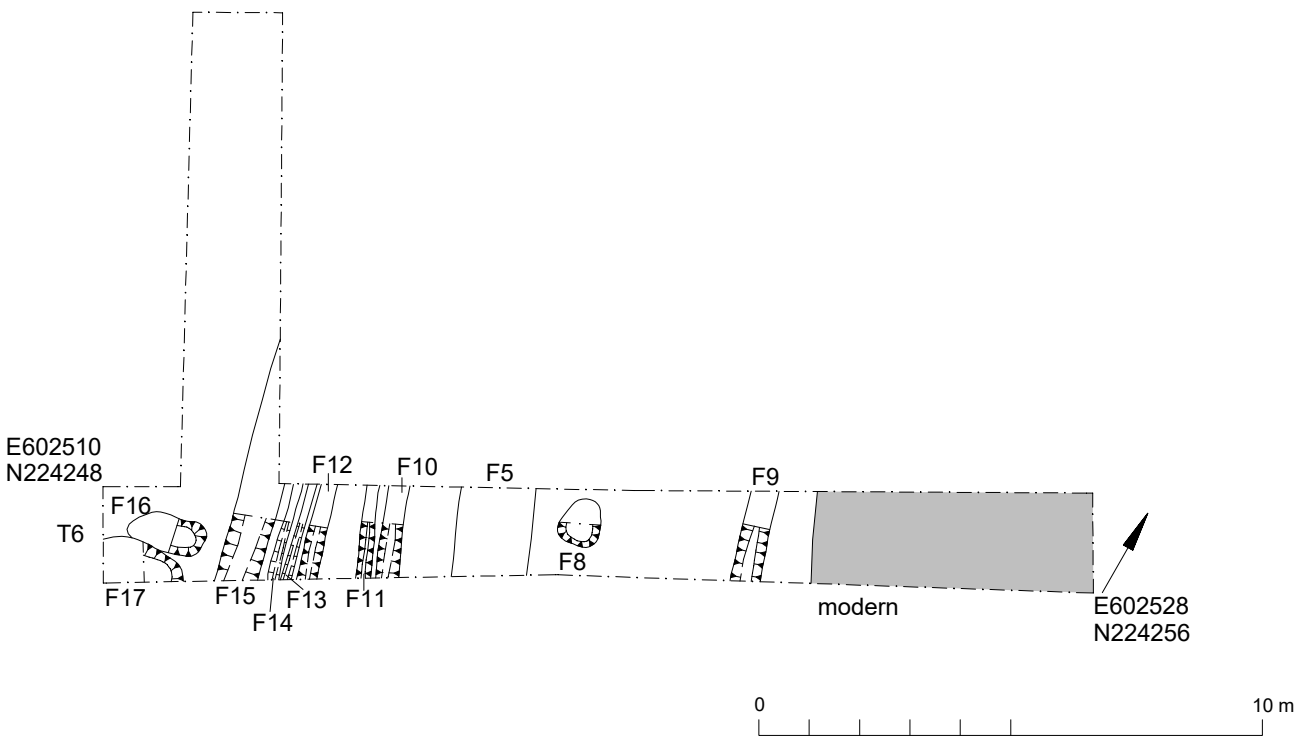
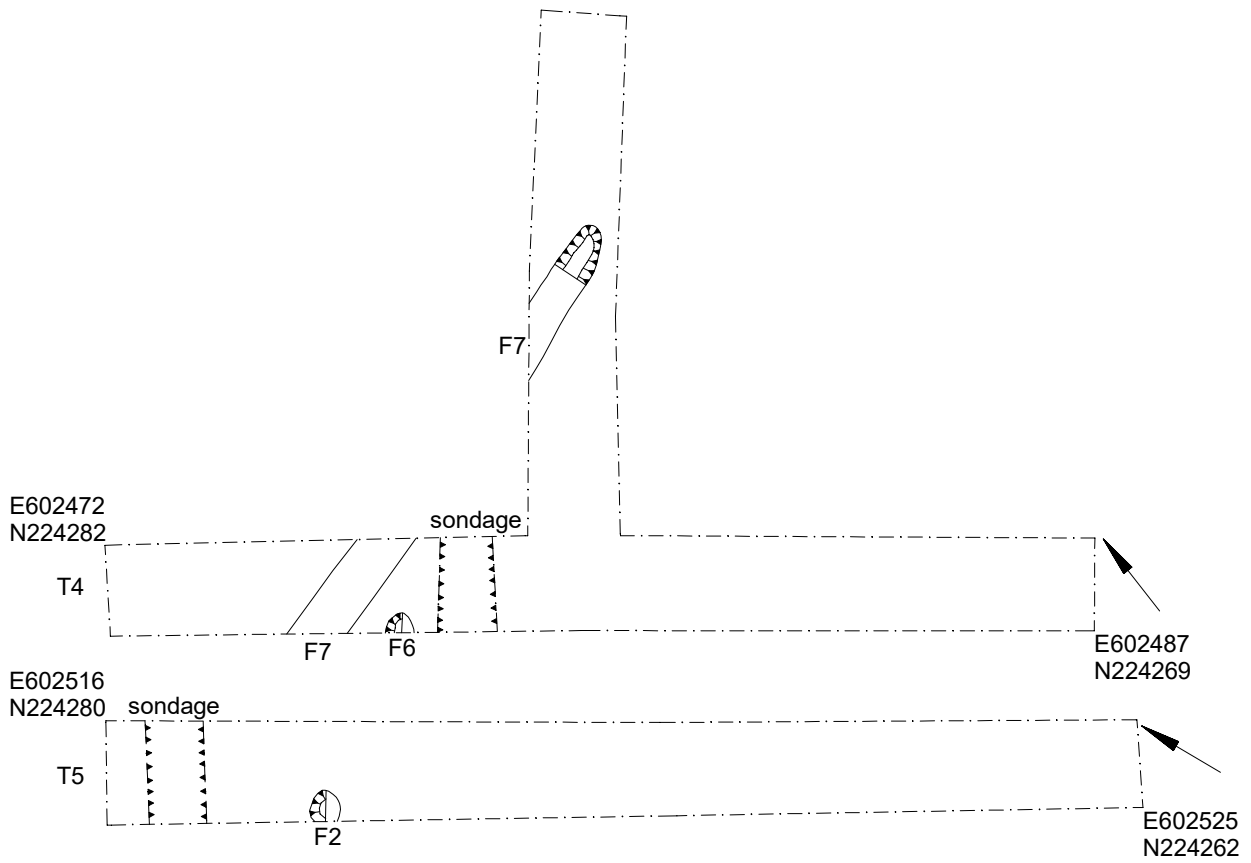


Fig 5 Detailed trench plans.

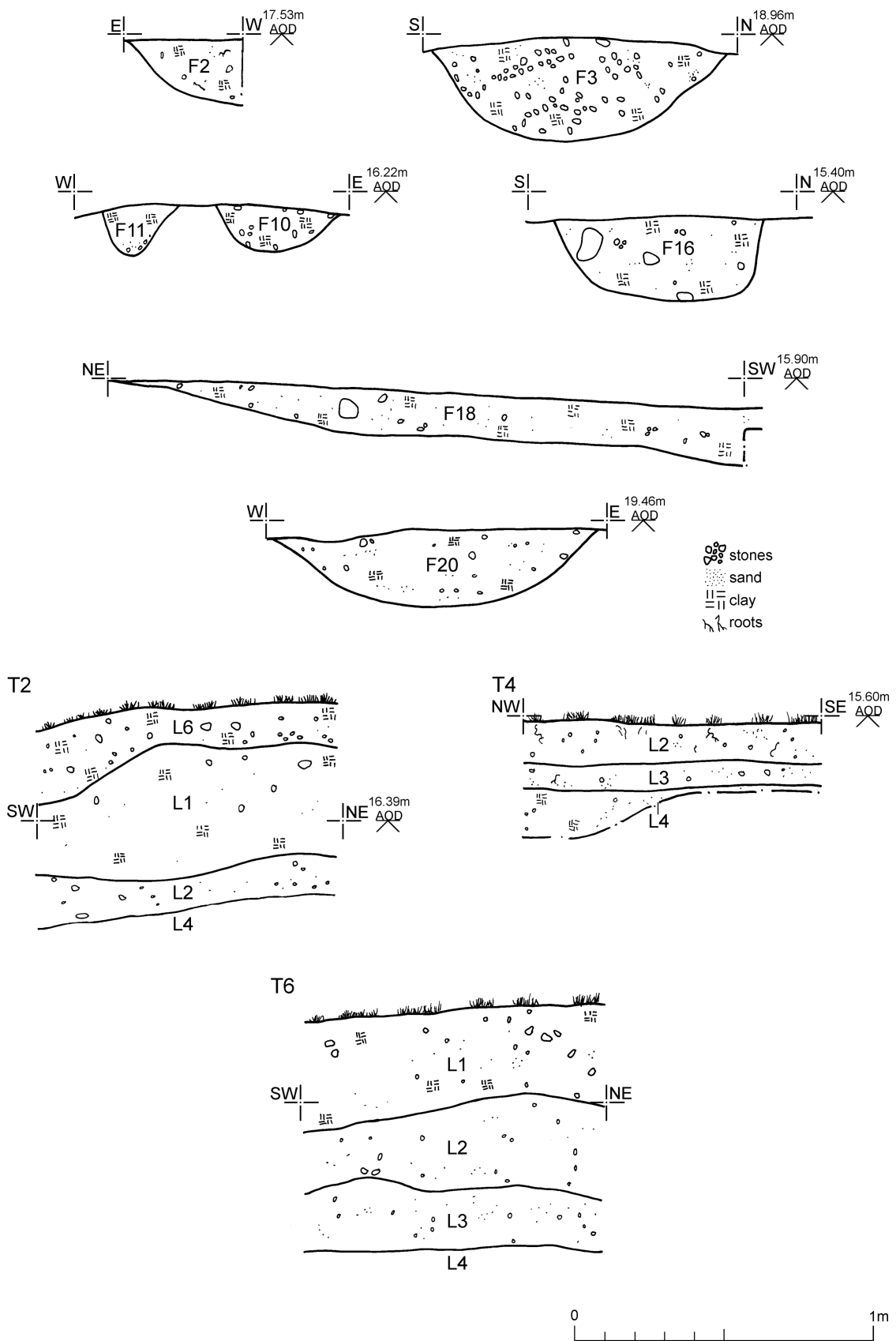


Fig 6 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Archaeological evaluation at Parkside Phase 3a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 02508 24314 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/03b CHER ref: ECC4607 OASIS ref: colchest3-416991
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 20th-22nd April 2021	Size of area investigated: 1.04ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 1661	
Periods represented: post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: A six-trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the University of Essex (Parkside phase 3a), Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two 4-storey university buildings with associated ground-works and landscaping. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including a prehistoric barrow cemetery and areas of Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity. This phase of evaluation uncovered 20 features, however these were either all post-medieval/modern, undated or natural.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 638	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: May 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land at University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ

NGR: TM 02512 24313 (centre)

Planning reference: 192457

District: Colchester

Commissioned by: Matthew Brown, University of Essex

Client: University of Essex

CHER number: ECC4607

CAT project code: 2021/03b

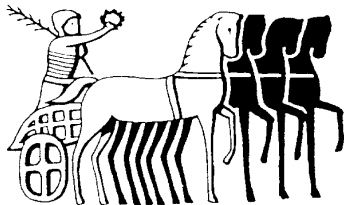
OASIS project id: colchest3-416991

Curating museum: Colchester

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 9.3.2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.5km southeast of Colchester town centre (Fig 1) on land between Clingoe Hill, Boundary Road and Nesfield Road at the University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester. The site is centred on NGR TM 02512 24313.

Proposed work

The development comprises the phased development of two 4-storey buildings to provide office / research and development (Class B1) space, together with associated access, bin stores, cycle stores, hard and soft landscaping and reconfiguration of part of existing car park.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

This development site is located in an area of high archaeological potential. It is situated in a topographically favourable location for early occupation of all periods, overlooking the floodplain of the River Colne, and at the confluence with Salary Brook.

The CHER records a presumed Roman road immediately to the north of the development site (CHER 7122) with a prehistoric barrow cemetery c 330m to the west. An archaeological evaluation over the barrow cemetery in 2004 confirmed that the four mound and ring ditches situated adjacent to the railway line and Salary Brook were man-made, and artefacts recovered indicated a Late Iron Age or Roman date (Ennis 2004; CHER MCC5389 & MCC8972). However, it was thought that this material may be the product of later use of an existing Bronze Age monument.

Since 2010 CAT has carried out a number of investigations at the University of Essex and around the current development site. The following is a summary of these investigations, locations are marked on Fig 2.

Monitoring took place in 2010-2011 on infrastructure works across the university site (CAT Report 638, CHER MCC3102). Area A was located c 330m to the west of the current development site and revealed more evidence relating to the barrow cemetery. Area B was located 175m to the southeast and revealed pits, burials and occupation evidence of Roman date. Area C was located within and immediately surrounding the current development site. Two undated ditches and a dense spread of medieval pottery (dating from the 13th to 14th centuries) in the colluvium were recorded within the current development site, with modern pits and ditches to the north.

Monitoring at 'The Meadows' in 2012, 320m to the southwest of the current development site, identified 19 Late Iron Age/Roman features including ditches, pits, post-holes and a probable inhumation (CAT Report 678, CHER MCC3104).

Monitoring in 2013 (CAT Report 753), 2015 (CAT Report 974) and 2018 (CAT Report 1350) on land immediately to the east of the current development site revealed one Roman pit and concentrations of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

A desk-based assessment for the area was also produced in 2015 (CAT Report 856 *A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester*).

Archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 918) and subsequent excavation (CAT Report 998) immediately to the southeast in 2016 revealed a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes (CHER MCC10072). Pottery from the features dated from the early/mid 13th to mid 14th century, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in close proximity to the site. A single Roman pit was also excavated.

Monitoring took place in 2018 on land to the west, between Boundary Road and Capon Road, but groundworks did not extend below modern topsoil (CAT Report 1349).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2019 (application no. 192457) for the phased development of two 4-storey buildings to provide office / research and development (Class B1) space, together with associated access, bin stores, cycle stores, hard and soft landscaping and reconfiguration of part of existing car park.

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* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

The brief states that 'linear trial-trenches, are to be excavated to cover the development footprints of the proposed new buildings, equating to a 5% sample of this area'. A 5% sample of the 1.04h site should equate to 289m of linear trenching (at 1.8m wide). However, the site boundary includes some areas which have already been developed as part of previous phases, and the site currently has a number of constraints including a water main (and exclusion zone around the water main) and several trees. In addition, a small section of the development site was stripped in 2010-2011 under monitoring conditions (CAT Report 638 (see above)), and has therefore already been archaeologically recorded and cleared. As a 5% sample of the available area works out at 173m linear of trenching, this is what is currently proposed, and six trial-trenches will be laid out across the development site (Fig 1).

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

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Include a contingency for soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits. In addition, particular attention should be given to the collection of micro-remains preserved within and/or directly over floors.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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

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

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

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

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus three archaeologists for four days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister/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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Human remains

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

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

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure

is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

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

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

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| | (2 nd ed.) | |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 638 | 2012 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at the Knowledge Gateway, the University of Essex, Colchester, Essex: September 2010-August 2011.</i> |
| CAT Report 678 | 2013 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012</i> |
| CAT Report 753 | 2014 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at the University of Essex Parkside Office Development, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex (Phase 1): September 2013</i> |
| CAT Report 856 | 2015 | <i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester</i> |
| CAT Report 918 | 2016 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: February 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 974 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological strip, map and recording at Parkside (Phase 1a), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ November–December 2015</i> |
| CAT Report 998 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: July – August 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1349 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological monitoring on land north of Capon Road, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ November 2018</i> |
| CAT Report 1350 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological strip, map and record at Parkside Phase 2, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ September 2017-October 2018</i> |
| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjacent to Clingoe Hill, Nesfield Road, and to the east of Boundary Road, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, by Dr R Hoggett</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> |

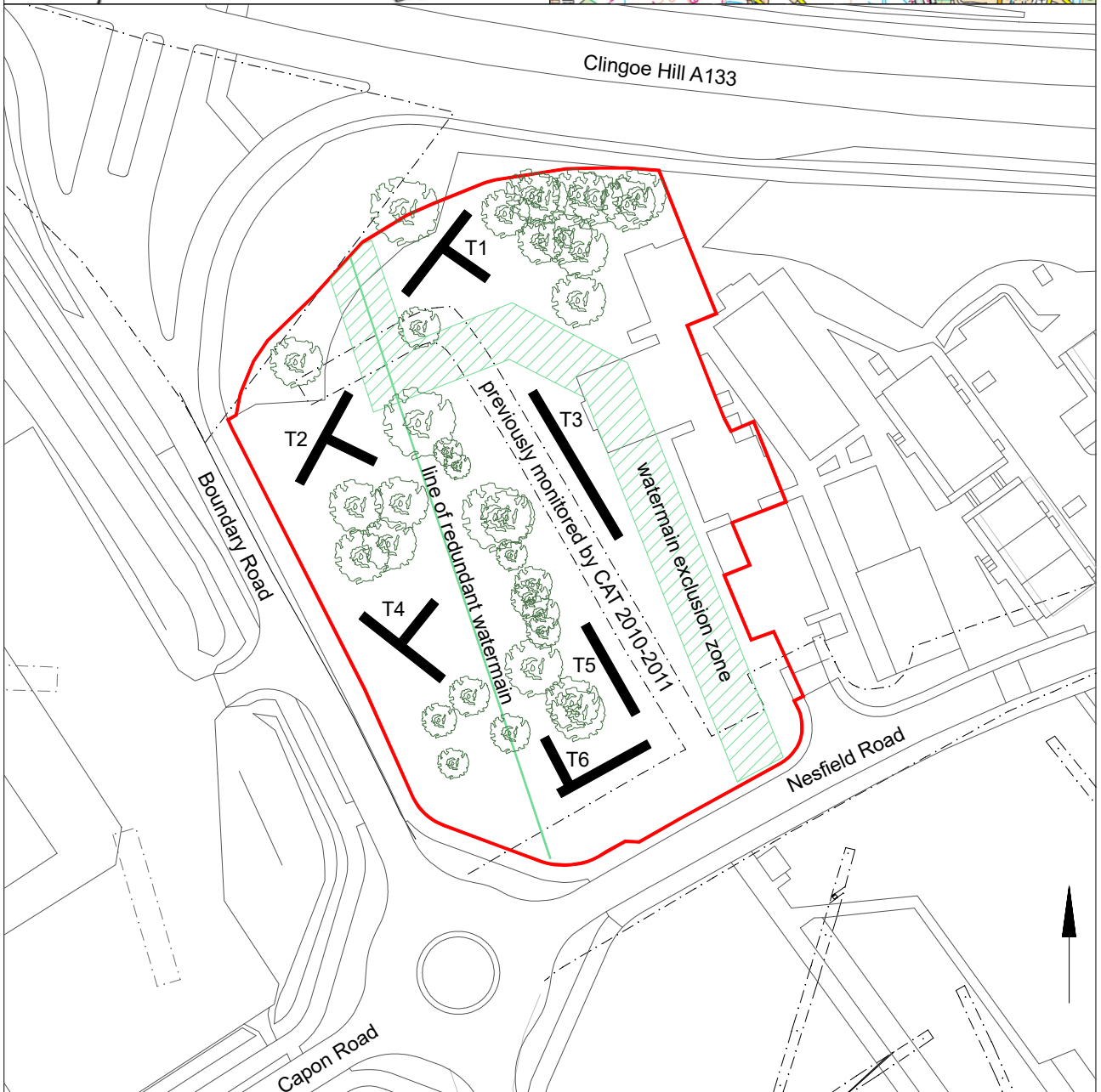
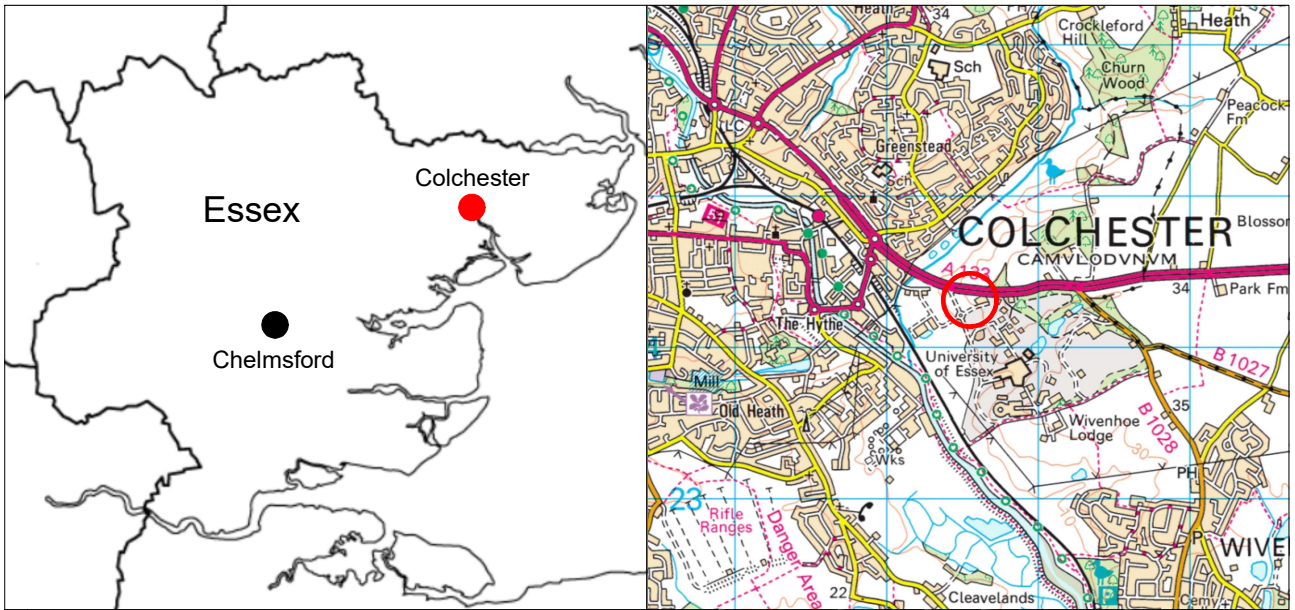
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0
Ennis, T	2004	<i>Land adjacent to Elmstead Road and Boundary Road, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex, archaeological evaluation</i> , Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit Report, Report 1328
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>

L Pooley



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Fig 1 Site location



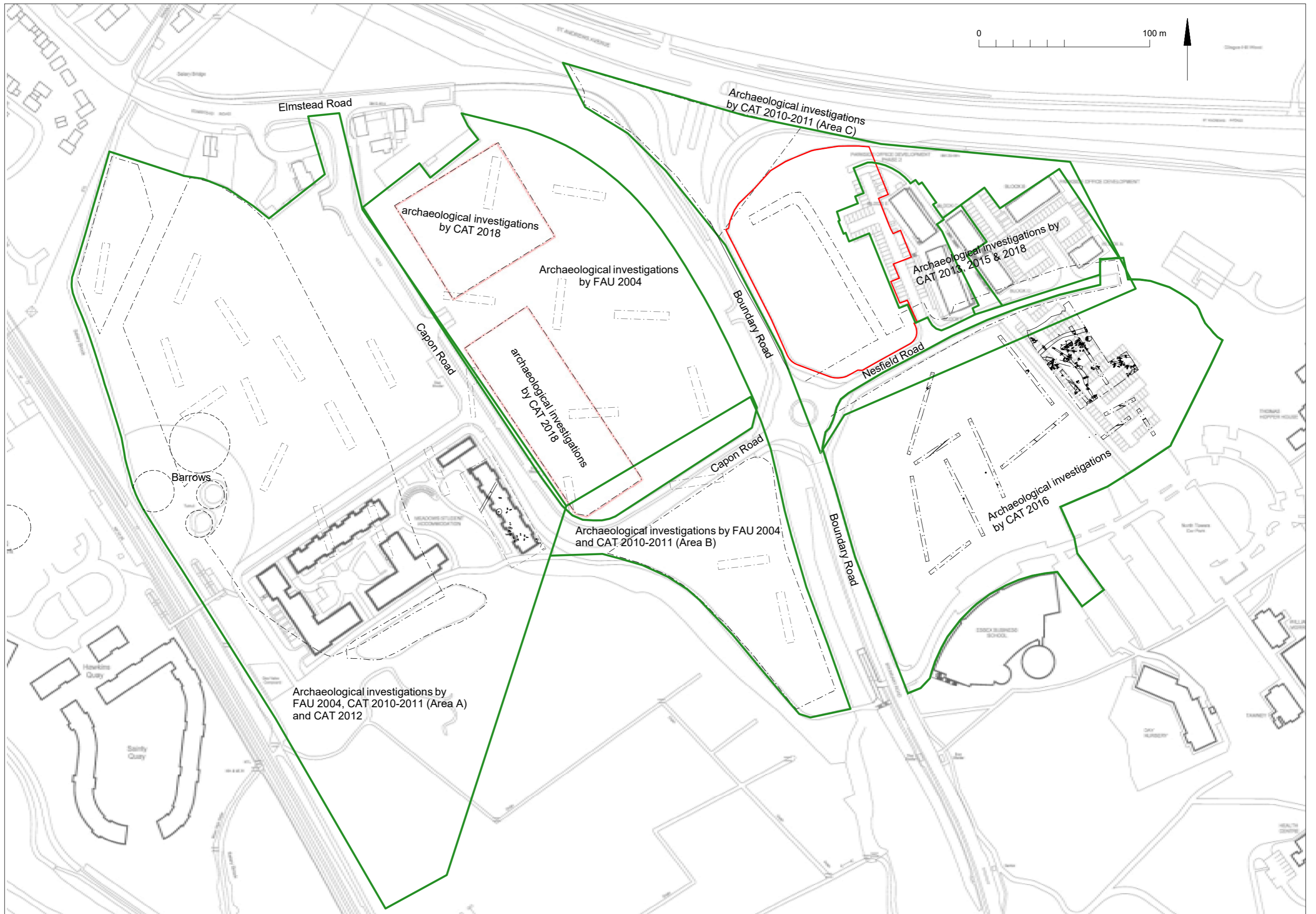


Fig 2 Plan showing previous archaeological investigations surrounding the development site

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OASIS ID: colchest3-416991

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ
Short description of the project	A six-trench archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the University of Essex (Parkside phase 3a), Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two 4-storey university buildings with associated ground-works and landscaping. The development site is located within an area of significant archaeological remains including a prehistoric barrow cemetery and areas of Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval activity. This phase of evaluation uncovered 20 features, however these were either all post-medieval/modern, undated or natural.
Project dates	Start: 20-04-2021 End: 22-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	192457 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4607 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	TREE THROW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HALF-PENNY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park
Postcode	CO4 3SQ
Study area	1.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 02512 24313 51.880016609034 0.942635023692 51 52 48 N 000 56 33 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 University of Essex

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID ECC4607

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation at Parkside Phase 3a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: April 2021

Author(s)/Editor(s) Veasey, S.

Other bibliographic details Cat Report 1661

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication Colchester

Description A4 comb-bound loose-leaf

URL cat.essex.ac.uk

Entered by S Veasey (sv@catuk.org)

Entered on 17 May 2021

OASIS:

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