

Archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0SL

May 2019



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter
fieldwork by Robin Mathieson and Alexander Smith

**Commissioned by Emily Vuyk
On behalf of Colchester Zoo**

NGR: TL 95245 21979 (centre)
Planning reference: 190459
CAT project ref.: 19/05h
CHER ref: ECC4338
OASIS reference: colchest3-351147



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

tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1431
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1 Summary

An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway in advance of the erection of a new admissions building. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only feature encountered was a modern soakaway.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out on the 29th May 2019. The work was commissioned by Emily Vuyk on behalf of Colchester Zoo in advance of the erection of a new admissions building, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential on the edge of the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, close to Gryme's Dyke South (CHER MCC7464; 450m E). It is located c 1.7km WSW of the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks (CHER MCC7470) and c 670m SW of the Stanway elite burial site.

The Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002180; CHER MCC7470), the site of multiple investigations including aerial photography, geophysical surveys, evaluations and excavations (Hull 1958, 259-71; *CAR 11*, 95-105; CAT Reports 30, 45 and 127). Archaeological remains at Gosbecks include: dykes, droveways and field systems; a large enclosure (CHER MCC7044); a small Roman fort of probable Claudian date (CHER MCC7472); a Romano-British temple (CHER MCC2849), surrounded by a monumental portico (CHER MCC7043); a Roman theatre (CHER MCC2831); a Roman water-main, possibly leading to a bath-house (CHER MCC2903); and a road leading to the walled Roman town (CHER MCC2529).

The Stanway élite burial site was excavated between 1987 and 2003 prior to the extraction of sands and gravel aggregates (CHER MCC8095). Five enclosures were recorded included an Iron Age farmstead and four Late Iron Age funerary enclosures of high status individuals of the Catuvellaunian family. The remains of two wooden chambers richly adorned with finds including pottery, weapons and game boards known as the 'Warriors burial' and the 'Doctor's burial' are nationally recognised for their significance (Crummy *et al*, 2007).

Excavations in 1999-2001 at Abbotstone field (c 1km NW of the development site) revealed a farmstead of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman date, with round and square-ditched enclosures, a roundhouse and droveways (CHER ECC3707, CAT Report 312). In 2015 excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm (c 1.5km NNE) revealed two Middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC) farmsteads, the main components of which were two sub-square ditched enclosures containing roundhouses, two smaller enclosed areas between the main enclosures, and a series of discontinuous boundary ditches (CAT Report 1070). Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features were excavated during a recent evaluation at Warren Lane (c 620m WNW) (CAT Report 1289). Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography are known to the north, south, east and west of the site and include boundary ditches and enclosures (MCC4829, MCC7568, MCC7638, MCC7725 & MCC8702).

Within the grounds is the site of Stanway Hall (CHER MCC 7543). The hall originally dates to the mid 16th century but was almost entirely rebuilt in modern times (CHER MCC11730). The medieval fishponds associated with the Hall survive within the zoo grounds (MCC7542) as does the 13th-century and later parish church of All Saints (MCC4546, MCC7538-MCC7541), which has been derelict since c 1700. The church is a Scheduled Ancient monument (NHLE no. 1019879) and is also an Historic England Grade II* Listed Building.

Previous archaeological work by CAT at Colchester Zoo includes a watching brief in 1996 prior to the expansion of the zoo to the west up to Heckfordbridge to create two hectares of new enclosures including the relocation of the elephants. The watching brief focused on the area of the paddocks. There were no features, however site conditions were noted as being difficult. Thirty-six worked flints were recovered including cores, blades and flakes which were identified as early Neolithic in date (CAT Report 1000, project 96/5b). In 2005 CAT excavated 34 medieval burials and a couple of ditches by the ruins of All Saints church on the east of the zoo in advance of the construction of a new orangutan enclosure (CHER MCC9128, CAT Report 346). In 2018 CAT evaluated a single trench in the area of a new toilet block at the south of the zoo by the tiger enclosure. The trench revealed a single pit or ditch and a ditch or natural channel (CAT Report 1325).

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

An area measuring 214.5m² was reduced through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.27-0.32m thick, friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt) and subsoil (L2, c 0.29-0.4m thick, friable, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with 3% gravel and 1% stones) onto natural sands and gravels (L3, firm, moist light orange/brown sand with frequent gravel, encountered at a depth of 0.59-0.68m below current ground level).

Modern soakaway F1 was uncovered. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was 4.7m long and 9.1m wide. The feature was not excavated.



Photograph 1 F1 – looking east

5 Finds

There were no finds.

6 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only feature encountered was a modern soakaway.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Emily Vuyk and Colchester Zoo for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by R Mathieson and A Smith. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

Note: all 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>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2019	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0SL</i>
CAT Report 30	1998	<i>Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester: an archaeological evaluation of the north-west area</i> , by S Benfield
CAT Report 45	1999	<i>Excavation at Gosbecks Archaeological Park: July-August 1999</i> , by C Austin
CAT Report 127	2008	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996</i> , by S Benfield
CAT Report 312	2005	<i>Excavations at Abbotstone field, Bell House Pit, Tarmac Colchester Quarry, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex: 1999-2001</i> , by L Pooley and S Benfield
CAT Report 346	2005	<i>A medieval cemetery at All Saints' Church, Great Stanway, Essex (Colchester Zoo)</i> , by H Brooks
CAT Report	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites:</i>

1000		<i>1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997), by H Brooks</i>
CAT Report 1070	2019	<i>Middle Iron Age farmsteads: Archaeological excavation on land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: May-December 2015, by P Parmenter and A Wightman</i>
CAT Report 1289	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land at Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0NW: June 2018, by E Hicks</i>
CAT Report 1325	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Zoo (Tiger Toilet), Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL: September 2018, by E Hicks</i>
Crummy, C et al	2007	<i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum. Britannia Monograph Series 24.</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenched Evaluation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, CO3 0SL</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</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 (HE)	2015	<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. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Hull, R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</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>

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from cAD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
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
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1431)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photos and log
Site section drawings
Inked section drawings

Digital record

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds log)
The report (CAT Report 1431)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Graphics
Site digital photos and log
Survey data

11 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.

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Distribution list

Emily Vuyk, Colchester Zoo
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: 12.06.2019

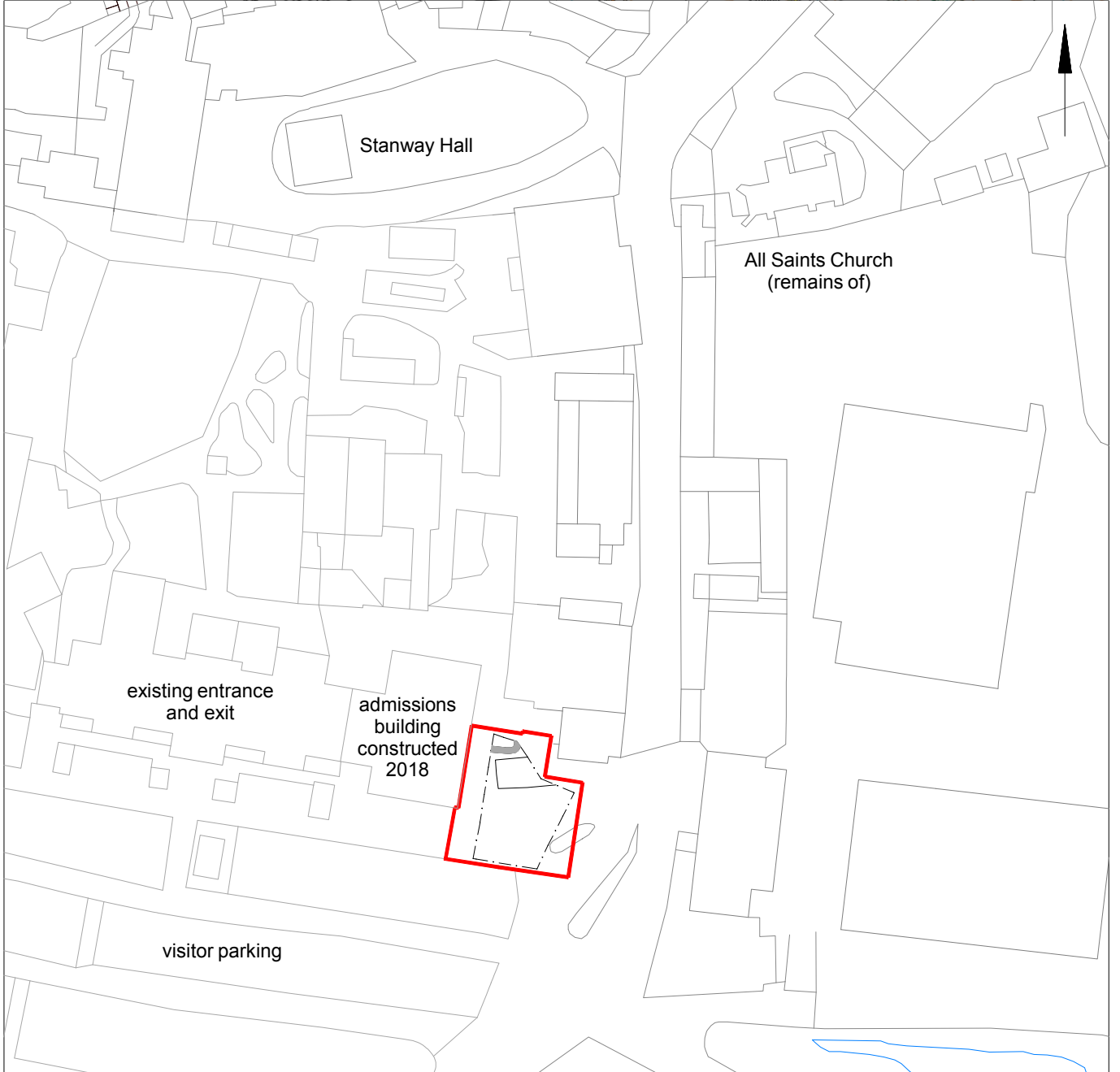
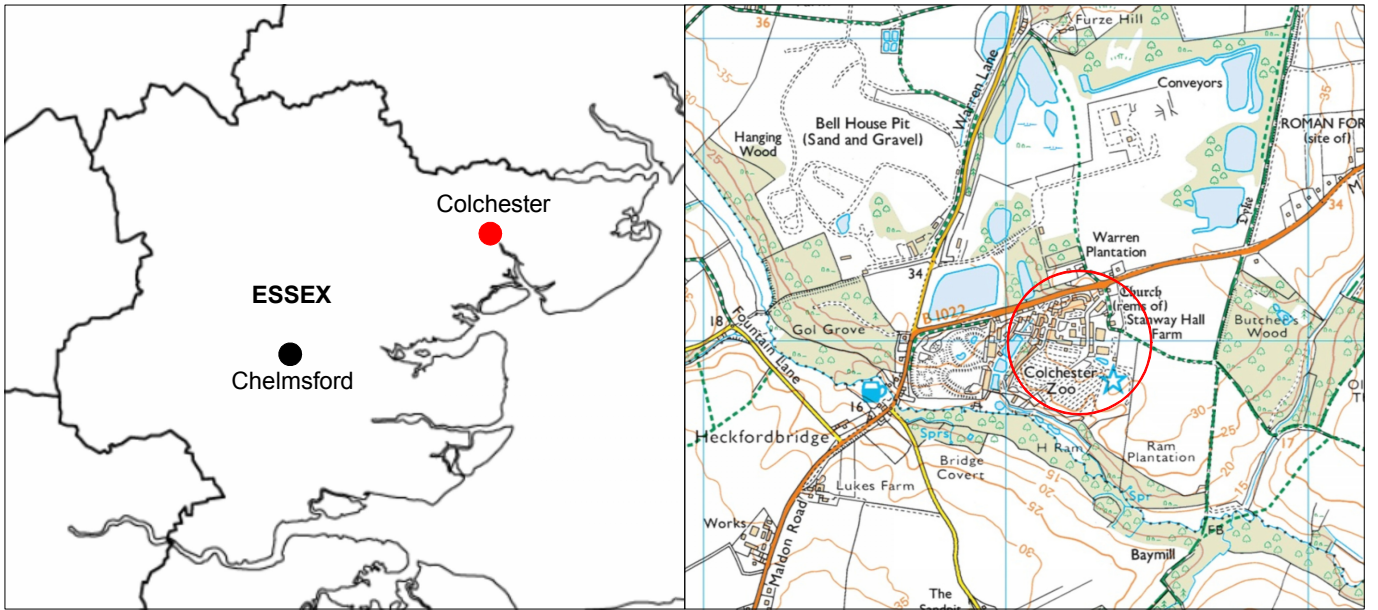
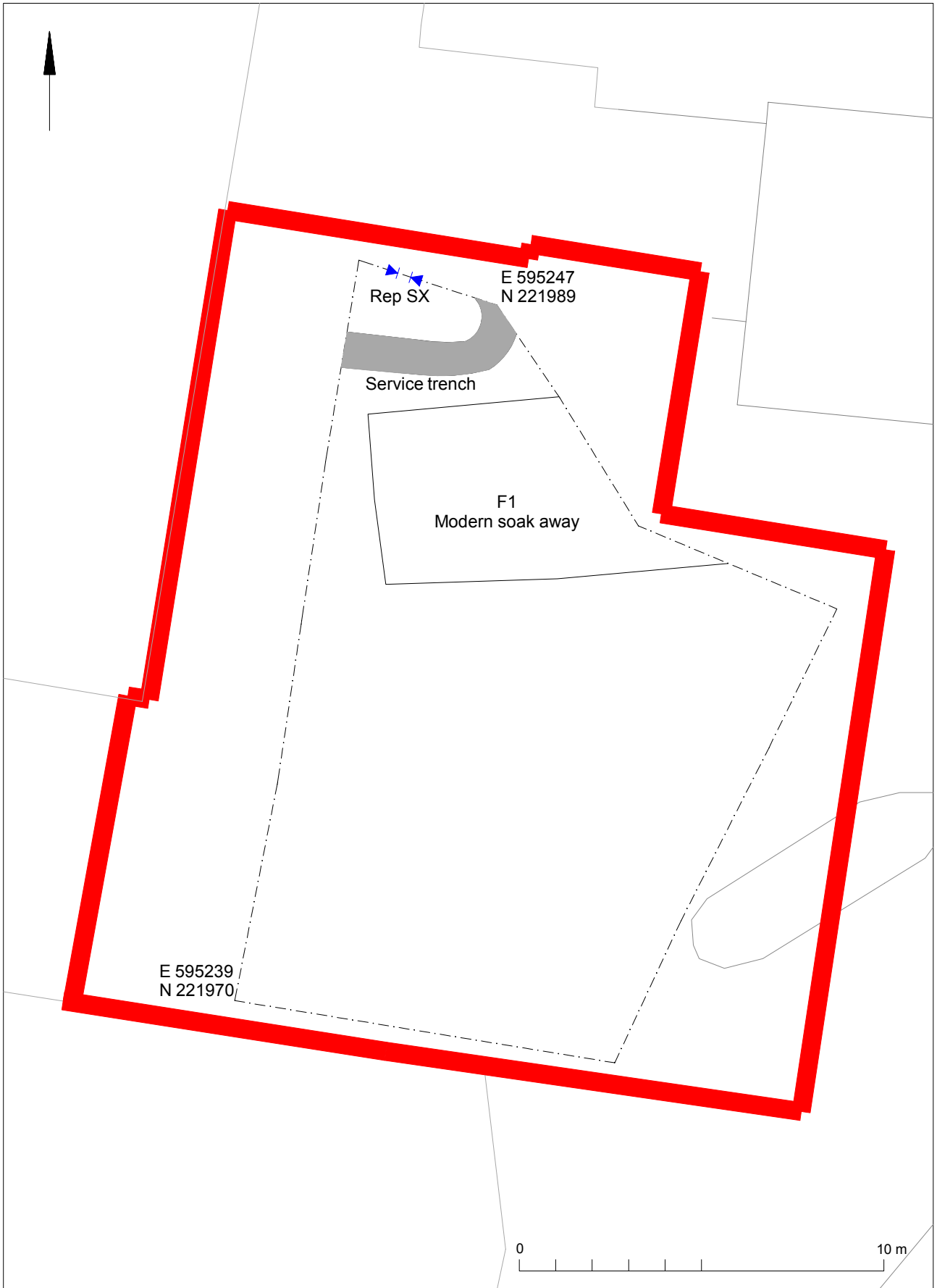


Fig 1 Site location



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Fig 2 Results.

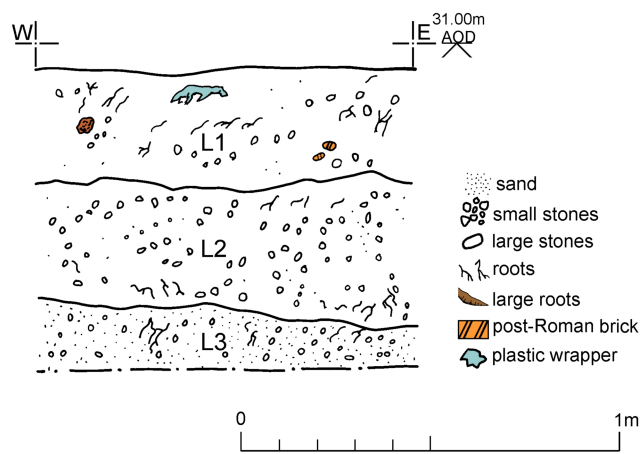


Fig 3 Representative section.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, CO3 0SL.

NGR: TL 95245 21979 (centre)

Planning reference: 190459

Commissioned by: Emily Vuyk, Colchester Zoo

Client: Colchester Zoo

Curating Museum: Colchester

CHER event number: tbc

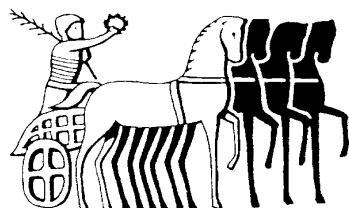
CAT project code: 2019/05h

OASIS project id: colchest3-351147

Site Manager: Chris Lister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 13/05/2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 5.4km southwest of the main historic core of Colchester at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0SL (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 95245 21979.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the construction of a new admissions building (ticket office) as an extension to the existing zoo entrance building.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential on the edge of the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, close to Gryme's Dyke South (CHER MCC7464; 450m E). It is located c 1.7km WSW of the nationally important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks (CHER MCC7470) and c 670m SW of the Stanway elite burial site.

The Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002180; CHER MCC7470), the site of multiple investigations including aerial photography, geophysical surveys, evaluations and excavations (Hull 1958, 259-71; CAR 11, 95-105; CAT Reports 30, 45 and 127). Archaeological remains at Gosbecks include: dykes, droveways and field systems; a large enclosure (CHER MCC7044), possibly the farmstead of Cunobelin, King of the Trinovantes (CHER MCC7044); a small Roman fort of probable Claudian date (CHER MCC7472); a Romano-British temple (CHER MCC2849), surrounded by a monumental portico (CHER MCC7043); a Roman theatre (CHER MCC2831); a Roman water-main, possibly leading to a bath-house (CHER MCC2903); and a road leading to the walled Roman town (CHER MCC2529).

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Excavations in 1999-2001 at Abbotstone field (c 1km NW of the development site) revealed a farmstead of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman date, with round and square-ditched enclosures, a roundhouse and droveways (CHER ECC3707, CAT Report 312). In 2015 excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm (c 1.5km NNE) revealed two Middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC) farmsteads, the main components of which were two sub-square ditched enclosures containing roundhouses, two smaller enclosed areas between the main enclosures, and a series of discontinuous boundary ditches (CAT Report 1070). Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features were excavated during a recent evaluation at Warren Lane (c 620m WNW) (CAT Report 1289). Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography are known to the north, south, east and west of the site and include boundary ditches and enclosures (MCC4829, MCC7568, MCC7638, MCC7725 & MCC8702).

Within the grounds is the site of Stanway Hall (CHER MCC 7543). The hall originally dates to the mid 16th century but was almost entirely rebuilt in modern times (CHER MCC11730). The medieval fishponds associated with the Hall survive within the zoo grounds (MCC7542) as does the 13th-century and later parish church of All Saints (MCC4546, MCC7538-MCC7541), which has been derelict since c 1700. The church is a Scheduled Ancient monument (NHLE no. 1019879) and is also an Historic England Grade II* Listed Building.

Previous archaeological work by CAT at Colchester Zoo includes a watching brief in 1996 prior to the expansion of the zoo to the west up to Heckfordbridge to create two hectares of new enclosures including the relocation of the elephants. The watching brief focused on the area of the paddocks. There were no features, however site conditions were noted as being difficult. 36 worked flints were recovered including cores, blades and flakes which were identified as early neolithic in date (CAT Report 1000, project 96/5b). In 2005 CAT excavated 34 medieval burials and a couple of ditches by the ruins of All Saints church on the east of the zoo in advance of the orangutan enclosure (CHER MCC9128, CAT Report 346). In 2018 CAT evaluated a single trench in the area of a new toilet block at the south of the zoo by the Tiger enclosure. The trench revealed a single pit or ditch and a ditch or natural channel (CAT Report 1325).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2019 (application No.190045) *for a new admissions building (ticket office) to be built as an extension to the existing Zoo entrance building.*

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 excavation and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The original required archaeological work was for an a trial-trenched evaluation to be carried out in advance of the new development. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (2019). However, based on a site visit by Adam Wightman it was agreed that with the constraints of this site a strip, map and record excavation was more appropriate (Dr J. Tipper, pers. Comm., 3rd May 2019).

Specifically, a controlled strip, map and record excavation will be carried out in advance of the new development within the area of the new ticket office.

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief, and this WSI, may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (2019) and change to proposed methodology agreed by Dr J. Tipper, pers. Comm., 3rd May 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 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 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. 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 one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Adam Wightman

Excavation 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.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. 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, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and finds recovered.

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

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. 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 evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

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. CAT staff will process samples (unless of a complex nature) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

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

Provision will be included (where necessary) for column or core samples to be taken, for the assessment and/or full analysis of those samples, and for absolute dating of the sequence.

Provision will also be made (where necessary) for the identification and absolute dating of suitable deposits of charred remains. Should VF/LG make a recommendation that suitable samples not datable by other means (ie associated finds) be submitted for absolute dating, then these samples will be sent to the SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Glasgow University for analysis.

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA. 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). 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.

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. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

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

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

Project osteologist (human remains): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museum Service conservation laboratory / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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 absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating).

Post-excavation assessment

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

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

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

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>
CAR 11	(2nd Ed. 1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT Report 30	1998	<i>Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester: an archaeological evaluation of the north-west area</i> . By S Benfield
CAT Report 45	1999	<i>Excavation at Gosbecks Archaeological Park: July-August 1999</i> . By C Austin
CAT Report 127	2008	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996</i> . By S Benfield
CAT Report 312	2005	<i>Excavations at Abbotstone field, Bell House Pit, Tarmac Colchester Quarry, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex: 1999-2001</i>
CAT Report 346	2005	<i>A medieval cemetery at All Saints' Church, Great Stanway, Essex (Colchester Zoo)</i>
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> . By H Brooks
CAT Report 1070	2019	<i>Middle Iron Age farmsteads: Archaeological excavation on land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: May-December 2015</i> .
CAT Report 1289	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land at Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0NW: June 2018</i>
CAT Report 1325	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Zoo (Tiger Toilet), Maldon Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0SL: September 2018</i>
Crummy, C <i>et al</i>	2007	<i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum</i> . <i>Britannia Monograph Series 24</i> .
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenched Evaluation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, CO3 0SL</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>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<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
Hull, R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i>
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> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org



Fig 1 Site location

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-351147

Project details

Project name	Archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, CO3 0SL.
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway in advance of the erection of a new admissions building. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only feature encountered was a modern soakaway.
Project dates	Start: 29-05-2019 End: 29-05-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/05h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4338 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-351147 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Investigation type	""Part Excavation""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO3 0SL
Study area	415.3 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 95245 21979 51.861659490176 0.835863039754 51 51 41 N 000 50 09 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.28m Max: 30.36m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Robin Mathieson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Colchester Zoo

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4338
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4338
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0SL: May 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1431
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	13 June 2019

OASIS:

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

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