

Archaeological monitoring at Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UG

March 2021



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Laura Pooley and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Alec Wade

on behalf of **Colchester Borough Council**

NGR: TL 99965 25641 (centre)

CAT project ref.: 2021/021

CHER code: ECC4609

OASIS ref.: colchest3-416624



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CAT Report 1646

April 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex during emergency works to look for a fault in a high voltage power cable. Lower Castle Park is a Grade II listed park and garden set to the north of the scheduled ancient monument of Colchester Castle (Upper Castle Park). As groundworks did not extend beyond layers of post-medieval/modern date there were no significant archaeological remains.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 16th March 2021. The work was commissioned by Colchester Borough Council, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during emergency groundworks to locate a fault in a high voltage power cable.

In response to consultation with Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) and Dr Jess Tipper, Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) it was advised that the emergency works should go ahead under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in advance of the groundworks and agreed with the CBCAA and HEIAM.

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The monitoring site is located in Lower Castle Park, a Grade II listed park and garden (NHLE 1000208) and an area of outstanding archaeological importance. Upper Castle Park to the south is a scheduled ancient monument (SM EX 1, NHLE 1002217; CHER MCC1732), dominated by the Norman Castle which was built on top of the remains of the Roman Temple of Claudius. The monitoring site is also located just to the north of the Roman town walls and Duncan's Gate (NHLE 1002772; CHER MCC859 and CHER MCC1831).

Few recent archaeological investigations have taken place in Lower Castle Park. In 2017 monitoring during groundworks for another emergency cable repair revealed modern, post-medieval and medieval layers to a depth of 0.45-0.7m below current ground level (CAT Report 1086). However, archaeological monitoring at the lower bowling green, also in 2017, did not reveal any significant archaeological remains (CAT Report 1118).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

A small Y-shaped trench was dug through a bank just outside of the fence to the Putt in the Park facility (see photograph on front cover). The trench covered an area of 0.83 square meters and was excavated to a depth of 0.3-0.6m below current ground level. Due to the presence of the live high voltage power cable, all archaeological recording was done at a safe working distance.

The trench was mostly excavated through modern topsoil (L1, 0.05-0.1m thick) and the backfill of the original cable trench (L2, up to 0.5m deep). In the far southeast corner, the cable trench had cut through a layer of dark brown/grey silty-clay (L3, 0.5m+ thick). Layer L3 is probably post-medieval/modern accumulation or make-up within the bank.



Photograph 1 The full extent of groundworks, looking southeast

6 Finds

Small fragments of brick/tile and oyster shell were noted within L3 during groundworks.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at Lower Castle Park did not extend beyond layers of post-medieval/modern date and there were no significant archaeological remains.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Tim Betts and Colchester Borough Council for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by A Wade. Figures are by L Pooley and S Carter. The project was monitored for Historic England by Dr Jess Tipper and for CBC 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, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation</i> |

		<i>at lower Colchester Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UG</i>
CAT Report 1118	2017	<i>Archaeological recording at the lower bowling green, Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex: June 2017.</i>
CAT Report 1086	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park, Colchester, Essex: March 2017.</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014b	<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	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.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
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'
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
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: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1646)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site records (plans and sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1646)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 reference number ECC4609.

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Distribution list:

Tim Betts, Colchester Borough Council
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Dr Jess Tipper, Historic England
Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 7.4.21

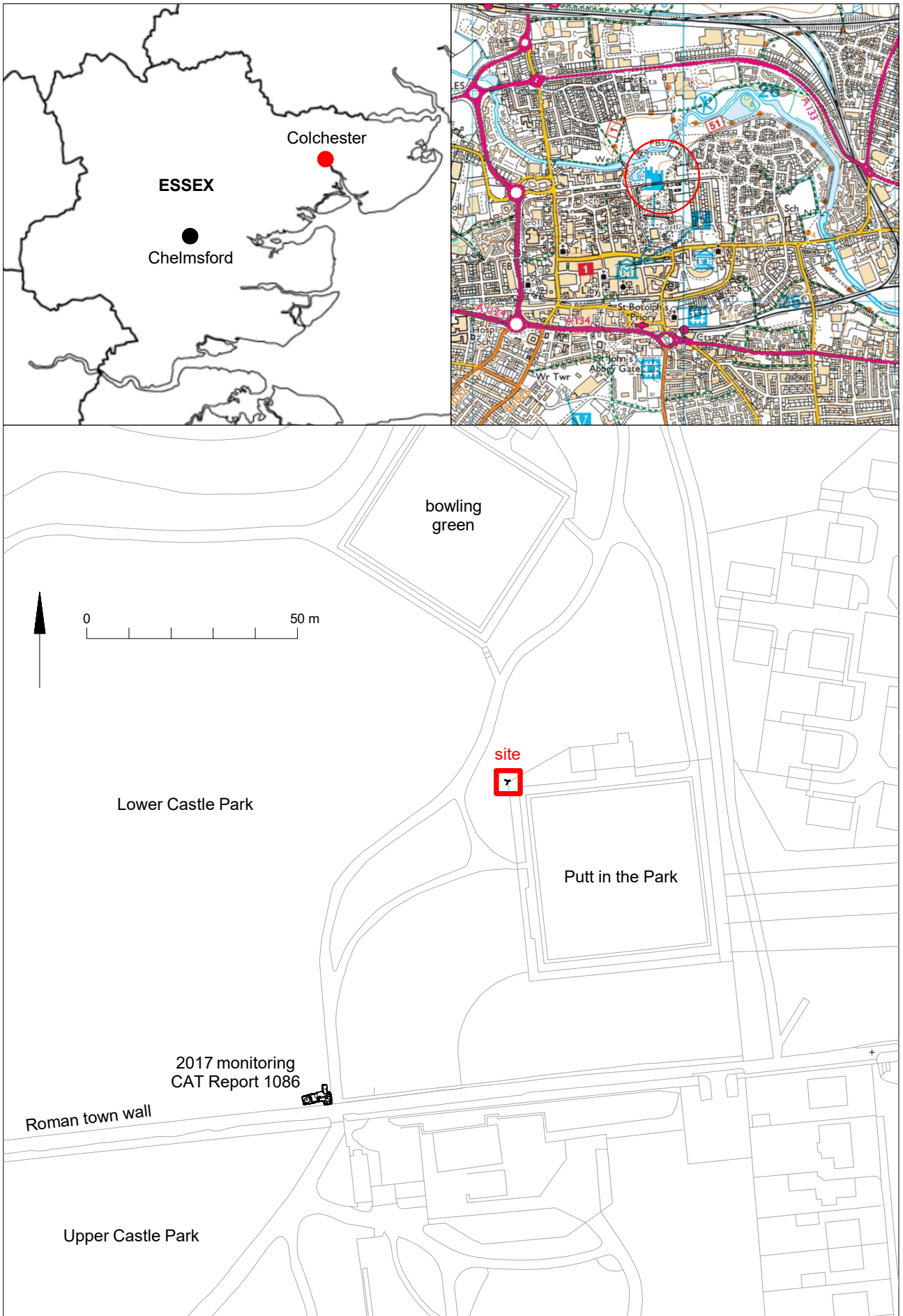


Fig 1 Site location.

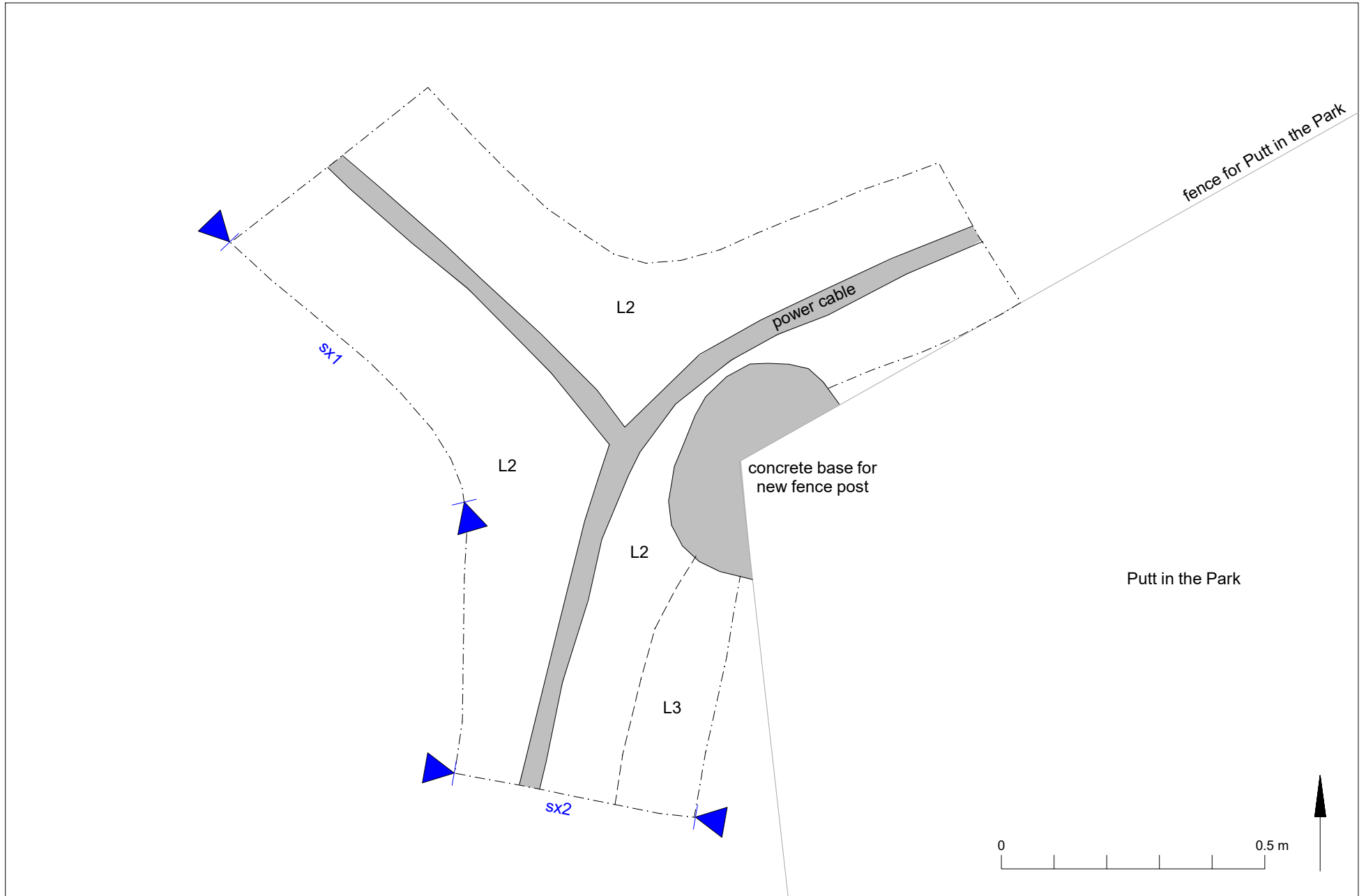


Fig 2 Results

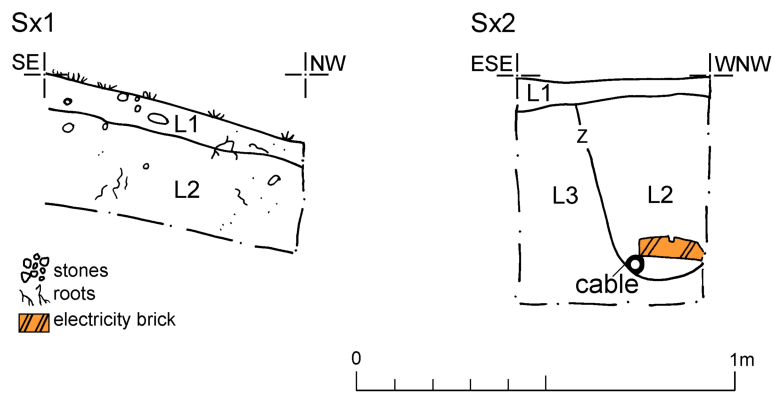


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UG	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99965 25641 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/02I CHER ref: ECC4609 OASIS ref: colchest3-416624
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 16th March 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.83 square meters
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Colchester Borough Council
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: NHLE 1000208; NHLE 1002217, CHER MCC1732; NHLE 1002772, CHER MCC859 & MCC1831.
Final report: CAT Report 1646	
Periods represented: Modern and post-medieval/modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex during emergency works to look for a fault in a high voltage power cable. Lower Castle Park is a Grade II listed park and garden set to the north of the scheduled ancient monument of Colchester Castle (Upper Castle Park). As groundworks did not extend beyond layers of post-medieval/modern date there were no significant archaeological remains.	
Previous summaries/reports:	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: April 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for An archaeological investigation at lower Colchester Castle Park, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UG.

NGR: TL 999 256 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Colchester

Scheduled Monument number: SM EX 1, HA 10052217

Commissioned by: Tim Betts (CBC)

On behalf of: Colchester Borough Council

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/02L

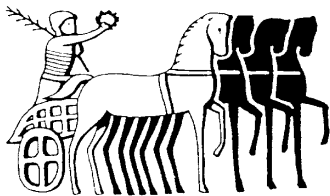
OASIS project number: colchest3-416624

Site manager: Chris Lister

Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Dr Jess Tipper

CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 02/03/2021



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Site location and description

The development site is located in the centre of the historic core of the town of Colchester, close to the area of the bowling green and putting green (mini golf) at Lower Castle Park, High Street, Colchester (Fig 1). Castle Park is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and sits within the town centre conservation zone. The site centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 999 256.

Proposed work

The work comprises of emergency groundworks by UK Power Networks to look for a fault in a high voltage power cable.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on CAT Report 1531 and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

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

Evidence for a number of Roman town houses (including CHER MCC852, MCC854 and MCC856), walls, tessellated pavements, metalled streets, masonry drains and a water works have been recorded within the park, much of this is summarised by Hull (1958), Crummy (CAR 6) and Brooks (1997). Two rooms of one building have been left exposed and a drain near Duncan's Gate (CHER MCC1831) is visible, as are the collapsed remains of the gate itself. The park also contains the site of the Temple of Claudius and its forum (CHER MCC1830). The base of the temple is preserved beneath the Norman Castle. Through the centre of the park the town wall (CHER MCC859) is a dominant feature and a section of the town wall's inner rampart is visible. The current site is located just to the immediate north of the wall and could therefore potentially find evidence of the outer wall defensive ditch (MCC659) and counterscarp bank (MCC1493).

Colchester Castle was built late in the 11th century and provided with defensive earthworks resulting in a diversion of the High Street. South of the Norman Castle is the site of a ?Late Anglo-Saxon chapel (CHER MCC2084) which was presumably replaced by a masonry chapel in the 11th or 12th century following its construction. In addition to the chapel, several stone-built buildings have been identified within the Castle's bailey (including CHER MCC2087). Much of the archaeological work immediately south of the castle was undertaken by P.G. Laver in 1931-32 and published in detail by Paul Drury (1982).

Although CAT have carried out numerous investigations within Castle Park the nearest to the current site involved a previous UKPN repair in 2017 which revealed layers dating to the modern, post-medieval and medieval periods, recorded to a depth of 0.45-0.7m below current ground level. Two patches of demolition material were recorded at the western-end of the trench and despite containing Roman material, they sealed medieval layer L3. The whole area had been badly disturbed by modern electrical cabinets and cables (CAT Report 1086). An archaeological recording at the lower bowling green in 2017 did not reveal any significant archaeological remains (CAT Report 1118).

Project background

In response to consultation with Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor and Jess Tipper, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England it was advised that as the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE no. 1002217) the emergency works could go ahead under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

As the site is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, archaeological investigation was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The archaeological investigation will be based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks during the search for the power cable fault.

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA and HIA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA and HIA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

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 2020)

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 and HIA 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 CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Investigation methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist, HIA or CBCAA on behalf of the HIA.

CBCAA and HIA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

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. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

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. 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 and HIA.

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 and HIA 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 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA and HIA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

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

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

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

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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

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

The CBCAA and HIA 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 and HIA 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 and HIA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

CBCAA and HIA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

Brooks, H	1997	<i>An Historical Survey of Castle Park (Report for Council 1997)</i>
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation,</i>
	2nd ed	<i>compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85.</i> By Philip Crummy
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1118	2017	<i>Archaeological recording at the lower bowling green, Lower</i>

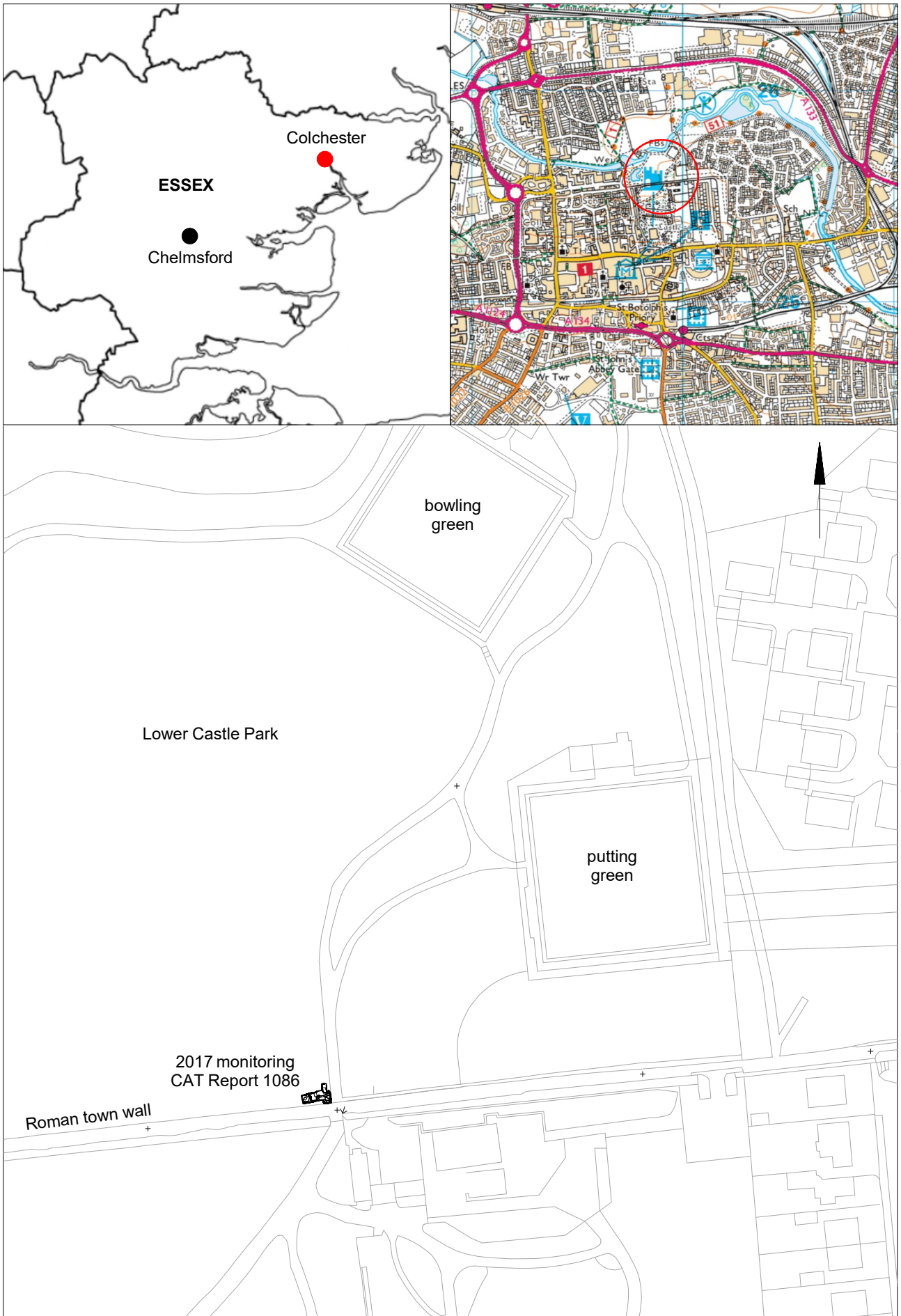
CAT Report 1086	2017	<i>Castle Park, Colchester, Essex – June 2017. By E Hicks</i>
CAT Report 1531	2021	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park, Colchester, Essex – March 2017. By L Pooley</i>
		<i>Archaeological excavations at Colchester Castle, Upper Castle Park, Colchester, Essex – November 2019 – January 2020. By L Pooley</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised Oct 2019</i>
Drury, P.J	1982	<i>Aspects of the origins and development of Colchester castle in the archaeological journal vol.139</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)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice. By S Cole & P Backhouse</i>
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. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Hull, M.R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London Report XX</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>

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Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-416624

Project details

Project name	An archaeological investigation at Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UG.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex during emergency works to look for a fault in a high voltage power cable. Lower Castle Park is a Grade II listed park and garden set to the north of the scheduled ancient monument of Colchester Castle (Upper Castle Park). As groundworks did not extend beyond layers of post-medieval/modern date there were no significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 16-03-2021 End: 16-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2021/02L - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4609 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Lower Castle Park
Postcode	CO1 1UG
Study area	0.83 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 99965 25641 51.892866010698 0.906446844958 51 53 34 N 000 54 23 E Point

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	Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body	Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at Lower Castle Park, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UG
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1646
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