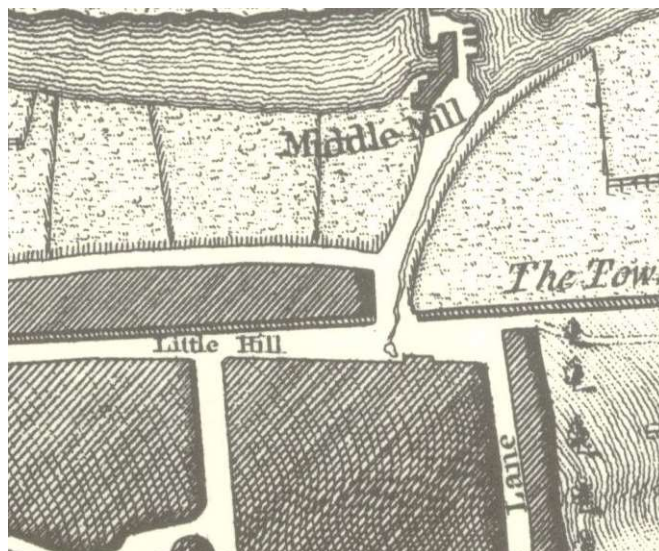


Archaeological monitoring at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1EW

October-November 2019



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner

commissioned by Julie Eeles (NEEB Holdings Ltd)

NGR: TL 99675 25542 (centre)

Planning reference: 191485

CAT project ref.: 19/08b

CHER ref: ECC4363

OASIS reference: colchest3-361951



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1496

November 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for terraces and a ramp to flat units. The groundworks revealed a series of unfrogged brick foundations which appear to correspond with a building depicted in late 19th-century OS mapping of the area. No earlier features were encountered as excavations did not penetrate beyond modern and post-medieval layers.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 21st October to 1st November 2019. The work was commissioned by Julie Eeles of NEEB Holdings Ltd and took place during groundworks for terraces and a ramp to flat units. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the 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 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation* 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 watching brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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

The development site is located just outside of the Roman walled town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis* (MCC9314), adjacent to the north side of the Roman town wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument, NHLE no. 1003772), and to the northwest corner of Colchester Castle Park which includes Colchester Castle.

The Roman wall (MCC859) was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. It has been determined that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 showed the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend

2.1m from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Some sections are in relatively good condition, with large areas of intact facing surviving (such as around Balkerne Gate to the west of the town (MCC555). The section of the wall around Duncan's Gate, however, has lost up to 2.4m in width and nothing of the exterior face survives, only the core and inner face (MCC7812). The majority of what is standing has been refaced or completely rebuilt in brick and stone. The current site is very close to Rye Gate, a gateway including piers and fencing that were added into the Roman wall in the late 19th century (MCC3470)

The surface geology of the park area is a mix of Kesgrave sands and gravels and London clay. The park to the immediate east is dominated by the 11th-century Norman castle keep and its associated earthwork defences (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 northern side of the castle ending in a wooden summerhouse in the form of a tetrastyle Greek temple (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 majority of the park is a Scheduled Monument (SM EX 1, HA 1002217).

Evidence for a number of Roman town houses: walls, numerous tessellated pavements, metalled streets, masonry drains and a water works has been recorded within the park (MCC852, MCC854 and MCC856), much of this is summarised by Hull (1958), Crummy (CAR 6 1992) and Brooks (1997). Two rooms of one building have been left exposed and a drain near Duncan's Gate (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 (MCC1830). The base of the temple is preserved beneath the Norman Castle. Along the north edge of the park the town wall is a dominant feature and a section of the town wall's inner rampart is visible. South of the Norman Castle is the site of a masonry chapel dating to the 11th or 12th century. Rodwell has suggested this may be late Anglo-Saxon (MCC2084). Colchester Castle itself was built late in the 11th century. In addition to the chapel, several stone-built buildings have been identified within the Castle's bailey (MCC2087). A landscaped park was developed in the 18th century within the grounds of the privately-owned castle. The public park was created in the 19th century.

200m to the south southeast of the site are the remains of a D-shaped Roman theatre. The theatre was excavated in 1981-2 by CAT (MCC2080, ECC193, ECC424 AND ECC425). The theatre was built entirely from stone and tile, and would have been large enough to accommodate a seating audience of at least 3,000 people (Crummy 1997, 58).

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 3-4)

A CAT archaeologist supervised the excavation of twenty-four foundation pads. The foundation pads were 1m by 1m. Pads 1-6 were dug to a depth of 1.5m, and the remaining pads were 1m deep. Pads 2, 3 and 4; 7 and 8; 9 and 10; 11 and 12; 13 and 17; 14 and 18; 15 and 19; 16 and 20; and 21 and 22 were then linked to form trenches.

Within the eastern half of the site, the foundation pads were excavated through modern brick paving and underlying sub-base (L1, c 0.14-0.28m thick), a modern accumulation layer (L2, c 0.15-0.29m thick, soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM and mortar fragments and charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks) and a modern tarmac

surface (L3, c 0.07-0.09m thick) into modern accumulation (L4, soft, moist very dark grey/brown sandy-loam with frequent CBM and mortar fragments and charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks). Within the western half of the site, the foundation pads were excavated through L1 (c 0.18-0.2m thick) and L2 (c 0.5-0.53m thick) into a modern levelling layer (L5, soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty loam with CBM, mortar and tarmac fragments and charcoal and CBM flecks).

Post-medieval brick foundation F1 was observed in Pads 13, 14, 15, 16 and 21. It was constructed out of unfroged bricks and lay on an E-W alignment.

Post-medieval brick foundation F2 was observed in the east-facing section of Pad 13 / Pad 17. It was constructed out of unfroged bricks.



Photograph 1 Pad 13 / Pad 17 showing F1 and F2 – looking west

Post-medieval brick foundation F3 was uncovered in Pad 23. It was constructed out of unfroged bricks.



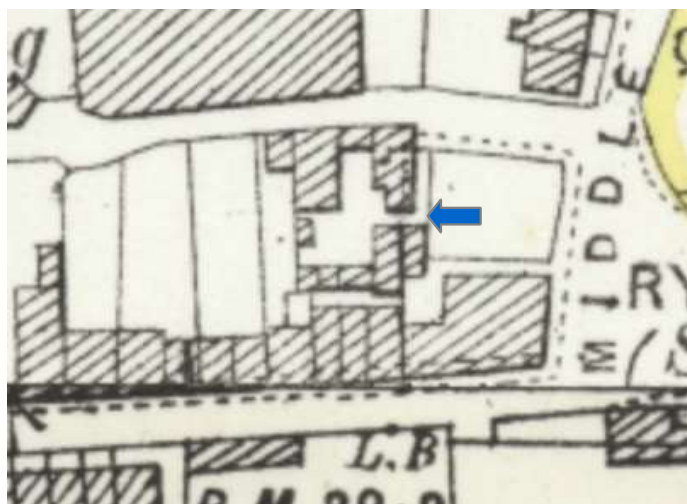
Photograph 2 Pad 24 showing F3 – looking south

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Groundworks at this site revealed the remains of a series of brick foundations. They were constructed out of unfrogged bricks, indicating that they were of mid 19th-century date at the latest. The foundations appear to correspond to a building depicted on OS mapping of the area compiled in the late 19th century (see Map 1 below). No earlier features were encountered as the groundworks did not penetrate beyond modern and post-medieval layers.



Map 1 Extract from OS 1:500 Essex (1st Ed/Rev 1862-96), XXVII.12, rev. 1896, pub. 1897. The series of foundations exposed are indicated by the blue arrow.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Julie Eeles of NEEB Holdings Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---|
| Brooks, H | 1997 | <i>An historical survey of Castle Park</i> |
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 6 | 2nd ed. 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 347 | 2009 | <i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006</i> , by H Brooks, W Clark, M Gorniak & L Pooley |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, CO1 1EW</i> , by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crummy, P | 1997 | <i>City of Victory</i> |
| Crummy, P | 2003 | 'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wachter</i> , ed. P Wilson |

Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
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

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , 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
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1496)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1496)

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 ref. no. ECC4363.

Distribution list

Julie Eeles (NEEB Holdings Ltd)
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

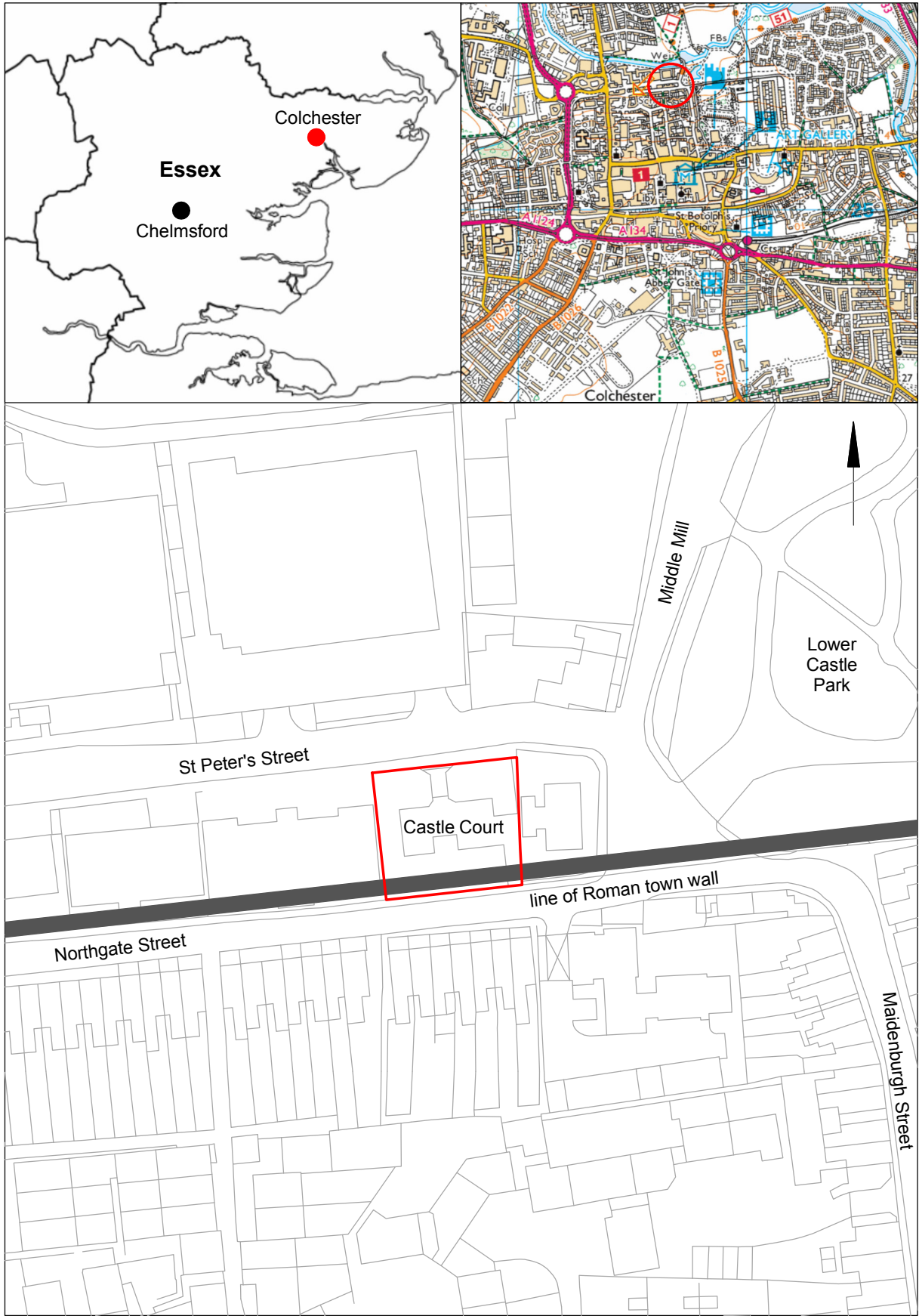


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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 28.11.2019



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Fig 1 Site location.



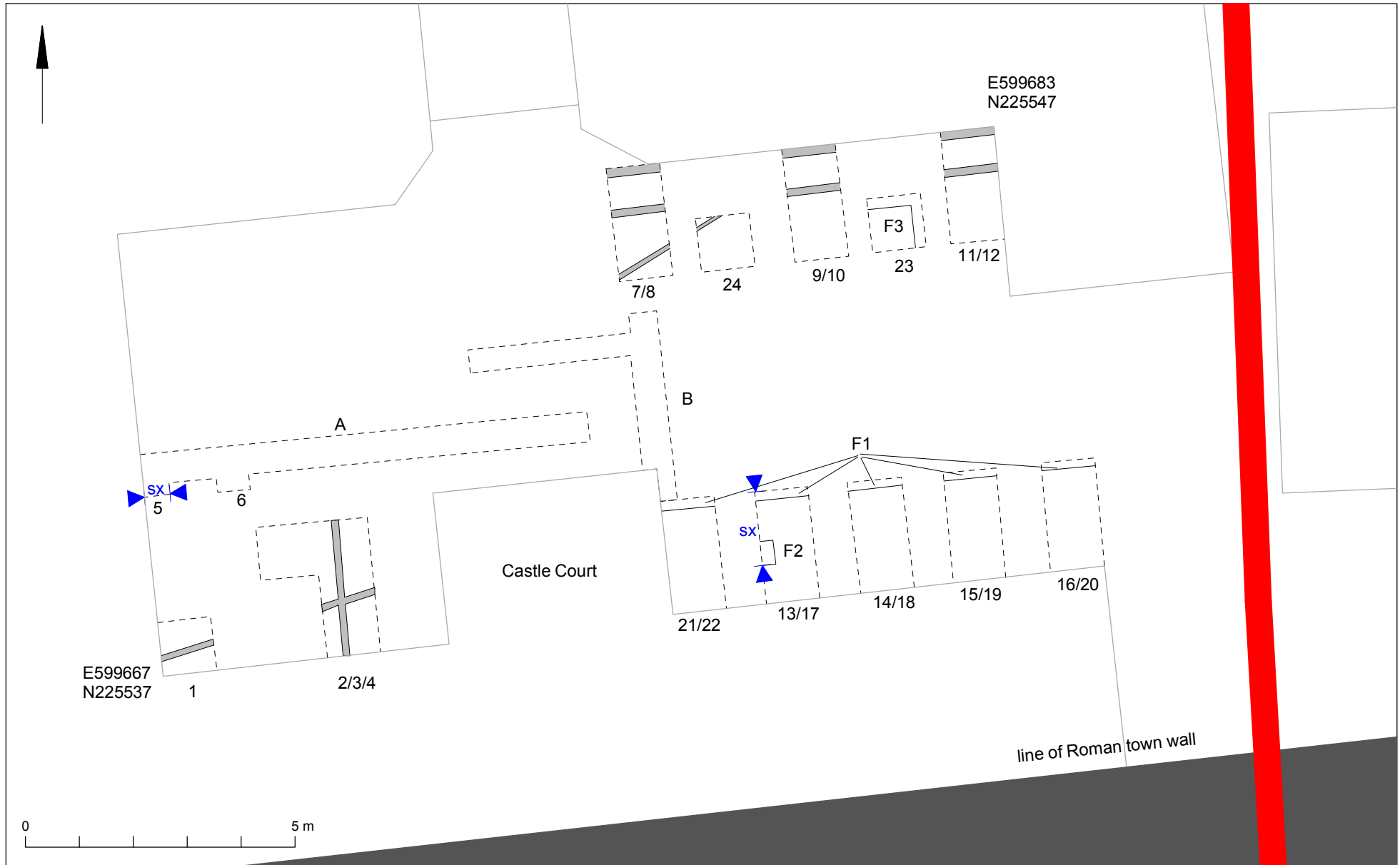
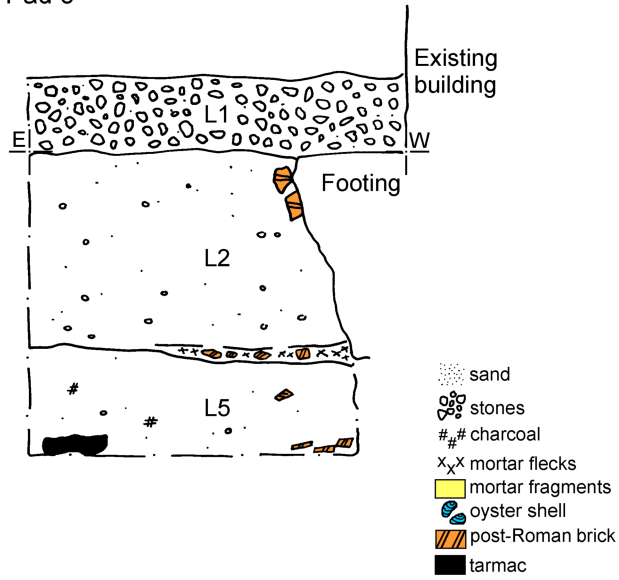


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

Pad 5



Pad 13/17

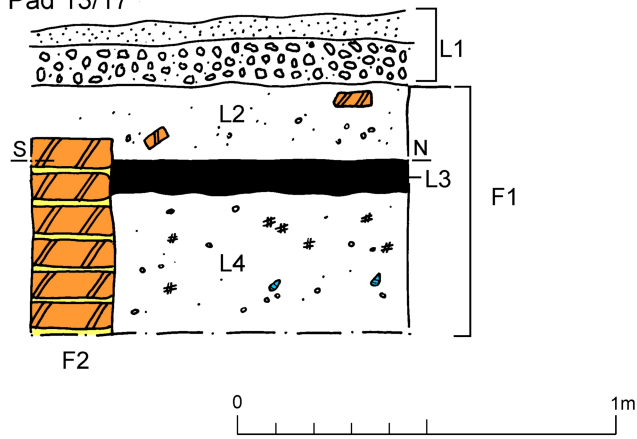


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1EW	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99675 25542 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/08b CHER ref: ECC4363 OASIS ref: colchest3-361951
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 21st October to 1st November 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.05ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC555, MCC852, MCC854, MCC856 MCC859, MCC1732, MCC1830, MCC1831, MCC2080, MCC2084, MCC2087, MCC3224, MCC3470, MCC7812, MCC9314; ECC193, ECC424, ECC425
Final report: CAT Report 1496	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for terraces and a ramp to flat units. The groundworks revealed a series of unfrogged brick foundations which appear to correspond with a building depicted in late 19th-century OS mapping of the area. No earlier features were encountered as excavations did not penetrate beyond modern and post-medieval layers.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: –
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: November 2019

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological monitoring and recording
at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester,
Essex, CO1 1EW**

NGR: TL 99675 25542 (centre)

Parish: Colchester

Planning references: 191485

Commissioned by: Julie Eeles (NEEB Holdings Ltd)

On behalf of: NEEB Holdings Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: ECC4363

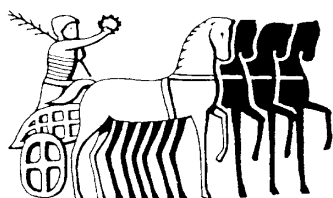
CAT project code: 2019/08b

OASIS project number: colchest3-361951

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 1.8.2019



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within Colchester historic settlement core at 40 Maidenburgh Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UB (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9975 2553.

Proposed work

The development comprises groundworks associated with the construction of terraces and a ramp to flat units.

Archaeological background

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

The development site is located just outside of the Roman walled town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis* (MCC9314), adjacent to the north side of the Roman town wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument, NHLE no. 1003772), and to the northwest corner of Colchester Castle Park which includes Colchester Castle.

The Roman wall (MCC859) was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 showed the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend 2.1m from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Some sections are in relatively good condition, with large areas of intact facing surviving (such as around Balcerne Gate to the west of the town (MCC555). The section of the wall around Duncan's Gate however, has lost up to 2.4m in width and nothing of the original exterior face survives, only the core (MCC7812). The majority of what is standing has been refaced or completely rebuilt in brick and stone. The current site is very close to Rye Gate, a gateway including piers and fencing that were added into the Roman wall in the late 19th-century (MCC3470)

The surface geology of the park area is a mix of Kesgrave sands and gravels and London clay. The park to the immediate east is dominated by the 11th-century Norman castle keep and its associated earthwork defences (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 northern side of the castle ending in a wooden summerhouse in the form of a tetrastyle Greek temple (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 majority of the park is a Scheduled Monument (SM EX 1, HA 1002217).

Evidence for a number of Roman town houses' walls, numerous tessellated pavements, metalled streets, masonry drains and a water works have been recorded within the park (MCC852, MCC854 and MCC856), much of this is summarised by Hull (1958), Crummy in *CAR 6* and Brooks (1997). Two rooms of one building have been left exposed and a drain near Duncan's Gate (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 (MCC1830). The base of the temple is preserved beneath the Norman Castle. Along the north edge of the park the town wall is a dominant feature and a section of the town wall's inner rampart is visible. South of the Norman Castle is the site of a masonry chapel dating to the 11th or 12th-century,

Rodwell has suggested this may be located on the site of a late Anglo-Saxon chapel (MCC2084). Colchester Castle itself was built late in the 11th century. In addition to the chapel, several stone-built buildings have been identified within the Castle's bailey (MCC2087). A landscaped park was developed in the 18th century within the grounds of the privately-owned castle. The public park was created in the 19th century.

200m to the south-southeast of the site are the remains of a D-shaped Roman theatre. Although small fragments of the theatre had been observed previously, the theatre was primarily excavated in 1981-2 by CAT (MCC2080, ECC193, ECC424 AND ECC425). The theatre was built entirely from stone and tile, and would have been large enough to accommodate a seating audience of at least 3,000 people (Crummy 1997, 58).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in July 2019 (application No. 191485) proposing *terraces to flat units*.

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). The recommended archaeological condition is 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. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically:

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

Groundworks include:

- 20 pits for concrete pads measuring 0.6m by 0.6m and 0.7m deep.
- Two foundations 0.45m wide by 0.45m deep for ramp walls.
- All new services

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are 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, b)
- 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 the CBCAA (CBC 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 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 using a machine excavator will be carried out using 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 or CBCAA.

CBCAA 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.

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

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman
flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups)
project osteologist (human remains): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services / 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 scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, 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). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

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 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA 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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full

archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

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

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and 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.

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: 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</i>
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 6	1992	<i>Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85, Colchester Archaeological Report 6</i> . By Philip Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 347	2009	<i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006</i> .
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, CO1 1EW</i> , by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory</i>
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wacher</i> , ed by P Wilson

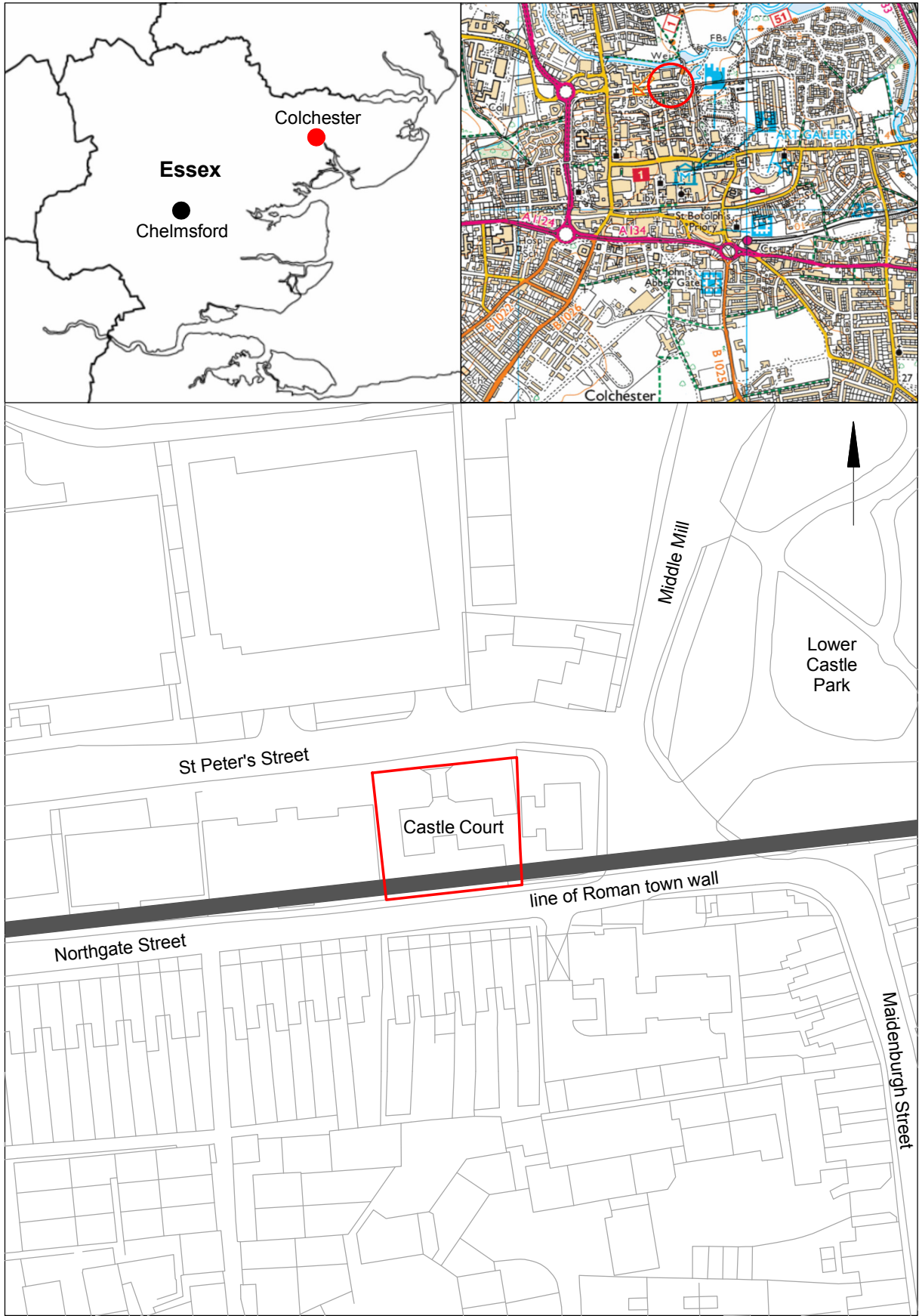
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management 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
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
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.

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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-361951

Project details

Project name	Archaeological investigation at Castle Court, St Peters Street, Colchester, CO1 1EW
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, Essex, during groundworks for terraces and a ramp to flat units. The groundworks revealed a series of unfrogged brick foundations which appear to correspond with a building depicted in late 19th-century OS mapping of the area. No earlier features were encountered as excavations did not penetrate beyond modern and post-medieval layers.
Project dates	Start: 21-10-2019 End: 01-11-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/08b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4363 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-361951 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Castle Court, St Peters Street
Postcode	CO1 1EW
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99675 25542 51.892081425182 0.902180276735 51 53 31 N 000 54 07 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	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4363
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4363
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at Castle Court, St Peter's Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1EW: October-November 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1496
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	28 January 2020

OASIS:

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

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