

Archaeological monitoring and recording at Roman House, 19-22 Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ

August 2016 – February 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks and Laura Pooley
figures by Sarah Carter and Laura Pooley

fieldwork by Chris Lister and Alec Wade

commissioned by Steven Johnston
on behalf of Corinthian Curzon

NGR: TL 99962 25129 (centre)
Planning reference: 160943
CAT project ref.: 16/07i
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2016.79
CHER ref: ECC3836
OASIS reference: colchest3-257675



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CAT Report 1128
August 2017

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Roman House, Colchester during groundworks for the conversion of the building to Class A3/A4 commercial and Class D2 leisure use. The development site is located within the Roman walled town and previous excavations on the site in the 1970s revealed Roman building remains and street metalling. The majority of the groundworks took place through modern layers associated with the construction of the existing building. A 12m deep borehole on the eastern side of the building revealed 3.3m of made-ground beneath 0.25m of modern concrete but none of the layers could be dated. A drainage pit on the western side revealed 1.38m of modern layers with at least 0.42m of accumulation underneath.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at Roman House, 19-22 Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, which was carried from 25th August 2016 to 23rd February 2017. The work was commissioned by Steven Johnston on behalf of Corinthian Curzon, during groundworks for the conversion of the building to Class A3/A4 commercial and Class D2 leisure use, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following 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 paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017)

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 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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development site is located within the Roman town of *Colonia Victricensis* and sits on the junction of both an east-west and north-south Roman street (CAR 6, p790-792). Part of *Insula* 31 was located in the NE corner of the site, *Insula* 38b in the SW corner and *Insula* 39 in the SE corner. Excavations were carried out on the development site in 1973 in advance of the construction of the present building (the former Keddie's department store). They revealed areas of metalling both within the line of the streets and immediately beyond, probably representing gravel footways on the street edge with buildings, probably private houses, beyond (Philip Crummy pers com). The excavations also revealed building remains beneath the eastern half of the east-west street. These included part of a tessellated pavement and daub wall. They

probably represent an earlier phase of Roman occupation on the site when buildings fronted onto the north-south street before being demolished to construct the east-west street. These remains were encountered at a depth of c 150-300mm below 1973 ground level. Roman street metalling, pavements and walls may all still be present within the development site and may be disturbed by groundworks associated with the development.

Work by Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd in 2003 as part of the Colchester Visual Arts Facility (VAF) project attempted to plot the depth of archaeology in and around the development site based on previous archaeological work. The ground height at the time of the 1970s excavations could only be estimated, but was recorded as ?23.5m OD. The Roman road surface (see above) was found 0.3m below this (?23.2m OD) with earlier Roman deposits identified between 0.3-1.2m below ground level (?23.2m-22.00m OD).

A Heritage Statement focusing on Roman House and how its development would impact on the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area was written by Built Heritage Consultancy in 2016.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were undertaken by the contractor under archaeological supervision.

Borehole

A borehole was excavated on the eastern side of Roman House. It measured c 0.2-0.25m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 12m. Excavations occurred through a modern concrete surface (L1a, c 0.25m thick), and layers L4 (c 0.25m thick), L5 (c 0.5m thick), L6 (c 1m thick), L7 (c 0.5m thick), L8 (c 0.8m thick), and onto naturally-deposited sands (L9, encountered at a depth of 3.3m below current ground level) (see Appendix 1 for layer descriptions). No finds were recovered and none of the layers can be dated or their significance assessed.

Piling

Initial excavations revealed that during construction in the 1970s the building had been piled and built on a substantial ring beam measuring 0.85m thick and located c 0.75m below ground level. As far as could be ascertained, the fill between the beams consisted of modern brick and concrete rubble (which probably formed the original piling mat).

This discovery meant that few new excavations were required, though some did occur around the existing piling caps. All new excavations were carried out through modern layers of concrete and brick/concrete rubble to a depth of c 0.65-0.75m.

Drainage

Most of the new drainage inside the building was excavated through modern layers of concrete and brick/concrete rubble. However, a pit measuring 3.7m by 1.9m was dug to a depth of 2.15m on the western side of the building. Excavations occurred through modern layers (L1a-g, 1.38m thick) sealing a layer of demolition or accumulation material (L2, c 0.42m thick) which contained fragments of Roman CBM, mortar and *opus signinum*. To the west, excavation went 0.15m deeper into a dark silty soil (L3) with abundant oyster shell, possibly the fill of an undated pit.

Other enabling works

A small number of areas inside the building were excavated for enabling works, ie escalator pits, etc. All were excavated through modern layers of concrete and brick/concrete rubble.

5 Finds

No finds were recovered.

6 Discussion

Archaeological monitoring at Roman House revealed that most of the groundworks were carried out through modern layers associated with the construction of the existing building. A 12m deep borehole on the eastern side of the building revealed 3.3m of made-ground beneath 0.25m of modern concrete but none of the layers could be dated. A drainage pit on the western side revealed 1.38m of modern layers with at least 0.42m of soil underneath which contained fragments of Roman CBM, mortar and *opus signinum*.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Steven Johnston of Corinthian Curzon for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by C Lister and A Wade. Figures were prepared by S Carter and L Pooley. 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>

Built Heritage Consultancy	2016	<i>Roman House, 19-23 Queen Street, Colchester: Heritage Statement. May 2016</i>
CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85, by P Crummy</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Roman House, 19 Queen Street, Colchester, CO1 2PQ by J Tipper</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</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>
Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd	2003	<i>Colchester VAF Project: Summary of main archaeological interest, June 2003</i>

9 Abbreviations and glossary

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 (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'

layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
wsi	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1128)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

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 under accession code: COLEM 2016.79.

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Distribution list

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Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

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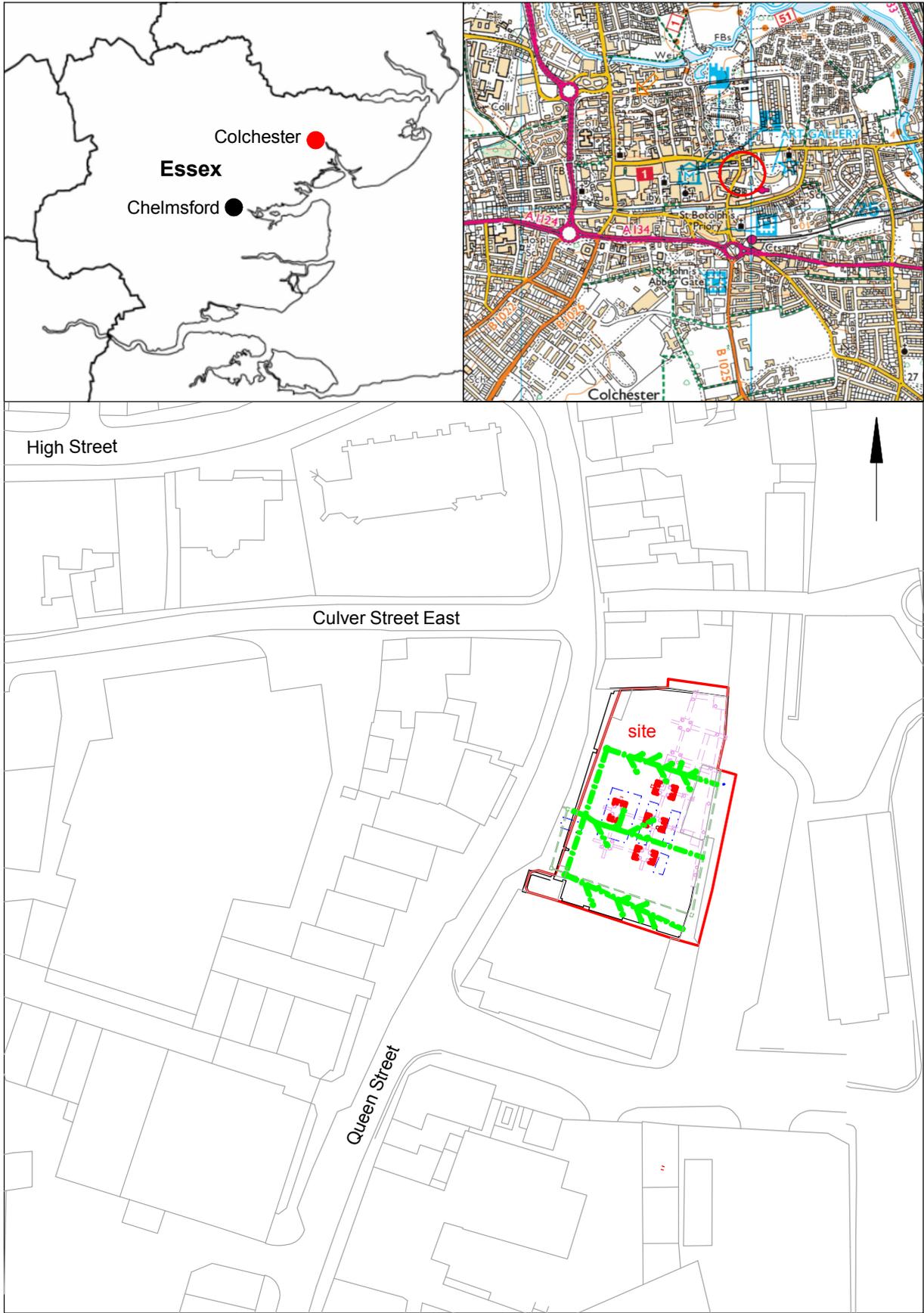
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 15.8.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
L1a	Concrete floor	Reinforced concrete slab c 0.3m thick	Modern
L1b	Floor make-up	c 0.34m thick base for concrete floor composed of large rounded and sub-rounded cobbles/stones	Modern
L1c	? former road surface	c 0.1m thick layer of tarmac or bitumen rich deposit – remnant of road / yard surface?	Modern
L1d	Road make-up / crush	c 0.25m thick deposit of modern brick crush – base for L1c	Modern
L1e	Accumulation layers	Firm dry medium/dark brown sandy-loam with frequent brick fleck inclusions, c 0.33m thick	Modern
L1f	Accumulation layers	Firm dry medium/dark brown sandy-silty-loam with occasional brick fleck inclusions, c 0.33m thick	Modern
L1g	Dump	Soft dry dark orange/brown sand, c 0.15m thick, probably builder's sand	Modern
L2	Demolition / accumulation	Firm dry dark brown/black silty-loam with Roman mortar, <i>opus signinum</i> and CBM fragment inclusions	?Roman / ?post-Roman
L3	Dump / pit	Loose dry dark black silty-loam with frequent oyster shell fleck inclusions, c 0.15m thick	Undated but cutting L2
L4	Layer	Orange/brown silty-sand with occasional gravel inclusions	Undated
L5	Layer	Dark grey sandy-silty-clay with occasional small stones and occasional CBM fleck and fragment inclusions	Undated
L6	Layer	Friable dark brown/grey silty-clay with very occasional small stones and occasional CBM fragment and fleck inclusions	Undated
L7	Layer	Moist dark grey sandy-silty-clay with very occasional small stones, occasional CBM fleck and fragment inclusions and very occasional oyster shell inclusions	Undated
L8	Layer	Moist dark grey sandy-silty-clay with very occasional small stones, occasional CBM fleck and fragment inclusions, occasional fired clay/daub inclusions and very occasional oyster shell inclusions	Undated
L9	Natural	Brown/orange sandy-silt	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location.



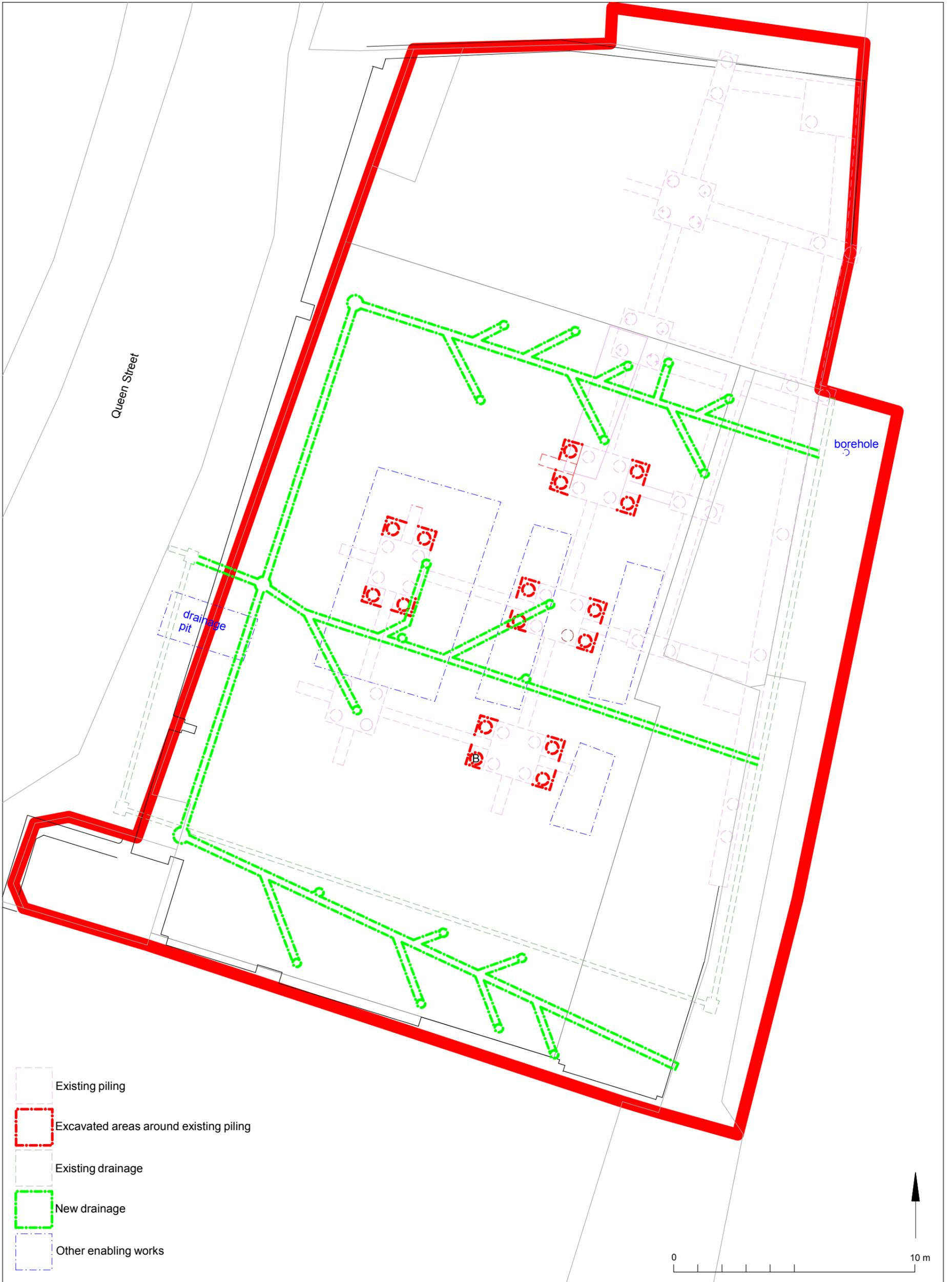
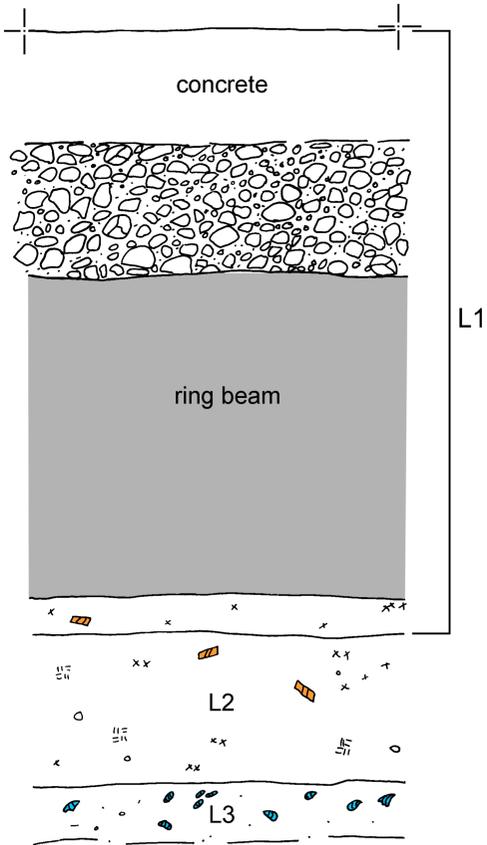
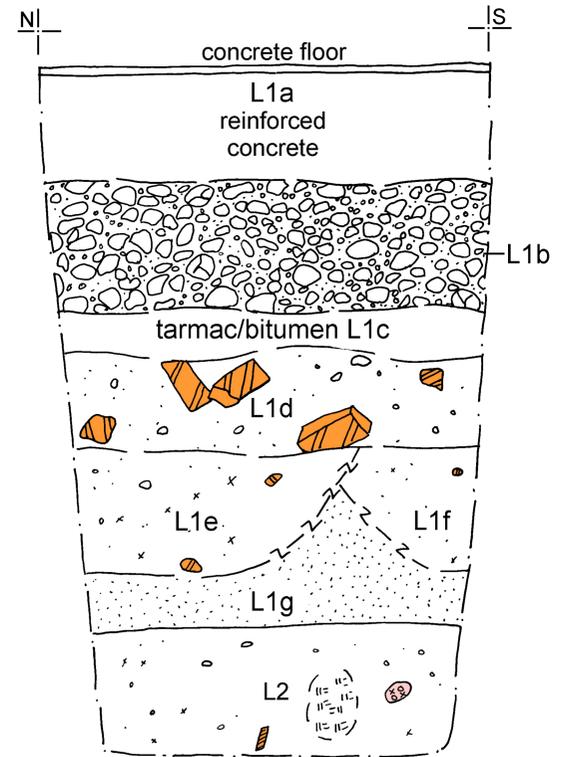


Fig 2 Results

Drainage Pit



Drainage pit



-  small stones
-  large stones
-  clay
-  Roman brick
-  post-Roman CBM
-  oyster shell
-  opus signinum fragments
-  mortar flecks



Fig 3 Representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Roman House, 19-22 Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99962 25129 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/07i CHER ref: ECC3836 OASIS ref: colchest3-257675
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 25th August 2016-23rd February 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.1ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.79	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1128	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Roman House, Colchester during groundworks for the conversion of the building to Class A3/A4 commercial and Class D2 leisure use. The development site is located within the Roman walled town and previous excavations on the site in the 1970s revealed Roman building remains and street metalling. The majority of the groundworks took place through modern layers associated with the construction of the existing building. A 12m deep borehole on the eastern side of the building revealed 3.3m of made-ground beneath 0.25m of modern concrete but none of the layers could be dated. A drainage pit on the western side revealed 1.38m of modern layers with at least 0.42m of accumulation underneath.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAR 6	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: none
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: August 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Roman House, 19-23 Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ

NGR: TL 99962 25129 (centre)

Planning reference: 160943

Commissioned by: Steve Johnstone

Client: Corinthian Curzon (Colchester) Ltd

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM: 2016.79

UAD Event number: ECC3836

CAT Project code: 16/07i

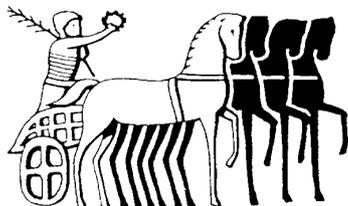
OASIS Project id: colchest3-257675

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 14.07.2016

revised: 20.07.2016



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is a modern building located on a roughly rectangular plot on the east side of Queen Street within the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 99962 25129.

Proposed work

The development comprises a change of use to Class A3/A4 commercial and Class D2 leisure. Internal alterations to form two ground floor Class A3/A4 units and a Class D2 unit with ancillary café/bar over ground, first and second floors with external seating areas. External alterations to the elevation to form new window openings to side and rear and replacement windows throughout, along with over cladding and infill of existing loading bay and full re-roof of existing building with feature lighting.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development site is located within the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis* and sits on the junction of both an east-west and north-south Roman street (*CAR 6*, p790-792). Part of *Insula 31* was located in the NE corner of the site, *Insula 38b* in the SW corner and *Insula 39* in the SE corner. Excavations were carried out on the development site in 1973 in advance of the construction of the present building (the former Keddie's department store). They revealed areas of metalling both within the line of the streets and immediately beyond, probably representing gravel footways on the street edge with buildings, probably private houses, beyond (Philip Crummy pers com). The excavations also revealed building remains beneath the eastern half of the east-west street. These included part of a tessellated pavement and daub wall. They probably represent an earlier phase of Roman occupation on the site when buildings fronted onto the north-south street before being demolished to construct the east-west street. These remains were encountered at a depth of c 150-300mm below 1973 ground level. Roman street metalling, pavements and walls may all still be present within the development site and may be disturbed by groundworks associated with the development.

Work by Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd in 2003 as part of the Colchester Visual Arts Facility (VAF) project attempted to plot the depth of archaeology in and around the development site based on previous archaeological work. The ground height at the time of the 1970s excavations could only be estimated, but was recorded as ?23.5m OD. The Roman road surface (see above) was found 0.3m below this (?23.2m OD) with earlier Roman deposits identified between 0.3-1.2m below ground level (?23.2m-22.00m OD).

A Heritage Statement focussing on Roman House and how its development would impact on the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area was written by Built Heritage Consultancy in 2016.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2016 (application no. 160943) proposing a change of use to Class A3/A4 commercial and Class D2 leisure – Internal alterations to form two ground floor Class A3/A4 units and a Class D2 unit with ancillary café/bar over ground, first and second floors with external seating areas. External alterations to the elevation to form new window openings to side and rear and replacement windows throughout, along with over cladding and infill of existing loading bay and full re-roof of existing building with feature lighting.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD 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* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016). Groundworks include new ground beams (each 600mm wide by 450mm deep), four new 800mm wide drainage trenches (to vary between 900-2000mm deep) and 14 new piles.

Specifically:

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

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 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2016)

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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

A CAT officer will be present during all groundworks and will control all contractor's machine excavations to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

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 excavated, planned and recorded.

Features will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of any structural features (unless they are to be left *in situ* (see 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

A clause in the planning condition allows for the preservation *in situ* of any significant archaeological remains, e.g. walls and floors. This will be discussed on site between the CBCAA, building contractor, client and CAT staff if and when such significant remains are found.

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and 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.

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

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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.

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* (English Heritage 2006).

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 site 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.

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.

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

Built Heritage Consultancy CAR 6	2016	<i>Roman House, 19-23 Queen Street, Colchester: Heritage Statement. May 2016</i>
	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85, by P Crummy</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
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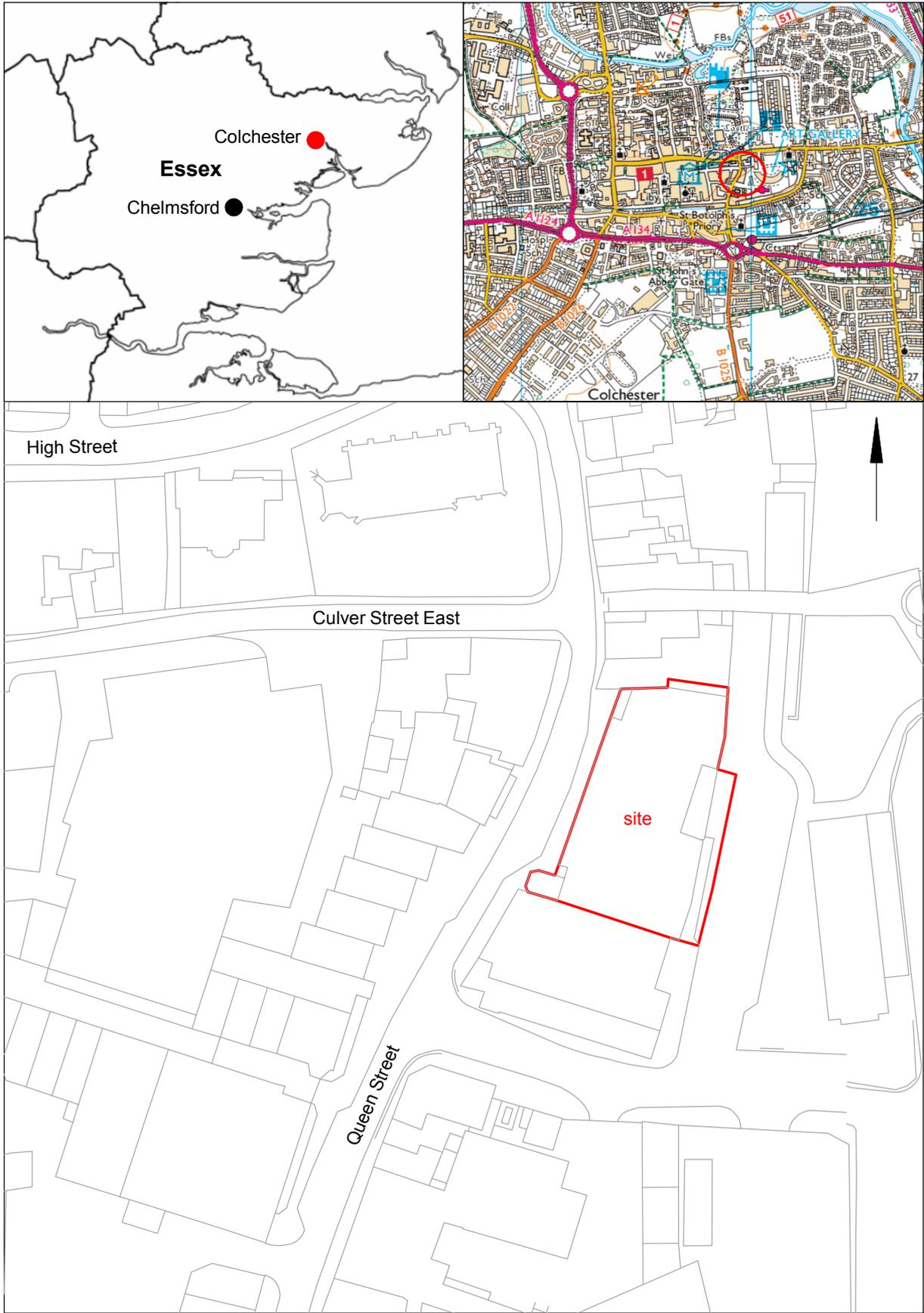


Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-257675

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Roman House, 19 Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Roman House, Colchester during groundworks for the conversion of the building to Class A3/A4 commercial and Class D2 leisure use. The development site is located within the Roman walled town and previous excavations on the site in the 1970s revealed Roman building remains and street metalling. The majority of the groundworks took place through modern layers associated with the construction of the existing building. A 12m deep borehole on the eastern side of the building revealed 3.3m of made-ground beneath 0.25m of modern concrete but none of the layers could be dated. A drainage pit on the western side revealed 1.38m of modern layers with at least 0.42m of accumulation underneath.
Project dates	Start: 26-08-2016 End: 23-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/07i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160943 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3836 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.79 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Roman House, 19 Queen Street
Postcode	CO1 2PQ
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99962 25129 51.888269204902 0.906106462342 51 53 17 N 000 54 21 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	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Corinthian Curzon (Colchester) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.79
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.79
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at Roman House, 19-22 Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ: August 2016-February 2017
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Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
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Entered on 15 August 2017

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