

Archaeological monitoring at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7AD

March 2022



by Bronagh Quinn and Laura Pooley

figures by Emma Holloway and Laura Pooley

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Megan Seehra

**commissioned by Robin Nicholas of Shape Architecture
on behalf of Dacon Trust**

NGR: TL 99610 24966 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192869

CAT project ref.: 2021/09e

ECC code: ECC4719

OASIS ref.: colchest3-431541



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CAT Report 1801
June 2022

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks to rebuild the property. Located 20-30m south of the Roman town wall, previous archaeological remains along St Johns Street have included Roman burials, and medieval and post-medieval wells and pits. No archaeological features were encountered, with trenches revealing 19th- to 20th-century layers to a depth of 1.2m below current ground level.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex from 21st to 23rd March 2022. The work was commissioned by Robin Nicholas of Shape Architecture, on behalf of the Dacon Trust, during groundworks to rebuild the property.

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

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

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

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

The redevelopment site is situated just outside the Roman legionary fortress (MCC477) and Roman walled town (MCC9314) which lie approximately 20-30m to the north. Notable remains along St Johns Street include Roman cremation burials (MCC1455, MCC1457-9, MCC1766, MCC8480) and disarticulated human bone (MCC3015).

The medieval Schere Gate is c 32m north of the site (MCC7817) and Abbeygate Street (on the western side of the site) was first recorded as Ladders or Ladders Lane in the 13th century (MCC2689). There are also numerous 17th- to 19th-century listed buildings around the site (for example MCC3203, MCC3554-6, MCC3628, MCC3630, MCC3632).

A number of watching briefs in St Johns Street were undertaken by CAT in the 1970s-80s. Summaries of the results are included within the Colchester Archaeological Report 6 fiche (*CAR 6*). Features recorded nearby include: three post-Roman wells, a culvert and Roman finds at the former Tesco site (CAT project 78/12b, *CAR 6*, 876; MCC1634-1636, MCC8547); a post-Roman well, post-medieval pits and part of the Roman town wall around 39-40 St Johns Street (CAT project 81/0b, *CAR 6*, 970; MCC1647, MCC8537, MCC8595); and at the former Cameo cinema site, the north wall of the cinema had been built on top of and down the face of the Roman wall. Finds from the same site included

two 'flint and mortar' walls, about one foot thick, and these were probably parts of medieval and post-medieval cess-pits. Late medieval and later pottery has also been recorded (CAT project 82/5a, CAR 6, 984; MCC1688-1670).

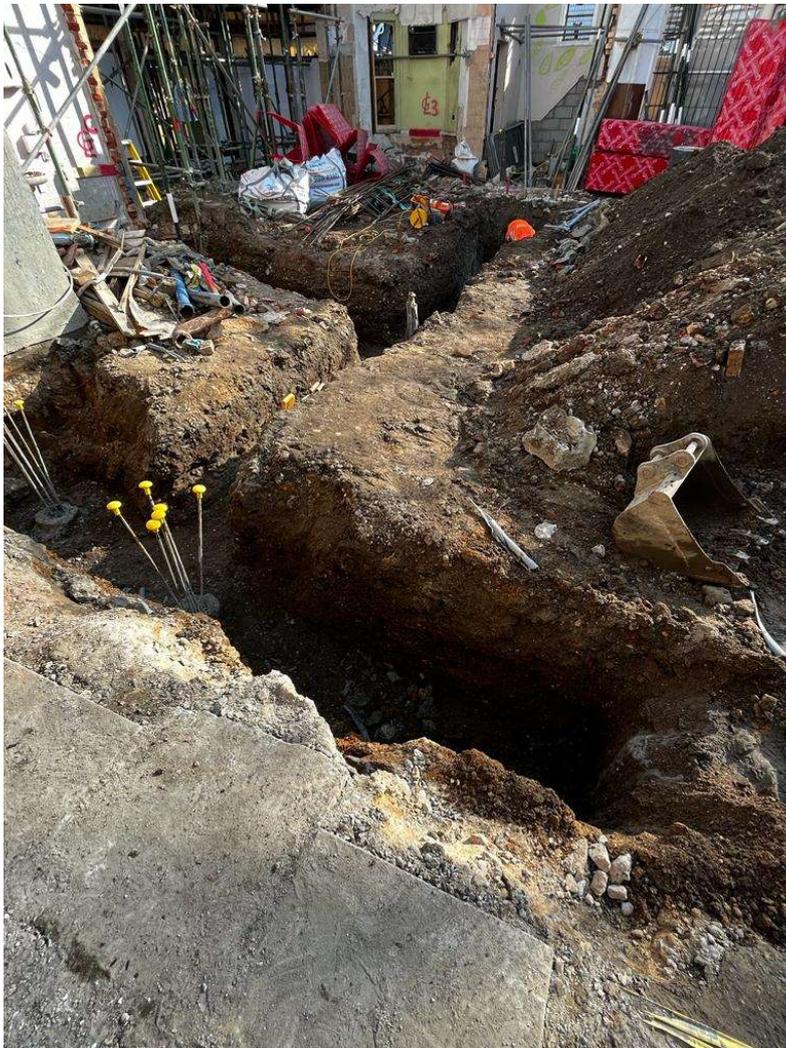
4 Aim

The aim of the monitoring was to excavate and record any archaeological remains exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Virtually the entire building which once stood at 26 St Johns Street was demolished in advance of CAT attendance, with only the northern and eastern façade of the original property retained.

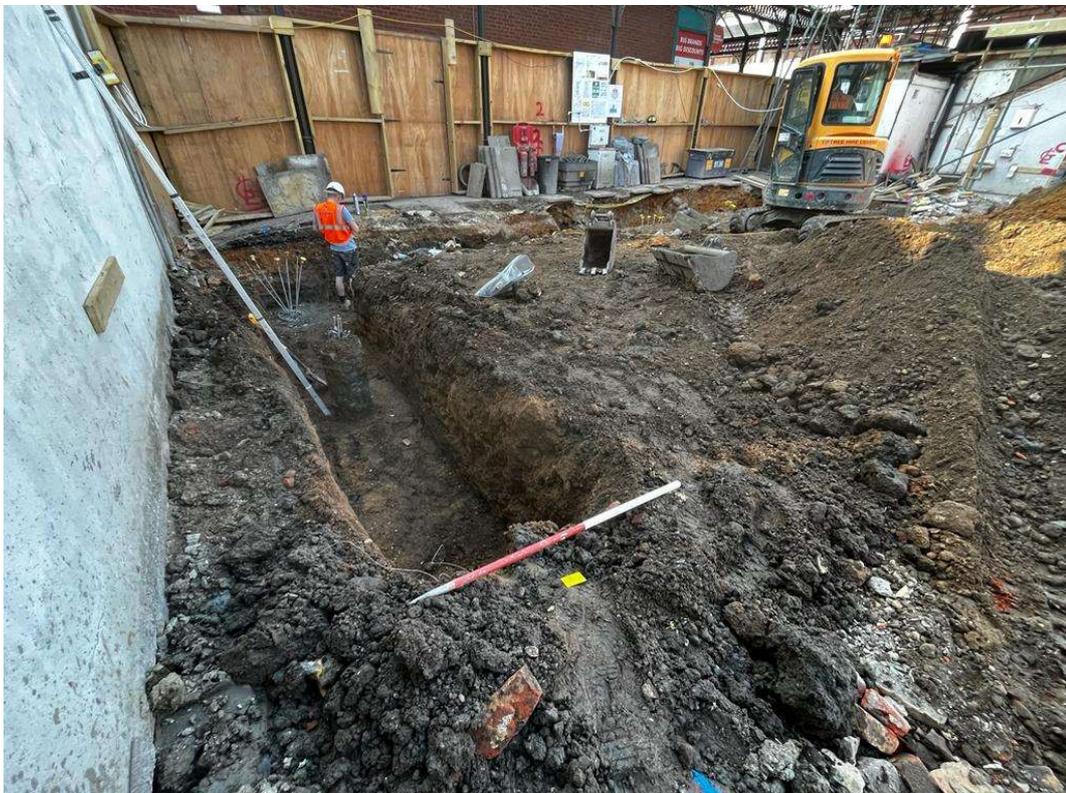
Groundworks for the new foundation trenches were carried out by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trenches totalled c 65m in length and were 0.6m wide by 0.8-1.2m deep.



Photograph 1 Foundation trenches, north of site looking north-east



Photograph 2 Foundation trenches, centre of site looking west



Photograph 3 Foundation trenches, south of site looking north-west

At the front (northern) edge of the property, the following stratigraphic sequence was observed:

- modern concrete floor with associated hardcore base (L1, 0.4m thick) overlying
- a highly-compacted deposit of clinker (L2, 0.3m thick) which sealed
- a thick post-medieval/modern soil layer (L3, dark grey/brown sandy-silt) containing 19th-20th century material.

Across the rest of the site, L1 had already been removed as part of the demolition phase, and excavation occurred through 0.8-1.2m of L3. None of the groundworks went beyond L3, so it was not possible to determine the thickness of this layer. The western foundation trench was also partially excavated through the backfill of a modern service trench.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and CBM

by Dr Matthew Loughton

A small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) came from post-medieval/modern soil layer L3. There was fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (134g), along with an imported (fabric TZ I) Cam 192 mortarium (EVE: 0.10) dating to the early Roman period, a Netherlands, Anglo-Netherlands and English tin-glazed earthenware (fabric F46) dish (EVE: 0.05) dating to the mid 16th-18th century, and a red earthenware flowerpot (EVE: 0.14) dating to 1500-19th/20th century. All of the finds have been discarded.

6.2 Clay tobacco pipes, glass bottles and oyster shell

by Laura Pooley

A complete glass Codd bottle and fragments of two others came from L3 along with several fragments of clay tobacco pipe. More clay pipe stems and a fragment of oyster shell were also recovered as unstratified finds. All the finds are recorded in the table below and have been discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
L3	1	Clay tobacco pipe: Partial bowl fragment, Colchester Type 8, c 1680-1710 (CAR 5), 17.9g. Clay tobacco pipe: Four stem fragments, 17.9g.
	3	Glass Codd bottles, pale green, 19th-20th century: 1. Fragment of rim and neck with marble in place, 136.3g. 2. Bottle with neck missing, embossed with H.W. STEVENS / OWN / BOTTLE / COLCHESTER & IPSWICH, 471.8g. 3. Complete bottle with marble, embossed G. W. MALLINSON & C ^{oy} L ^o / IPSWICH / HALESWORTH & COLCHESTER. Clay tobacco pipe: One stem fragment, 8.0g, post-medieval.
U/S	2	Clay tobacco pipe: Five stem fragments, including one stamped CORK on both sides and one mouthpiece, 24.4g. Oyster shell: Fragment, 25.4g.

Table 1 The clay tobacco pipes, glass bottles and oyster shell, listed by context

7 Conclusion

Groundworks at 26 St Johns Street revealed 19th- to 20th-century layers to a depth of 1.2m below current ground level and no significant archaeological remains were impacted.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Robin Nicholas of Shape Architecture for commissioning the work on behalf of the Dacon Trust. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman. Fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway and M Seehra. Figures are by E Holloway and L Pooley. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and miscellaneous sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7AD</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester</i> , by S Wood
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cotter, J P	2000	<i>CAR Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Historic England	2016	<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
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
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	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
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1801)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Scans of original site section drawings

Graphic files
Site data
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 Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list:

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Dacon Trust
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Date: 27/06/2022

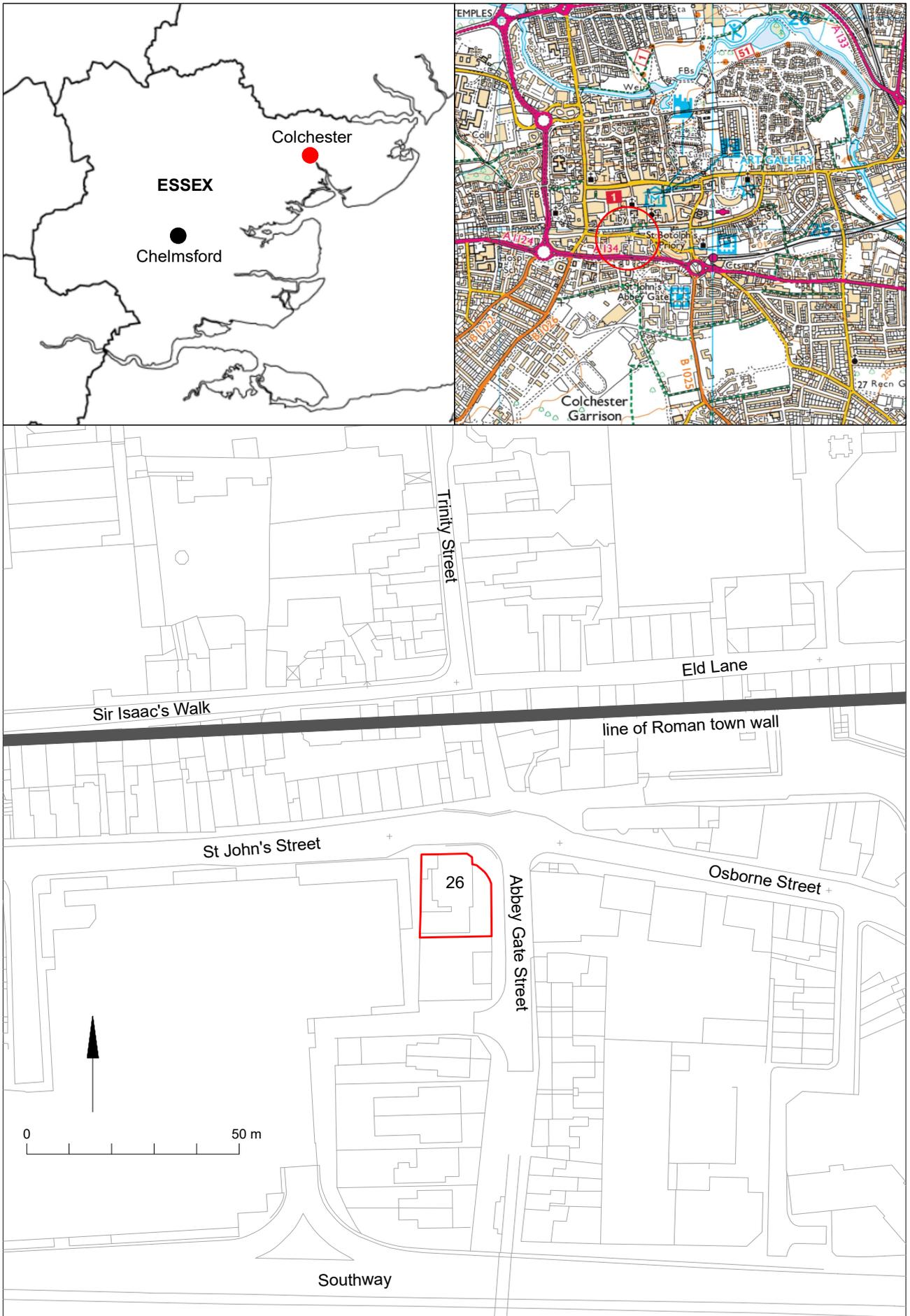
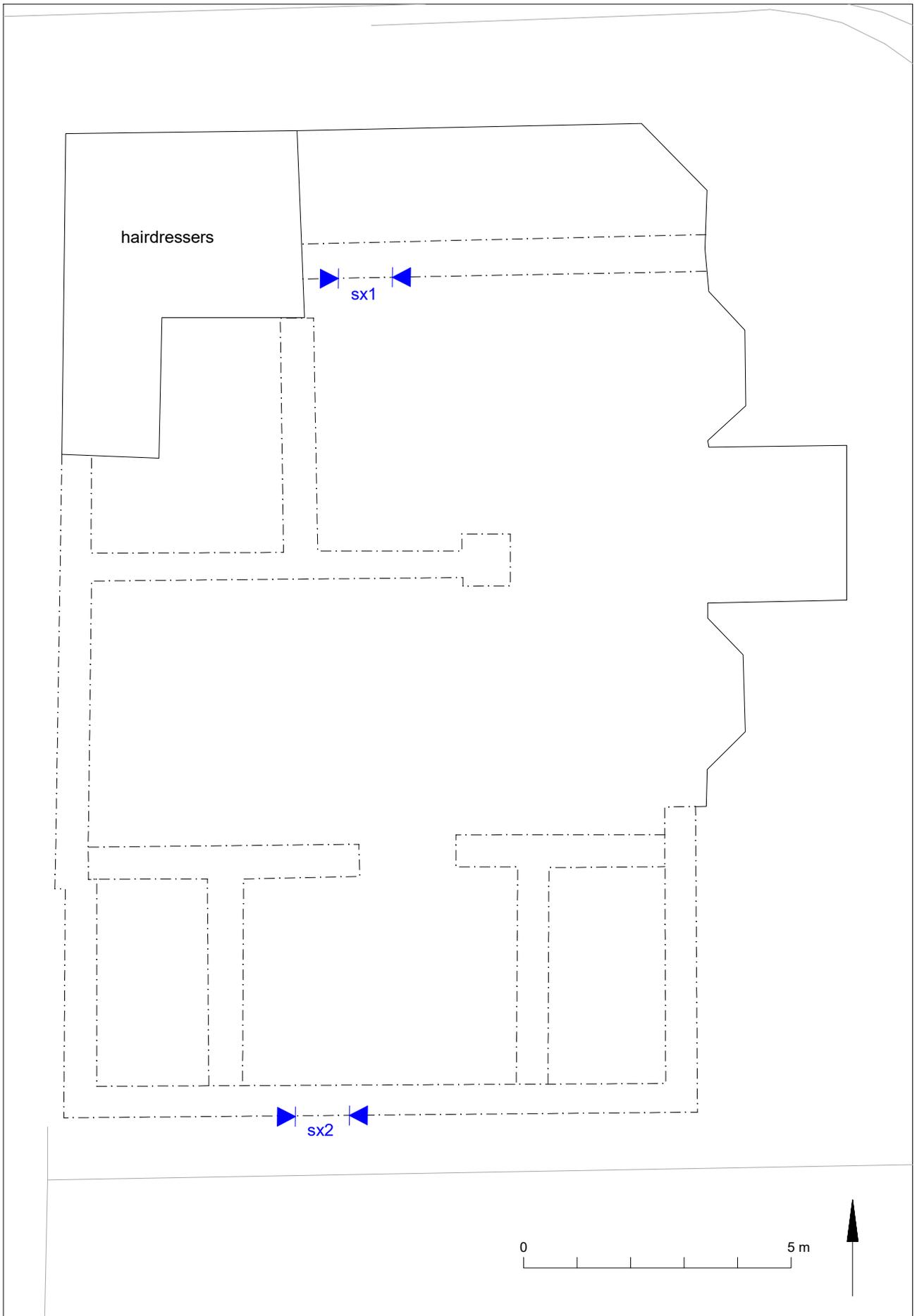


Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Results

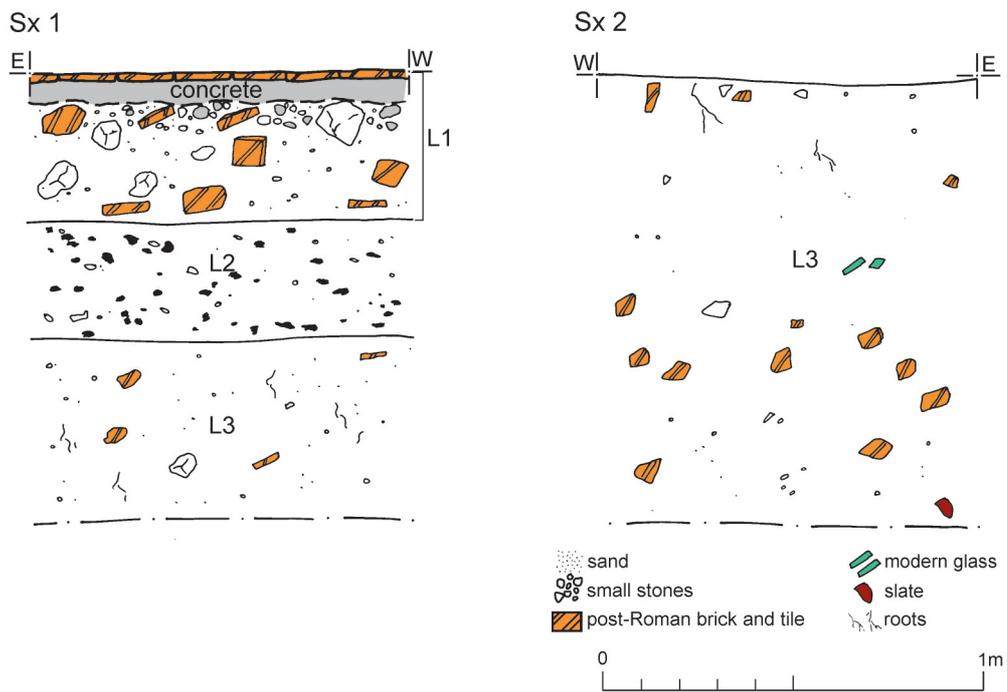


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7AD	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99610 24966 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/09e CHER ref: ECC4719 OASIS ref: colchest3-431541
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 20th-23rd March 2022	Size of area investigated: 0.03ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeological Data Service	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1801	
Periods represented: 19th-20th century	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks to rebuild the property. Located 20-30m south of the Roman town wall, previous archaeological remains along St Johns Street have included Roman burials, and medieval and post-medieval wells and pits. No archaeological features were encountered, with trenches revealing 19th- to 20th-century layers to a depth of 1.2m below current ground level.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Bronagh Quinn	Date of summary: June 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7AD

NGR: TL 99610 24966 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Colchester

Planning reference: 192869

Commissioned by: Robin Nicholas of Shape Architecture

Client: Dacon Trust

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2021/9e

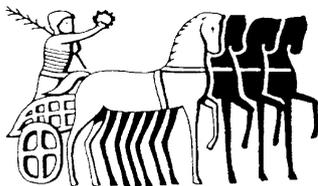
OASIS project number: colchest3-431541

Contracts manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 29.09.2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located just to the south of the Roman Town wall at 26 St Johns Street Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99610 24966. The site is located within the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area (DEX22998).

Proposed work

Conversion of former ground floor butchers into a cafe/shop and first floor flat into facility for a local charity administration area including a new lift and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The redevelopment site is situated just outside the Roman legionary fortress (CHER MCC477) and Roman walled town (MCC9314) which lie approximately 20-30m to the north. Notable remains along St John's Street including Roman cremation burials (CHER MCC1455, MCC1457-9, MCC1766, MCC8480) and disarticulated human bone (MCC3015).

The medieval Schere Gate is c 32m north of the site (MCC7817) and Abbeygate Street (on the western side of the site) was first recorded as Ladders or Ladders Lane in the 13th century (MCC2689). There are also numerous listed buildings of 17th to 19th century date around the site (for example MCC3203, MCC3554-6, MCC3628, MCC3630, MCC3632).

A number of watching briefs in St Johns Street were undertaken by CAT in the 1970s-80s. Summaries of the results are included within the Colchester Archaeological Report 6 fiche. Features recorded nearby include: three post-Roman wells, a culvert and Roman finds at the former Tesco site (CAT project 78/12b, CAR 6, 876; MCC1634-1636, MCC8547); a post-Roman well, post-medieval pits and part of the Roman Town wall around 39-40 St John's Street (CAT project 81/0b, CAR 6, 970; MCC1647, MCC8537, MCC8595); and at the former Cameo cinema site, the north wall of the cinema had been built on top of and down the face of the Roman wall. Finds from the same site included two 'flint and mortar' walls, about one foot thick, and these were probably parts of medieval and post-medieval cess-pits. Late medieval and later pottery has also been recorded (CAT project 82/5a, CAR 6, 984; MCC1688-1670).

Planning background

A planning application (192869) was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2019 proposing a *first floor extension. Change of use: ground floor from butchers to cafe/shop (A1); first floor from flat (C3) to local charity admin/support (B1)*..

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition for a historic building recording and another for archaeological monitoring was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This WSI only covers the archaeological monitoring phase. 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 monitoring of all groundworks (including foundation trenches, services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically:

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

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.

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)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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

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

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

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

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks 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), at least 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

Monitoring projects are usually manually planned. 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 investigate 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). 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 monitoring.

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 Historic England guidance (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

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits and follow current Historic England (2015) guidelines. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Basic site record shots will be taken at a resolution of at least 2592 x 1944 (5 megapixels). Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

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 with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). 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): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

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 / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

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

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

Results

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

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

The report will be submitted within 3 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.

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 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>

- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--|
| 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 miscellaneous sites in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by P Crummy |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester,</i> by S Wood |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020 |
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| 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>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse |
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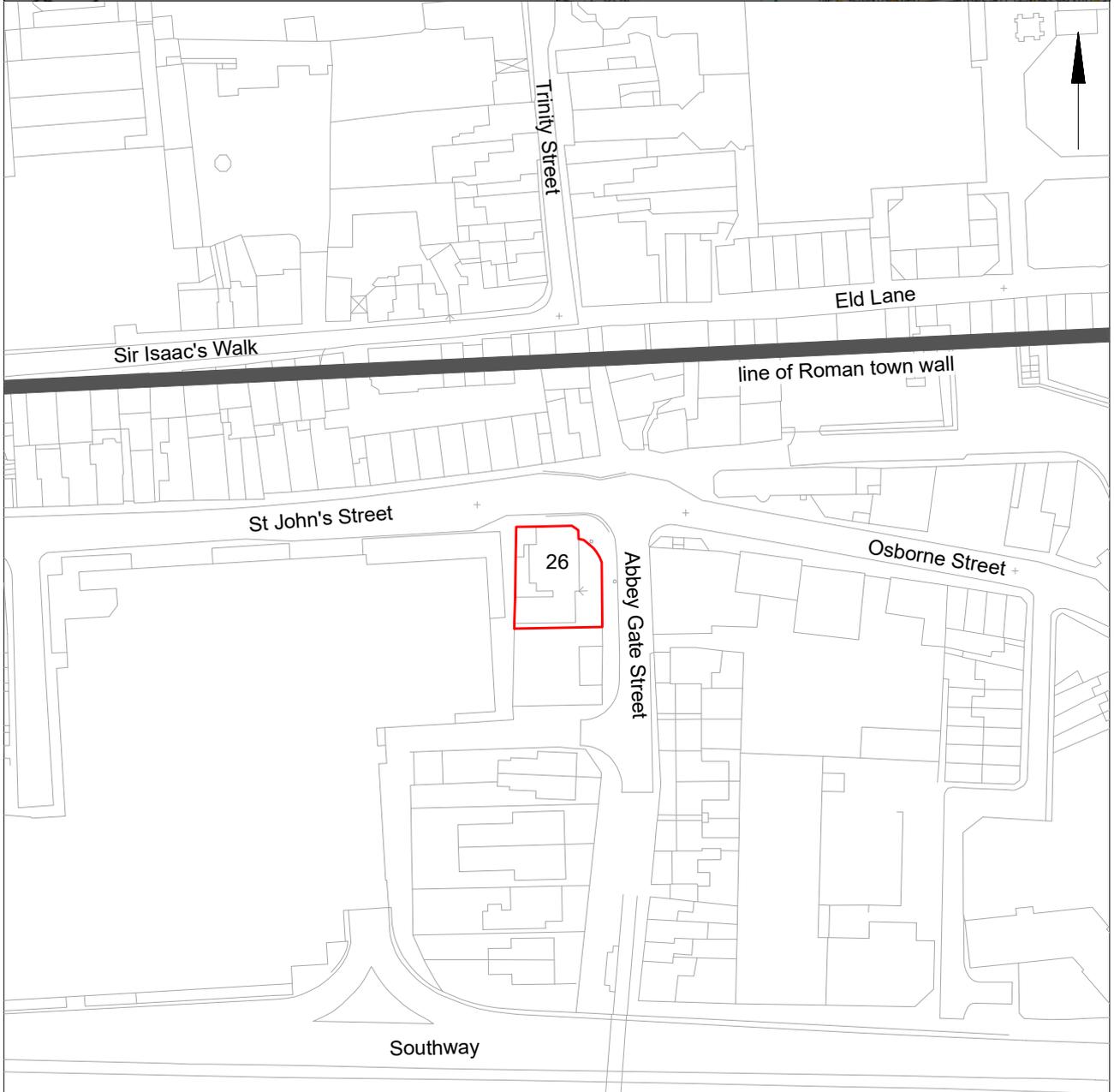
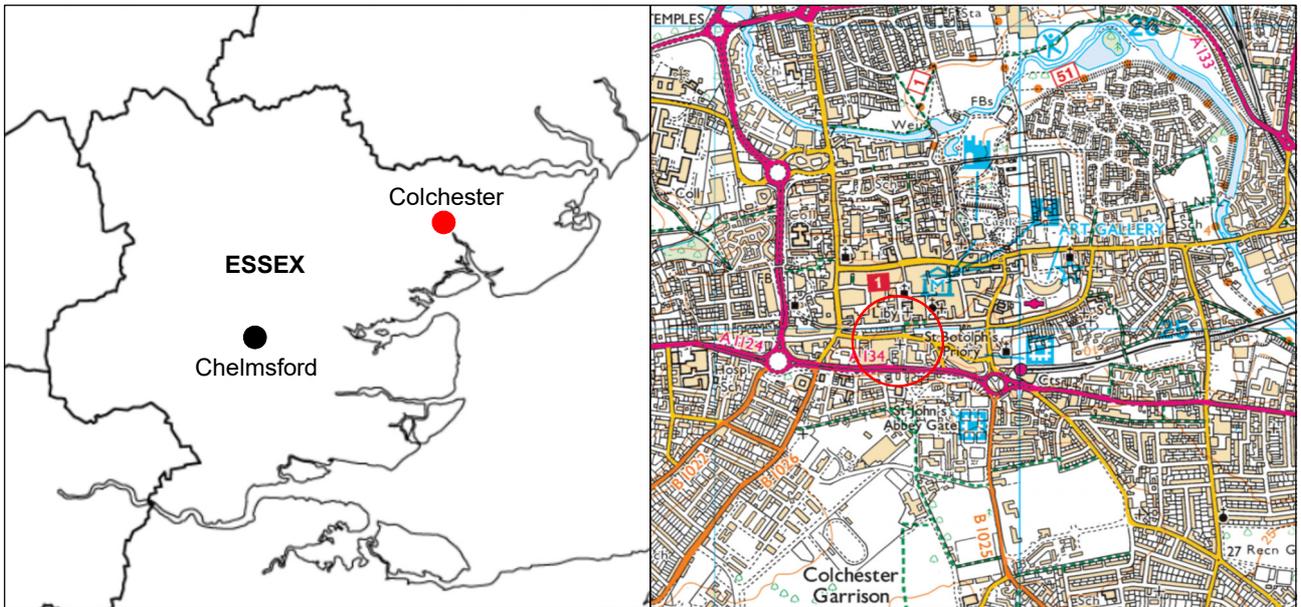
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Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

Summary for colchest3-431541

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-431541
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at 26 St John's Street, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7AD
Sitename	26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/09e
Planning Id	192869
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	21-Mar-2022 - 23-Mar-2022
Location	26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex NGR : TL 99610 24966 LL : 51.8875007647158, 0.899161718124178 12 Fig : 599610,224966
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Monitoring of all groundworks to excavate and record any archaeological remains exposed.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 26 St Johns Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks to rebuild the property. Located 20-30m south of the Roman town wall, previous archaeological remains along St Johns Street have included Roman burials, and medieval and post-medieval wells and pits. No archaeological features were encountered, with trenches revealing 19th- to 20th-century layers to a depth of 1.2m below current ground level.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B, Quinn, L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4719
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;