

Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording and a test-pit evaluation at St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and evaluation (five test-pits) was carried out at the former St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street, Colchester. Located within the southeast angle of the Roman walled town, the development site is immediately to the north of the Roman town wall, to the northeast of the Southgate and in an area of known Roman buildings.

Following the demolition of the two buildings, the removal of the floor slab in both structures was monitored to ensure that no damage was caused to underlying archaeological deposits. No archaeological deposits were observed during the monitoring works, or damaged during the demolition of either building.

Test-pits TP1-TP3 and TP5 revealed significant medieval/post-medieval and Roman remains. By excavating the backfill from truncations associated with the construction of St James' House, it was possible to record the remains in TP1 and TP3 in section. Post-Roman pits were excavated in TP2 and TP5 to examine the Roman deposits beneath. Near the Queen Street frontage, the uppermost level of archaeological significance was 0.35-0.5m below current ground level. Further east in the building footprint, similar remains were buried beneath a greater depth of modern build-up (c 0.8-1.1m).

The remains of a probable plinth for a medieval/post-medieval timber-framed building were identified close to the Queen Street frontage. Other features/deposits dating to this period included a number of pits and accumulations of garden soil, as well as later post-medieval remains, such as a brick-lined soakaway and a small area of cobbled paving, all of which would have been located to the rear of buildings which fronted onto Queen Street. Floors belonging to Roman buildings were identified across the footprint of St James' House. These included the remains of a black, white and red mosaic floor. The extensive use of mortar as a flooring material suggests that most of the floors recorded were laid after the early 2nd century (CAR 3, 23), although it is likely that earlier floors survive beneath. The sequence of Roman floors was over 1m deep across the site, which is unusually deep for this part of the Roman town. No evidence of a north/south Roman Street separating Insulas 38b and 39 was identified in the test-pits. It is possible that the metalled surfaces previously ascribed to this street could be associated with the Roman buildings on the site and that there is no street in this location.

The test-pits have shown that St James' House was built on concrete stanchions which continue c 1.8m below the base of the floor slab and are supported by large concrete pads. These pads do not appear to be connected by a ring-beam and probably vary in size (between 2.75m² and 3.8m²) depending on where they are located within the structure. A shallow ground beam (c 0.9m below the floor slab) connects the stanchions around the outside edge of the building and also around the stair core and lift shaft at the rear of the building. The archaeological evaluation has shown there to be a good level of archaeological preservation in between the structural remains of St James' House.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This archive report presents the results of archaeological work carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in the St Botolph's area of Colchester town centre (Fig 1). The proposed development site lies on the east side of Queen Street, adjacent to, and within, the former Colchester bus station, which was opened on the site in 1961 and closed in 2005. The archaeological work was commissioned by Colchester Borough Council and took place in two phases:

Phase 1: a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the demolition of the The Waiting Room and St James' House (in particular the removal of the floor slab). This included recording the location and size of the foundations exposed within St James' House.

Phase 2: a test-pit evaluation of up to five test-pits (depending on the size of the test-pits required to safely carry out archaeological recording) within the footprint of St James' House.

St James' House was located on the corner of Queen Street and the access road to the bus station (Fig 1) and was formerly a department store. The Waiting Room, so-called as it was once the waiting room for the bus station (see Fig 1), was located 30m to the east of St James' House. The archaeological monitoring took place in December 2017 and January 2018. The test-pit evaluation took place in January 2018 once St James' House had been demolished down to floor level.

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2017 (application no 170158) proposing the demolition of St James' House and The Waiting Room. 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). The recommended archaeological monitoring and test-pit evaluation was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with two Project Briefs written by CBCAA, a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at St James' House and The Waiting Room* (CBC 2017a) and a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at St James' House* (CBC 2017b), which detailed the required archaeological work, and a written scheme of investigation (wsi) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with the CBCAA (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 evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014c).

3 Archaeological background (Figs 1 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, formerly known as the UAD) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The site is located within the Roman town of *Colonia Victricensis* within the southeast angle of the Roman walled town, immediately to the northeast of the Southgate and to the north of the Roman town wall (a Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1003772) (Fig 1).

The wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudicca. 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). Previous work shows that some of the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows 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. Up to 2.4m width of wall has been lost and nothing of the original exterior facing of the wall survives, only the core. The

majority of what is standing has been refaced in brick or stone or completely rebuilt in brick.

St James' House sits on the projected line of a north/south Roman street (*CAR 6*, p15 Fig 2.9, p790-792) within Insulas 38b/39 (Fig 3). The Waiting Room is in Insula 39. The remains of part of a possible 2nd century building was revealed during the excavation of a cable trench along the eastern side of Queen Street in 1967 close to the entrance of the now demolished St James' Church Hall (UAD 137). During the construction of St James House in 1969, further building remains were uncovered including parts of a tessellated floor and north-south and east-west aligned walls (UAD 134) (Fig 3).

Excavations carried out beneath Roman House to the north of the site in 1973, revealed areas of metalling, both within the line of the Roman streets and immediately beyond, probably representing gravel footways on the street edge with buildings, probably private houses, beyond (Philip Crummy pers com). Building remains, including part of a tessellated pavement and daub wall, were encountered at a depth of c 150-300mm below 1973 ground level. Tessellated pavements, walls, mosaics and building remains have all been recorded from Insulas 38b and 39 (*CAR 6*, p15 Fig 2.9), and significant archaeological investigations within the southeast angle of the Roman town (Insulas 31-32, 38b, 39 and 40) have revealed that the whole area was largely residential.

To the northeast, a mosaic pavement was uncovered in Lewis' garden (the grounds of East Hill House) in 1923 (UAD 321). During further excavations in 1955 and 1958 (UAD 3069 and 3070; Richardson 1961), a number of Roman buildings were recorded (one of which is partially located underneath The Waiting Room). Two of the houses had hypocausts and from within the demolition and robbing material, painted wall plaster and red, white and grey tesserae were recovered. Later in 1959, a sewer trench dug between the 1955 and 1958 sites (UAD 3365; Richardson 1961) showed stretches of wall foundation and a tessellated floor, both on an east-west alignment.

Excavations in 1966 at the rear of 5 Queen Street (UAD 3065; Dunnett 1971) identified a 2nd-century Roman building with rubble foundations that had at least three structural phases. The latter of these phases incorporated a hypocaust overlaid with a coloured mosaic floor. Observations made during groundworks for the Queen Street multi-storey car park (in 1970, UAD 3484), at the Mulberry Tree Family Centre (in 1983-84; *CAR 6*, 375-8; UAD 3033) and the former bus station (in 2003; CAT Report 234; UAD 3069-3070) revealed further Roman structural remains. Works at the Mulberry Tree Family Centre also revealed two Roman inhumation burials and a third displaced skull (*CAR 6*, 375-6), with evaluation trenches dug by CAT in 1990 (UAD 3577; Crossan 1990) revealing a Roman infant burial in a tile-covered grave accompanied by a small beaker.

The presence of at least one principal east/west street is known, extending beneath the former Keddies department store fronting onto Queen Street to the north (UAD 307) (Fig 3) and crossing the northern wing of the Mulberry Tree Family Centre (UAD 3033). Its projected line should cross the southern half of the D-shaped garden of East Hill House. No north-south streets have yet been located by excavation within the grounds of East Hill House, or on the site of the former bus station. Hull suggested that the line of one may lie on, or close to, the boundary separating the grounds of East Hill House from the former bus station (Hull 1958, 51).

CAT has conducted several recent archaeological investigations at Firstsite, in the former bus station and in the grounds of the adjacent East Hill House. Investigations in 2003 (CAT Report 234) and 2004 (CAT Reports 295 and 305) in the garden of the Minorities art gallery and in the bus station, confirmed the nature, distribution and depth of the post-Roman layers. In 2006, a watching brief in the bus station (CAT Report 385) revealed late Roman robbing material or demolition debris. Investigations in the area between 2006 and 2008 (CAT Report 477) revealed a metalled street and parts of a Roman building, presumed to be a town-house, on the southern side of Insulas 31 and 32. In 2009, an evaluation in the gardens of East Hill House found the remains of two

Roman town-houses, one with a hypocaust and one with at least one area of tessellated floor (CAT Report 520).

A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey carried out on the former bus station revealed a number of rectilinear features, probably associated with Roman buildings previously identified in the vicinity (Stratascan Ltd, 2016).

4 Aims

Phase 1: The removal of the floor slab of the two buildings was monitored to ensure that no damage was caused to underlying archaeological deposits and that no below-ground foundations were removed prior to the test-pit evaluation taking place. The foundations of St James' House were also to be recorded to help inform on the extent of truncation to the below ground heritage asset caused by the construction of the former department store.

Phase 2: The objective of the test-pit evaluation in the former St James' House was to assess the preservation of archaeological deposits within the building footprint, to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy. By excavating test-pits adjacent to a sample of the steel-reinforced concrete stanchions, the aim was to examine the size and nature of the buildings foundations allowing an assessment to be made on:

- the likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation of archaeological deposits between the foundations
- the date, approximate form and purpose of these deposits
- the viability of removing the foundations prior to any further archaeological investigation

5 Results (Figs 2-10)

Phase 1:

Once St James' House had been demolished down to ground floor level, the removal of the concrete floor slab was closely monitored by a CAT archaeologist. The presence of a thick layer of crushed concrete and orange sand/gravel (L1) beneath the slab allowed the concrete to be removed without disturbing any underlying archaeological deposits. All foundations and other below-ground structural elements that continued below the bottom of the floor slab were left *in situ*. It was notable that the base of the floor slab in St James' House was higher than the surrounding pavement.

Unlike St James' House, most of the internal floor of The Waiting Room was level with the external pavement. Therefore, it was only necessary to demolish The Waiting Room down to the top of the floor slab in all but the very north of the building. In this area the slab was removed revealing a thick layer of imported stone which had been laid down before the floor was constructed. Once again, no foundations were removed and no soil deposits or archaeological features were disturbed.

In summary, all of the groundworks associated with the demolition of the two buildings were restricted to the removal of the floor slabs, both of which had been constructed on a layer of modern material that protected any archaeological deposits which may survive below. Therefore, no features or layers of archaeological significance were observed during the monitoring works, or damaged during the demolition of either building.

Phase 2:

Five test-pits were positioned next to a sample of the concrete stanchions across the building footprint (Fig 2). Demonstrably modern deposits (ie L1) were removed from the areas of the test-pits using a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was necessary to step-in four of the test-pits to allow safe access for archaeological recording (TP1-TP3 and TP5).

Test-pit 1 (TP1):

TP1 was located adjacent to a concrete stanchion on the Queen Street frontage (Fig 2). In the western half of the test-pit, a large, straight-sided pit (F19) with 20th-century material in the backfill was sealed beneath L1. Based on the findings in TP3 (see below), pit F19 is likely to have contained the large concrete pad on which the stanchion to the north-west was constructed (for safety reasons the concrete pad was not uncovered in this test-pit). A 0.5m wide section of F19 was hand-excavated (Fig 4) so that any potential archaeological deposits to the south-east could be recorded in section (Photograph 1).

F19 cut an earlier pit (F20), but only the very eastern edge of F20 survived (Fig 4) and no finds were recovered from the excavated section. Two post-Roman dark soil layers (L2 and L7) were sealed beneath L1, the lower of which (L7) overlaid a sequence of Roman floor deposits (L8-L16) (Fig 9). Two mortar floors were identified in the sequence. One was built with *opus signinum* (L8), the other an off-white mortar (L13) (Fig 9). The other deposits in the sequence were sands, silts and sandy-clays (L9-L12, L14-L15), some of which contained small stones, mortar and occasional pieces of oyster shell. The deposit at the base of the exposed section was a light yellow/brown silty-sand (L16) which contained no inclusions and continued below a safe working depth. All of this material had presumably been used to make-up the ground level before the floors were laid. Roman pottery sherds were recovered from two layers (L10 and L11) and a piece of painted wall plaster was also recovered from L11 (see section 6 below).

Table 1 Context list for TP1.

context	description
F18	modern drain belonging to the former department store building
F19	pit for concrete pad associated with the stanchion to the north-west
F20	post-medieval/modern pit cut by F19
L1	crushed concrete and orange sand/gravel beneath concrete floor of the former department store
L7	post-medieval/modern dark soil overlying <i>opsig</i> floor L8
L8	remains of an <i>opsig</i> floor (almost certainly <i>in situ</i>)
L9	mid-yellow/brown silt/sand make-up layer beneath <i>opsig</i> floor L8
L10	greyish-brown silt/sand/clay make-up layer with common mortar
L11	thick layer of yellowish-brown silt/sand make-up with occasional stones
L12	similar material to L11 but more greenish-grey in colour
L13	off-white mortar floor with occasional small stones (including septaria & greensand chips)
L14	mid-yellow silt/sand make-up layer beneath mortar floor L13
L15	mid-greyish-brown sand/silt make-up with common charcoal
L16	mottled light-yellow/brown silt/sand make-up



Photograph 1 TP1: The archaeological sequence (L7-L16), looking east.

Test-pit 2 (TP2):

TP2 was excavated c 2m north of its proposed location to avoid a duct containing live water pipes. To the south of the water pipes, a large modern pit (F3), which is likely to have contained the concrete pad on which the corner stanchion was constructed (Fig 5), was uncovered. To the north, a layer of dark soil (L2) containing modern building materials and the pit (F2) for another concrete pad were revealed beneath L1. L2 was removed using a mechanical excavator, at which point a series of probable pits (F4, F5, F7, F8, F9 and F12) and the remains of a possible plinth for a medieval/post-medieval timber-framed building (F6) were identified (Fig 5). The ?plinth was constructed from septaria and brick fragments set in lime mortar and was shallow and heavily truncated. It continued for a distance of at least 2.1m (Fig 5). Late 16th- to 18th-century pottery was recovered from pit F7 and early medieval pottery was recovered from pit F8 (see section 6 below). However, pit F8 cut the ?plinth so is likely to be post-medieval or later in date.

A smaller trial-pit c 1.8m x 1.7m in size was excavated in the centre of TP2 (Fig 5) to ascertain the depth of Roman deposits in this area. The trial-pit was excavated through a layer of post-Roman dark soil (L3) which overlaid a layer of Roman building materials (L4) from the demolition of a Roman building (Fig 9 TP2a). Late 4th- to early 5th-century pottery was recovered from the Roman demolition layer (L4). Late Roman pottery was also recovered from the overlying soil (L3), as well as peg-tile fragments and three sherds of 15th- to 16th-century German stoneware. Two post-Roman pits (F7 and F8) were partially excavated so that the deposits below the Roman demolition layer could be examined. The remains of a mosaic floor (F22) lying directly beneath the demolition debris (L4) was observed in the edges of the two pits (Fig 9 TP2a and Fig 10 TP2b). A small area of L4 was excavated to examine the mosaic (Fig 5). A triangular area (less than 0.1m²) of the floor was uncovered. It had been cut to the south by a pit (F21) (Photograph 2), into which the demolition debris (L4) was slumping. The black, white and red tesserae of the mosaic had all been detached from the mortar surface in which they had presumably been set (see Photograph 2). Many of the tesserae had become incorporated in the fills of pits F8 and F21 (see section 6 below). A coin dating to c 275-285 was recovered from the loose soil amongst the displaced tesserae cubes. This indicates that the floor was destroyed at sometime after this date. The remains of the floor could be seen continuing to the north where there is likely to be more truncation by the post-Roman pits recorded in this area.



Photograph 2 TP2: Close-up of the remains of mosaic floor F21, looking north.

Table 2 Context list for TP2.

context	description
F1	structural elements of demolished department store (concrete)
F2	probably the pit for concrete pad associated with the stanchion to the north-west
F3	large modern ?pit with a straight edge which could contain the concrete pad on which the corner stanchion was constructed
F4	either a post-medieval pit or part of F3
F5	small pit or short stretch of a linear feature
F6	possible plinth for a timber frame (medieval/post-medieval)- stone and CBM (Roman & post-Roman) mortared together in a narrow (c 0.27m) trench
F7	straight-sided feature with high mortar content, frequent CBM fragments and oyster shell
F8	post-Roman pit cutting Roman demolition, Roman and medieval finds, but cut the medieval/post-medieval ?plinth for a timber-frame (F6)
F9	?pit cutting F7
F10	unidentified cut feature, probably associated with the construction of former department store
F11	remains of a brick wall or floor
F12	?pit (post-Roman)
F21	?Roman pit which cut mosaic floor F21
F22	remains of a mosaic floor
L1	crushed concrete and orange sand/gravel beneath concrete floor of the former department store
L2	mixed dark soil with common fragments of post-medieval/modern building materials
L3	dark soil directly overlying the remains of demolished Roman building (?dark earth)
L4	layer of Roman building materials, presumably from the demolition of a Roman building
L17	layer of post-Roman dark soil

Test-pit 3 (TP3):

TP3 was excavated next to a stanchion in the centre of the former building (Fig 2). It was excavated through 0.25m of crushed concrete and hogging (L1) and 1.5m of mixed dark soil containing modern building materials using the mechanical excavator. The concrete pad which supported the stanchion was uncovered at a depth of 1.75m below current ground level (bcgl) (Fig 6). The pad had been constructed by pouring concrete into a the base of a large, vertical-sided, square pit (F32). The material dug out of the pit had then deposited back into the hole on top of the concrete pad up to the finished floor level. Two edges of the concrete pad were uncovered in the base of the test-pit (Fig 6). It was not possible to safely excavate down the side of the concrete pad to determine its thickness.

The remains of a Roman building were observed in the edge of the pit for the concrete pad (F32) (Photographs 3 & 4). To allow these deposits to be cleaned and recorded safely, it was necessary to reduce the top edge of the test-pit using the mechanical excavator. A step c 1.3m wide and 0.95m deep was excavated through the crushed concrete (L1) and a thick layer of homogeneous modern/post-medieval dark soil (L21). L21 overlaid the remains of a cobbled surface (F23) and a brick-lined soakaway (F26) (Fig 6), both of which are likely to date to the post-medieval period.

A sequence of Roman floor layers (F27/F31) extended along both of the edges of pit F32 that were within the test-pit (Fig 10). The floor layers were interrupted by a straight-sided ?trench that was 0.5m wide (F30). There were notable differences between the floor layers each side of F30 (Fig 10), which suggests that there may have been a wall in this location at some point during the building's history. A variety of different floor materials were identified including *opus signinum*, yellow mortar, and sandy-clay. Other deposits in the sequence are probably imported materials used to raise the floor level. The floor deposits were roughly 0.5m thick. It is likely that earlier floor surfaces, which would have been obscured by the concrete pad, survive beneath. Deposits of Roman building materials (L19/L20 and L22) overlying the floor sequence may derive from the demolition of the building. The floor layers were cut by at least four post-Roman pits (F24, F25, F28, F29) as well as the brick-lined soakaway (F26).

Table 3 Context list for TP3.

context	description
F23	remains of a cobbled surface (post-medieval)
F24	post-Roman pit cutting Roman building remains
F25	large, flat-bottomed, post-Roman pit cutting Roman building remains
F26	circular, straight-sided, brick-lined soakaway (17th/18th century) backfilled with dark soil
F27	Roman floor sequence in eastern edge of F32
F28	late medieval/post-medieval pit cutting Roman building remains (same pit as F25?)
F29	post-Roman pit cutting Roman building remains
F30	?cut where a wall has been removed inside a Roman building
F31	Roman floor sequence in southern edge of F32
F32	pit excavated for concrete pad
L1	crushed concrete and orange sand/gravel beneath concrete floor of the former department store
L18	post-Roman dark soil below F23 and overlying layer of Roman building materials (demo)
L19	deposit of Roman building materials (demolition layer?)
L20	layer of building materials from a demolished Roman building
L21	post-medieval/modern soil
L22	deposit of Roman building materials (?demolition layer)



Photograph 3 TP3: the eastern edge of F32, looking north-east.



Photograph 4 TP3: the southern edge of F32, looking south-west.

Test-pit 4 (TP4):

TP4 was the second of two test-pits to be excavated adjacent to a concrete stanchion in the centre of the former building (Fig 2). As with TP3, the stanchion was found to sit on a large concrete pad located c 1.8m below the current ground level. TP4 was excavated entirely within the pit in which the pad had been constructed (F33). The upcast soil from the excavation of the pit appears to have been used as infill above the pad as it had been in TP3. However, unlike in TP3, the infill material also contained a number of large concrete blocks, including one which was too large to remove (F34). Due to the presence of large concrete obstructions and the likelihood that the results would be the same as in TP3, the edges of the concrete pad were not uncovered in TP4.

Table 4 Context list for TP4.

context	description
F33	pit excavated for concrete pad associated with the stanchion to the north
F34	large block of concrete
L1	crushed concrete and orange sand/gravel beneath concrete floor of the former department store

Test-pit 5 (TP5):

TP5 was excavated against the external ground beam and as close as possible to one of the stanchions whilst avoiding a service (Fig 7). A thick layer (0.75m) of crushed concrete mixed with orange sand and gravel (L1) overlaid a loose, dark soil, which contained modern/post-medieval building materials (L5). It is probable that L5 was a post-medieval/modern pit fill, or was material disturbed during the construction of St James' House. A long block of concrete (F13), which probably encased a service, was uncovered in the western half of the test-pit (Fig 7). In the south-eastern corner of TP5, the corner of a straight-edged pit (F14) containing plastic sheeting was identified. This pit is likely to have contained the concrete pad that supported the nearby stanchion (Fig 7).

Two post-Roman pits were identified in TP5 (F17 and F15). Both pits were overlaid by L5 and cut a layer containing frequent Roman building materials which may have been Roman demolition material (L6). F17 was a small pit that was only seen in section (Fig 11). Pit F15 was large and steep-sided with a dark, homogeneous fill. A small section of F15 was hand-excavated in the centre of the test-pit (Figs 4 & 10). With the exception of three small pieces of peg-tile, all the finds recovered from F15 were Roman in date (see section 6 below). The presence of peg-tile and the absence of later post-medieval pottery suggests that F15 is either late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

Pit F15 cut through another sequence of Roman floor deposits (F16) (Photograph 5). Thirteen distinct layers/lenses were identified in the edge of the pit (Fig 11 TP5a). These included a white mortar layer, which may have been the base for a tessellated pavement or mosaic, a layer of compacted stone, layers of sandy-clay and mixed sandy-clay/mortar make-up layers (Fig 11 TP5a and Photograph 6). Accumulations of fine soil, which had been trampled onto the floor surfaces during their use (otherwise known as 'occupation'), were also identified. In total, the sequence was c 1m thick and continued below the base of the excavated section. The full depth of the sequence could not be determined due to health and safety considerations.

Table 5 Context list for TP5.

context	description
F13	trench filled with concrete to encase a service (associated with the former department store)
F14	pit for the concrete pad supporting the stanchion to the south-east
F15	large, steep-sided, post-Roman pit (probably late medieval/early post-medieval)
F16	sequence of Roman floor deposits observed in the edge of pit F15
F17	small post-Roman pit seen in section
L1	crushed concrete and sand/gravel beneath the concrete floor of the department store
L5	post-Roman soil overlying probable Roman demolition layer (?dark earth)
L6	mixed layer of building materials, either the uppermost layer in the floor sequence or demolished building remains



Photograph 5 TP5: a medieval/post-medieval pit (F15) cutting Roman floor deposits (F16), looking south.



Photograph 6 TP5: Roman floor deposits in the edge of F16, looking south.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield (unless otherwise stated)

Introduction

The bulk finds consist of quantities of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval period, together with animal bone and a few

pieces of glass, painted plaster, mortar and charcoal. There are also some mosaic and tesserae cubes from Roman flooring. All of the finds are listed and described by context in Table 6. The Roman pottery was recorded with reference to the Colchester Roman fabric and form series (CAR 10). The post-Roman pottery fabrics were recorded following the Colchester fabric series, listed in CAR 7. The pottery fabrics are listed in Table 7. In addition there are two Roman coins (SF1 & SF2).

Table 6 Pottery fabrics.

Fabric code	Fabric description
<i>Roman:</i>	
AA	Amphora (other than Dressel 20)
AJ	Amphora Dressel 20
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian
CH	Oxidised Hadham ware
GQ	East Anglian stamp decorated wares and similar 'London-type' wares
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares
HD	Shell-tempered ware
HG	Mayen ware
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware
WES FR	West Stow fine reduced ware
<i>Post-Roman:</i>	
12C	Sandy shelly wares
13	Early medieval sandy wares (general)
20	Medieval sandy grey coarsewares (general)
40	Post-medieval red earthenware
45C	Raeren stoneware

Roman

Many of the Roman finds were recovered as residual material alongside finds of medieval and post-medieval date. A moderate quantity of finds exclusively of Roman date were recovered from the demolition layer L4 (TP2) and small quantities of Roman material were the only finds from contexts F21, F27, L5, L10 L11 & L17.

Pottery

There is a small amount of closely-dated pottery from the period of the late 1st century (Flavian period) to the 3rd century suggesting occupation during that period. The most interesting aspects of the assemblage are the presence of significant number of sherds from the late Late Roman period of the 4th century and the absence of pottery from the earliest Roman occupation in the pre-Flavian period. The earliest Roman pottery (consisting of a sherd of samian and a sherd that may be from the West Stow kilns) may of course not be represented because of the limited excavation into the earlier levels. However, its absence, even as residual sherds, could be seen to fit a pattern of a lack of significant Early Roman activity in this eastern area of the later Roman town demonstrated by the general absence of Boudiccan deposits (see CAR 6 fig 2.1). The Late Roman pottery is of some interest as this includes late shell-tempered pottery, Oxford red colour-coated wares and Mayen wares which are the latest Roman pottery to occur at Colchester being typical here of the late 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century. In general this pottery occurs mostly in Insulas bordering the main Roman streets (surviving in the present town plan as Head Street and the High Street) and the corresponding lower levels elsewhere being indicative of Late Roman occupation shrinking to concentrate along these thoroughfares.

Ceramic building material

The Roman ceramic building material (CBM) includes pieces from *tegula* and *imbrex* roof tile, combed flue tile and Roman brick. Most of these are in oxidised, orange-red relatively fine sandy fabrics with few other inclusions, although two pieces (*tegula* and *imbrex*) are in cream/buff coloured fabrics one of which is distinctly sandy in appearance in relation to the other. The flue tiles had clearly been used as the surfaces of the combed faces were covered with worn, white coloured, lime-based mortar. One piece of *tegula* is from the front corner of a tile. The flange and lower cut-away are

missing at the corner and while probably simple breakage it recalls a complete *tegula* from the Arena site (Colchester) where both of the lower cut-aways and the accompanying part of the flange had been deliberately removed (CAT Report 1142, 16 & fig 12).

Tile tesserae

One or two red tile tesserae were recovered from both F15 and L4. Of the two cubes from F15, one retained some white lime mortar on its surface from having been set in a floor. These are larger than the mosaic tesserae (below) being approximately 25 x 20 mm in area and 25 mm thick. A similar cube from L4 is 25 mm square x 15 mm thick. With this is what is possibly a waste piece from manufacture. The piece is sub-rectangular in shape and is broken or has been snapped partly along parallel scores made into the upper surface.

Black and white mosaic tesserae

There is also a quantity of black (dark grey) and white manufactured cubes from a mosaic floor. These mostly come from come from pit F8 with a few from pit F21, both located in TP2. All have traces of *opus signinum* (*op. sig.*) mortar from having been set into a mortar base. The white cubes are all a hard chalk or limestone. The nature of the dark grey coloured 'black' cubes is not certain. Similar black and white tesserae from Gosbecks Roman temple (Colchester) have previously been identified as septaria (black) and a hard chalk (white) which would have required being specially sought out (pers. com. Keith Oak, Havering College, London). The cubes from F8 are generally sub-rectangular, between 20 and 25 mm long with cross section sides of between 15 and 10 mm. Those from F21 are rather more square being commonly c 20 mm x 15 mm with a thickness of 15 mm. Despite this, the similar mortar adhering to them suggests they may have originally have come from the same floor.

It can be noted that quantities of loose black and white tesserae of this type, considered to be debris from a workshop, have been recovered close to the present site from the site of the Visual Arts Facility (First Site) located a little to the east (CAT Report 477)

Other Roman finds of note

There is a piece of painted wall plaster from L11 which has a white sandy plaster fabric and an abraded red painted surface. There is also a small piece of vessel glass from F8 (TP2) this is in a clear glass with a very faint green-tint. While not closely dated the extensive use of clear glass is common in the Late Roman period.

Roman coins (by Laura Pooley)

Two 3rd century coins were recovered from F7 (a post-medieval ?pit) and F22 (a disturbed/damaged Roman floor). The first from F7 (SF1) was a copper-alloy radiate of Tetricus I, AD 271-273, and the second from F22 (SF2) a copper-alloy barbarous radiate. Barbarous radiates were contemporary copies of coins of Gallienus through to the Tetrici, and it is thought that most of them were struck c 275-285 when there was a shortage of small change in Britain (Moorhead 2015). Both coins are described below.

Photograph 7(1) SF1 F7 (7) A copper-alloy radiate of Tetricus I, AD 271-273. Obverse: bust right, radiate, cuirassed, [I]MP C TE[TR]ICVS [P F AVG]. Reverse: Pax, standing left, holding olive branch and vertical sceptre, [P]AX [A]VG. Die axis: 1 o'clock. Weight: 2.9g. Diameter: 18mm.

Photograph 7(2) SF2 F22 (11) A copper-alloy barbarous radiate, c AD 275-285. Coin has been mis-struck by approximately half the diameter. Obverse: bust right, radiate, [...]ANICVS M[...], possibly meant to be GERMANICVS MAX V, and usually found on reverse inscriptions. Reverse: illegible. Weight: 1.9g. Diameter: 19mm.



Photograph 7 Roman coins.

Medieval & post-medieval

Post-Roman finds, dating to the medieval, post-medieval period were recovered from F7, F8, F15 & L3

Pottery

Single sherds of early medieval shelly ware and early medieval sandy ware dating to the period c 11th-12th century were recovered from a cut feature F8 (TP2) and are the latest closely dated finds material from that context. Also a residual sherd of medieval sandy greyware dating to the period c 13th-14th century was among the pottery from F7 (TP2).

Several sherds of late medieval or post-medieval German (Raeren) stoneware (all from one pot) were present in L3 (TP2), while a sherd from a tripod foot vessel (pipkin/cauldron) in post-medieval red earthenware comes from F7 (TP2) and this fabric is typically c late 16th to 18th century in date. This is the latest-dated pottery recovered during the evaluation

Ceramic building material

The most common post-Roman building material recovered is peg-tile which only started to become common in Essex from the 14th century onwards (Ryan 1993). Pieces of peg-tiles were present in F7, F15 and L3.

Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a very small quantity of animal bone in poor to fair condition amounting to 35 pieces weighing 0.748 kg.

Most of the material (21 pieces) derived from the late medieval/post-medieval build-up layer L3. Examples of the main domestic species of cattle, pig and sheep/goat (no distinction being made) were all present. Bone from this deposit also showed the usual array of cut marks associated with butchery, deliberate hacking and splitting of the bone (for marrow extraction) and dog gnawing – usually a good indicator of residuality within a context.

The earliest deposit to produce any bone was the Roman demolition layer L4 which yielded five pieces including cattle, pig and fragments of large-sized mammal bone. Pit F8, of medieval date but perhaps containing earlier residual Roman material, additionally produced a dog tooth as well as cattle and medium-sized mammal bone fragments.

Table 7 Finds by context (CBM=ceramic building material; US=unstratified).

Ctxt	Find no	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
F7 (TP2)	6	<p>Pottery: Roman single greyware sherd Fabric GX (4 g). Medieval & post-medieval (2 sherds, 84 g); Fabric 20 (14 g) base edge sherd (c 13th-14th century); Fabric 40 single sherd (72 g), foot from a tripod vessel (pipkin/cauldron) with internal glaze (late 16th-18th century)</p> <p>CBM: Roman (6 pieces, 684 g) <i>tegula</i> base (24 mm thick), Roman flue tile (2 pieces), combed surface with white lime mortar over combing (tiles 14 mm & 18 mm thick); Roman brick one piece 35 mm thick, grey (burnt or poorly fired) breaks covered in mortar; Roman brick/tile, 2 pieces, one piece, probably a <i>tegula</i> base (15 mm thick) grey (burnt/poorly fired). Post-Roman, probable peg-tile piece (26 g) 15 mm thick.</p> <p>Mortar: single piece of buff coloured sandy lime mortar (238 g) 40 mm thick.</p> <p>Animal bone: single pig tooth (2 g)</p>	Post-medieval (c late 16th-18th century)
F8 (TP2)	3	<p>Pottery: medieval Fabric 13 (2 sherds, 10 g) (c 11th-12th century); Fabric 12C single sherd (2 g) (11th-12th century, more common in the 12th century – CAR 7, 36)</p> <p>CBM: Roman flat tile probably <i>tegula</i> base sherds (3 pieces, 452 g), base c 16 mm – 19 mm thick, some pieces slightly abraded; <i>imbrex</i> (2 pieces, 154 g), one slightly abraded, white mortar extending over break (reused); all of these in orange-red relatively fine sand fabric; one small tile chip in buff/cream fabric (6 g).</p> <p>Mosaic: 45 mosaic cubes, 19 white, 26 black (grey/dark grey); all with traces of an <i>opus signinum</i> (<i>op. sig.</i>) mortar on sides/bases from having been set into a floor; the cubes are sub-rectangular, between 20 mm-25 mm long with cross section sides of between 15 mm-10 mm. For similar tesserae found at the Temple site at Gosbecks (Colchester) Keith Oak (geologist at Havering Sixth Form College) identified the white stone as hard chalk and the dark stone as a dark limestone, probably septaria (a local stone); although this is not necessarily the case here. He further commented that the hard chalk had probably been especially chosen as it is usually not as hard as found in the mosaic cubes.</p> <p>Stone: small irregular, angular piece of stone similar in type to the dark mosaic tesserae but larger; two small pieces of rounded, soft chalk</p> <p>Mortar: small piece of <i>op.sig.</i> mortar</p> <p>Glass: Roman vessel glass single piece, clear glass with slightly greenish tint, small air pockets/bubbles in glass fabric, thin, curving.</p> <p>Animal Bone: (5 pieces 34 g) identified species include cattle (1 piece) and dog (1 piece), the unidentified material is mostly medium size mammal fragments</p>	Medieval (c 11th-12th century) with residual Roman
F15 (TP5)	10	<p>Pottery: Roman Fabric BASG single sherd (4 g) Dr 35/36 (Flavian); Fabric GA(?) single sherd (10 g) (2nd-4th century); Fabric GB single rim sherd (6 g); Cam 39 dish (2-3 century); Fabric GX (3 sherds, 82 g)</p> <p>CBM Roman 2 abraded pieces (70 g); <i>Tesserae</i> (2 cubes, 30 g) size approximately 25 mm x 20 mm x 25 mm, one retaining white mortar from use in a floor. Post-Roman (3 pieces, 214 g) peg-tile pieces, sub-circular peg holes, one piece with white lime mortar over break (reused) (dated c 14th century+)</p> <p>Nail (iron): (2 pieces) probable corroded nail head with part of shaft and second large piece possibly also a nail with part of the head and upper shaft broken away (lgth. 100 mm)</p> <p>Animal bone: (2 pieces, 24 g) unidentified medium & large</p>	Medieval-post-medieval (probably after c 1300)

Ctxt	Find no	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
		size mammal fragments	
F21 (TP2)	12	CBM Roman (5 g) small piece of Roman brick/tile Mosaic: 6 mosaic cubes, 4 white, 2 black (grey/dark grey); all with traces of an <i>opus signinum</i> (<i>op. sig.</i>) mortar on sides/bases from having been set into a floor, size c 20 mm x 15 mm x thickness of 15 mm. These appear smaller and more cube like than the mosaic tesserae from F8 (3).	Roman
F27 (TP3)	13	CBM Roman single piece (154 g) <i>imbrex</i> roof tile piece, cream (pale buff) fabric	Roman
L3 (TP2)	4	Pottery: Roman Fabric AA (1 sherd, 52 g) buff sandy fabric, possibly relatively thin walled Dressel 20 (Fabric AJ?), Fabric CH (5 sherds, 56 g, EVE 0.07) include small rim from narrow necked jar (late 3rd-4th century), Fabric GX (2 sherds, 38 g); Fabric HD (late) single sherd (30 g, EVE 0.15) jar rim (necked jar) (mid-late 4th century) Fabric HG, single sherd (36 g, EVE 0.04) rim from a bowl form Gose 489 (Gose 1950) (late 4th-early 5th century); Fabric MP (14 g, EVE 0.05) single, small rim sherd from a wall sided mortarium (4th/late 4th century). post-medieval (3 sherds, 96 g) imported (German) stoneware Fabric 45C, body sherds, glossy pale grey surface with brown patches (dated c late 15th-16th century – CAR 7 p 261-262). CBM: Roman (9 pieces, 4478 g) <i>tegula</i> roof tile (7 pieces) six flanged piece bases c 16 mm-20 mm thick, includes one large piece with two, animal (small bifurcated hoof) prints on surface and arched finger wipe signature; one other flat piece probably also <i>tegula</i> 16 mm thick, faint arch of finger wipe signature; Roman brick piece >45 mm thick; all of these in orange-red relatively fine sand fabric; one other piece 50 mm thick in similar fabric but with thick grey core and red margins. Post-Roman (2 pieces, 196 g) piece of peg-tile (dated medieval-post-medieval/modern) one curving piece (similar to Roman <i>imbrex</i> roof tile single) with orange fabric and some visible small stones piece (dated probably post-medieval or modern). Slag: single small piece (40 g) dark light-medium density vesicular slag – friable, crumbling. Stone: small piece of septaria (18 g) Charcoal: small piece of burnt wood (12 g) Animal bone: quantity of animal bone pieces (21 pieces 572 g) identified species include cattle (10 pieces), pig (3 pieces) and sheep/goat (1 piece), the unidentified material consists mainly of large and medium size mammal bone fragments. Cut marks associated with butchery are present and some of the bone shows signs of having been deliberately hacked or split. Signs of dog gnawing were also noted on some of the material.	Late medieval/post-medieval (at least 15th-16th century) with residual late Roman
L4 (TP2)	8	Pottery: Roman Fabric GX (3 sherds, 208 g); Fabric HG (2 sherds, 94 g) rim from a jar, Gose Type 545 (late 4th-early 5th century); Fabric KX (1 sherd, 22 g) Cam 305 flanged bowl (late 3rd-4th century) CBM: Roman (2 pieces, 1168 g) both <i>tegula</i> pieces, one with flange in red fabric, lower cut-away (LCA) broken off (this may be accidental although one complete <i>tegula</i> with both LCAs' deliberately broken off has been recovered from the Arena site, Colchester (16 & fig 12), double arch finger wipe signature (base 20 mm thick); the other <i>tegula</i> cream tile base (base thickness c 18 mm). Tesserae: (72 g) one small cube (25 mm square x 15 mm thick) broken from a tessellated floor as has fine white mortar on it; second small, sub-rectangular piece appears to be a possible waste piece from tessera manufacture with parallel scores made into the upper surface. Animal bone: small quantity (5 pieces, 126 g) identified species include cattle (1 piece) and pig 91 piece- dog gnawed); most of the remaining fragments are large	Roman (Late 4th-early 5th century)

Ctxt	Find no	Type/ description	Findings Spot date
		mammal sized.	
L5 (TP5)	5	Pottery: Roman single sherd (6 g) Fabric GX (Roman)	Roman
L10 (TP1)	2	Pottery: Roman single sherd (38 g) Fabric GX (Roman)	Roman
L11 (TP1)	1	Pottery: Roman single sherd (4 g), reduced (dark grey) sherd, fine grained silty, slightly micaceous fabric, Fabric GQ – possibly a West Stow (Suffolk) product, (Fabric WES FR – Tomber & Dore 1998) Painted wall plaster: single piece (56 g) sandy white lime based mortar with fine white surface skim, painted red, surface abraded (Roman) Animal bone: single piece (10 g) unidentified large mammal rib fragment with cut mark	Roman
L17 (TP2)	9	Pottery: Roman Single sherd (34 g) Fabric EA, burnt, Cam 305 flanged bowl (late 3rd-4th century)	Roman (late 3rd-4th century)

7 Discussion

The test-pits have revealed that significant post-medieval and Roman remains survive in between the foundations of the former St James' House. In the test-pits closest to the Queen Street frontage (TP1 and TP2), medieval/post-medieval pits were identified at 0.35-0.5m bcgl and successive floor layers from a Roman building(s) survived at a depth of 0.65-0.90m (for heights above ordnance datum (AOD) see Fig 8). Further east in the building footprint, where the current ground level inside the demolished building is higher than the surrounding pavement (Fig 8), similar remains were buried beneath a greater depth of modern build-up (TP3 and TP5; post-medieval features 0.8-1.1m and Roman floors 1.2-1.35m). In test-pits TP1 and TP3, it was possible to record the archaeological deposits in section by excavating the backfill from truncations associated with the construction of St James' House. In TP2 and TP5, post-Roman pits were excavated to examine the Roman deposits beneath. It was not possible to identify the depth of the natural sand in any of the test-pits.

All of the modern features identified were associated with the construction of the former St James' House. A possible plinth for a timber-framed structure in TP2 is likely to have belonged to a building that fronted onto Queen Street during the medieval/post-medieval period. Buildings can be clearly identified in this location on 17th- to 19th-century maps of the town. The absence of further structural remains or floor layers belonging to these buildings would suggest that the development site was subject to some ground clearance works before the construction of St James' House. The brick-lined soakaway, cobbled surface and pits seen in TP3 and TP5 would have been located to the rear of the Queen Street properties and are probably associated with these.

The remains of floors belonging to a Roman building (or possibly more than one building) were identified in all four of the test-pits where archaeological deposits were identified. The use of mortar as a flooring material suggests that most of the floors recorded were laid after the early 2nd century (CAR 3, 23). It was not possible to safely investigate the full sequence of floors down to the natural sand without damaging later deposits. However, the evidence from the test-pits suggests that over 1m of floor layers survive across the site, which is unusually deep for this part of the Roman town. Parts of a tessellated floor and the remains of walls were observed during the construction of St James' House in 1969. It is likely that the floors uncovered during this investigation belong to the same building(s).

Metalling recorded during the construction of St James' House (1969) and Roman House (1973) (CAR 6, p790-792) were believed to be part of a north/south Roman Street separating Insulas 38b and 39. No metalling was identified during the 2018

investigations and Roman floor layers were identified in a test-pit located on the projected line of the proposed street (TP5) (Figs 2 and 3). The metalling observed during the construction of the two buildings was not restricted to the projected alignment of the street and Roman floors were found below the metalling at the Roman House site (CAR 6, p790-792). Therefore, it is possible that the metalled surfaces could be associated with the buildings and that there is no north/south street in this location.

The test-pits have shown that St James' House was built on concrete stanchions which continue c 1.8m below the base of the floor slab and are supported by large concrete pads. These pads do not appear to be connected by a ring-beam and probably vary in size (between 2.75m² and 4m²) depending on where they are located within the structure. A shallow ground beam (continuing c 0.9m below the floor slab) connects the stanchions around the outside edge of the building and also around the stair core and lift shaft at the rear of the building. The archaeological evaluation has shown there to be a good level of archaeological preservation in between the structural remains of St James' House.

8 Conclusion

The results of the test-pit evaluation indicate that significant archaeological deposits belonging to Roman and medieval/post-medieval buildings survive within the footprint of James' House. The structural remains of the former department store are cut into these archaeological deposits and their removal would likely cause damage to important below-ground heritage assets.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Colchester Borough Council for commissioning and funding the work and Anglian Demolition and Asbestos Ltd for their assistance on site. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman and carried out by CL, AW, Alec Wade and N Rayner. Figures were prepared by A Wightman and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBC by Jess Tipper.

10 References

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

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CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
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11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
CIfA	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
<i>opus</i>	<i>opus signinum</i>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800

residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman section	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
wsi	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: One box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1230)

CBC 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

13 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: 2017.143.

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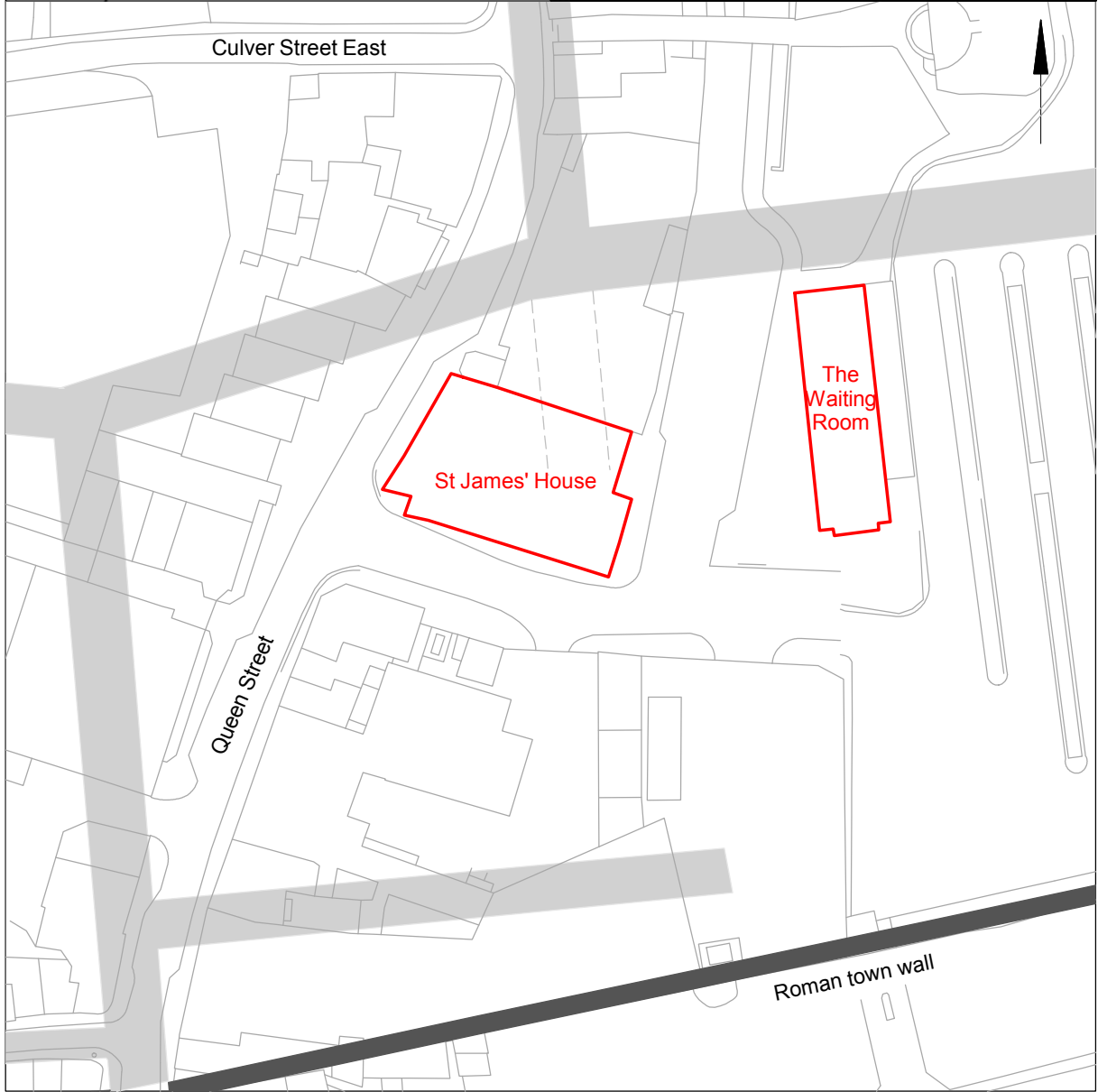
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Fig 1 Site location.



■ Roman street layout



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Fig 2 Site plan showing the locations of the five test-pits in the former St James' House (Phase 2).

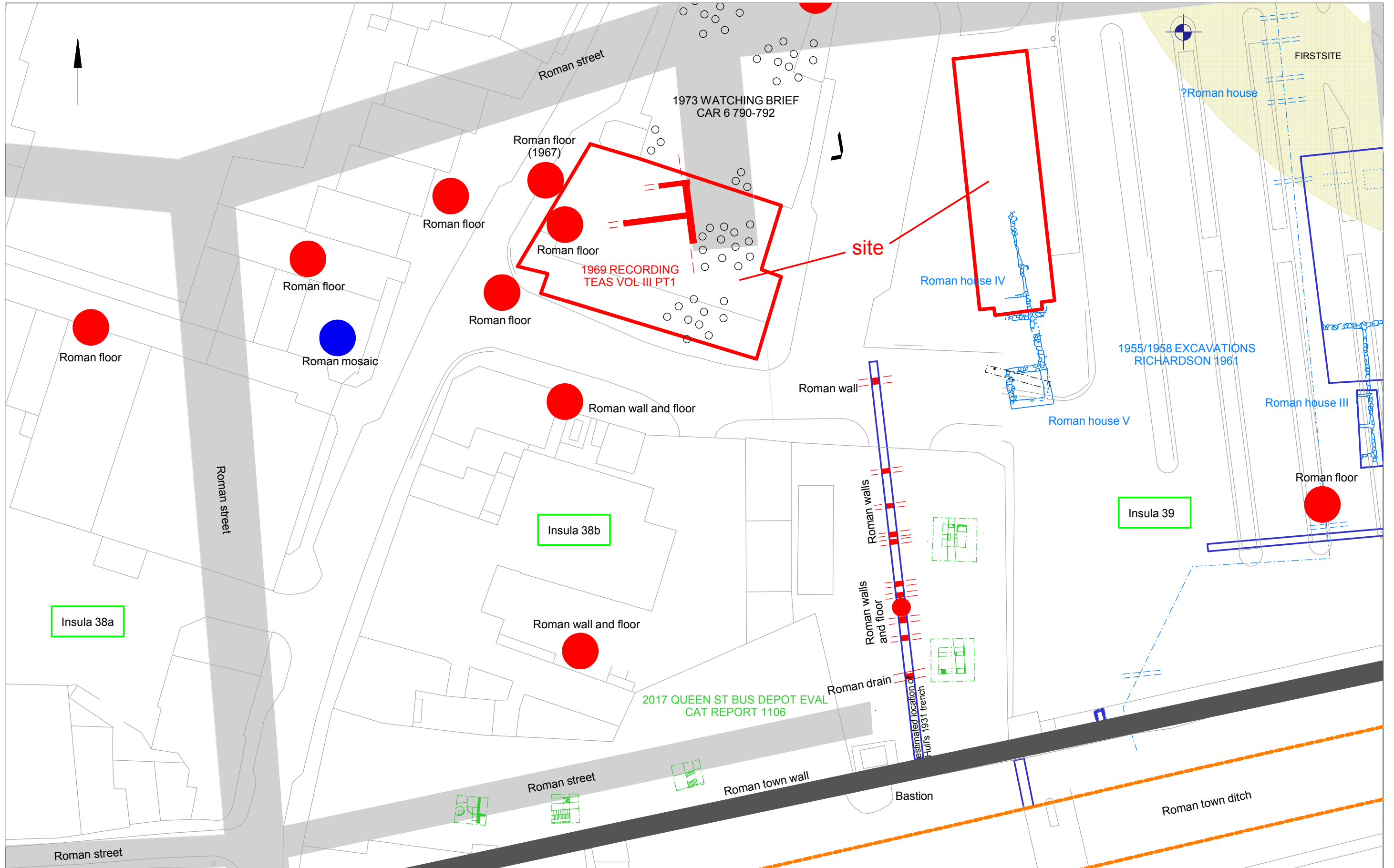


Fig 3 Development site shown in relation to nearby archaeological discoveries.

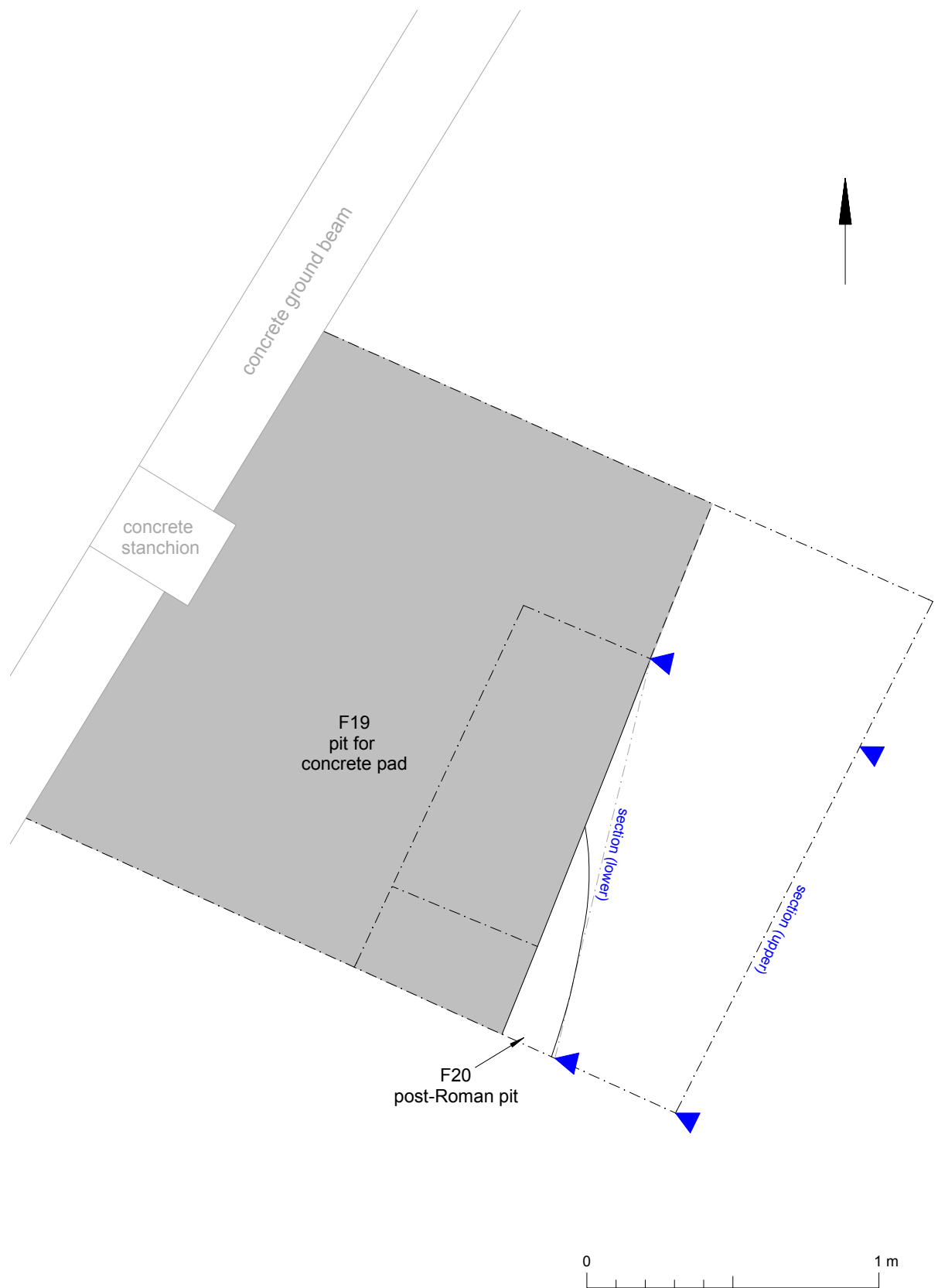


Fig 4 Test-pit 1: plan.

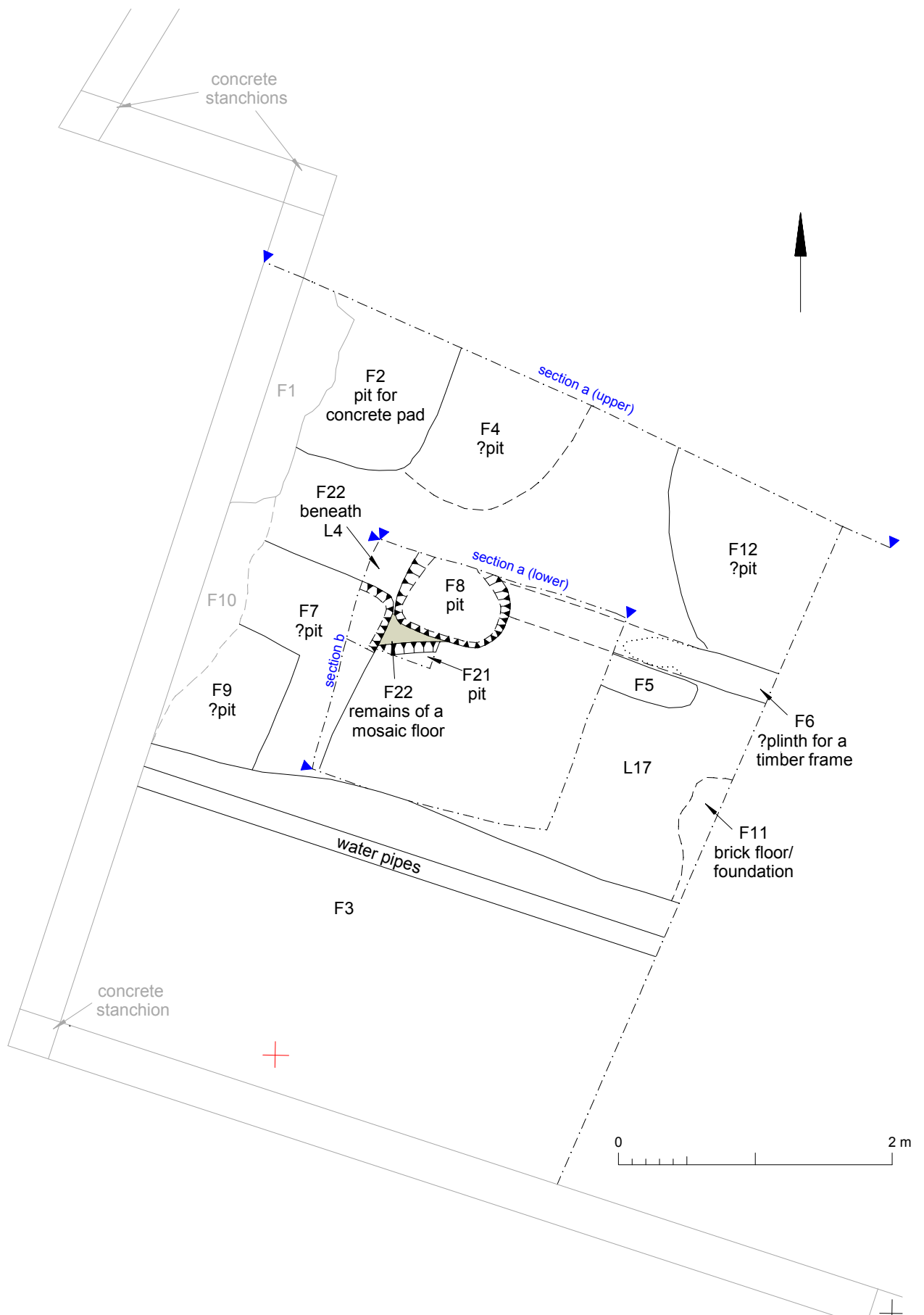


Fig 5 Test-pit 2: plan.

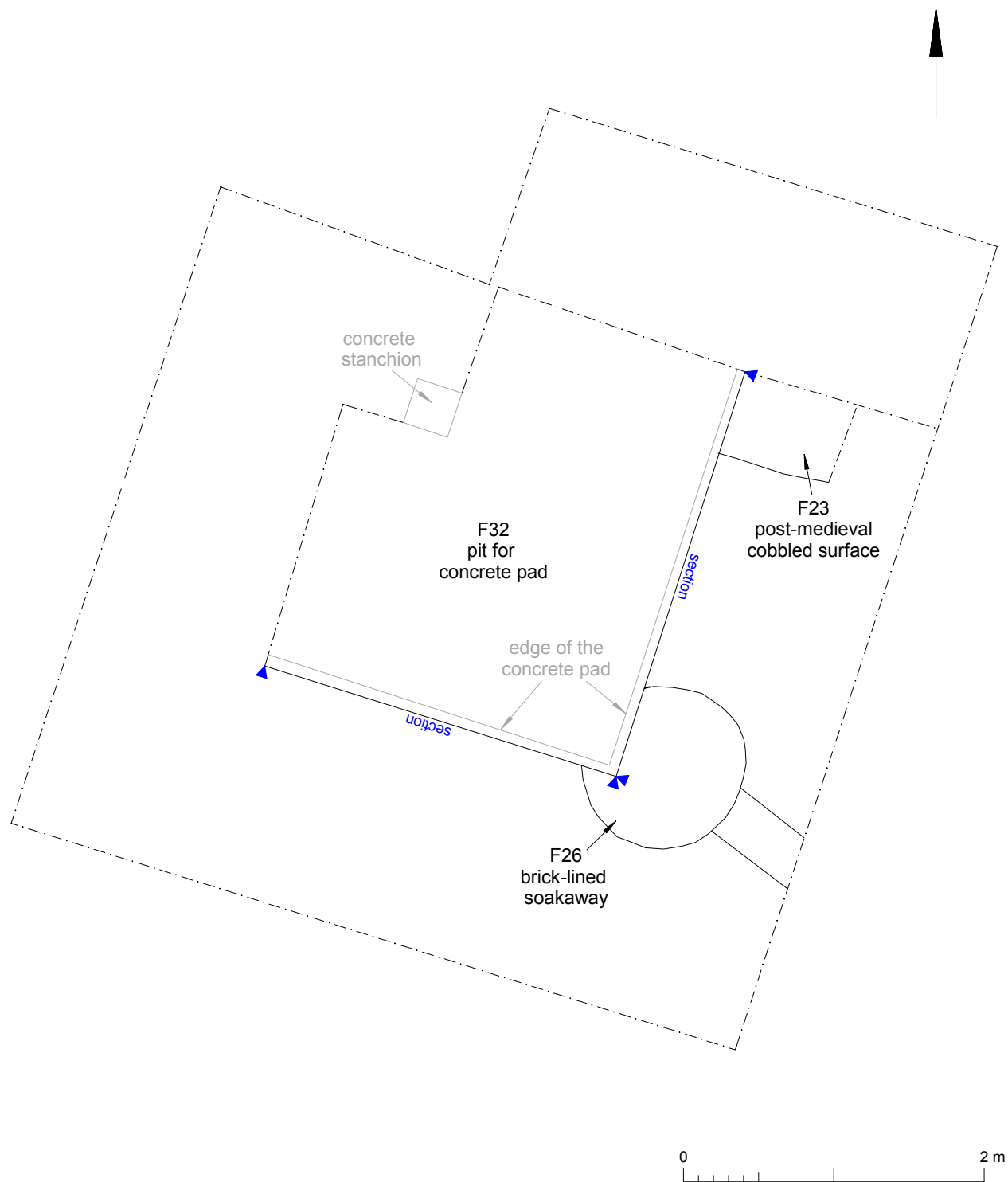
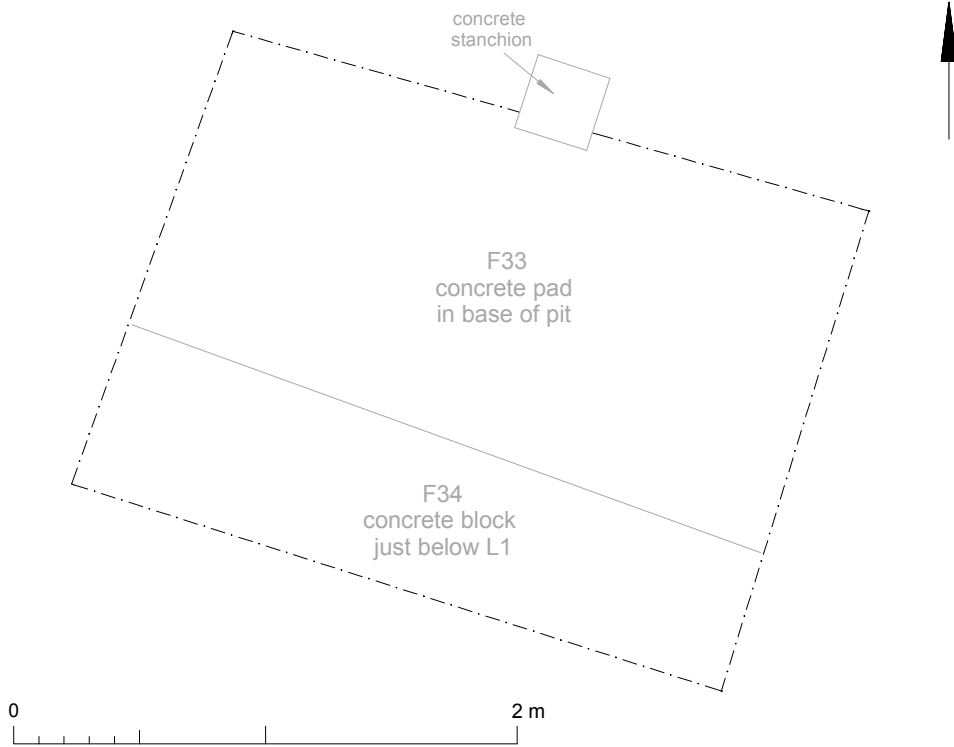


Fig 6 Test-pit 3: plan.

TP4



TP5

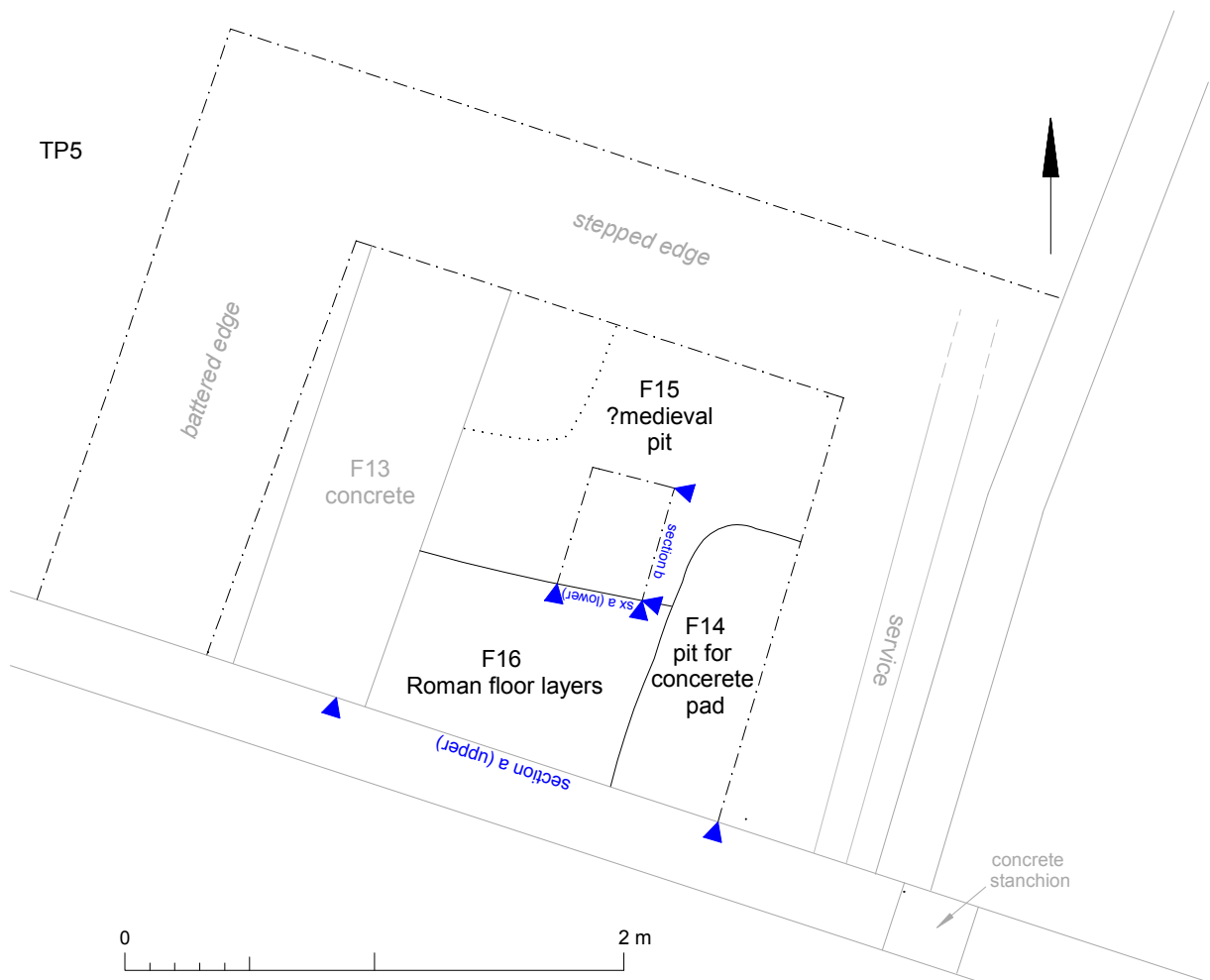


Fig 7 Test-pits 4 & 5: plans.

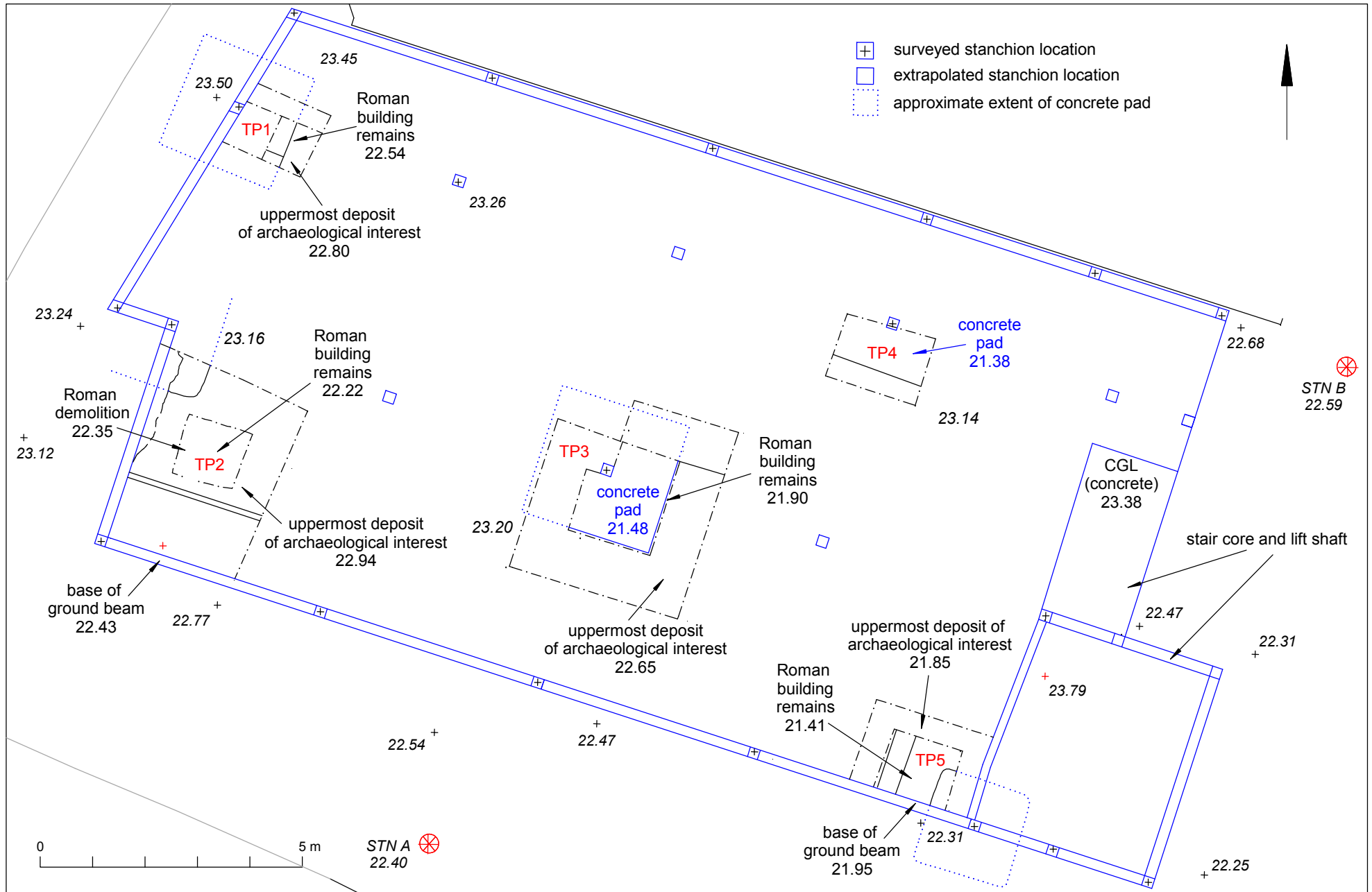


Fig 8 TP1-TP5 Results; the heights at which archaeology was encountered, a plan of the stanchions and ground beams and the results of a brief level survey (all heights given are in metres above ordnance datum).

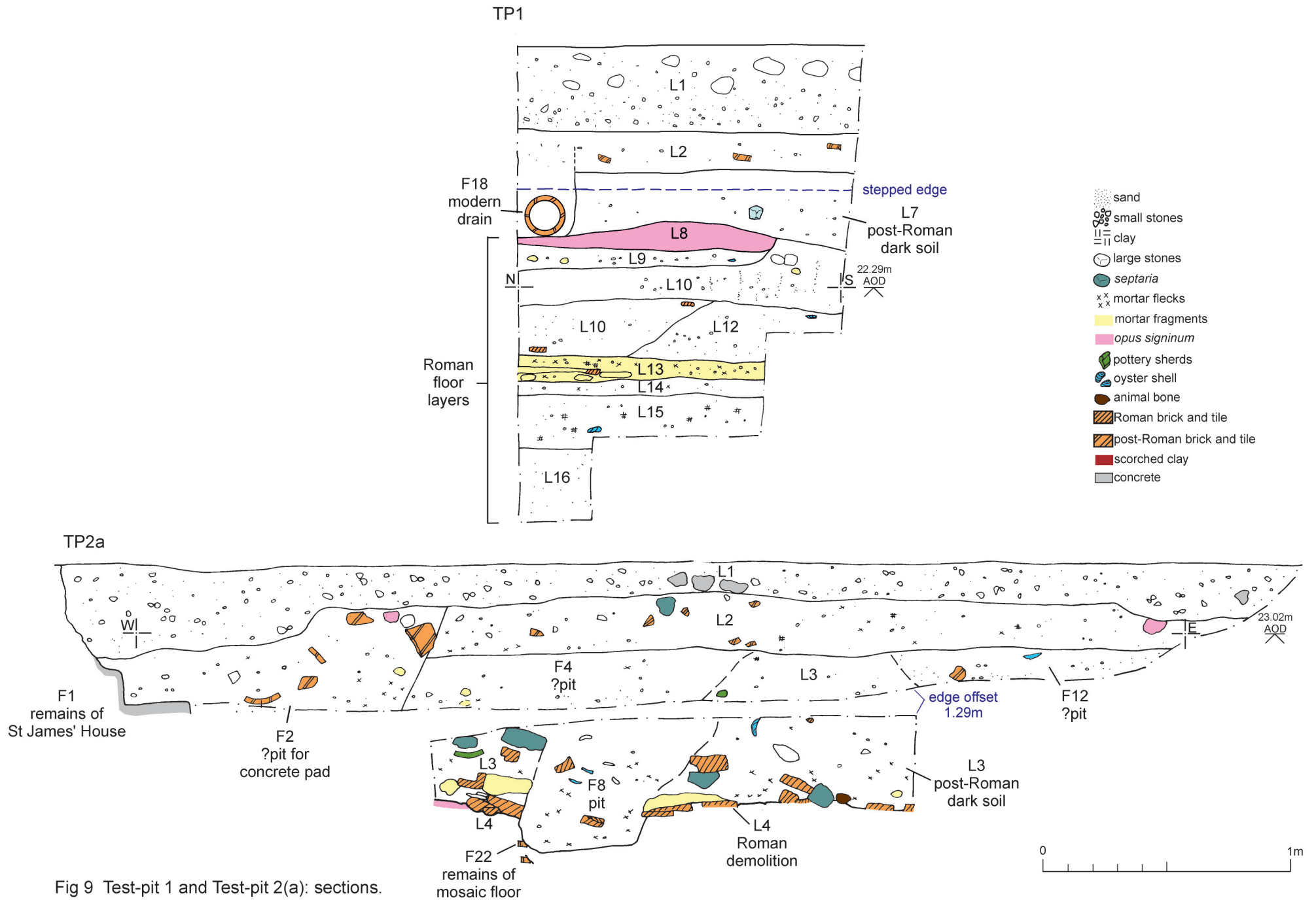


Fig 9 Test-pit 1 and Test-pit 2(a): sections.

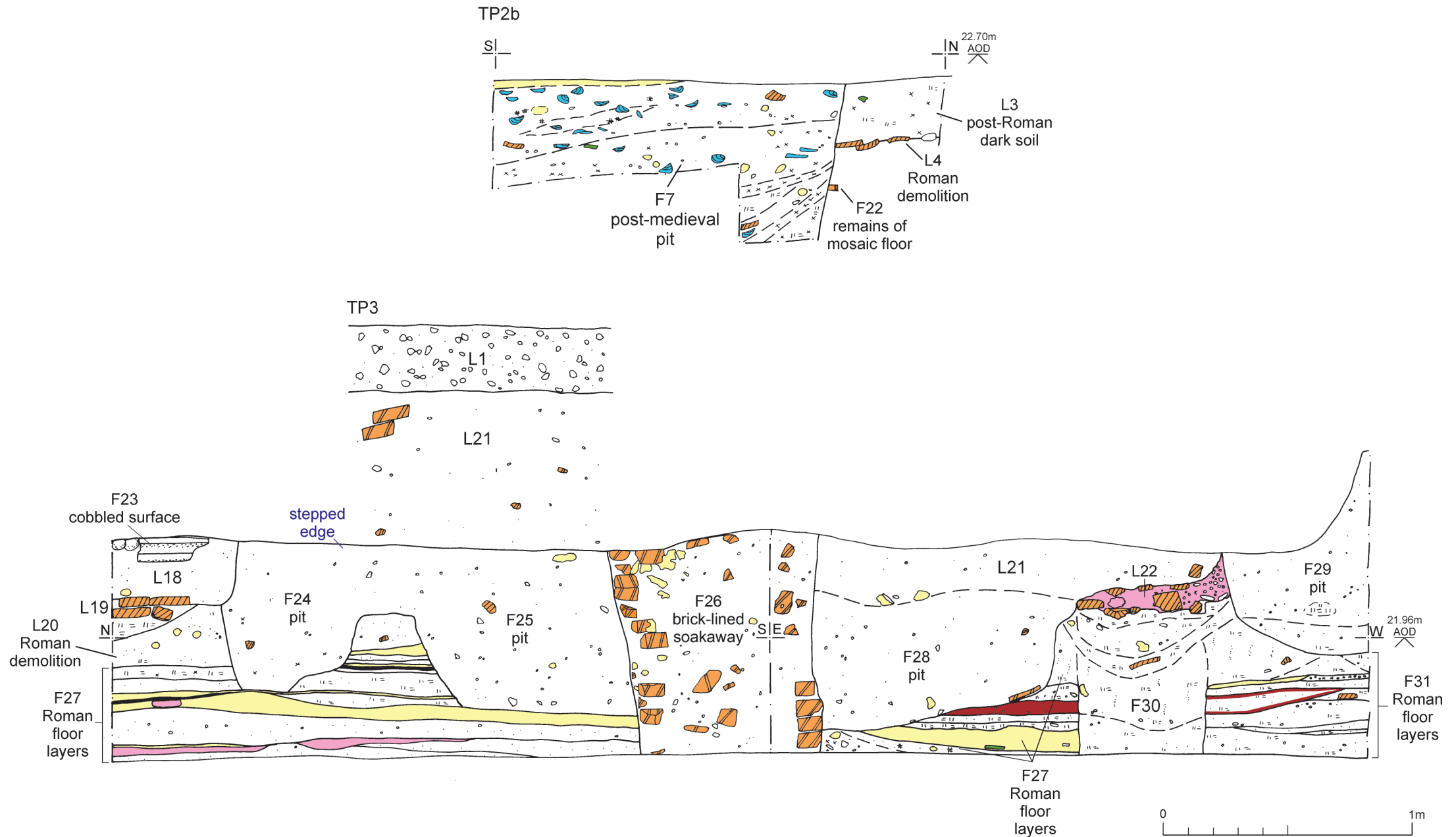


Fig 10 Test-pit 2(b) and Test-pit 3: sections.

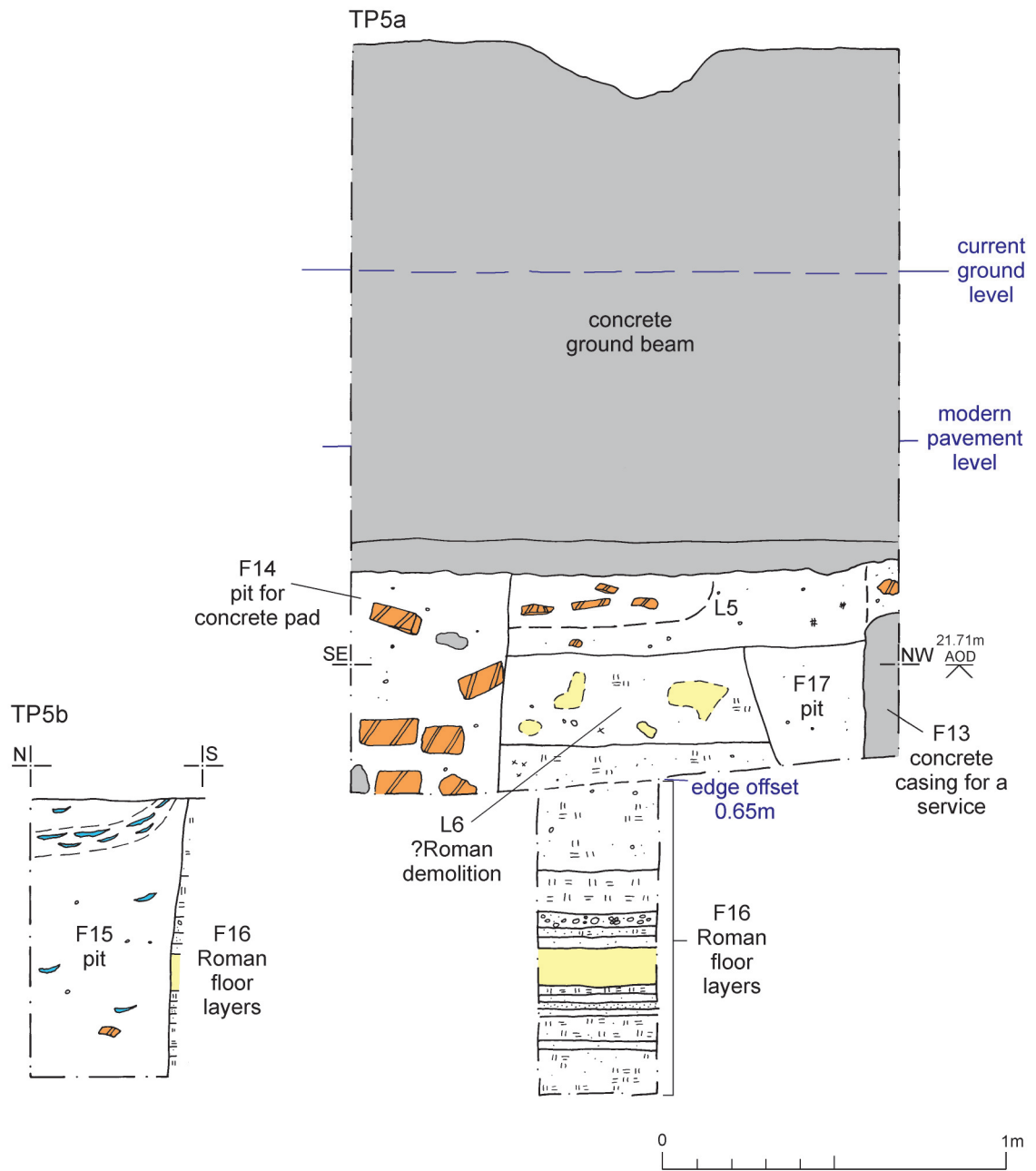


Fig 11 Test-pit 5: sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99581 25111 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/10n CHER ref: ECC4102 OASIS ref: colchest3-299388
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and test-pit evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14th December 2017-12th January 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.0878ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.143	Funding source: Borough Council
Further seasons anticipated? yes	Related CHER numbers:
Final report: CAT Report 1230	
Periods represented: post-medieval, medieval, Roman	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>Archaeological monitoring and evaluation (five test-pits) was carried out at the former St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street, Colchester. Located within the southeast angle of the Roman walled town, the development site is immediately to the north of the Roman town wall, to the northeast of the Southgate and in an area of known Roman buildings.</i></p> <p><i>Following the demolition of the two buildings, the removal of the floor slab in both structures was monitored to ensure that no damage was caused to underlying archaeological deposits. No archaeological deposits were observed during the monitoring works, or damaged during the demolition of either building.</i></p> <p><i>Test-pits TP1-TP3 and TP5 revealed significant medieval/post-medieval and Roman remains. By excavating the backfill from truncations associated with the construction of St James' House, it was possible to record the remains in TP1 and TP3 in section. Post-Roman pits were excavated in TP2 and TP5 to examine the Roman deposits beneath. Near the Queen Street frontage, the uppermost level of archaeological significance was 0.35-0.5m below current ground level. Further east in the building footprint, similar remains were buried beneath a greater depth of modern build-up</i></p>	

(c 0.8-1.1m).

The remains of a probable plinth for a medieval/post-medieval timber-framed building were identified close to the Queen Street frontage. Other features/deposits dating to this period included a number of pits and accumulations of garden soil, as well as later post-medieval remains, such as a brick-lined soakaway and a small area of cobbled paving, all of which would have been located to the rear of buildings which fronted onto Queen Street. Floors belonging to Roman buildings were identified across the footprint of St James' House. These included the remains of a black, white and red mosaic floor. The extensive use of mortar as a flooring material suggests that most of the floors recorded were laid after the early 2nd century (CAR 3, 23), although it is likely that earlier floors survive beneath. The sequence of Roman floors was over 1m deep across the site, which is unusually deep for this part of the Roman town. No evidence of a north/south Roman Street separating Insulas 38b and 39 was identified in the test-pits. It is possible that the metalled surfaces previously ascribed to this street could be associated with the Roman buildings on the site and that there is no street in this location.

The test-pits have shown that St James' House was built on concrete stanchions which continue c 1.8m below the base of the floor slab and are supported by large concrete pads. These pads do not appear to be connected by a ring-beam and probably vary in size (between 2.75m² and 3.8m²) depending on where they are located within the structure. A shallow ground beam (c 0.9m below the floor slab) connects the stanchions around the outside edge of the building and also around the stair core and lift shaft at the rear of the building. The archaeological evaluation has shown there to be a good level of archaeological preservation in between the structural remains of St James' House.

Previous summaries/reports:

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

Keywords: Roman buildings, Roman floors, medieval/post-medieval timber-framed building

Significance: **

Author of summary:
Adam Wightman

Date of summary:
March 2018

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-299388

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation and monitoring at St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen St, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and evaluation (five test-pits) was carried out at the former St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street, Colchester. Following the demolition of the two buildings, the removal of the floor slab in both structures was monitored to ensure that no damage was caused to underlying archaeological deposits. Test-pits TP1-TP3 and TP5 revealed significant medieval/post-medieval and Roman remains in between the structural remains of St James' House.
Project dates	Start: 14-12-2017 End: 12-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	17/10n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170158 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4102 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.41 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	FLOORS Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	SURFACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	PLASTER/MORTAR Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
 Significant Finds GLASS Roman
 Significant Finds IRON NAIL Uncertain
 Significant Finds SLAG Uncertain
 Investigation type "Test-Pit Survey"; "Watching Brief"
 Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street
 Postcode CO1 2PQ
 Study area 0.09 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 99581 25111 51.888244744757 0.900566524831 51 53 17 N 000 54 02 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 Adam Wightman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Physical Archive ID COLEM 2014.143
 Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Animal Bones"
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID COLEM 2014.143
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID COLEM 2014.143
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording and a test-pit evaluation at St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street, Colchester, Essex
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Wightman, A

Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1230
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
Entered by	Adam Wightman (aw@catuk.org)
Entered on	6 March 2018

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording and a test-pit evaluation at St James' House and The Waiting Room, Queen Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PQ

NGR: TL 99581 25111 (centre)

Planning reference: 170158

Client: Mark Wicks, Colchester Borough Council Homes

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM: 2017.143

CHER event number: [tbc](#)

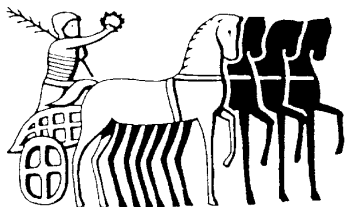
CAT project code: 17/10n

OASIS project id: colchest3-299388

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 8.11.2017



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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 the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area (Fig 1). St James' House is located on the corner of Queen Street and the access road to the former Bus Station. The Waiting Room is located to the rear of St James' House within the former bus station (so-called as it was the waiting room for the station). Site centre is NGR TL 99581 25111.

Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of St James' House and The Waiting Room.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, formerly the UAD) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The proposed development sites lie on the east side of Queen Street, adjacent to and within the former Colchester bus station. The Queen Street bus station opened in 1961 and both buildings probably date to this decade.

They are located within the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis* within the southeast angle of the Roman walled town, immediately to the northeast of the Southgate and to the north of the Roman town wall (a Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1003772).

The Roman wall 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). Previous work shows that some of the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows 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. Up to 2.4m width of wall has been lost and nothing of the original exterior facing of the wall survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced in brick or stone or completely rebuilt in brick.

St James' House sits on the line of a north/south Roman street (CAR 6, p15 Fig 2.9, p790-792) within *Insulas* 38b/39 with The Waiting Room in *Insula* 39. Excavations carried out on the site in 1973 revealed areas of metalling both within the line of the Roman streets and immediately beyond, probably representing gravel footways on the street edge with buildings, probably private houses, beyond (Philip Crummy pers com). Building remains including part of a tessellated pavement and daub wall were encountered at a depth of c 150-300mm below 1973 ground level. Tessellated pavements, walls, mosaics and building remains have all been recorded from *insulas* 38b and 39 (CAR 6, p15 Fig 2.9), and significant archaeological investigations within the southeast angle of the Roman town (*insulas* 31-32, 38b, 39 and 40) have revealed that the whole area was largely residential.

To the northeast a mosaic pavement was uncovered in Lewis's garden (the grounds of East Hill House) in 1923 (UAD 321). During further excavations in 1955 and 1958 (UAD 3069 and 3070; Richardson 1961) a number of Roman buildings were recorded (one of which is partially located underneath The Waiting Room). Two of the houses had hypocausts and from within the demolition and robbing material, painted wall plaster and red, white and grey tesserae were recovered. Later in 1959, a sewer trench dug between the 1955 and 1958 sites (UAD 3365; Richardson 1961) showed stretches of wall foundation and a tessellated floor, both on an east-west alignment.

Excavations in 1966 at the rear of 5 Queen Street (UAD 3065; Dunnett 1971) identified a 2nd century Roman building with rubble foundations that had at least three structural phases. The latter of these phases incorporated a hypocaust overlaid with a coloured mosaic floor. Observations made during groundworks for the Queen Street multi-storey car park (in 1970, UAD 3484), at the Mulberry Tree Family Centre (in 1983-84; CAR 6, 375-8; UAD 3033) and the former bus station (in 2003; CAT Report 234; UAD 3069-3070) revealed further Roman structural remains. Works at the Mulberry Tree Family Centre also revealed two Roman inhumation burials and a third displaced skull (CAR 6, 375-6), with evaluation trenches dug by CAT in 1990 (UAD 3577; Crossan 1990) revealing a Roman infant burial in a tile-covered grave accompanied by a small beaker.

The presence of at least one principal east-west street is known, extending beneath the former Keddies department store fronting onto Queen Street to the north (UAD 307) and crossing the northern wing of the Mulberry Tree Family Centre (UAD 3033). Its projected line should cross the southern half of the D-shaped garden of East Hill House. No north-south streets have yet been located by excavation within the grounds of East Hill House or on the site of the former bus station, although Hull suggested that the line of one may lie on or close to the boundary separating the grounds of East Hill House from the former bus station (Hull 1958, 51).

CAT has conducted several recent archaeological investigations at Firstsite, in the former bus station and in the grounds of the adjacent East Hill House. Investigations in 2003 (CAT Report 234) and 2004 (CAT Reports 295 and 305) in the garden of the Minorities art gallery and in the bus station confirmed the nature, distribution and depth of the post-Roman layers. In 2006 a watching brief in the bus station (CAT Report 385) revealed late Roman robbing material or demolition debris. Investigations in the area between 2006 and 2008 (CAT Report 477) revealed a metalled street and parts of a Roman building presumed to be a town-house on the southern side of Insulas 31 and 32. In 2009, an evaluation in the gardens of East Hill House found the remains of two Roman town-houses, one with a hypocaust and one with at least one area of tessellated floor (CAT Report 520).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2017 (application no. 170158) proposing the demolition of St James' House and The Waiting Room.

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). 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 plus an archaeological test-pit evaluation. Details are given in two Project Briefs written by CBCAA (CBC 2017 a & b).

Monitoring and recording

As outlined in the Project Brief (CBC 2017a) the required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during the removal of the floor slab in St James' House to ensure that no damage is caused to underlying archaeological deposits.

Adequate time will be allowed for archaeological recording should any assets be disturbed, damaged or removed.

In addition, the foundations of the existing building will be recorded, eg location and size of ring beams, piles, terracing and truncation from the construction of St James' House. There will be no removal of ring beams, piles and pile caps (and any other below-ground foundations) until the test-pit evaluation has taken place.

Test-pit evaluation

As outlined in the Project Brief (CBC 2017b) a test-pit evaluation is required within the footprint of St James' House to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

The objective of the work will be to assess the preservation of archaeological deposits adjacent to five sample pile caps located across the footprint of the building, to assess the viability of the removal of these pile caps prior to any further archaeological investigation.

Five test-pits will be placed adjacent to the five sample pile caps (Fig 2). Each test-pit will measure 1.5m x 1.5m. It may be necessary and preferable to excavate fewer, larger test-pits to ensure that archaeological deposits are adequately sampled. This will be discussed on site with the CBCAA.

Trial-trenching is required to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Should any unexpected or significant remains be encountered, the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to either or both briefs may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would be otherwise damaged or destroyed. Any variations to this approved WSI will be agreed with the CBCAA before they are carried out.

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 Briefs issued by CBCAA (CBC 2017a & b)

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: A sufficient number of CAT archaeologists to maintain a watch on all groundworks and carry out the test-pit evaluation.

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.

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

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

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

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.

Trial-trenching methodology

Machine stripping (if required) shall be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the archaeological horizon, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a CAT archaeologist.

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

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

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

The test-pits and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for

potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming 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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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. 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): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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 Advisor 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).

Reports 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

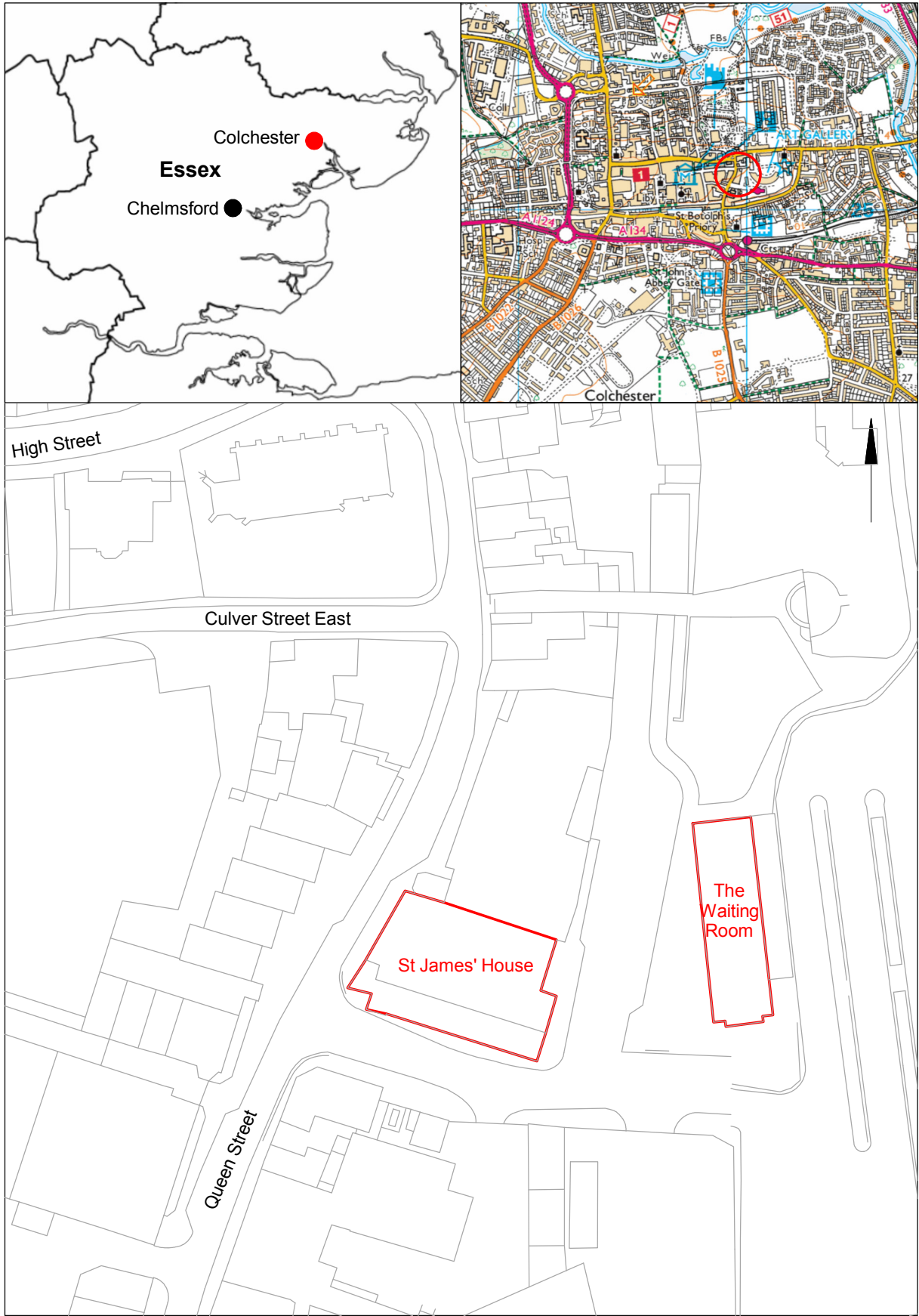
- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| CAR 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 234 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at the First Eastern National bus station, Queen Street, Colchester, Essex: May-June 2003</i> |
| CAT Report 295 | 2004 | <i>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief on the site of a new visual arts facility, East Hill House and Colchester bus station, Colchester, Essex - 1 interim results, October 2004</i> |
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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

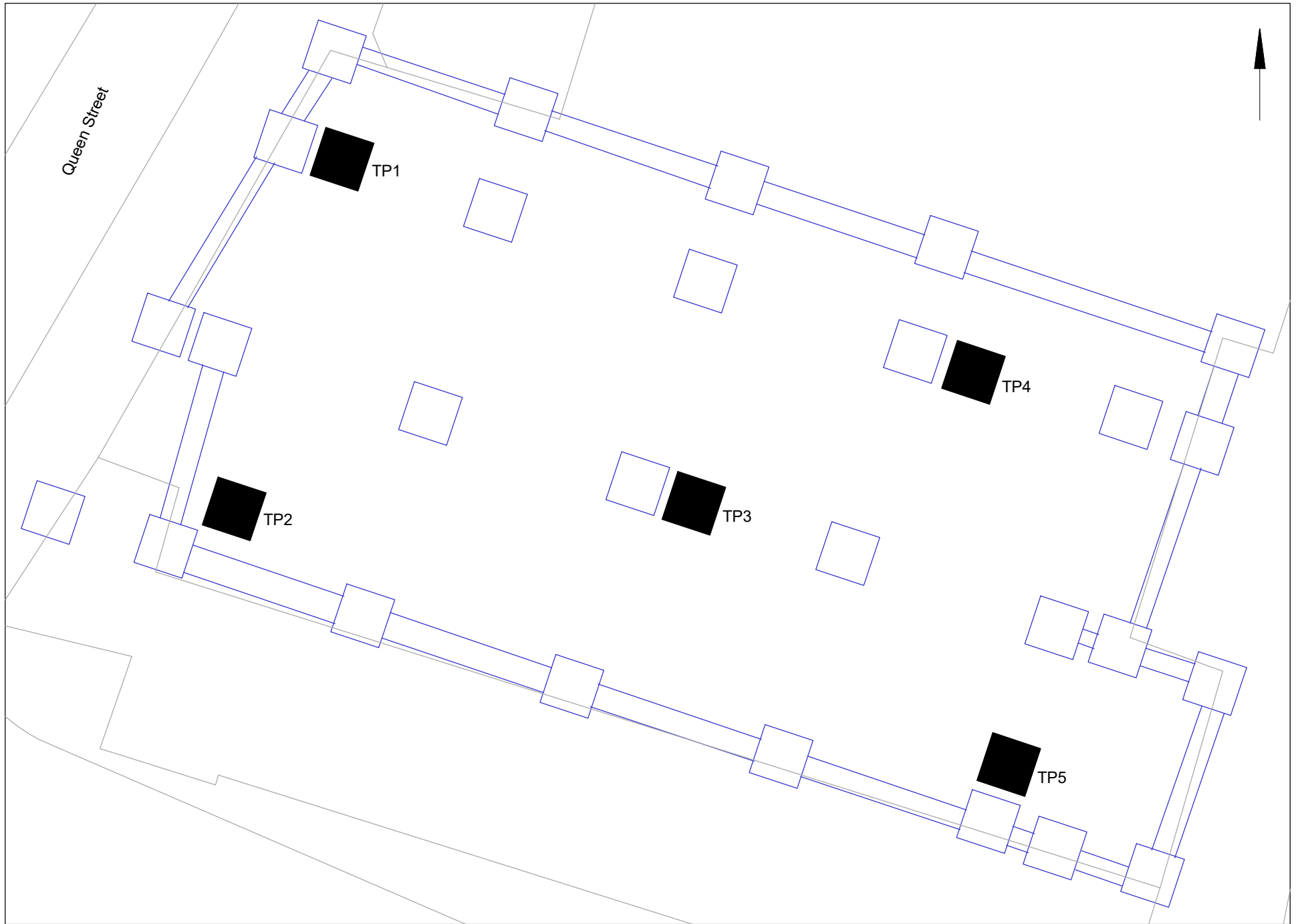


Fig 2 Plan of anticipated piling cap and ground-beam positions in St James' House (blue) and proposed test-pit locations.

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0 10 m