

Archaeological evaluation at land to the rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2LJ

December 2021



by Megan Seehra

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley
figures by Robin Mathieson and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Robin Mathieson and Matt Perou

**Commissioned by Raghav Kalra
on behalf of Kapila Investments Ltd**

NGR: TM 00729 24765 (centre)

CAT project ref.: 2021/10p

CHER code: ECC4674

OASIS ref.: colchest3-433616



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CAT Report 1753

December 2021

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a small block of three flats to the rear of the property. The development site is on a road with rich medieval history, and is close by to a medieval hospital, church and chapel. It was found that a substantial quantity of modern infill had been used to level the ground, and consequently no significant archaeological levels were observed.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation to the rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 2nd December 2021. The work was commissioned by Raghav Kalra on behalf of Kapila Investments Ltd in advance of the construction of a small block of three flats to the rear of the existing property. Monitoring and excavation was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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 an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching 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 Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (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* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

Barrack Street was originally part of Magdalen Street which is a historic road, particularly from the medieval period onwards. Just to the west of the proposed site was the location of the medieval church of St Mary Magdalen (MCC9030). CAT excavated the churchyard and almshouses site in 1989 (area A) and 1995 (area B) (EAH 34, 91-154). The excavations revealed the remains of a small medieval hospital and recorded the stages of its transition to a post-medieval almshouse. The religious institution was originally founded as a refuge for lepers in the early 1100s. In the mid 13th century the hospital's main quarters were relocated to a new site in the northern area of its grounds when the church was built on part of the hospital's original infirmary hall. The main hospital building to the north, along with a new building, remained in use as an almshouse until it was demolished in 1832. The church is visible on the 1777 Chapman and André map of Colchester (see Map 1 below). Just to the south of this building, there is an area annotated as '*Here a Fair is Kept*'. The CHER (MCC9289) tells us that a fair was granted to St Mary Magdalen's Hospital in 1189 by Richard I, to be held on the vigil and feast days of St Mary Magdalen, the 21st and 22nd July. The church was dismantled in 1853 and replaced with a chapel slightly closer to Magdalen Street (MCC9290). The chapel was demolished in 1994.



Map 1 Extract of Chapman and André Map of 1777 Plate IV showing the location of site location in relation to the medieval church of St. Mary Magdalen.

In 2004 CAT undertook an evaluation that involved eleven trial trenches excavated on land to the east of Brook Street (just to the north of the current site), prior to a planning application for residential development. The evaluation resulted in several 14th- to 16th-century pits and a ditch being recorded near the corner of Brook Street and Barrack Street, on the higher ground. These resembled domestic rubbish pits, probably relating to a property fronting Barrack Street to the south. Evidence of sand quarrying was found on the higher ground, and clay quarrying on the lower ground to the east. Some archaeological features may have been destroyed by this quarrying activity as well as by the landfill pit and the car park, both south of the Co-op warehouse. Modern pits are probably a reflection of the gradual encroachment of the Victorian suburbs onto open land (CAT Report 281, ECC2587).

An evaluation by Groundworks Archaeology in May 2018 at 36a-42 Barrack Street recorded a high degree of truncation of the natural deposits by a thick modern layer, two 20th-century pits and the remains of a post-medieval building (Roberts 2018, ECC4216).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One L-shaped trial-trench covering an area of 16m² was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was approximately 1.8m wide. Three layers were identified. The first layer, L1, is a mixture of modern material, comprising of a concrete surface covering rubble and sand (modern make-up, c 0.2m thick). It covers L2 (at least 0.95m-1.6m thick), a layer of significant modern infill/made-ground laid to raise and level the ground on what was originally quite a steep slope. This layer contained patches of ash, brick and sand. This seals a yellow sandy natural (L3, from c 1.1m). The bottom of L2 was not fully seen, and machine excavations were stopped at 1.6m depth due to having reached maximum safe working depths.

No archaeological features were found as ground level had been raised significantly. Natural was only revealed in a small section of the trench, where the representative section was drawn.



Photograph 1 Shot of trench during excavation, looking northeast.



Photograph 2 East edge of trench, looking north.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and glass

by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley

All of the finds came from L2 (finds no. 1) The evaluation uncovered a complete ginger-beer bottle in modern English stoneware (fabric F45M). It was stamped NICHOLL & CO COLCHESTER / TRADE MARK with a shield underneath (Photograph 3). The Charrington, Nicholl & Co Ltd brewery was founded in 1830 and owned a brewery on East Hill, Colchester, from c 1851 until 1920. Also recovered were two sherds (366g) of Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) and two fragments (36.5g) of glass Codd bottle, all dating to the 19th-20th-century.



Photograph 3 The ginger-beer bottle.

7 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological remains were uncovered during the evaluation. This was due to the presence of a significant depth of modern infill/made-ground laid to raise and level a steep natural slope.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ragha Kalra and Kapila Investments Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by R Mathieson and M Perou. Figures are by R Mathieson and E Holloway. 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>

Brown, D 2011 (2nd *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation,*

	ed.)	<i>compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2LJ</i> by E Holloway
CAT Report 281	2004	<i>An archaeological evaluation at land east of Brook Street, Colchester, Essex: July 2004</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester</i> , by S Wood
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cotter, J P	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
EAH 34	2003	<i>Excavations at St Mary Magdalen's hospital, Brook Street, Colchester. Essex Archaeology and History Volume 34 (third series)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	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.
Roberts, J	2018	<i>Report on an Archaeological Evaluation, Land At 36a-42 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2LL</i> . Groundworks Archaeology

10 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
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: Ginger-beer bottle only (all other fragments discarded)

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1753)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1753)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4674.

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Distribution list:

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Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

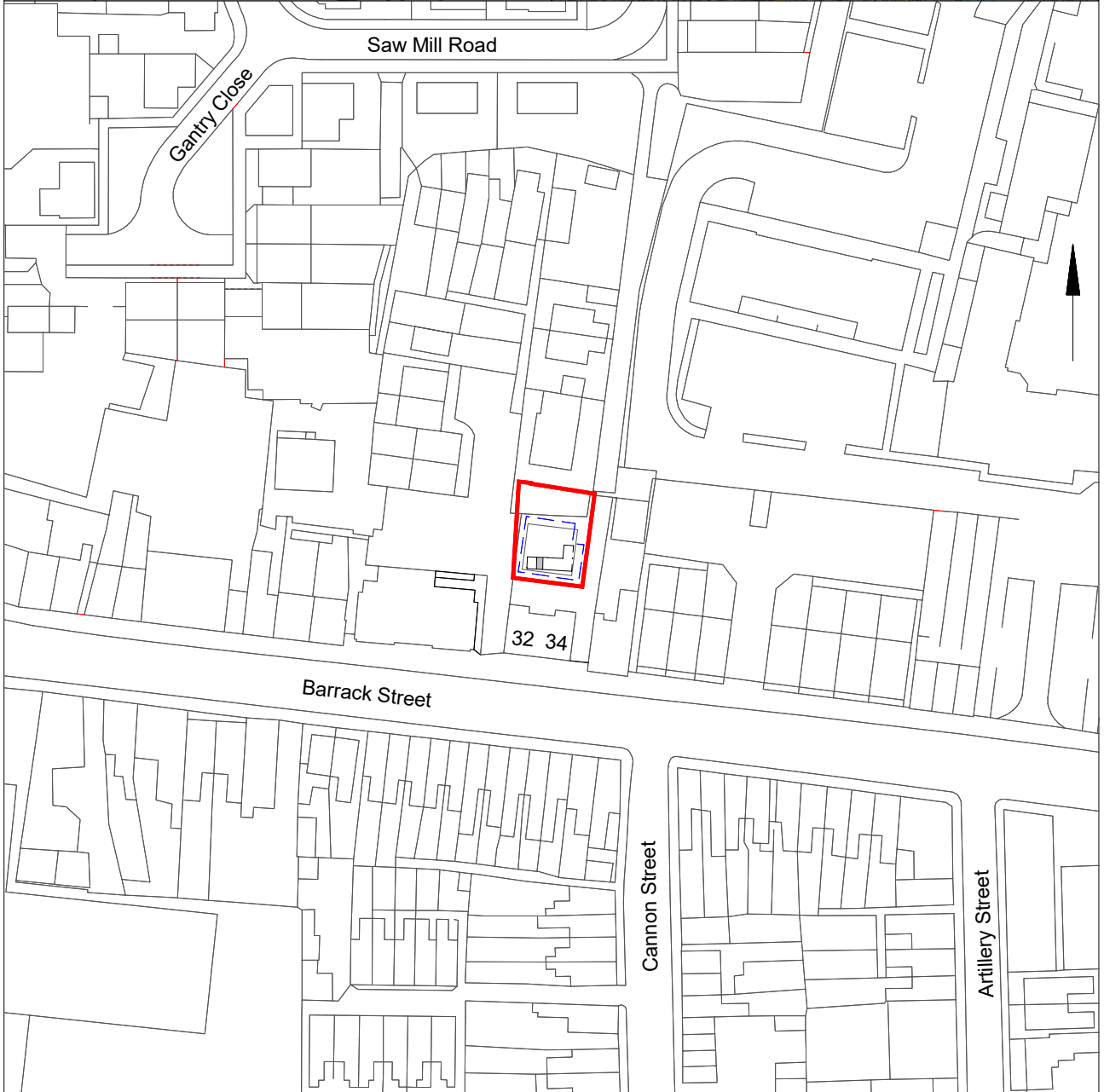
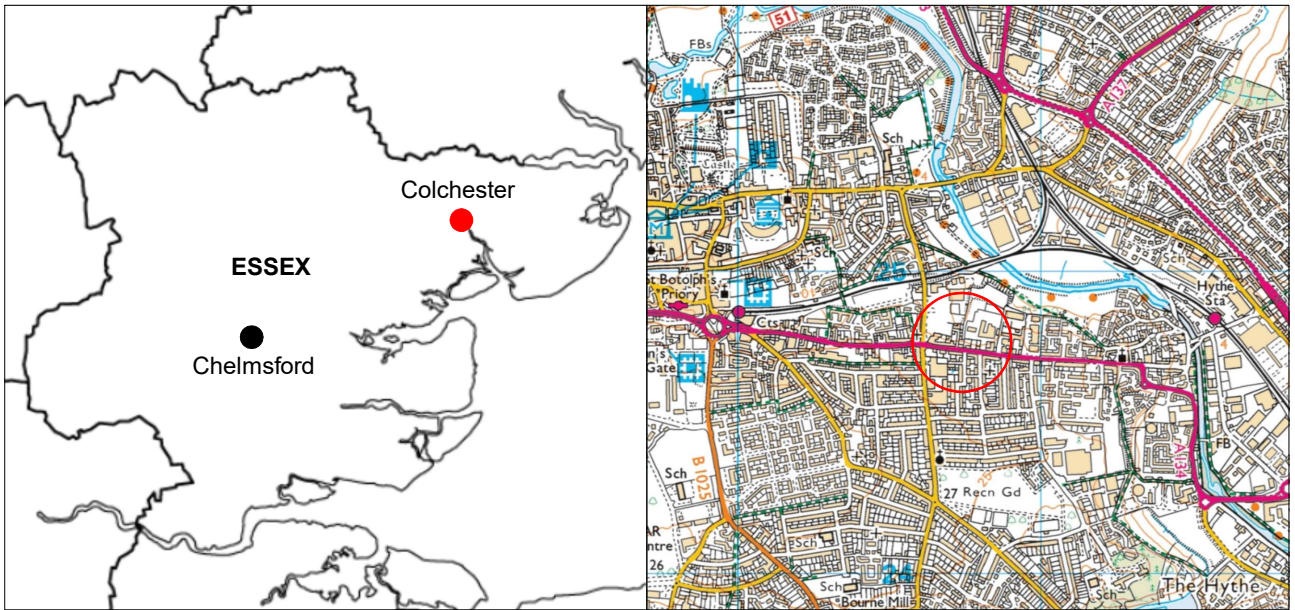
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Date: 14/12/21



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Fig 1 Site location and evaluation results in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

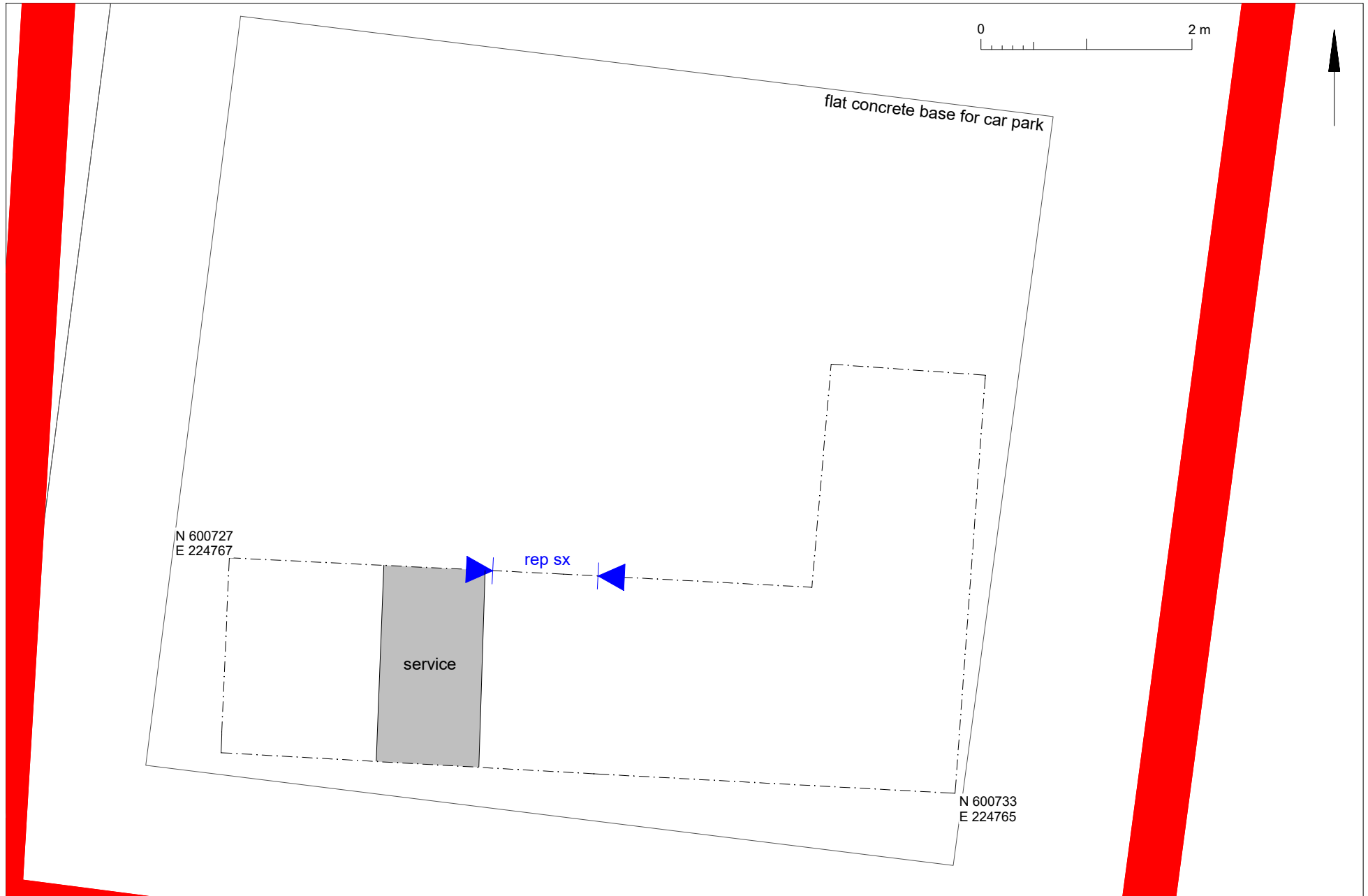


Fig 2 Results.

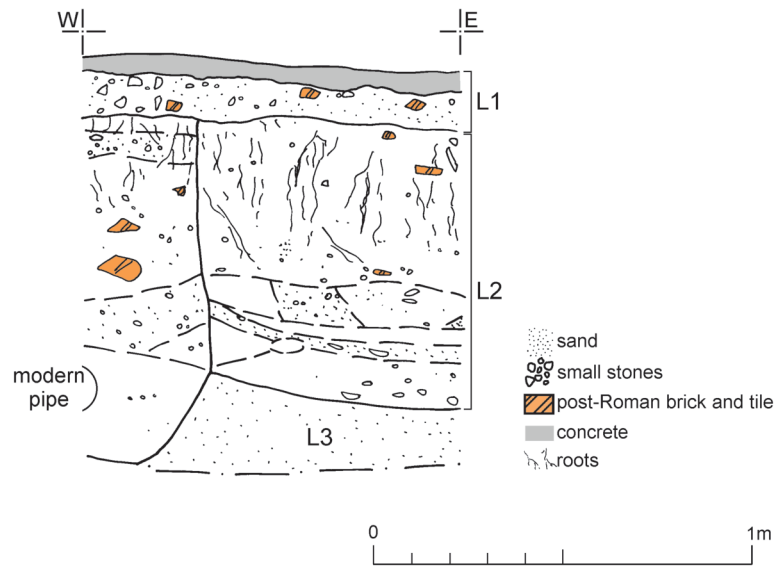


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2LJ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00729 24765 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/10p CHER ref: ECC4674 OASIS ref: colchest3-433616
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 2nd December 2021	Size of area investigated: 16 square metres
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Colchester Borough Council
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC9030, MCC9289, MCC9290, ECC2587, ECC4216
Final report: CAT Report 1753	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a small block of three flats to the rear of the property. The development site is on a road with rich medieval history, and is close by to a medieval hospital, church and chapel. It was found that a substantial quantity of modern infill had been used to level the ground, and consequently no significant archaeological levels were observed.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Megan Seehra	Date of summary: December 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2LJ

NGR: TM 00729 24765 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 202520

Commissioned by: Raghav Kalra
On behalf of: Kapila Investments Ltd

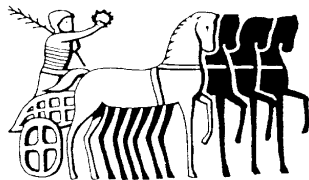
Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2021/10p
OASIS project number: colchest3-433616

Contract Manager: Chris Lister
Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 29/10/2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located c 1.21km southeast of the historic core of Colchester on land to the rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex. The site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) TM 00729 24765. The development site covers an area of 168m² and is currently an empty plot of grass with overgrown shrubs and an area of concrete hardstanding. Access to the site will be off Providence Close.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a small block of three flats and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

Barrack Street was originally part of Magdalen Street which is a historic road, particularly from the medieval period onwards. Just to the west of the proposed site was the location of a medieval church of St. Mary Magdalen (MCC9030). CAT excavated the churchyard and almshouses site in 1989 (area A) and 1995 (area B) (EAH **34**, 91-154). The excavations revealed the remains of a small medieval hospital and recorded the stages of its transition to a post-medieval almshouse. The religious institution was originally founded as a refuge for lepers in the early 1100s. In the mid 13th century the hospital's main quarters were relocated to a new site in the northern area of its grounds when the church was built on part of the hospital's original infirmary hall. The main hospital building to the north, along with a new building remained in use as an almshouse it was demolished in 1832. The church is visible on the 1777 Chapman and André map of Colchester (see Map 1 below). Just to the south of it there is an area annotated as '*Here a Fair is Kept*'. The CHER (MCC9289) tells us that a fair was granted to St Mary Magdalen's Hospital in 1189 by Richard I, to be held on the vigil and feastsdays of St Mary Magdalen, the 21st & 22nd July. The church was dismantled in 1853 and replaced with a chapel slightly closer to Magdalen Street (MCC9290). The chapel was demolished in 1994.



Map 1 Extract of Chapman and André Map of 1777 Plate IV showing the location of site location in relation to the medieval church of St. Mary Magdalen.

In 2004 CAT undertook an evaluation that involved eleven trial trenches excavated on land to the east of Brook Street (just to the north of the current site), prior to a planning application

for residential development. The evaluation resulted in several pits and a ditch of 14th to 16th century date being recorded near the corner of Brook Street and Barrack Street, on the higher ground. These resembled domestic rubbish pits and they probably relate to a property fronting Barrack Street to the south. Evidence of sand quarrying was found on the higher ground, and clay quarrying on the lower ground to the east. Some archaeological features may have been destroyed by this quarrying activity as well as by the landfill pit and the car park, both south of the Co-op warehouse. Modern pits are probably a reflection of the gradual encroachment of the Victorian suburbs onto open land (CAT Report 281, ECC2587).

An evaluation by Groundworks Archaeology in May 2018 at 36a-42 Barrack Street recorded a high degree of truncation of the natural deposits by a thick modern layer, two 20th century pits and the remains of a post-medieval building (Roberts 2018, ECC4216).

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2020 (application No. 202520) for the *proposed erection of 3 No. flats with associated amenity space, bicycle parking and bin storage - resubmission of application no.193012.*

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

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) was for an archaeological evaluation.

One trench, 8m long by 1.8m wide, will be positioned within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling.

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also 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, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Contingencies will be included for scientific analysis of significant deposits such as absolute dating, soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b & c)
- 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 CHER. 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furness

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological 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), at least a 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, 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 the evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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

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.

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are not to be lifted the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. 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.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and 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): Meghan 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 three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which 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.

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. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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: 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, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> 2nd Edition
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 282	2004	<i>An archaeological evaluation at land east of Brook Street, Colchester, Essex: July 2004</i> , by K Orr
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at rear of 32-35 Barrack Street, Colchester</i> , by Simon Wood
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
EAH 34	2003	Excavations at St Mary Magdalen's hospital, Brook Street, Colchester. <i>Essex Archaeology and History Volume 34 (third series)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse

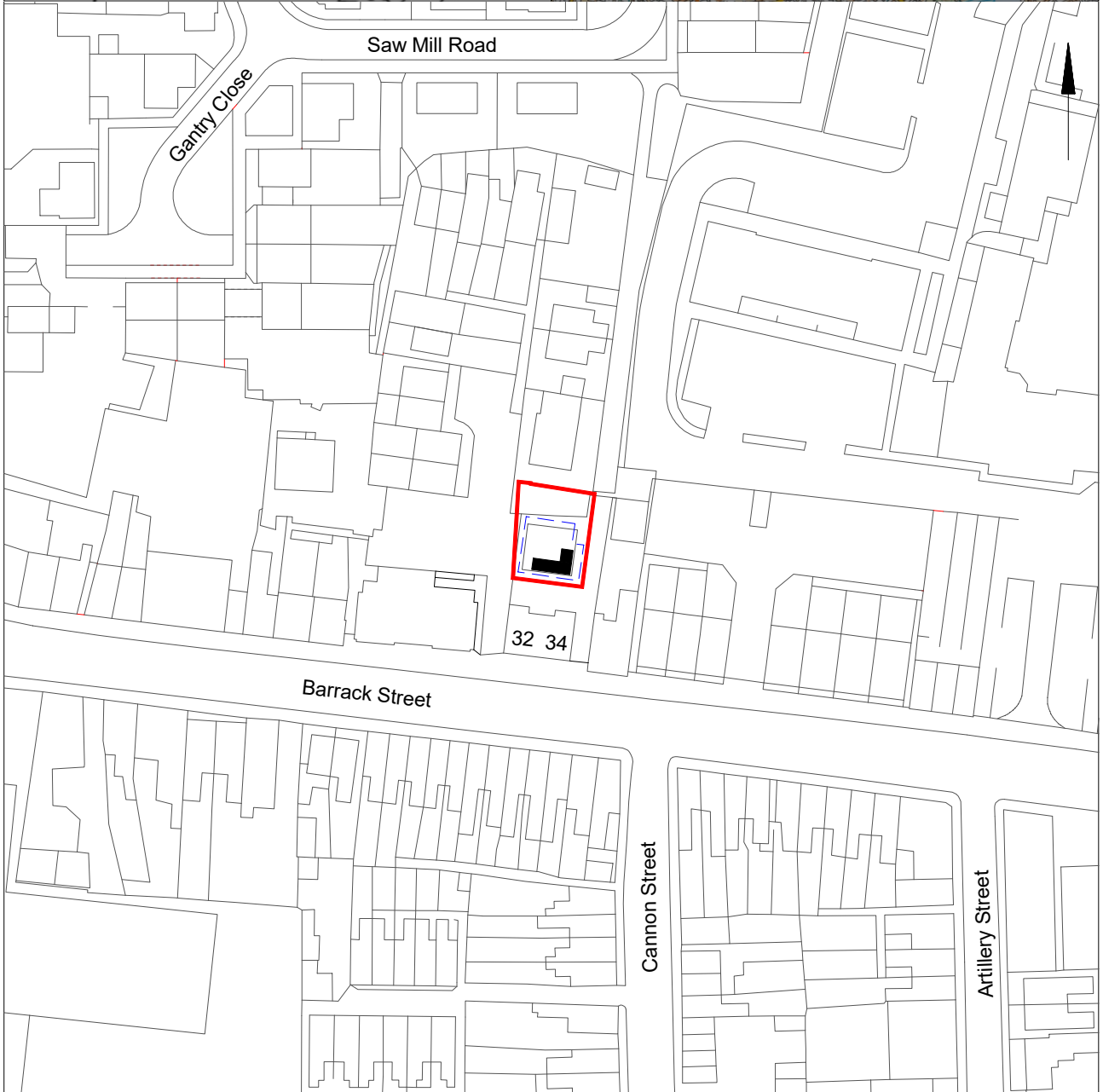
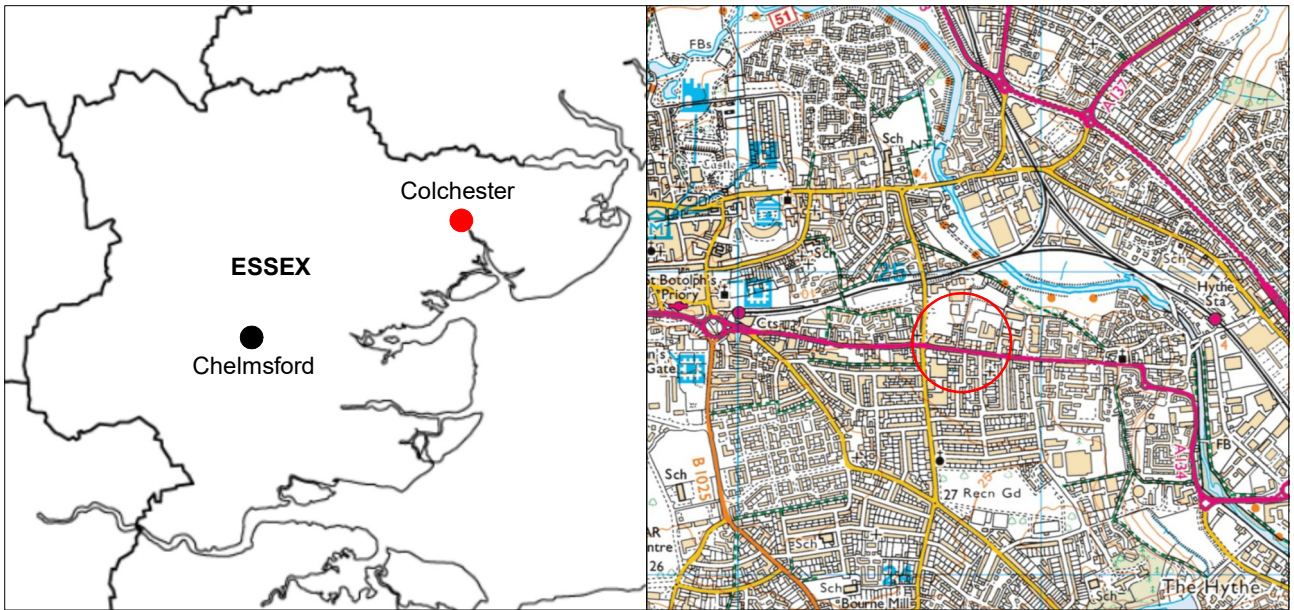
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised 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.
Roberts, J	2018	<i>Report on an Archaeological Evaluation, Land At 36a-42 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2LL.</i> Groundworks Archaeology

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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

Summary for colchest3-433616

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-433616
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2LJ
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	2021/10p
Planning Id	202520
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	02-Dec-2021 - 02-Dec-2021
Location	land to the rear of 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex NGR : TM 00729 24765 LL : 51.885294491426, 0.915282589338941 12 Fig : 600729,224765
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a small block of three flats to the rear of the property. One L-shaped trial-trench covering an area of 16m ² was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 32-34 Barrack Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a small block of three flats to the rear of the property. The development site is on a road with rich medieval history, and is close by to a medieval hospital, church and chapel. It was found that a substantial quantity of modern infill had been used to level the ground, and consequently no significant archaeological levels were observed.
Keywords	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4674
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive Physical Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection)