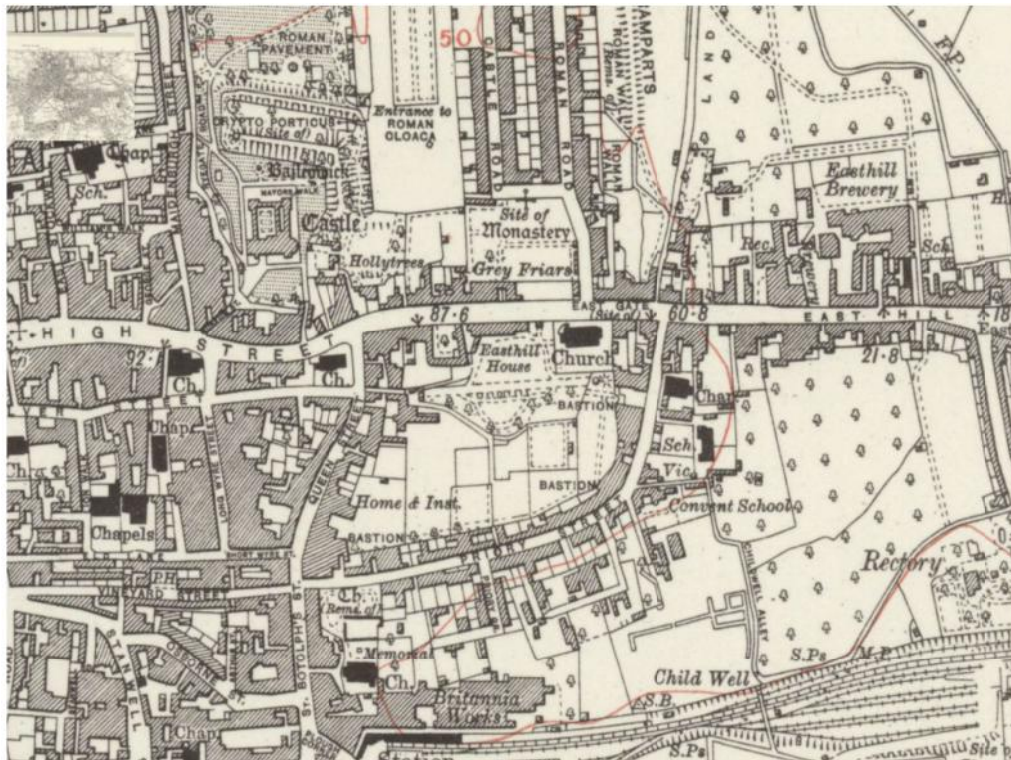


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1857
issued November 2022**

**Archaeological monitoring at
East Hill House, 76 High Street,
Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UF: October 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/06j
Scheduled Monument consent number.: S00243076**

**Archaeological monitoring at East Hill House,
76 High Street, Colchester, Essex,
CO1 1UF: October 2022**

NGR: TM 00058 25195 (centre)

**Scheduled Monument number: 1002153
Scheduled Monument consent number: S00243076**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/06j
CAT Report 1857**

**ECC code: ECC4755
OASIS id: colchest3-508139**

**report prepared by
Bronagh Quinn**

fieldwork by Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by Adam Edwards Architects
on behalf of OMC Investments Limited**

Prepared by:	Bronagh Quinn	Senior Site/Post-Excavation Assistant
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post-Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	16th November 2022	

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ
tel.: 01206 501785
email: bq@catuk.org
web: www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for two new timber fence posts in shallow foundation pads. The site is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but no archaeological remains were impacted by the development as the groundworks did not go below a buried modern topsoil.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex on 3rd October 2022. The work was commissioned by Adam Edwards Architects on behalf of OMC Investment Limited and took place during the installation of two timber fence posts in shallow foundation pads.

The site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the SE corner of the Roman walled town of Colchester (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1002153). Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent was applied for in July 2022 and granted in August 2022 (ref: S00243076).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent and agreed with Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments Jess Tipper (CAT 2022).

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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts from the CAT Heritage Statement and draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed development is for the replacement of a gate across the driveway running from Lewis Gardens to the rear of East Hill House, an 18th-century grade I listed building (list entry 1168783; MCC3368). It is within the south-east part of the walled Roman town of *Colonia Victricensis* (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1002153; MCC9314), specifically within Insulas 31/32, with a Roman east/west street to the north of the site following the course of the High Street. Unsurprisingly, the area has been identified by CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits. This potential has been evidenced on numerous occasions, with key finds including a female skeleton was found on top of a Roman decorated tessellated pavement in the 1920s. At that time the area, which is the former gardens of East Hill House and now the location of Firstsite, was known as 'Berry Field', 'Bury Fields' or 'Berryfields'. It is thought that the burial was late or post-Roman in date (Crummy 1997, 130; MCC1050-1).

Various phases of archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the proposed gate site. During the 1950s, excavations in Lewis' Gardens uncovered the remains of three Roman houses (MCC1679 and MCC1681). A watching brief in the vegetable garden of East Hill House in the early 1980s recorded Roman street gravel, buildings and burials (CAR 6, 374 – 8) and just to the south of these, two

inhumations were excavated, as well as a loose skull implying the presence of a third burial in the vicinity (MCC1467, MCC1469, MCC1471-4, MCC1477, MCC1479).

The construction of Firstsite from 2003 to 2008 allowed for significant investigations to be conducted in the area. Initially magnetometry (Johnson 2003) and resistivity and ground penetrating radar (Sabin 2004) surveys were conducted – these indicated the presence of possible structural remains in the northern part of the East Hill House gardens (ECC2918). CAT excavated a series of evaluation trenches in 2004 (CAT Report 305, ECC2747). These allowed for the identification of Roman levels between 15cm and 60cm below ground level. The depth of these deposits supports a hypothesis that from the Roman period until the later medieval period the area was open ground (Johnson *et al* 2003). Between 2006 and 2008, test-pitting in the East Hill House Gardens and the former Bus Station prior to the installation of services to Firstsite revealed parts of a Roman building, presumably a town house. The metalled street on the southern side of Insulas 31/32 was exposed in three places. Just over 1kg of unused Roman stone tesserae were found in a redeposited layer of Roman debris sandwiched between post-medieval topsoil layers, where they were presumably dumped during modern landscaping. These may indicate the presence of a workshop which produced or stored tessera for use in mosaic floors (CAT Report 477).

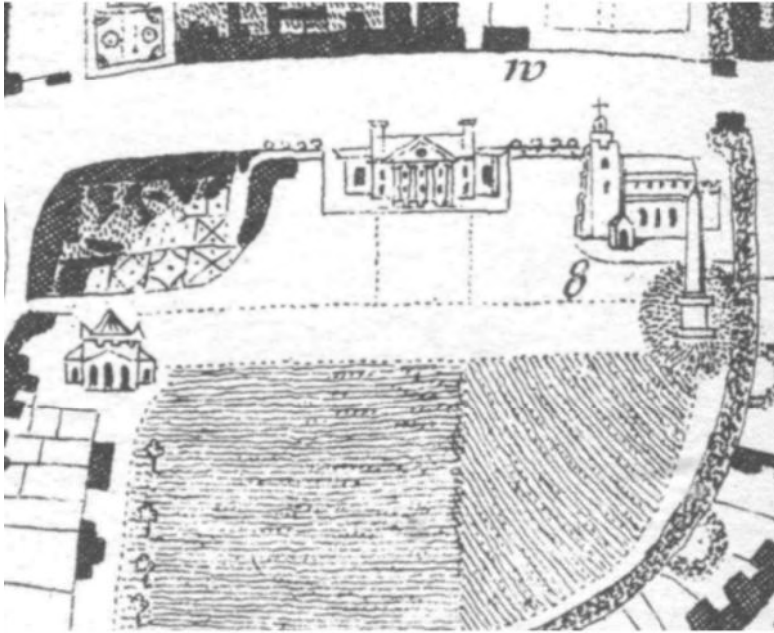
Roman materials, primarily demolition layers, were also exposed during excavations at the Minorities art gallery (ECC2599, MCC3025) and at the bus station (CAT Report 234, ECC2651, MCC2654).



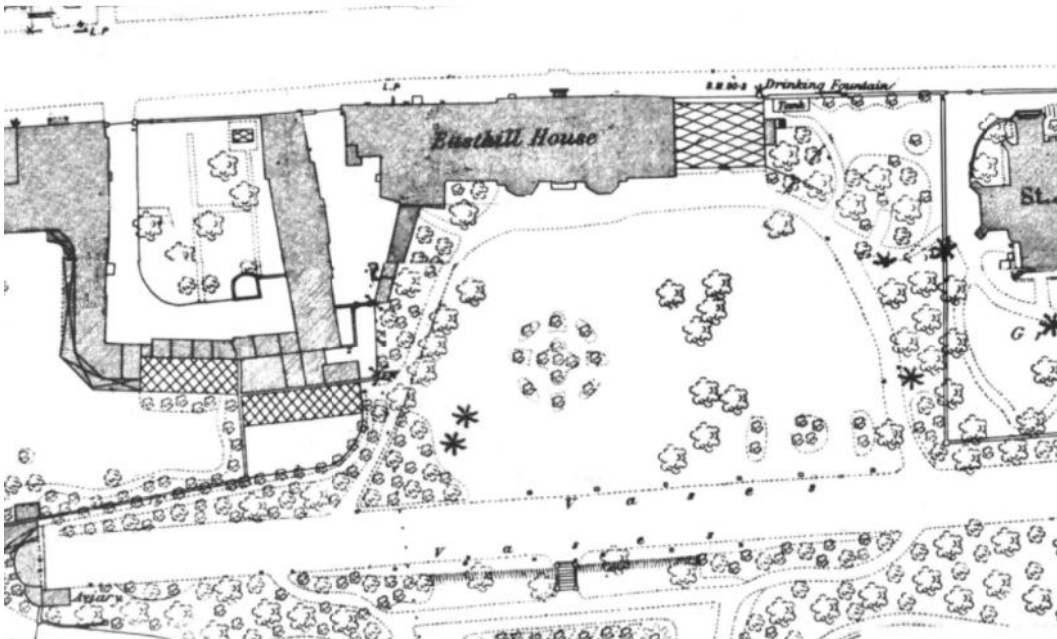
Map 1 Extract from John Speed's 1610 map showing St James Church with houses to the east where East Hill House would be built.

Archaeological monitoring and recording immediately north of the proposed gate (see Fig 1) in 2009 (CAT Report 520) revealed a 300mm deep imported topsoil which sealed approximately 450mm post-medieval topsoil, which contained fragments of Roman tile and brick. This sealed two pits, one of which contained large quantities of post-medieval brick and peg-tile. It also sealed a demolition layer which contained abundant mortar fragments, septaria chips, painted wall plaster, pottery, CBM, *opus signinum* and animal bone. Below this demolition layer was a tessellated pavement. Further investigations in the same general area in 2017 and 2018 (CAT Report 1348) revealed modern layers sealing probable 19th-century brick walls and brick and cobbled floors thought to have been part of a stable block and tack room. Possible Roman (0.82cm deep) and medieval

(1.35cm deep) occupation layers were identified in different parts of the site, but these were not investigated as machining stopped at this level.



Map 2 Extract from Morant's 1748 map showing St James' Church and East Hill House with gardens and open ground to the south.



Map 3 Extract from the 1876 OS Map showing East Hill House and grounds.

Aims

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to mitigate any damage to the Scheduled Ancient Monument and record any archaeological deposits.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two foundation pads measuring 0.8m² were hand excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Each pad was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below current ground level (bcgl) through:

- layers of tarmac and concrete (c 0.33-0.42m thick) sealing
- modern buried topsoil (L2, c 0.26-0.34m to base of foundation pads).



Photograph 1 Working shot of first foundation pad being excavated, looking west



Photograph 2 Post-excitation shot of foundation pad 1, looking south-south-west

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton & Laura Pooley

All finds were recovered from topsoil L2. They were:

- three sherds (123g) of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric 40) including a large storage jar (EVE:0.11) dating to c 1500-19th/20th century and a flower pot (EVE:0.07) dating to the 18th-19th century,
- a sherd (15g) from a modern flowerpot (fabric 51B),
- one fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (24g),
- one fragment of Roman brick (606g), and
- one fragment of modern glass (5g).

Layer L2 dates from the 19th-20th century. None of the finds were retained.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex produced no archaeological remains as groundworks did not penetrate the topsoil. Therefore no part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument was impacted by the development.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Adam Edwards Architects and OMC Investments Limited for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, L Pooley and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by B Quinn. Figures are by S Veasey. The project was monitored for Historic England by Dr Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| CAR 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School and miscellaneous sites in Colchester 1971-1985. By P Crummy</i> |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85. By J P Cotter</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological monitoring at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UF</i> |
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| CAT Report 305 | 2004 | <i>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief in the grounds of East Hill House and the Colchester bus station, Colchester, Essex: October 2004</i> |
| CAT Report 477 | 2011 | <i>Roman houses and streets in Insulas 31/32 of Roman Colchester: excavations in advance of the construction of the Visual Arts Facility, East Hill, Colchester, Essex: November 2006-December 2007 and June 2008. By H Brooks, K Orr and W Clarke</i> |
| CAT Report 520 | 2010 | <i>An Archaeological evaluation at East Hill House, Colchester, Essex: April-June 2009. By C Lister</i> |
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| Cifa | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crummy, P | 1997 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i> |
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| Johnson, A P,
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Colcutt, S N | 2003 | <i>St Botolph's Quarter regeneration schemes, Colchester, Cultural Heritage (Archaeology) Statement, Part 1: background and existing situation, Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i> |
| Sabin, D | 2004 | <i>Geophysical survey report: Colchester Visual Arts Facility, produced by Stratascan Limited on behalf of English Heritage</i> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'

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

11 Archive deposition

Finds: none retained

Digital record: This project falls within the ClfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, scheduled monument consent, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

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Distribution list:

Adam Edwards Architects
OMC Investments Limited
Dr Jess Tipper, Historic England
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Concrete and tarmac	Concrete and tarmac layer	Modern
L2	-	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam	Modern

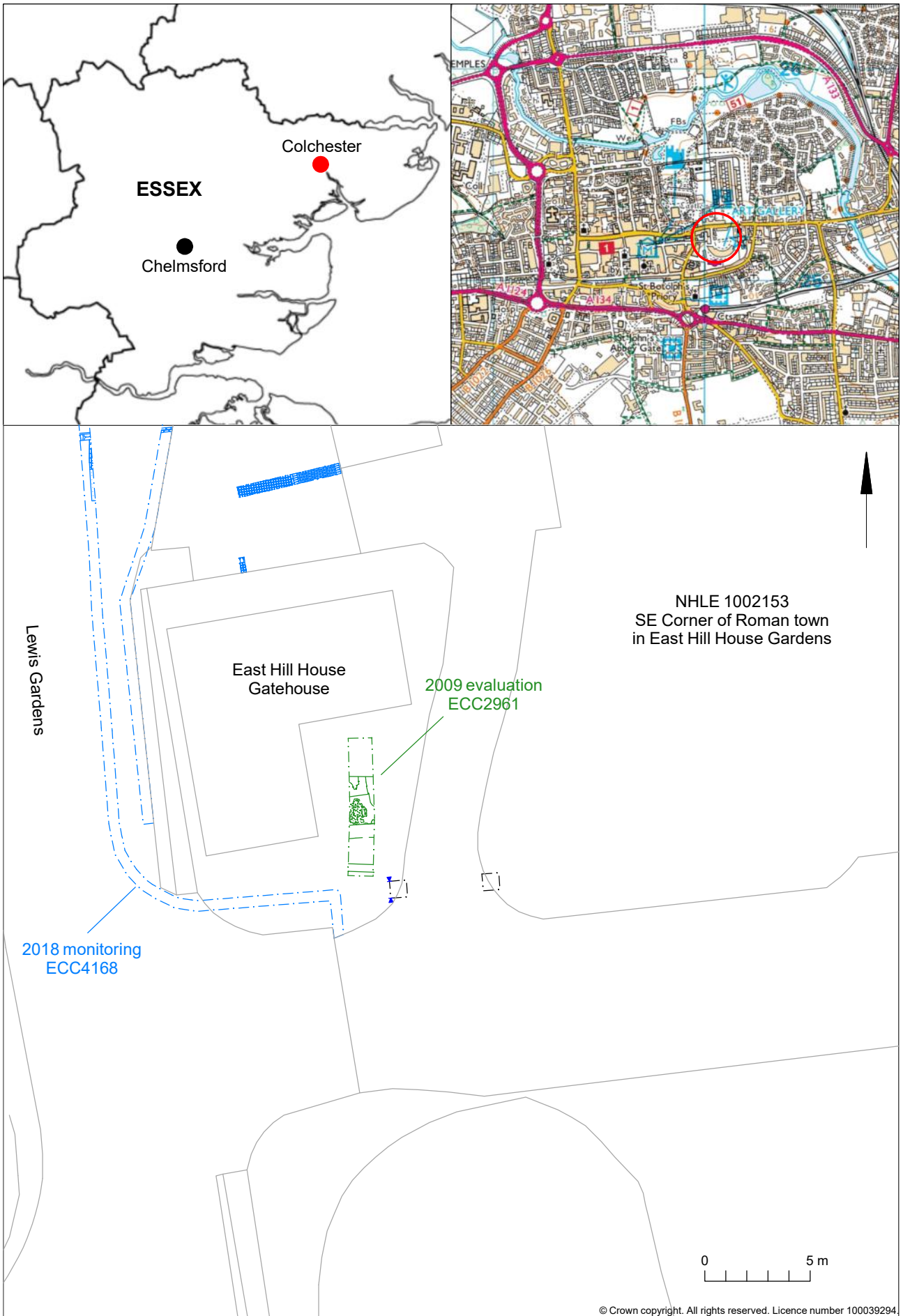


Fig 1 Site location

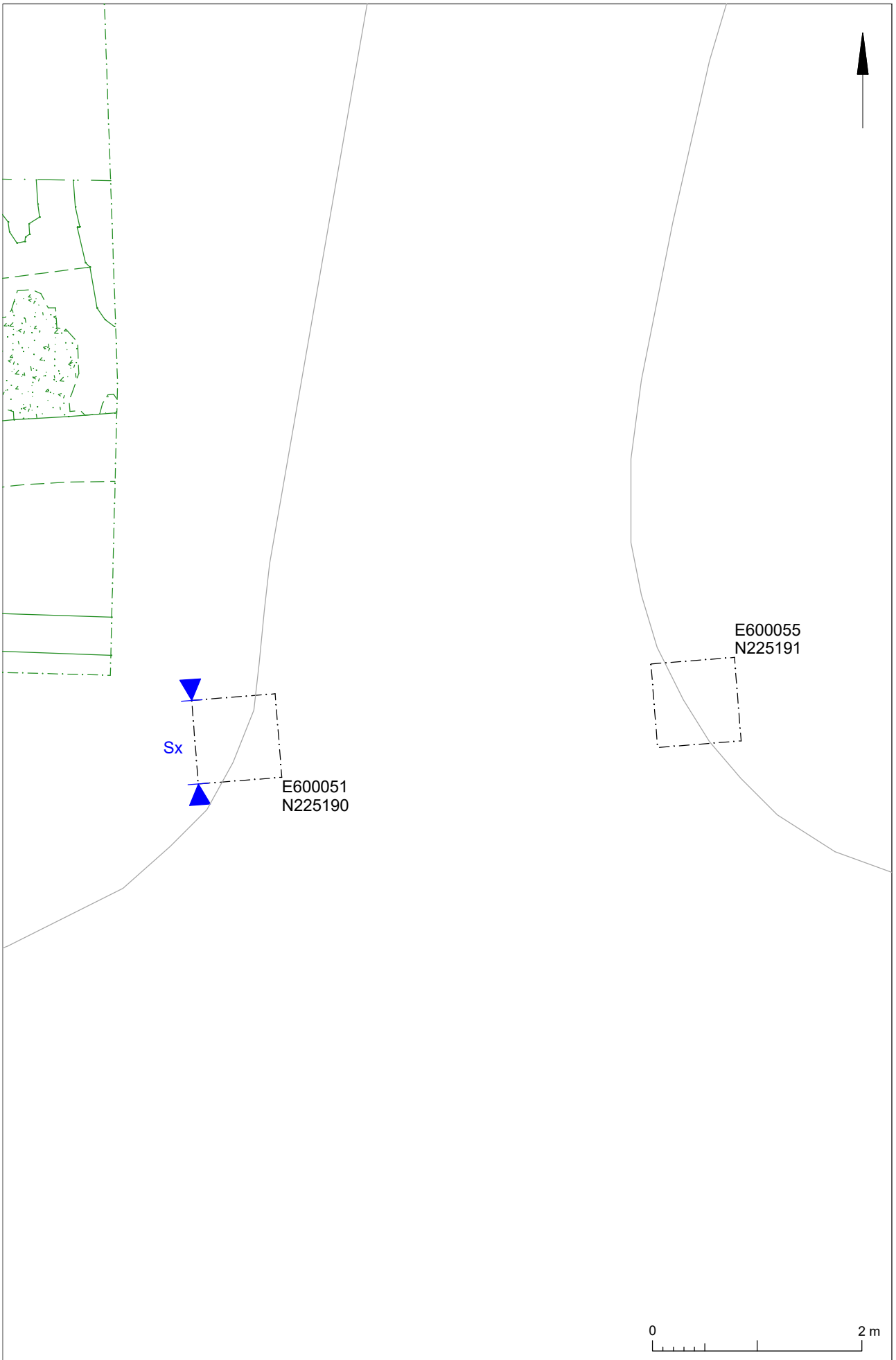


Fig 2 Monitoring results. 2009 evaluation trench in green.

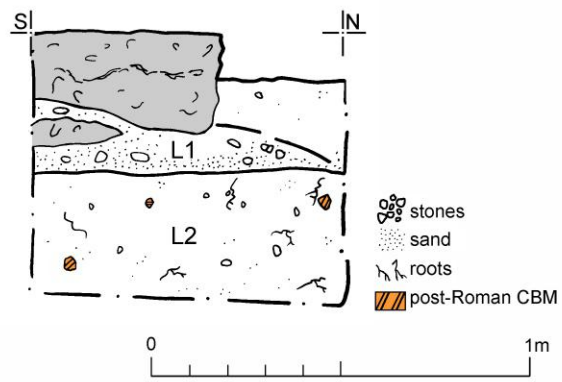


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UF	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00058 25195(centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/06j CHER ref: ECC4755 OASIS ref: colchest3-508139
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 3rd October 2022	Size of area investigated: 0.001ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeological Data Service	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: ECC2599, ECC2747, ECC2851, ECC2991, MCC1050, MCC1051, MCC1467, MCC1469, MCC1471, MCC1472, MCC1473, MCC1474, MCC1477, MCC1479, MCC1679, MCC1681, MCC2654, MCC3025, MCC3368, MCC9314, SM1002153
Final report: CAT Report 1857	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for two new timber fence posts in shallow foundation pads. The site is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but no archaeological remains were impacted by the development as the groundworks did not go below a buried modern topsoil.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper and Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Bronagh Quinn	Date of summary: October 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UF

NGR: TM 00058 25195 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Colchester

Scheduled Monument number: 1003772

Scheduled Monument consent number: tbc

Comissioned by: Adam Edwards Architects

Client: OMC Investments Limited

Curating museum: Colchester/ADS Archaeology

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2022/06j

OASIS project number: colchest3-508139

Contracts manager: Chris Lister

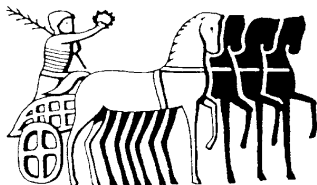
Fieldwork manager: Adam Wightman

Post-excavation manager: Laura Pooley

Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Dr Jess Tipper

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 18/07/2022



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785 (option 1)

email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within the southeast corner of the Roman walled town of Colchester at the rear of East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 00058 25195.

Proposed work

The development comprises of the installation of two timber gate posts with shallow foundations, timber gate and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development is the replacement of a gate across the driveway running from Lewis Gardens to the rear of East Hill House, an 18th-century grade I listed building (list entry 1168783; MCC3368). It is within the southeast part of the walled Roman town of *Colonia Victricensis* (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1003772; MCC9314), specifically within Insulas 31/32, with a Roman east/west street to the north of the site following the course of the High Street. Unsurprisingly, the area has been identified by CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits. This potential has been evidenced on numerous occasions, with key finds including: A female skeleton was found on top of a Roman tessellated pavement in the 1920s. At that time the area, which is the former gardens of East Hill House and now the location of Firstsite, was known as 'Berry Field', 'Bury Fields' or 'Berryfields'. It is thought that the burial was late or post-Roman in date (Crummy 1997, 130; MCC1050-1).

Various phases of archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the proposed gate site. During the 1950s, excavations in Lewis' Gardens uncovered the remains of three Roman houses (MCC1679 and MCC1681). A watching brief in the vegetable garden of East Hill House in the early 1980s recorded Roman street gravel, buildings and burials (CAR 6 374 – 8) and just to the south of these, two inhumations were excavated, as well as a loose skull implying the presence of a third burial in the vicinity (MCC1467, MCC1469, MCC1471-4, MCC1477, MCC1479).

The proposed development and construction of Firstsite from 2003 to 2008 allowed for significant investigations to be conducted in the area. Initially magnetometry (Johnson 2003) and resistivity and ground penetrating radar (Sabin 2004) surveys were conducted – these indicated the presence of possible structural remains in the northern part of the East Hill House gardens (ECC2918). CAT excavated a series of evaluation trenches in 2004 (CAT Report 305, ECC2747). These allowed for the identification of Roman levels between 15cm and 60cm below ground level. The depth of these deposits supports a hypothesis that from the Roman period until the later Medieval period the area was open ground (Johnson *et al* 2003). Between 2006 and 2008, test-pitting in the East Hill House Gardens and the former Bus Station prior to the installation of services to Firstsite revealed parts of a Roman building, presumably a town house. The metalled street on the southern side of Insulas 31/32 was exposed in three places. Just over 1kg of unused Roman stone tesserae were found in a redeposited layer of Roman debris sandwiched between post-medieval topsoil layers, where they were presumably dumped during modern landscaping. These may indicate the presence of a workshop which produced or stored tessera for use in mosaic floors (CAT Report 477).

Roman materials, primarily demolition layers, was also exposed during excavations at the Minorities art gallery (ECC2599, MCC3025) and at the bus station (CAT Report 234, ECC2651, MCC2654).



Plate 1 Extract from John Speed's 1610 map showing St James Church with houses to the east where East Hill House would be built.

Archaeological monitoring and recording immediately north of the proposed gate (see Fig 1) in 2009 revealed a 300mm deep imported topsoil which sealed approximately 450mm post-medieval topsoil, which contained fragments of Roman tile and brick. This sealed two pits, one of which contained large quantities of post-medieval brick and peg tile. It also sealed a demolition layer which contained abundant mortar fragments, septaria chips, painted wall plaster, pottery, CBM, *opus signinum* and animal bone. Below this demolition layer was a tessellated pavement. Further investigations in the same general area in 2017 and 2018 revealed modern layers sealing probable 19th-century brick walls and brick and cobbled floors thought to have been part of a stable block and tack room (CAT Report 520). Brick walls were also revealed and are thought to be part of the structural walls, and an external yard is represented by a brick surface and cobbled surface. Possible Roman (0.82cm deep) and medieval (1.35cm deep) occupation layers were identified in a test-pit and a drainage pit, but these were not investigated as machining stopped at this level.

It is thought that historically there has been significant disturbance of below-ground deposits in the area around East Hill House because of landscaping activity within its grounds and gardens. The area does not appear to have been occupied between the Roman period and the 13th century, when fragments of medieval pottery became deposited, possibly during the robbing of Roman building materials. From the medieval period onwards finds of pottery and other materials are likely associated with the occupation of houses to the north. Three clay-pipe 'wasters' might suggest the presence of a pipe kiln in the vicinity, with the maker presumably resident on East Hill.

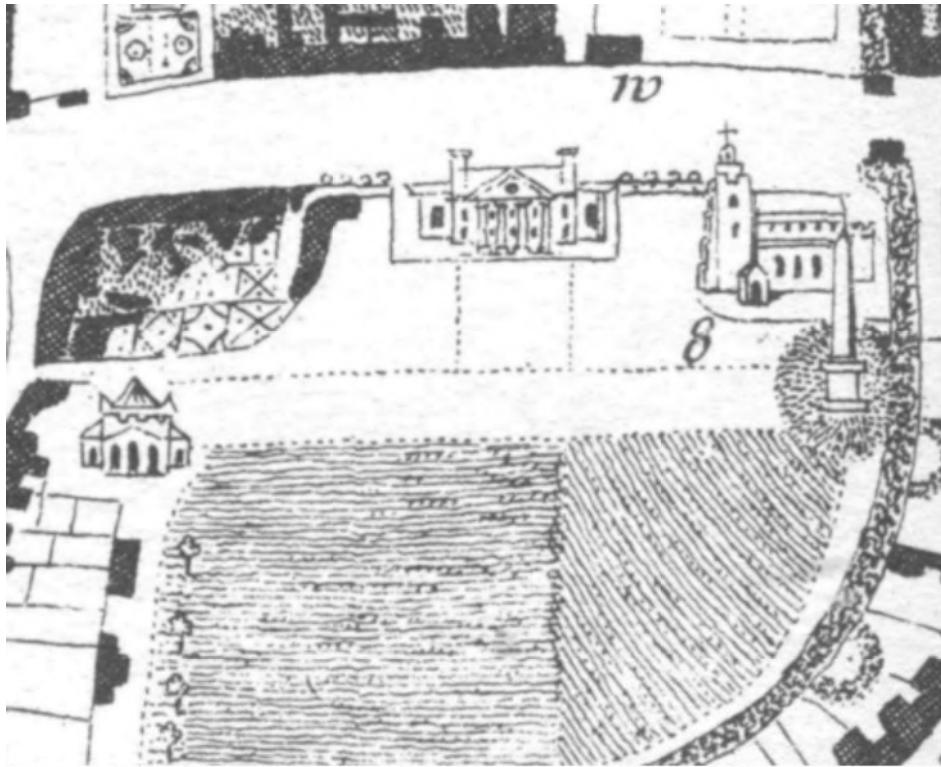


Plate 2 Extract from Morant's 1748 map showing St James' Church and East Hill House with gardens and open ground to the south.

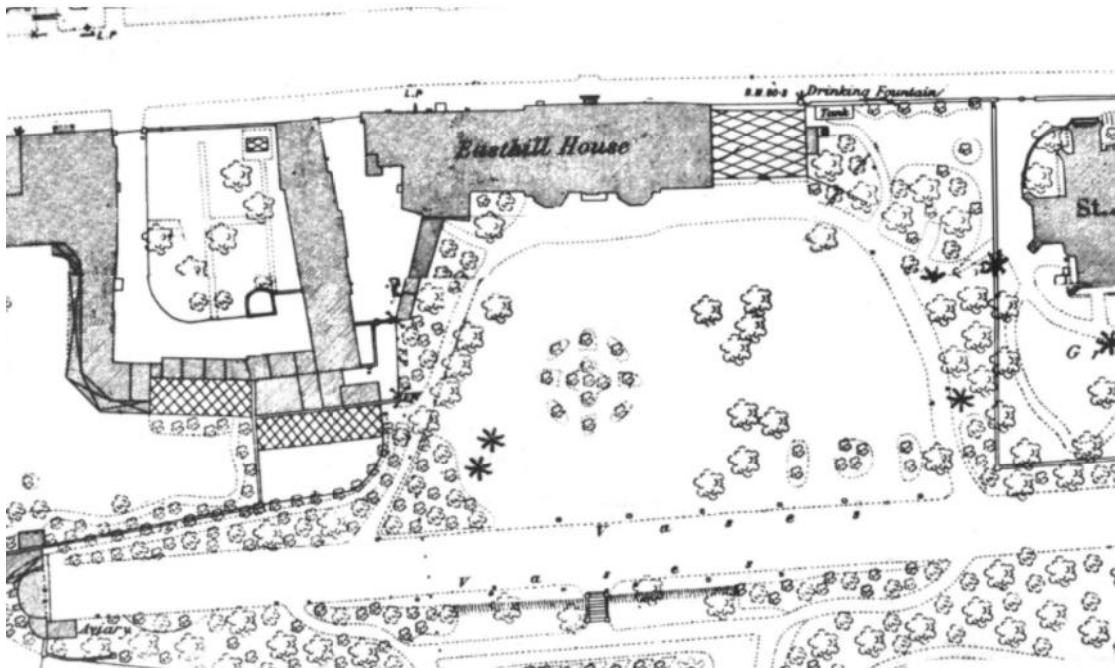


Plate 3 Extract from the 1876 OS Map showing East Hill House and grounds

Project background

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) recommended archaeological monitoring be undertaken on the groundworks to mitigate any potential damage to the monument's archaeological deposits. The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks.

Specifically:

The monitoring is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site. The new gate will require the excavation of two pits, both 600x600mm and to a depth of approximately 500mm. These will be filled with concrete, with 200x200mm post-holes set in the centre.

If unexpected remains are encountered the HEIAM will be informed immediately.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

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* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022)
- Scheduled Monument Consent documentation

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 HEIAM one week before start of work.

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

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done by hand.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to investigate the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or HEIAM.

HEIAM will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the HEIAM will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (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/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Tom Lawrence
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 HEIAM.

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 HEIAM 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 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to HEIAM as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- 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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and HEIAM) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to HEIAM. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The HEIAM 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

HEIAM 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 HEIAM one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with HEIAM prior to them being carried out.

HEIAM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of HEIAM shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 6 | 2nd ed
1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and miscellaneous sites in Colchester 1971- 1985.</i> By P Crummy |
| CAT | 2022 | <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> by B Holloway |
| CAT Report 477 | 2011 | <i>Roman houses and streets in Insulas 31/32 of Roman Colchester: excavations in advance of the construction of the Visual Arts Facility, East Hill, Colchester, Essex November 2006-December 2007 and June 2008,</i> by H Brooks, K Orr and W Clarke |
| CAT Report 520 | 2010 | <i>An Archaeological evaluation at East Hill House, Colchester, Essex: April-June 2009,</i> by C Lister |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020 |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated |

		Oct 2020	
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021	
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>	
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</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	
Johnson, A P	2003	<i>East Hill House, Colchester, Essex: magnetometer (gradiometer) and topographic survey</i> , produced by Oxford Archaeotechnics Limited on behalf of Colchester Borough Council)	
Johnson, A P, Petchey, M R, & Collcutt, S N	2003	<i>St Botolph's Quarter regeneration schemes, Colchester, Cultural Heritage (Archaeology) Statement, Part 1: background and existing situation</i> , Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd	
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.	
Sabin, D	2004	<i>Geophysical survey report: Colchester Visual Arts Facility</i> , produced by Stratascan Limited on behalf of English Heritage	

E Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Roman Circus House
 Roman Circus Walk
 Colchester
 Essex
 CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785 option 4
 email: eh@catuk.org

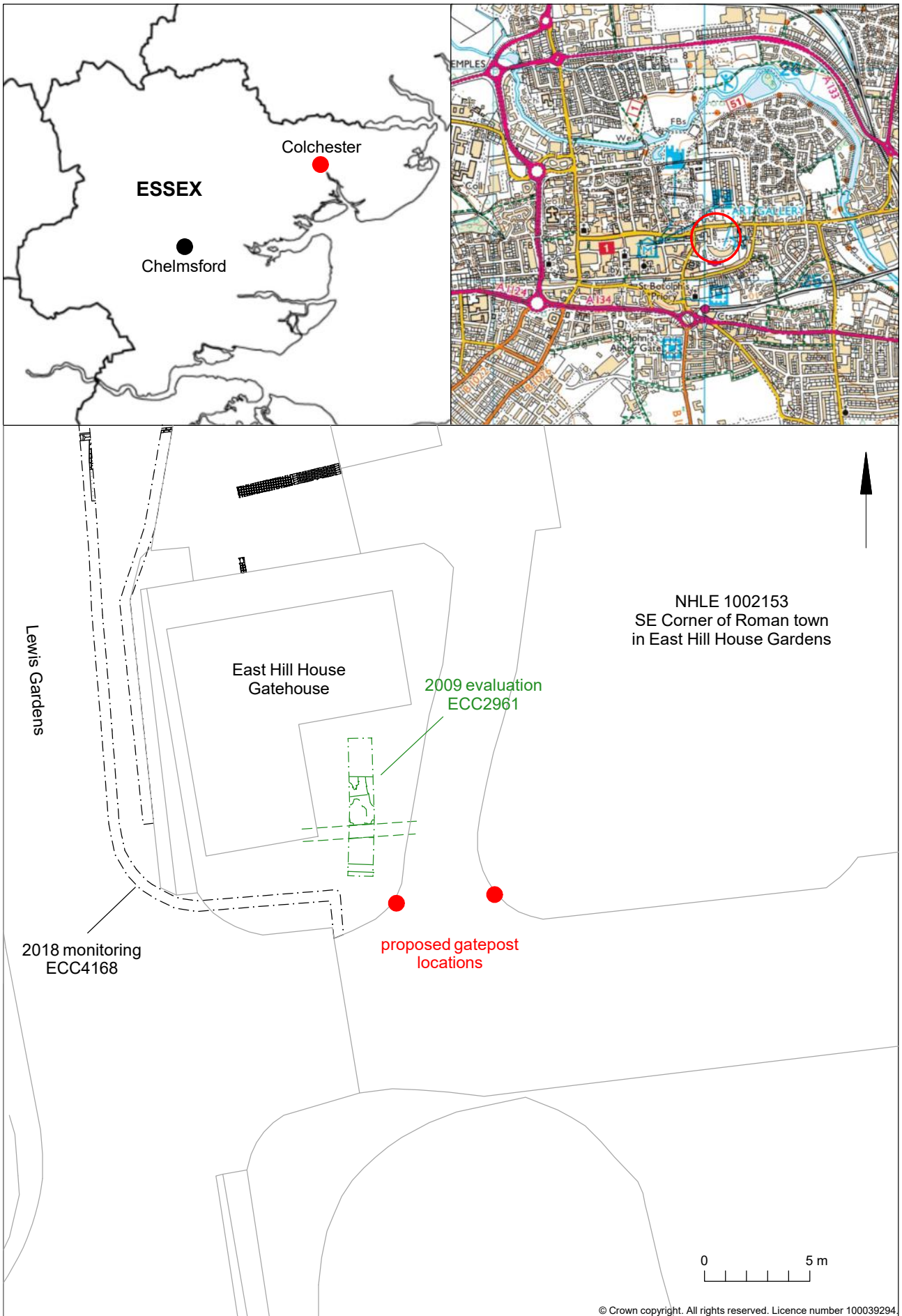


Fig 1 Site location

Summary for colchest3-508139

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-508139
Project Name	Archaeological Monitoring at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UF
Sitename	East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UF
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2022/06j
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	03-Oct-2022 - 03-Oct-2022
Location	East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UF NGR : TM 00058 25195 LL : 51.889396568823, 0.905795358172977 12 Fig : 600058,225195
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and Scheduled Monument Consent.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at East Hill House, 76 High Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for two new timber fence posts in shallow foundation pads. The site is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but no archaeological remains were impacted by the development as the groundworks did not go below a buried modern topsoil.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Scheduled Monument Casework - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B, Quinn
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC1857
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;