Colchester Archaeological Trust

CAT Report 2029
issued March 2024

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 'Chimes', 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JN: January 2024

CAT project ref.: 2023/09e
CHER code: ECC4834

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NGR: TL 99605 25033 (centre)

Planning district: Colchester
Planning ref.: 221337

CAT project ref.: 2023/09e
CAT Report 2029

CHER code: ECC4834

CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-519042

report prepared by Xander Smith with contributions by Laura Pooley, Dr Matthew Loughton, Alec Wade and Bronagh Rae-Quinn

fieldwork by Xander Smith, Nigel Rayner, Ben Holloway and Matt Perou

commissioned by the landowner

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Issued:	01/03/2024	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex as part of a two-story rear extension of the building. Located within Insula 35 of the Roman walled town, groundworks revealed a sequence of Roman mortar and packed clay floors with an associated medieval robber trench.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) from 3rd to 31st January 2024 at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex. The work was commissioned by the landowner and carried out as part of a two-story rear extension to the building.

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 City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). This recommendation was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological monitoring at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester* written by CCCAA Dr Richard Hoggett (2023) and detailing the required archaeological work, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief (CAT 2023).

In addition to the project Brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023).

3 Archaeological background

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

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of Thames Group (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Kesgrove catchment subgroup (sand and gravel).

The site lies in an extremely rich area of archaeological remains along the lower edge of the main historic core of the Roman and later walled town (MCC9314). It is located within the south-eastern corner of the fortress which later became part of *Insula* 35 in the Roman town. The site sits just to the north of a main Roman street (*Via Sagularis*) running east-west and to the north of the Roman town wall (MCC8392).

To the west of the site CAT undertook large-scale excavations in advance of the Culver Square shopping precinct development, carried out between 1981-2 and 1984-5 (ECC337). The excavations yielded a vast amount of information on the development of the town, especially the Roman military fortress and its transition into a Roman colony (see *CAR* **3**, 3-9 and *CAR* **6**, 7-20). Excavation 'Area K' was located closest to the proposed development site. Within Area K the earliest activity was traces of a building (Building 85) largely destroyed by post-Boudican

[1] British Geological Survey – https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?

cultivation and during the fortress phase it was within an area of tribune houses. These were the larger houses for military officers subdivided by gravel roads. After the fortress era there was a hiatus following which it became an area of open space used for cultivation between *c* 150-325 AD. CAT recorded that the area between Building 123 and the south side of *Insula* 35 appears to have been cultivated land for most of the Roman period. This was evidenced by a layer of well-mixed dark yellowish-brown sandy loam up to 0.8m thick across the site. The western limit was indicated by a number of shallow ditches (*CAR* **6** Fig 3.41) which line up with the drain on the western side of Building 123 and showed there was no footway between the cultivated land and the street running north-south (v*ia principalis*). To accompany the cultivated land, the upper part of Area K revealed the remains of a granary and a possible corn drying oven (Building 125). Section drawings of Area K show that post-Roman remains comprise of approximately 0.8m of layers and some post-medieval and modern pits between modern ground level and the main Roman horizons. The uppermost Roman layers were overlain by an accumulation of 'dark earth' topsoil across the whole site (*CAR* **6**, fiche sxs 3.36 and 3.37).

Archaeological work undertaken by CAT to the rear of 16-17 Trinity Street (ECC1423, *CAR* **6**, 1023), at 25 Trinity Street (CAT Report 1000, project 92/1b) and at Tymperleys House (CAT Reports 40 & 74) has shown that below modern ground level there is approximately 0.8-1.2m of post-medieval to modern topsoil and dark earth thought to be the fill of intercutting pits. Within Trench 1 at 26 Trinity Street, CAT exposed part of the Roman metalled gravel street which was sealed by approximately 1m of dark soil cut by post-Roman pits (CAT Report 1000, project 89/9a).

The site is also surrounded by a number of historic buildings, such as the adjacent 17th-century building at 14 Trinity Street (MCC257 and MCC3641), the 16th-century building at 11 Trinity Street (MCC3640), the 18th-century buildings at 18-21 Trinity Street (MCC3643) and Holy Trinity Church (72m north/north-east of the site). The Grade I listed church is Anglo-Saxon in origin, with the western wall of the nave containing the oldest surviving fabric. The church was largely restored in the second half of the 19th century (MCC7824-5).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to record the extent of any archaeological deposits to be damaged or removed by groundworks associated with the development.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

In total six trenches were excavated, all abutting one another but cut to different depths (see descriptions below and Fig 3). As a whole, an area of 12.3 square metres was excavated to depths of between 0.4m and 1.23m.

Post-medieval/modern topsoil L1, cut by modern services, sealed the entire site. To the west, L1 sealed large post-medieval pit F2, which continued beyond the limits of the excavation area. Where it was recorded in the western edge of Trench 1, it was at least 0.72m deep. To the east, L1 sealed post-medieval accumulation/made-ground L2, beneath which was post-Roman demolition material L3. Demolition material L3 was cut by L-shaped medieval robber trench F1 which defined the location of a robbed out Roman wall. Beneath L3 and to the north-east of the robber trench were a series of Roman floor and occupation layers. From top to bottom these were recorded as:

- mortar floor F3a,
- occupation layer F3b,
- packed clay and mortar floor F3c,
- damaged mortar floor F3d,
- habitation/made-ground layer F3e, and
- *opus signinum* and mortar floor base layer F3f/g.

(depths/thicknesses for all deposits are presented in Appendix 1)

Trench summaries *(see Fig 3)*
Trench 1 (initial foundation trench) was 3.8m long, 0.45-0.6m wide and 1.12m deep. It was excavated without archaeological supervision and was recorded by a member of CAT staff some weeks later prior to its partial backfill as it was in the wrong location. All layers identified were observed in the eastern section with F2 identified across the whole of the western section.

Trench 2 (actual foundation trench) was 3.8m long, 0.6m wide and 1.23m deep. All layers and features (except F2) were identified and observed in the eastern section.

Trench 3 (raft foundation) measured 3.9 square metres and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m through only L2 and exposing partially L3.

Trench 4 (lower raft foundation) was 3.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.76m deep. It was excavated through L2 into L3.

Trench 5 (terracing) was 3.7m long, 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.4m deep. It was excavated through L1 and into F2.

Trench 6 (terrace wall footings) was 3.75m long, 0.4m wide and 0.5m deep. As with Trench 5, it was also excavated through L1 and into F2.

Photograph 1 West facing section shot of Trench 1 (after initial work on Trench 2 had begun), looking east. Note that F1 is mislabelled as L3 and L4/5 are both void.

Photograph 2 East facing section of Trench 1, showing F2, looking west.

Photograph 3 Mid-excavation shot of F3, looking west.

Photograph 4. Pre-excavation shot of F1 surrounding F3, looking east.

Photograph 5 Mortar floor F3a, looking east.

Photograph 6 Occupation layer F3b, looking east.

Photograph 7 Packed clay and mortar floor F3c, looking east.

Photograph 8 Damaged mortar floor F3d and habitation/made-ground layer F3e, looking east.

Photograph 9 Habitation/made-ground layer F3e, looking east.

Photograph 10 *Opus signinum* and mortar floor base layer F3f (same as g), looking east.

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Photograph 12 Post-excavation shot of F3 and Trench 2, looking east.

Photograph 13 Oblique post-excavation shot of Trench 2, looking east-south-east.

Photograph 14 Section shot of F3, looking east.

Photograph 15 Oblique shot of Trench 1 west facing section, looking east-south-east. Note that F1 is not labelled.

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Photograph 17 Post-excavation shot of Trench 4, looking east.

Photograph 18 Post-excavation shot of Trenches 5-6, looking south-south-west.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The archaeological monitoring uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at 33 sherds with a weight of 2.6kg and EVE of 0.34 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 81g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	13	415	32	0.34
CBM	20	2,246	112	-
All	***33***	***2,661***	***81***	***0.34***

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Roman Pottery

The Roman pottery assemblage was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (*CAR* **10**, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There was a small-sized assemblage of Roman pottery at 13 sherds weighing 415g with an EVE of 0.34 (Tables 3-4). The mean sherd weight is 32g. All the Roman pottery came from robber trench F1 except for one sherd (30g) from a grey surface (misfired black surface ware?) early Roman Cam 218 bowl (EVE:0.29) which came from post-Roman demolition material layer

L3. Noteworthy pottery from robber trench F1 included a central Gaulish Lezoux (Drag. 18/31) dish with a stamp of GA[L]E[NDIO.F] (Calendio die 1a) (Fig 5.1) dateable to AD 130-170 (NOTS 2, 165-166). A second Lezoux samian base was marked on the underside with a graffito of AM[(Fig 5.2) which is presumably an owners mark. There was also a Cam 40A dish (EVE:0.05) in fabric GB dateable to AD 110/125-275 while there was also a sherd from a Hadham (fabric CH) flagon dating from AD 225/250 onwards.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BACG	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) plain samian	AD 110-220
GSW 1	Grey surface ware (micaceous)	Roman
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	AD 225/250-425
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman

Table 2 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery fabrics recorded. *NRFRC.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BACG	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) plain samian	2	63	32	0.00
GSW 1	Grey surface ware (micaceous)	1	30	30	0.29
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	1	40	40	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	1	38	38	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	6	230	38	0.05
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	2	14	7	0.00
	Total	***13***	***415***	***32***	***0.34***

Table 3 Details on the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
GB	**All**	**0.05**
	CAM 40A	0.05
GSW	**All**	**0.29**
	Cam 218	0.29
		0.34

Table 4 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a small assemblage of Roman CBM at 20 fragments with a weight of 2.2kg and a mean sherd weight of 112g. All of this material came from robber trench F1. There was a small quantity of wall-plaster decorated with yellow (25cm^2), red (7cm^2), white (3cm^2) and pink (3cm^2) painted surfaces. There was also a small quantity of combed flue-tile including one sherd with a pale white/cream false slip surface (Fig 5.3). A piece of Roman tegulae has a drilled hole (*c* 10mm diameter). Tegulae with drilled holes are rare, typically done before firing, they are occasionally noted on Roman roof tiles including one example from Colchester (Brodribb1987, 10-11).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
RT	Roman tegulae	1	1,394	1,394
RFT	Roman flue tile	4	785	196
Wall-plaster		15	67	5
	Total	***20***	***2,246***	***112***

Table 5 Roman building material by type.

Conclusion
Table 6 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layer which contained dateable pottery and CBM.

Context	LIA-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	BACG (DRAG 18/31), CH (FLAGON), DJ, GB (CAM 40A)m GX	RT, RFT, WALL PLASTER	AD 225/250-275
L3	GSW (CAM 218)	-	ROMAN

Table 6 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

6.2 Small finds (Fig 6)
by Laura Pooley

Two small finds were recovered. The first (SF1) from L2 was an incomplete Roman bone hairpin with plain conical head. The second (SF2) from F1 was a large fragment of worked Purbeck marble.

Fig 6.1 SF1 L2, finds no. 4. Incomplete Roman bone hairpin with tapering, polished shaft, lower section missing. A Colchester Type 1 hairpin with plain conical head (*CAR* **2**, 20-21), 83mm long, 5mm diameter at head, 3.5mm diameter at break in shaft, 2.6g.

Fig 6.2 SF2 F1, finds no. 5. Large fragment (2,712g) of Purbeck marble, broken of all four sides and on base, upper surface worked and smoothed flat (but now damaged), 760mm long, 109mm wide, 84mm thick.

6.3 Glass, nails, stone and shell (Fig 6)
by Laura Pooley

Most of the finds were recovered from F1 and included fragments of Roman window glass and modern bottle glass, an iron nail, oyster shell and a rough septaria block. The piece of Roman window glass is particularly interesting as one rounded edge had survived. Running parallel to the edge, and set 18mm in from it, was a thin line of mortar, representing the depth at which the pane of glass had been set into the window frame (Fig 6.3). Another fragment of modern bottle glass was found within L2 along with an oyster shell, and from L1 was a 1919 George V halfpenny.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F1	5	**Unworked building stone:** Piece of rough septaria block, 1,949g. **Shell:** Oyster shell, 56g.
	7	**Roman glass:** Fragment (23g) of pale green/blue window glass with one rounded edge, 70mm long, 51mm wide, 2-4mm thick. On the back, a thin strip of mortar runs parallel to the edge of the pane. Set 18mm in from the edge, this probably represents the depth at which the pane was set into the window frame. **Modern bottle glass:** Fragment (38g) of pale green bottle glass, 19th-20th century. **Nail:** Iron nail (19g) with small round head, 71mm long.
L1	2	**Modern coin:** Halfpenny of George V 1919
L2	3	**Modern bottle glass:** Fragment (149g) from the neck of a Codd bottle with marble still in place, late 19th-20th century. **Shell:** Oyster shell, 52g.

Table 7 Glass, nails, stone and shell, listed by context.

6.4 Animal bone
by Alec Wade

Three fragments of animal bone were recovered from robber trench F1. Two species were identified, sheep or goat (no distinction being possible due to a lack diagnostic features) and

pig. The surface condition of the bone was fair but uniformly dark and discoloured. At least two of the pieces had been previously dog gnawed indicating the residual nature of the finds recovered from the robbing trench.

No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
1	16	Ovis/capra (sheep or goat)	Left sheep or goat mandible. Four teeth are present including the dp2, dp3, dp4 and M1 (still erupting, 3 – 6 months old). Mandible has been dog gnawed.
1	46	Sus (pig)	Femur diaphysis, dog gnawed.
1	8	Sheep or goat sized mammal	Rib fragment, possibly lightly dog gnawed.
3	***70***	***Total***	

Table 8 Animal bone from F1 (finds no. 5).

6.5 Environmental report

by Bronagh Rae-Quinn

Introduction

Three samples were taken during the archaeological monitoring at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester. All samples were taken from Roman floor layers F3, although sample 2 was discarded due to being a clay floor rather than an occupation layer.

Sampling and processing methods

All samples were floated by a trained member of CAT staff and analysed by the author. Nomenclature for all plant remains is taken from Stace (2010). All samples were processed using a serif-style flotation device which produced a flot and a larger residue, both of which were analysed by the author. Flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh and scanned using a microscope (magnification x10), while the larger residues were scanned by eye and any charcoal/charred wood removed by hand.

Results

The samples taken produced very low densities of small charcoal flecks with no further environmental material. Both samples were significantly <0.1 litres in volume.

Sample No.	**1**	**3**
Context No.	**F3 fill B**	**F3 fill E**
Charcoal >10mm		
Charcoal 4-10mm	x	x
Charcoal <4mm		x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**

Table 9 Volume of flot

Key

x	0-10
xx	10-25
xxx	25-50
xxxx	50-100
xxxxx	100+

Potential, significance and recommendations

Recent archaeological work at the Mercury Theatre in Colchester (CAT Report 1775) had environmental samples taken on Roman floor layers which produced similarly minimal samples. In her reporting for the site, Fryer posits that the floors inside the buildings were "almost

certainly kept relatively clean" (p.147) and it is likely that these deposits represent similar ways of living.

Although the environmental potential of the current assemblage is limited, further works on the site could produce additional plant macrofossil evidence. It is recommended that any future works continue to take soil samples in line with the CAT environmental policies outlined in the WSI.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex revealed the corner of a Roman room with multiple floor and occupation layers, as well as an associated L-shaped medieval robber trench on the line of a Roman wall. The site is located within *Insula* 35 of the Roman town, fronting onto one of the north/south Roman streets, with numerous Roman town houses and other buildings known from nearby excavations at both Culver Street and Lion Walk. Too little of the Roman building was excavated to determine form or function, and no dating evidence was recovered from the floor layers, but residual Roman building material from the site included tegula roof tile, flue-tile, painted wall plaster, window glass and Purbeck marble.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Landowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by X Smith, N Rayer, B Holloway and M Peru. Figures were compiled by X Smith and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CCC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

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CIfA	2020b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2022	*Code of Conduct.* CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
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	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
residual	something out of its original context, e.g a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	period from AD 43 to 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: Returned to landowner at their request.

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 2029)
CCC brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Digital photographs
Survey data
Site data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 the Archaeology Data Service.

Distribution list:
Landowner
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
Colchester Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench	Finds no.	Identification	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	soft moist dark greyish brown silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.26-0.32m thick	Post-medieval/ modern
L2	1-4	3, 4	Accumulation/ made-ground	soft moist medium-dark greyish brown silt with oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.2-0.4m thick	Post-medieval/ modern
L3	1-4	6	Post-Roman demolition material	soft moist medium brownish grey silt with tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 0.24-0.62m thick	Roman-medieval
F1	1, 2	1, 5, 7	Robber trench	soft moist medium brownish grey silt with oyster flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% 1m wide, >0.7m deep	Medieval
F2	1, 5, 6	-	Pit	soft moist medium-dark greyish brown silt with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 2%	Post-medieval
F3	1	-	Roman floors	A: Mortar Floor, *opus signinum* and CBM inclusions, 0.02-0.06m thick B: occupation layer, firm dry mid greyish brown silt, occasional charcoal inclusions, 0.02-0.03m C: packed clay and mortar floor, hard dry mid orangey greyish brown clay, frequent mortar and occasional charcoal inclusions, 0.03-0.06m thick D: damaged mortar floor, mortar largely crushed, hard dry mid brownish orange clayish silt, occasional cbm and charcoal inclusions, 0.05-0.07m thick E: habitation layer/made ground, firm dry mid greyish brown silt, occasional charcoal, mortar and *opus signinum* inclusions, 0.1-0.13m thick F/G: *opus signinum* and mortar floor base layer, occasional cbm inclusions, 0.05-0.08m thick	Roman

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Context	Feature type	Find number	NR	GR	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Stamp Reading	Interpretation	Stamp Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Location	Visible	Graf Read-ing	Owner's mark	Owner's abreviation	Wmd	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Misfired	Overfired	Abraison	Fabric Group	Typology	Func-tion	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	1	1	11	*11*	X																						GX						43	425
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	3	*3*																							GX						43	425
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	6	230	*38*		1	0	3																			GB	CAM 40A	DISH	0.05	190		110/125	275
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	38	*38*																							DJ					F WH-SLIP PALE Y PK CORE	43	425
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	40	*40*		0	1	0																			CH		FLAGON			?	225/250	425
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	17	*17*		0	0	1	X	GA[L]E[NDIO.F]	Calendio die 1a	NOTS 2, 165-166															BACG	DRAG 18/31R					130	170
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	46	*46*		0	0	1						X		N	AM		X								BACG					GRAF UNDERSIDE BASE	110	220
L3	ABANDONMENT LAYER	6	1	30	*30*		1	0	0																			GSW 1	CAM 218	BOWL	0.29	130	SMOOTH GREY RATHER THAN BSW	43	120

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Die	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Waster	Comments	Date
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	5	10	*2*		Wall plaster																	RED	7						ROMAN
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	11	*11*		Wall plaster		0															WHITE	3						ROMAN
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	7	*7*		Wall plaster		0															PINK	3						ROMAN
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	8	39	*5*		Wall plaster		0															YELLOW	25						ROMAN
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	7	1	1394	*1394*		RT		0	52	21	24			B7	55														DRILLED HOLE C.10 MM DIAM	ROMAN
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	3	514	*171*		RFT		0									X													ROMAN
F1	ROBBER TRENCH	5	1	271	*271*		RFT		0									X												PINK WITH WH/CR (FALSE SLIP?) EXT SUR-FACE	ROMAN

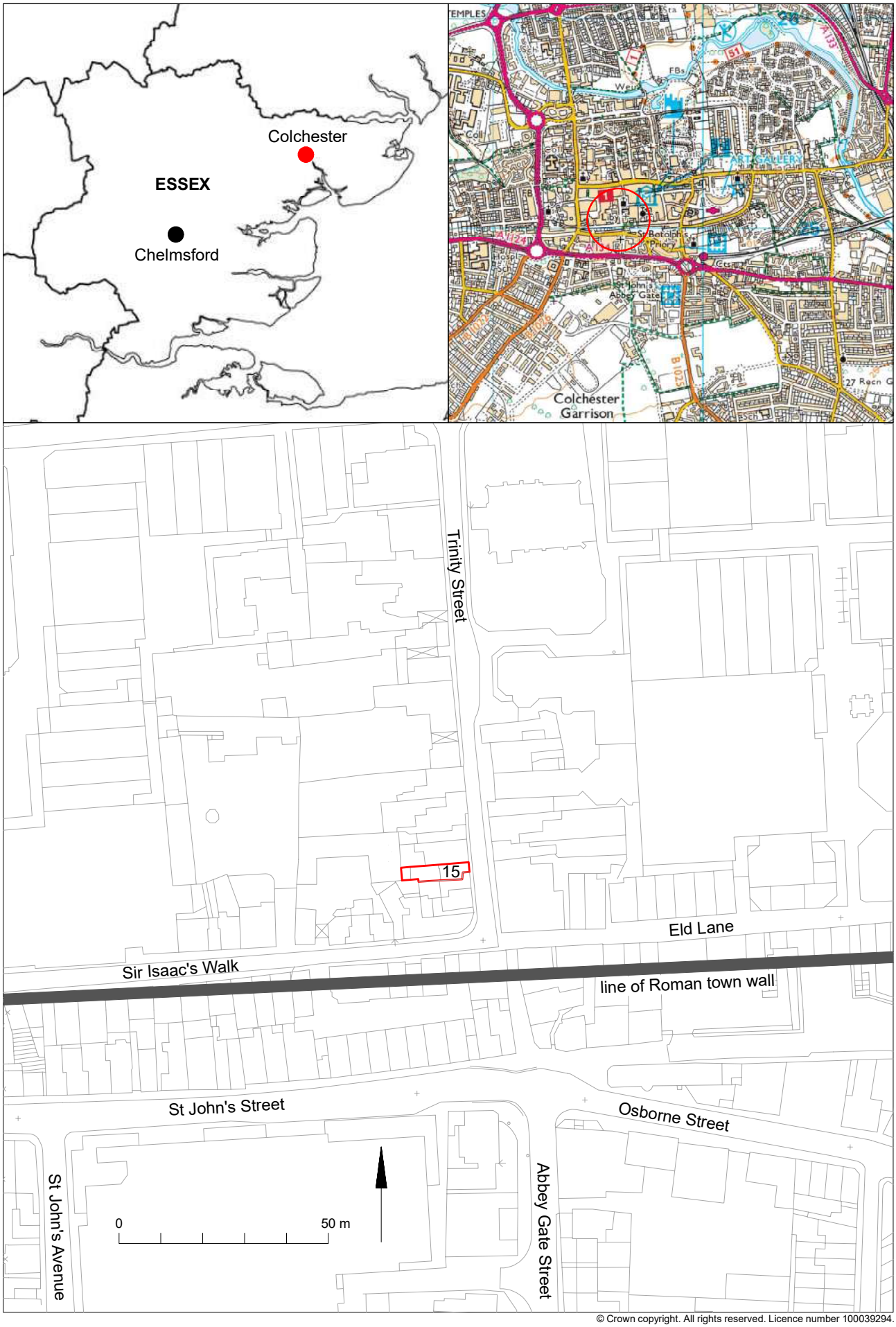


Fig 1 Site location.

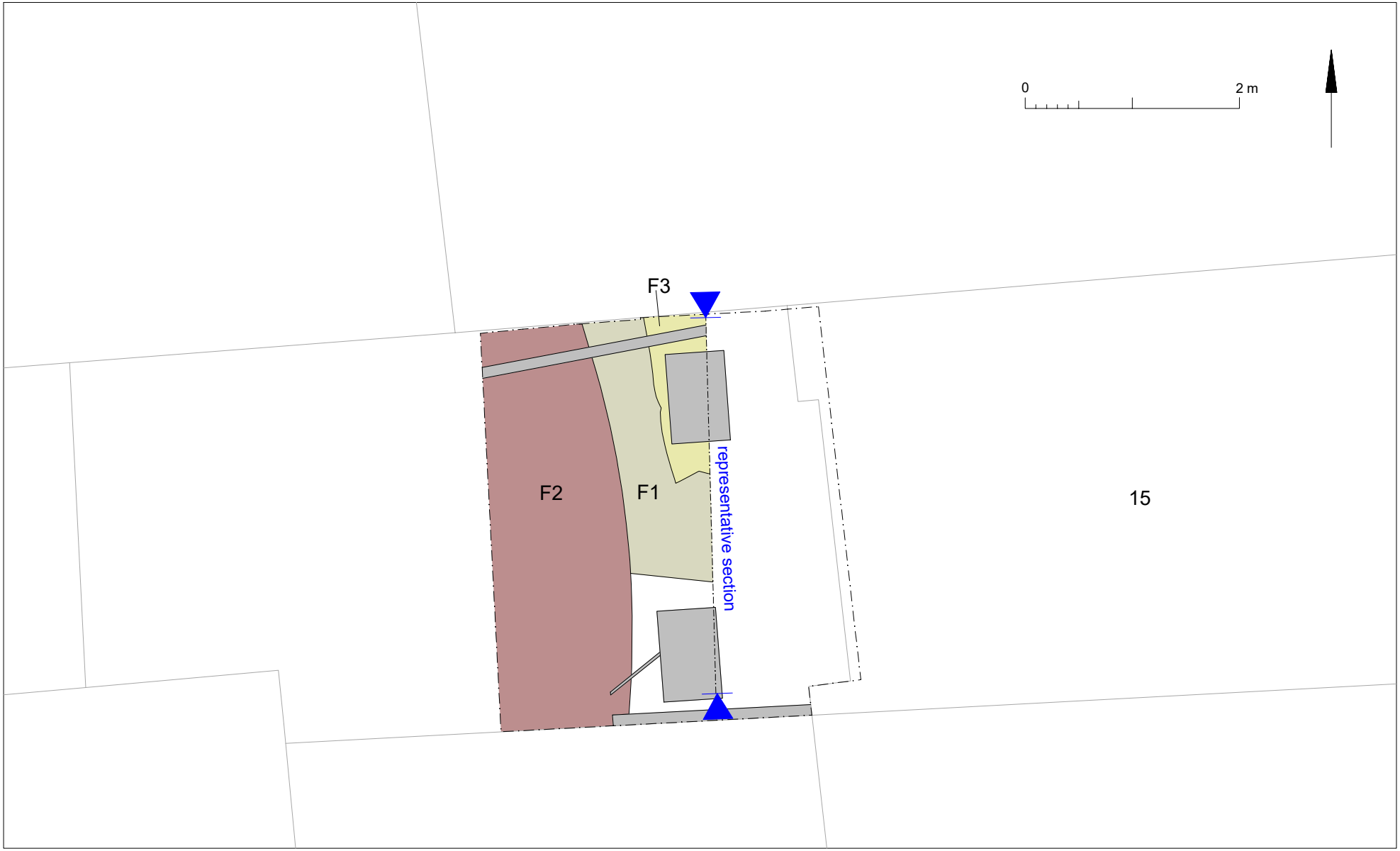


Fig 2 Results (modern services in grey).

Fig 3 Location of Trenches 1-6 (modern features shown in grey).

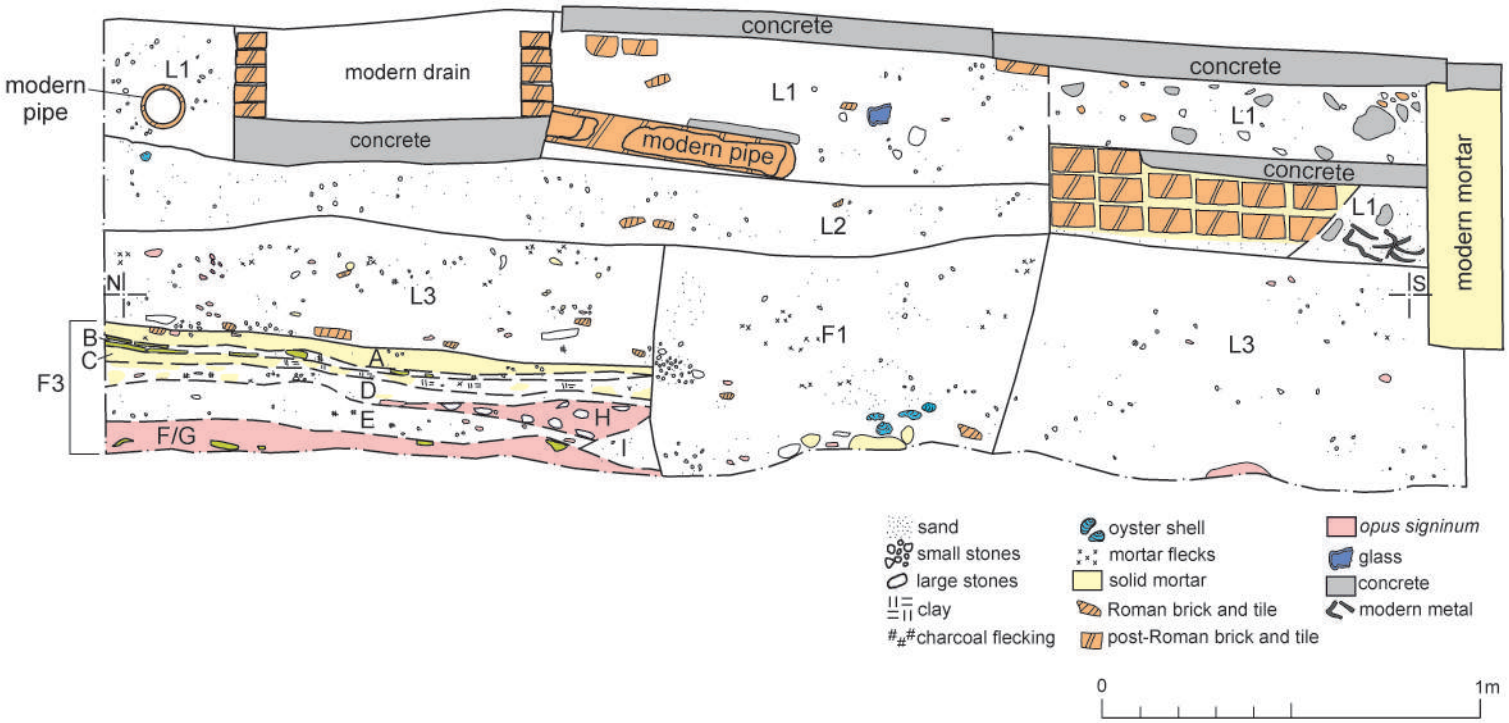


Fig 4 Representative section.

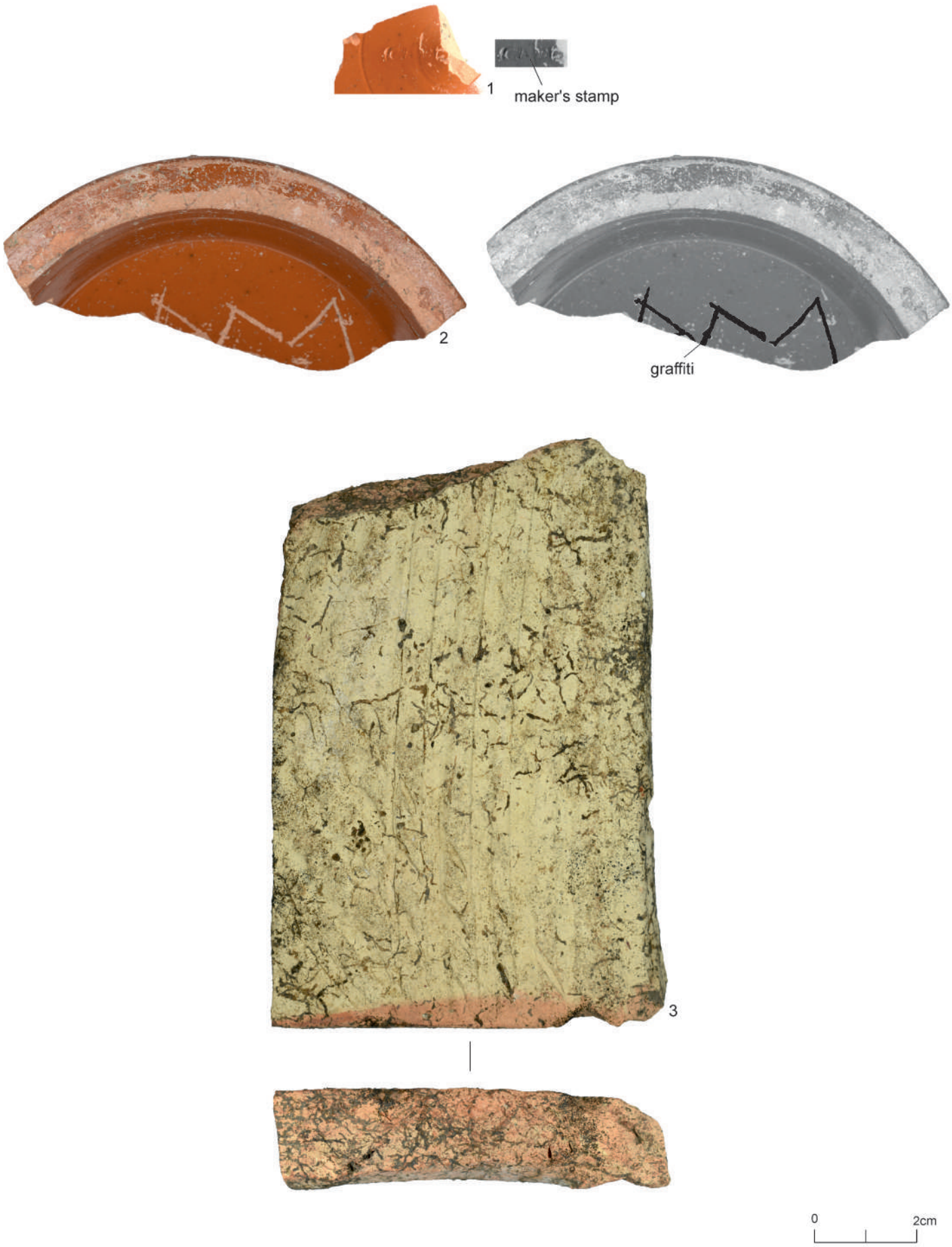


Fig 5 Roman pottery and tile.

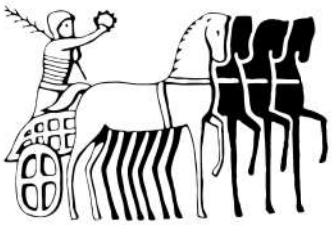
Fig 6 Roman small finds (1-2) and glass (3)

Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: ***'Chimes'* 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JN**	
Parish: Colchester	***District:*** Colchester
NGR: TL 99605 25033 (centre)	***Site code:*** CAT project ref.: 2023/09e CHER ref.: ECC4834 OASIS ref.: colchest3-519042
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	***Site director/group:*** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 3rd – 31st January 2024	***Size of area investigated:*** 0.001ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	**Funding source:** Landowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	***Related CHER/SMR number:*** -
Final report: CAT Report 2029	
Periods represented: Roman, medieval, post-medieval	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex as part of a two-story rear extension of the building. Located within *Insula* 35 of the Roman walled town, groundworks revealed a sequence of Roman mortar and packed clay floors with an associated medieval robber trench.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: Roman building	***Significance:*** **
Author of summary: Xander Smith	***Date of summary:*** February 2024

Colchester Archaeological Trust



Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 'Chimes'
15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JN.

September 2023

CAT project ref.: 2023/09e
CHER code: tbc

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring at 'Chimes' 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JN.

September 2023

NGR: TL 99605 25033 (centre)

Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 221337

CAT project ref.: 2023/09e

CHER code: tbc
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-519042

WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway
Figure by: Chris Lister

Commissioned by: Landowner

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	14/09/2023	

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
web: www.catuk.org
eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The site is located in the historic walled city centre of Colchester at 'Chimes' 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99605 25033 (centre). The site measures 53.6m^2 and is located within the south-eastern corner of the Roman fortress and *Insula* 35 of the Roman walled city.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of a two-storey rear extension.

Archaeological and geological background

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

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of Thames Group (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Kesgrove catchment subgroup (sand and gravel).

The site lies in an extremely rich area of archaeological remains along the lower edge of the main historic core of the Roman and later walled town (MCC9314). It is located within the south-eastern corner of the fortress which later became part of *Insula* 35 in the Roman town. The site sits just to the north of a main Roman street (*Via Sagularis*) running east-west and to the north of the Roman town wall (MCC8392).

To the west of the site CAT undertook large-scale excavations in advance of the Culver Square shopping precinct development, carried out between 1981-2 and 1984-5 (ECC337). The excavations yielded a vast amount of information on the development of the town, especially the Roman military fortress and its transition into a Roman colony (see *CAR* **3**, 3-9 and *CAR* **6**, 7-20). Excavation 'Area K' was located closest to the proposed development site. Within Area K the earliest activity was traces of a building (Building 85) largely destroyed by post-Boudican cultivation and during the fortress phase it was within an area of tribune houses. These were the larger houses for military officers subdivided by gravel roads. After the fortress era there was a hiatus following which it became an area of open space used for cultivation between *c* 150-325 AD. CAT recorded that the area between Building 123 and the south side of Insula 35 appears to have been cultivated land for most of the Roman period. This was evidenced by a layer of well-mixed dark yellowish-brown sandy loam up to 0.8m thick across the site. The western limit was indicated by a number of shallow ditches (*CAR* **6** Fig 3.41) which line up with the drain on the western side of Building 123 and showed there was no footway between the cultivated land and the street running north-south (v*ia principalis*). To accompany the cultivated land, the upper part of Area K revealed the remains of a granary and a possible corn drying oven (building 125). Section drawings of Area K show that post-Roman remains comprise of approximately 0.8m of layers and some post-medieval and modern pits between modern ground level and the main Roman horizons. The uppermost Roman layers were overlain by an accumulation of 'dark earth' topsoil across the whole site (*CAR* **6**, fiche sxs 3.36 and 3.37).

Archaeological work undertaken by CAT to the rear of 16-17 Trinity Street (ECC1423, *CAR* **6**, 1023), at 25 Trinity Street (CAT Report 1000, project 92/1b) and at Tymperleys House (CAT Reports 40 & 74) has shown that below modern ground level there is approximately 0.8-1.2m of post-medieval to modern topsoil and dark earth thought to be the fill of intercutting pits. Within Trench 1 at 26 trinity Street CAT exposed part of the Roman metalled gravel street which was sealed by approximately 1m of dark soil cut by post-Roman pits (CAT Report 1000, project 89/9a).

The site is also surrounded by a number of historic buildings, such as the adjacent 17th-century building at 14 Trinity Street (MCC257 and MCC3641), the 16th-century building at 11

[1] British Geological Survey – https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?

Trinity Street (MCC3640), the 18th-century buildings at 18-21 Trinity Street (MCC3643) and Holy Trinity Church (72m north/north-east of the site). The grade I listed church is Anglo-Saxon in origin, with the western wall of the nave containing the oldest surviving fabric. The church was largely restored in the second half of the 19th century (MCC7824-5).

Planning background

A planning application (221337) was submitted to Colchester City Council (CCC) in May 2022 for a proposed *two-storey rear extension (resubmission of 210920)*.

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 City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the CCCAA (CCC 2023).

Specifically
The monitoring is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site. The foundation will involve a raft foundation to reduce exposure of archaeological remains, however, a trench has already been dug along the line of the proposed rear wall which has exposed a Roman wall foundation in it's eastern face which will need recording before further work on the site is carried out.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CCCAA will be informed immediately and the CCCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CCCAA immediately.

General methodology

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023)
- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCC 2023).

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 the CCCAA 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

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

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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 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). 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.
- 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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or the CCCAA.

The CCCAA 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.

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 CCCAA 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 (2015).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

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
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

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:
Historic England 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 the ECCHEA.

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 CCCAA 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 2016).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the CCCAA as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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 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 CCCAA.

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 City 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 Museum *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 the CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CCCAA. 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 CCCAA 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 CCCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

The CCCAA 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 the CCCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking,

sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website (www.catuk.org) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at http://cat.essex.ac.uk/. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

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

Brown, D	2011 2nd ed.	*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.*
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA **8**).
CAR **3**	1984	*Colchester Archaeological Report **3**: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex* by P Crummy. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR **6**	1992	*Colchester Archaeological Report **6**: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilberd School, and miscellaneous sites in Colchester 1971-1985,* by P Crummy. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT	2023	*Health & Safety Policy.*
CAT Report 40	1999	*A trial trench in the garden of Tymperleys House, Trinity Street, Colchester: August 1999.*
CAT Report 74	2000	*A trial trench in the garden of Tymperleys House, Trinity Street, Colchester: May 2000*
CAT Report 1000	2017	*A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000* (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Reports or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)
CCC	2023	*Brief for archaeological monitoring at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, CO1 1JN*, by R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.* Revised June 2020.
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Revised October 2020.
CIfA	2014c	*Code of Conduct.* Revised October 2022.
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	*Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0.*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).

Historic England	2015	*Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice,* by S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2016	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).*
Historic England	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project,* by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**).
MHCLG	2021	*National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

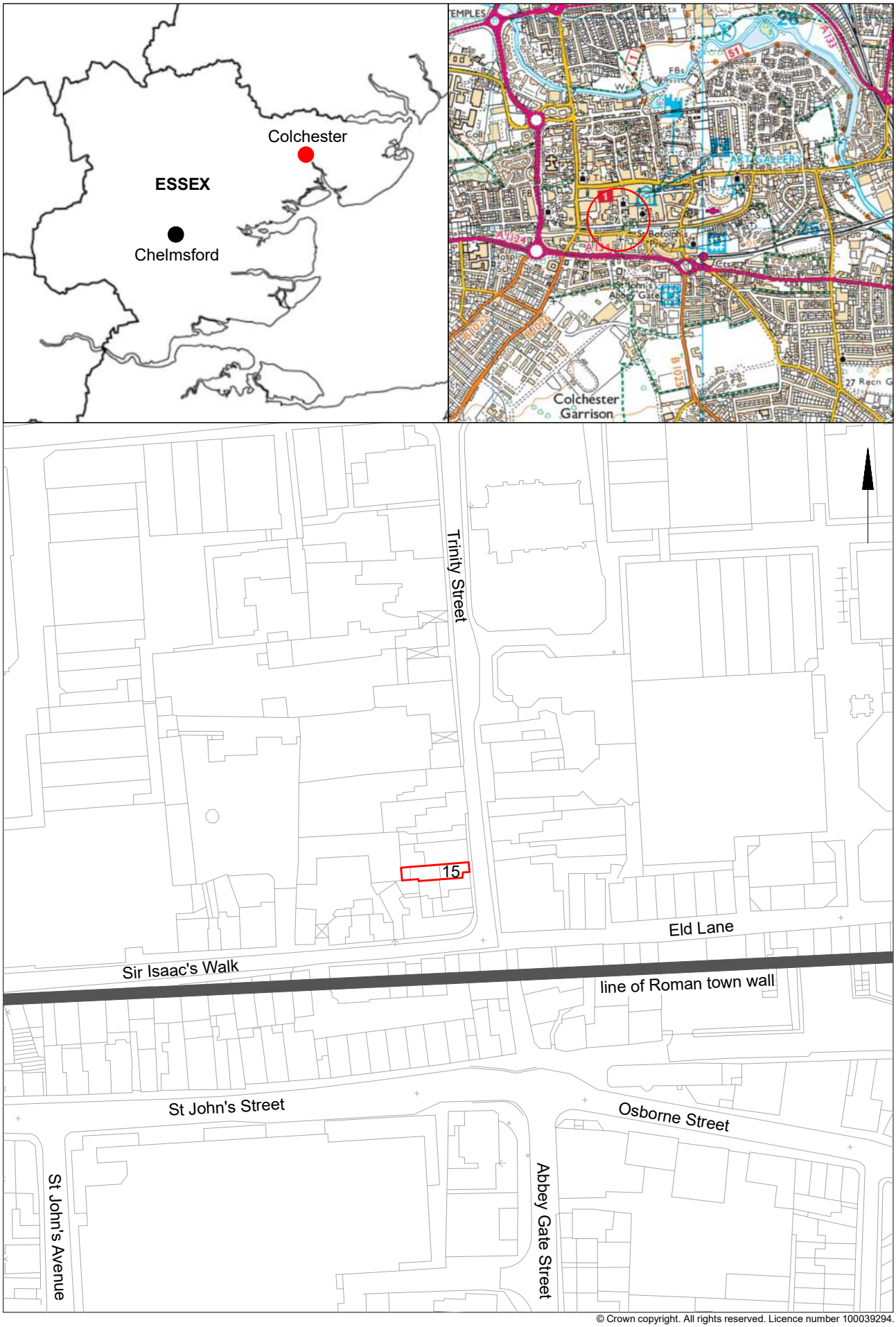


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS Summary for colchest3-519042

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-519042
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 'Chimes', 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JN: January 2024
Sitename	'Chimes', 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JN
Sitecode	ECC4834
Project Identifier(s)	2023/09e
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	221337
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	03-Jan-2024 - 31-Jan-2024
Location	'Chimes', 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1JN NGR : TL 99605 25033 LL : 51.888104162422145, 0.89912794105886 12 Fig : 599605,225033
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 15 Trinity Street, Colchester, Essex as part of a two-story rear extension of the building. Located within Insula 35 of the Roman walled town, groundworks revealed a sequence of Roman mortar and packed clay floors with an associated medieval robber trench.
Keywords	Floor - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Robber Trench - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Hair Pin - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Roof Tile - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private individual
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4834
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Report generated on: 01 Mar 2024, 15:21