

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR

September 2015



by **Laura Pooley**

on behalf of **Dr Richard Vokes**

Planning reference: 144771

CAT project ref.: 15/06d

NGR: TM 0015 2538 (centre)

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2015.65

UAD ref: ECC2958

OASIS reference: colchest3-215702



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CAT Report 906

January 2016

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1 Summary

The site at 15 Roman Road is located within the Roman town and backs onto the Roman town wall, a Scheduled Monument. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the instillation of an arbour in the eastern end of the garden adjacent to the town wall. Groundworks did not go deeper than modern topsoil so no archaeological features or finds were revealed.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on the 11th September 2015. The work was commissioned by Dr Richard Vokes in advance of the instillation of a paving area with arbour at the eastern end of the garden adjacent to the Roman town wall, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2015), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2015).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property backs on to the Town Wall, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (UAD event no. EVT3994; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356).

The wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend 2.1m from the

existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Up to 2.4m width of wall has been lost and nothing of the original exterior facing of the wall survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced in brick or stone or completely rebuilt in brick.

Other archaeological work undertaken by CAT in the vicinity includes a number of small watching briefs. 5 Roman Road in 2003 (CAT Report 230) and 3 Roman Road in 2012 (CAT Report 648) revealed no archaeological remains. Similarly in 2000 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98) were also negative. 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 158) however, revealed a fragment of an *opus signinum* Roman floor and a collapsed wall of a Roman building.

4 Results

Ground level within the footprint of the hexagonal arbour (totalling 5.5m²) was lowered by approximately 150mm to allow a concrete floor to be laid. Only modern topsoil (L1) was removed. The topsoil was a firm dark grey/brown loam containing fragments of modern pottery, peg-tile, slate, ceramic building material (modern, post-medieval and Roman), oyster shell, septaria and iron nails (none retained).

5 Finds

No archaeological finds were retained.

6 Discussion

Despite being located in an area of archaeological significance no features or finds were identified as groundwork did not penetrate below modern topsoil.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Dr Richard Vokes for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by D Shimmin. Site plans were prepared by CL. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

CAT	1999	<i>The Colchester archaeologist</i> magazine, 12
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and recording (a watching brief) at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex</i>
CAT Report 67	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41 Castle Road, Colchester: March 2000.</i>
CAT Report 98	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41a Castle Road, Colchester: September 2000.</i>
CAT Report 158	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Castle Road, Colchester: September-October 2000.</i>
CAT Report 230	2003	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 5 Roman Road, Colchester: March 2003.</i>
CAT report 347	2009	<i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006.</i>
CAT Report 356	2006	<i>An archaeological investigation of the Roman town wall at Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 and February 2006.</i>
CAT Report	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 3 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex:</i>

648		<i>May 2012.</i>
CBCAA	2015	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR by J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums</i>
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wacher</i> , ed by P Wilson
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Hull, M.R.	1958	<i>Roman Colchester RRCSAL 20</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>

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
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 of soil
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 906)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2015.65

Distribution list

Dr Richard Vokes
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

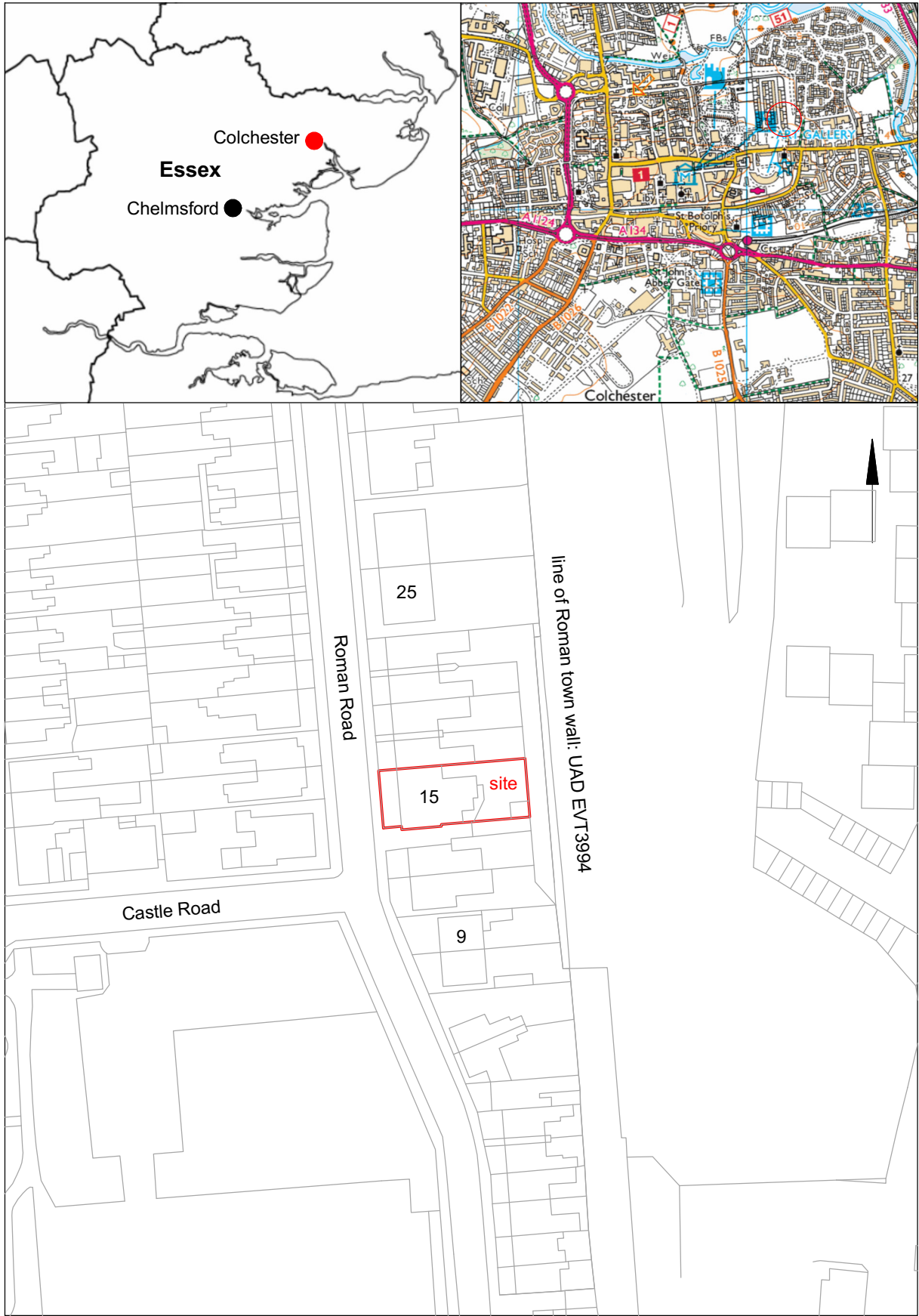
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Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 14/01/2016



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Fig 1 Site location.



Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 15 Roman Road, Colchester	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0015 2538	Site code: CAT project ref.: 15/06d UAD ref: ECC4342 OASIS ref: colchest3-215702
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 11th September 2015	Size of area investigated: 5.5m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2015.65	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 3994
Final report: CAT Report 906	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>The site at 15 Roman Road is located within the Roman town and backs onto the Roman town wall, a Scheduled Monument. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the instillation of an arbour in the eastern end of the garden adjacent to the town wall. Groundworks did not go deeper than modern topsoil so no archaeological features or finds were revealed.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: January 2016

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-215702

Project details

Project name	Archaeological recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR
Short description of the project	15 Roman Road is located within the Roman town and backs onto the Roman town wall, a Scheduled Monument. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground works for the instillation of an arbour in the eastern end of the garden adjacent to the town wall. Ground works did not go deeper than modern topsoil so no archaeological features or finds were revealed.
Project dates	Start: 11-09-2015 End: 11-09-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	15/06d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	144771 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2015.65 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC2958 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 15 Roman Road, Colchester
Postcode	CO1 1UR
Study area	5.5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0015 2538 51.890455452907 0.908980571561 51 53 25 N 000 54 32 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	D Shimmin
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Dr Richard Vokes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2015.65
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2015.65
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex,

CO1 1UR: September 2015

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 906
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Description A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

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Entered on 29 January 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=240935> for this page

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Continuous Archaeological Recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex

NGR: TM 0015 2538 (centre)

Planning reference: 144771

Client: Dr. Richard Vokes

Agent:

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: 2015.65

UAD Event number: tbc

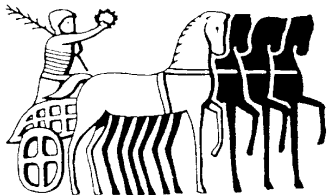
CAT Project code: 15/06d

OASIS Project id: colchest3-215702

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 25.06.2015



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
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Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR. It lies on the eastern side of Roman Road and the property backs on to the Roman Town wall. Centred at National grid reference TM 0015 2538 (Fig 1).

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a conservatory extension to the rear of the house. Rebuilding the garage on the southern side of the garden and installing a paving area with an arbour at the eastern end of the garden adjacent to the town wall.

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background derives from the CBCAA brief with data from the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and draws on CAT Report 356:

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property backs on to the Town Wall, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (UAD event no. EVT3994; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356).

The wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend 2.1m from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Up to 2.4m width of wall has been lost and nothing of the original exterior facing of the wall survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced in brick or stone or completely rebuilt in brick.

Other archaeological work undertaken by CAT in the vicinity includes a number of small watching briefs. 5 Roman Road in 2003 (CAT Report 230) and 3 Roman Road in 2012 (CAT Report 648) revealed no archaeological remains. Similarly in 2000 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98) were also negative. 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 158) however, revealed a fragment of an *opus signinum* Roman floor and a collapsed wall of a Roman building.

Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in May 2014 for the proposed work (above: Planning reference 144771). As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, a full archaeological condition was recommended by Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and states:

'Prior to commencement of development, details of a watching brief to be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist (during construction works) shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall thereafter be carried out in strict accordance with these agreed details. In the event that any significant archaeological features or remains are discovered which are beyond the scope of the watching brief (and require fuller rescue excavation) the construction work shall cease immediately and shall not recommence until a revised programme of archaeological work including a scheme of

investigation has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: To enable the inspection and recording of any items of archaeological importance. This will record and advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets that might be present at this location before they are damaged or destroyed.'

Requirement for Work

The required archaeological work involves undertaking a Continuous Archaeological Recording (Watching Brief) of all the groundworks undertaken by the contractor (including the removal of any foundations of the previous buildings). The mechanical stripping will involve using a flat-edged ditching bucket whilst under constant archaeological supervision. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAO (Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR - CBC 2015). Once the strip is complete a meeting will be held on site with CBCAA, the developer and CAT to discuss if any further work is needed.

It is anticipated that this work will comprise the standard sample excavation of features.

Specific research aims are:

- Follow requirements as stated in sections 3.1-5 of the Brief
- To preserve by record any archaeological remains that may be destroyed by the development.
- In particular to look at recording any evidence associated with the Town Wall

General Methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2015)

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

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

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

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Written Scheme of Investigation

Prior to start of work, a Written Scheme of Investigation will be submitted to CBCAA. The WSI will describe in appropriate detail how the *Brief* from CBCAA will be implemented in fieldwork, post-excavation, reporting and publication stages.

The WSI shall be submitted to CBCAA, and fieldwork will not commence prior to approval of WSI from CBCAA.

The WSI will include a location plan of the development site showing area of proposed excavation or trench layout.

OASIS Record

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 CBCAA and EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows – one archaeologist to continually monitor the strip

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway.

Watching brief methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground reduction, footings work, service trench digging, and all related works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction, which 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) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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 the site, 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

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), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for

potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

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

Human remains

Policy depends on the age of the burial. If it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed.

If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Allowance will be made in the budget and timetable to allow a human bone specialist to visit site to advise on recording and lifting human remains (inhumations), and for an experienced conservator to visit site and advise on recording and lifting of fragile grave goods.

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.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASiS website.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

End of Fieldwork, and Report

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

An appropriate report will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by CBCAA.

Final report will normally be submitted to CBCAA as PDF, but printed copy can be provided on request.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methodology adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of site and excavated area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench / excavated area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Detailed archaeologists results including list of sites resulting from an EHER/UAD search, and historic maps to show changes and development of site, with a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- As Appendices, the OASIS entry and the WSI.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and attached as Appendix to the site report, which will be emailed as PDF to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive Deposition

A site archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards given in CM 2008, ClfA 2014b, and MoRPHE (EH 2006).

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

A Drawing Interchange File (.dxf) will be supplied to for integration in the UAD/HER. AutoCAD files will also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	1999	<i>The Colchester archaeologist</i> magazine, 12
CAT Report 67	2000	An archaeological watching brief at 41 Castle Road, Colchester, March 2000. Grey literature report by S. Benfield
CAT Report 98	2000	An archaeological watching brief at 41a Castle Road, Colchester, September 2000. Grey literature report by C. Crossan
CAT Report 158	2000	An archaeological watching brief at 24 Castle Road, Colchester, September-October 2000. Grey literature report by K. Orr
CAT Report 230	2003	An archaeological watching brief at 5 Roman Road, Colchester, March 2003. Grey literature report by H. Brooks
CAT report 347	2009	Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006. Grey literature report by H. Brooks, W. Clarke, M. Gorniak and L. Pooley
CAT Report 356	2006	An archaeological investigation of the Roman town wall at Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, October 2004 and February 2006. Grey literature report by K. Orr, M. Gorniak and C. Lister
CAT Report 648	2012	An archaeological watching brief at 3 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, May 2012. Grey literature report C. Lister
CBCAA	2015	Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
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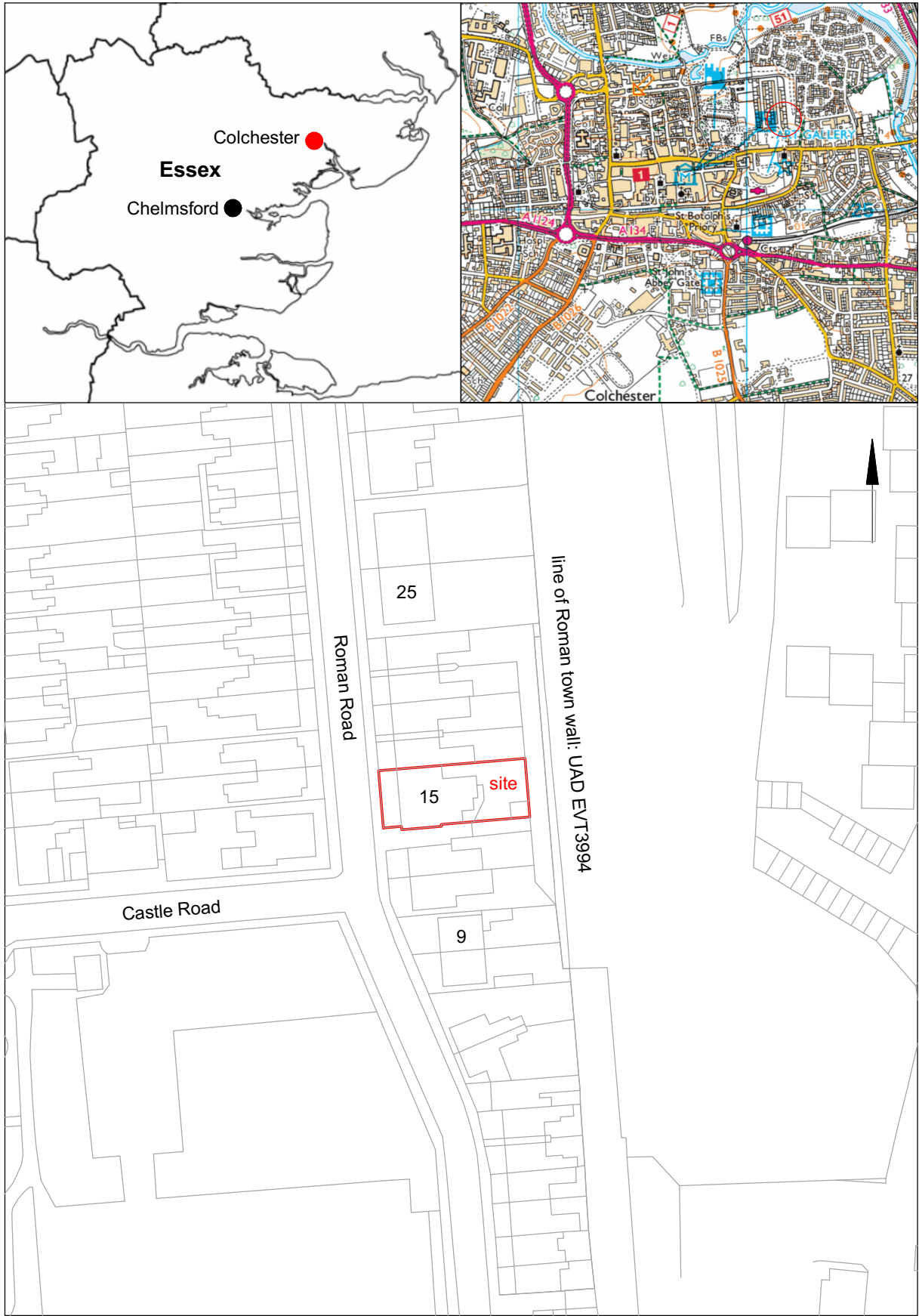
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Fig 1 Site location.

