

**Essex Historic Environment Record/  
Essex Archaeology and History**

**CAT Report 505**

**Summary sheet**

<b>Site address:</b> land adjacent to 13 Abbey Gate Street, Colchester, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 99608 24885	<b>Site codes:</b> CAT project - 09/2c Museum accession - COLEM 2009.18
<b>Type of work:</b> Watching brief	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> March 2009	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 36 sq m
<b>Location of finds/curating museum:</b> Colchester and Ipswich Museums	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related EHER and UAD nos:</b> -
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 505 (summary sheet & Fig 1)	
<b>Periods represented:</b> post-medieval/modern	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b></p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief took place during groundworks for a small residential development on a plot of land between 13 Abbey Gate Street and Southway, Colchester, Essex. The site lies outside the Roman and medieval walled town, approximately 120m south of the town wall.</i></p> <p><i>The contractor's groundworks involved piling, stripping and trenching. The piling consisted of four piles along the northern edge of the proposed building and four along the southern edge. The stripping involved lowering the ground-level of the site by approximately 400mm. Several narrow trenches were also dug for services to a depth of approximately 350mm below the stripped level.</i></p> <p><i>No significant archaeological remains were uncovered. A thick layer of post-Roman topsoil ('dark earth') was revealed during the stripping and trenching, but Roman levels were not reached. A modern east-west brick foundation in the south-western corner of the site probably belonged to the Masonic Hall, which was demolished in the 1970s.</i></p> <p><i>No finds were retained. Further details can be found in the site archive, which will be permanently deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museums.</i></p>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> neg
<b>Author of summary:</b> Donald Shimmin	<b>Date of summary:</b> April 2009

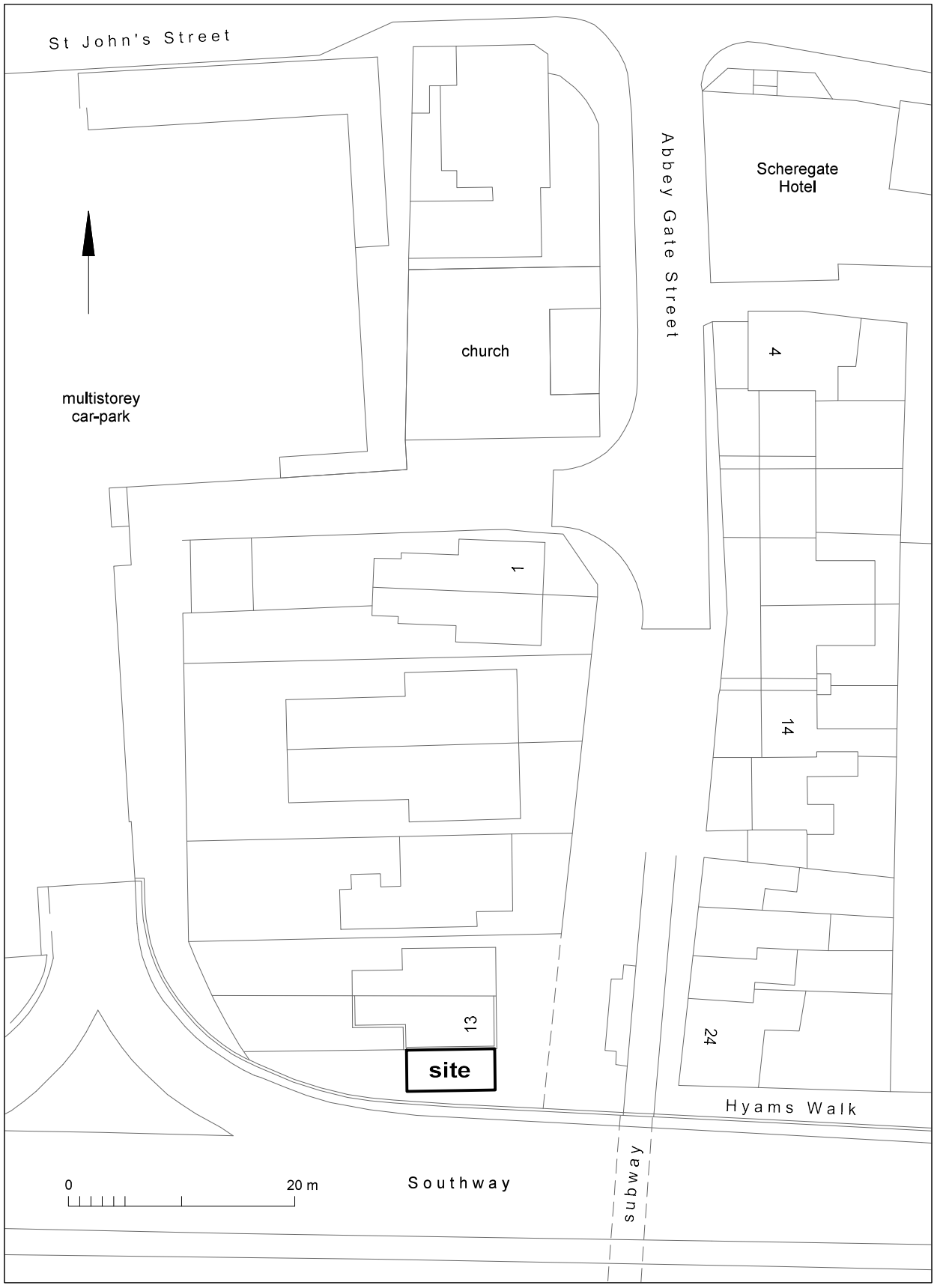


Fig 1 Site location.

**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE &  
RECORDING, (a watching brief),  
13, ABBEYGATE STREET,  
COLCHESTER,  
ESSEX.**

**COLCHESTER BOROUGH COUNCIL  
MUSEUMS SERVICE.**

**FEBRUARY 2009**

## 1. Introduction.

This Brief for archaeological attendance and recording (a watching brief), has been prepared by the Archaeological Officer of Colchester Museums. The proposed development is located within an area of definite archaeological potential. The Brief is designed to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits as groundworks commence and proceed.

## 2. Site Location and Description.

The development area is situated some 124m south of the town wall of Colchester and immediately adjacent to Southway and within the curtilage of 13, Abbeygate Street, (Fig.1). The location is comprised of a level, grassed, area that currently forms part of the garden of number 13. The site is located at NGR TL99608 24885, (Fig.2).

## 3. Planning Background.

The applicant submitted an application (No. F/COL/03/1970), to Colchester Borough Council on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2003, for a two bedroom dwelling located on part of the garden area, south of, and adjoining number 13 Abbeygate Street, a late Victorian redbrick semi-detached villa. This application received consent on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2004, with a condition attached that requires the applicant to commission an archaeological brief from a professional archaeological contractor.

## 4. Archaeological Background.

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest being located within the oppidum of Camulodunum (Hawkes & Crummy, (1995), and in an area where Roman occupation and cemeteries are recorded. Chance discoveries made in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include Roman tessellated floors and cremation burials from the Osborne Street area. Such discoveries are detailed in Hull, (1958). Abbeygate Street itself is first recorded in the mid thirteenth century.

## 5. Requirement for Work.

The proposed watching brief is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may be disturbed as groundworks for foundation preparation begins and proceeds. The requirement is for an intensive watching brief of the initial stripping followed by periodic monitoring as piling commences. Sufficient time shall be allowed for the recording of any complex archaeological deposits including burials/cremations that may be located.

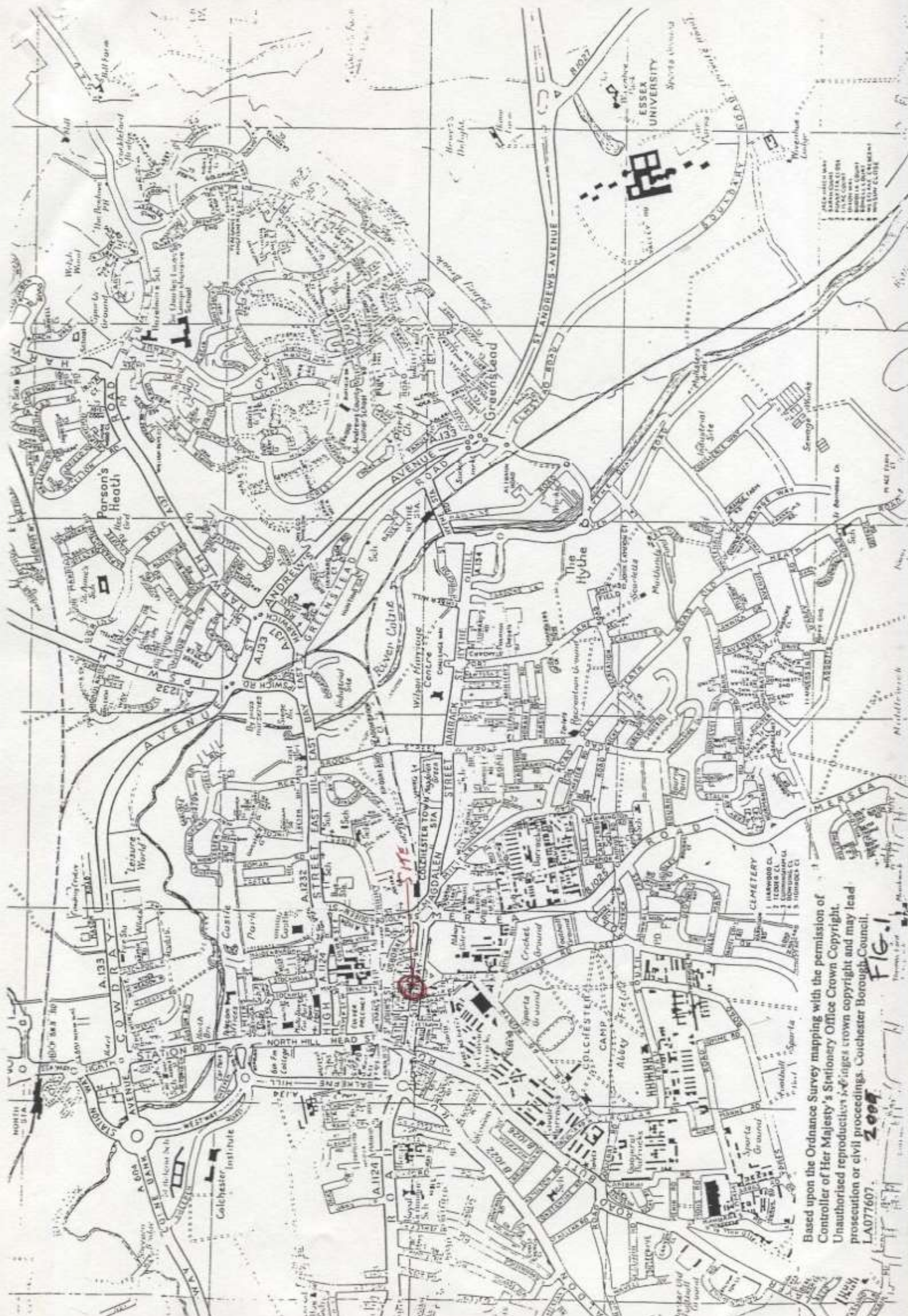
A metal detector shall be used to examine spoil heaps and finds recovered.

## 6. General Methodology.

The archaeological contractor must be familiar with and follow the *Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (1999: Revised 2008)*, and the *Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums (1996. Revised 2008)*. (Copies available from Colchester Museums).

All stages of the watching brief shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists.





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**FIG. 1**

**2004**



The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.

The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1999)* shall be used for additional guidance in the production of the archaeological specification, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

## 7. Archive Deposition.

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**Arrangements for long-term storage and deposition of the archive, including all artefacts, must be agreed with the landowner and the recipient museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork.**

The full archive shall be deposited with Colchester Museums within six months of the completion of the report, and in accordance with the *Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums (1996: Revised 2008)*.

Further guidance on the deposition of the archive will be found in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. IFA. (2007).

A copy of the report shall be supplied to the Essex Heritage and Environment Record (EHER) on completion, and an EHER summary sheet submitted within four weeks of work finishing on site, (copy attached).

## 8. References.

Colchester Borough Council. 1999. Revised 2008. *Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester*.

Colchester Borough Council. 1996. Revised 2008. *Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums*.

Hawkes, C.F.C. & Crummy, P. 1995. *Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2*.

Hull, M. R. 1958. *Roman Colchester*. RRCSAL No.XX.

## 9. Contractors Specification.

Archaeological contractors shall forward a project specification to Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Officer for validation before submitting costed proposals to the agency commissioning the work.

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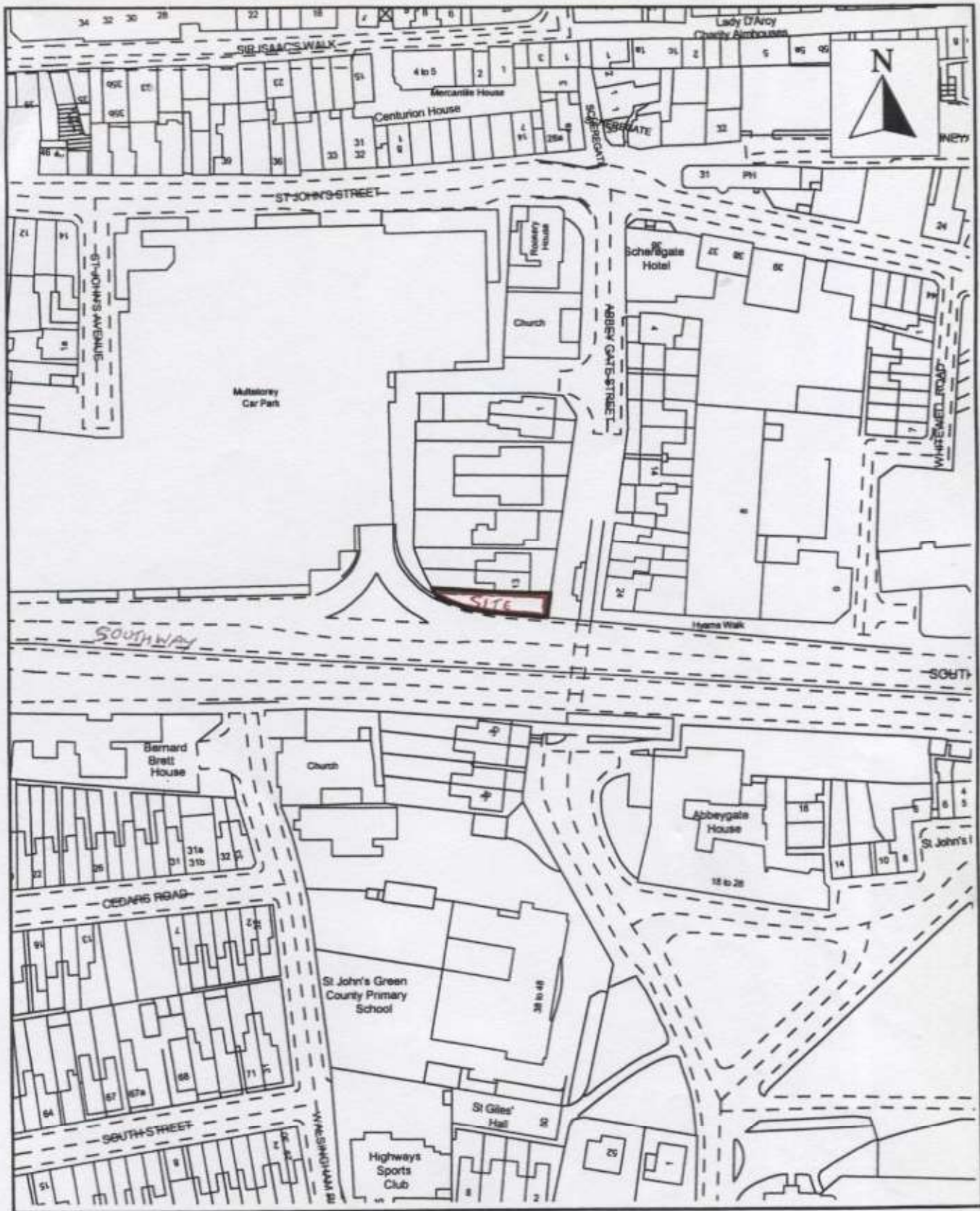
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Brief written: 25/02/2009

*This Brief is valid for six months only from the date above. After this period the author should be contacted.*

**The Contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.**





**Application No:** F/COL/03/1970  
**Location:** 13 Abbeygate Street, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7HB  
**Scale:** 1:1250

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FIG.2



**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for an Archaeological Watching Brief  
at land adjacent to 13 Abbeygate street, Colchester,  
Essex**

February 2009



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## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at land adjacent to 13 Abbeygate Street, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7HB, for the construction of a new small house.
- 1.2 This WSI sets out proposals for the watching brief, which will lead to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts.
- 1.3 The site is located in the southern, central part of the main town center, approximately 118m south of the town wall. The plot itself is a small patch of land to the south of number 13 Abbey Gate Street, adjacent to Southway at NGR TL 99608 24885.
- 1.4 The WSI follows a brief produced by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer (CBCAO). Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the CBCAO.

## **2 Archaeological background**

- 2.2 Archaeologically, this region of Colchester is of interest because it adjoins the town's southern defenses and lies close to a major gateway.  
A recent survey divided the area broadly into three zones (Johnson *et al* 2003). The high ground in front of the town wall can be seen as a defensive zone containing the Roman and medieval town ditches. Beyond the defences are two zones subject to settlement: one on higher ground in Vineyard street and one on the lower slopes to the south, where relatively wet ground conditions may have influenced the nature of past development.
- 2.3 Substantial excavation in the area included the Lion Walk excavations in the 1970's, which included a breach made in the town wall to form the Vineyard Gate service entrance for the Lion Walk precinct. A section dug through the town defences encountered a series of Roman and medieval ditches up to 5m deep, with a possible medieval street to the south and remains of post-medieval and later buildings over the backfilled ditch (CAR 3, Sheet 6a, Sx55). In Osborne street, systematic investigation has previously occurred only in the south side of the street, where in advance of the NCP multi-storey car-park revealed floors from a Roman building at the eastern end of the site (Shimmin 1994). These lay at about 3m depth, below the well preserved remains of the medieval wicker-lined drains which were followed by a series of later medieval and post-medieval buildings belonging to a plot extending back from the St Botolph's street frontage. At the Stanwell street end of the site, the excavations exposed the floors of a 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building which had been destroyed by fire, probably during the Civil War siege of Colchester in 1648.
- 2.4 Roman tessellated floors and cremation burials appear among the records of chance discoveries made in the Osborne street area in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Since these were recorded with varying degrees of decision, their exact locations are, in the main, uncertain.
- 2.5 More recent investigations in the area include Transco gas main replacement trenches along the length of St John's street (CAT report 354). The watching brief revealed only a small quantity of Roman pottery and one feature, a cobbled surface thought to be possibly medieval. An evaluation on St John's Green adjacent to the Abbey Arms pub (CAT report 460) yielded little and what was uncovered were almost exclusively modern. The accumulated material was thought likely deposited during the construction and subsequent landscaping of Southway in the early to mid 1970's.

## **3 Aim**

The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may be disturbed during building operations.

## **4 Watching brief methodology**

- 4.1 An archaeologist from CAT will make visits during the groundworks. This will involve concentrated supervision of the initial stripping with possible further visits during the piling depending on what is found. Groundworks include a strip of the foundation area



(approximately 28m<sup>2</sup>) to a depth of 400mm and the excavation of eight piled foundations.

- 4.2 The initial strip will be dug by contractors using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, followed by the drilling for piles.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. Colour transparencies will still be used for overall site shots and *all* important contexts.
- 4.6 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT has an arrangement with and Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, with any processing and reporting done by VF. If advice is required Jen Heathcote at English Heritage will be consulted.
- 4.7 Should human remains be discovered, Environmental Health, the client and CBCAO will be informed.
- 4.8 Human burials, whether cremated or inhumed, will be recorded archaeologically and only removed if they will be destroyed by the development. Time must be allowed by contractors for burials to be properly recorded. If a grave continues outside the limit of the excavation (e.g. a skeleton is partly under the baulk of a ground beam) consideration will be given to extending the trench to excavate the entire burial.
- 4.9 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps.

## **5 General Methodology**

- 5.1 All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologists employed by CAT. The field officer will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.
- 5.2 It is the main contractor's responsibility to check for services and cables.
- 5.3 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 2006).
- 5.4 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester Museums. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.
- 5.5 The relevant document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief (1999)*, including its 'code of conduct'. The Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (1999, updated 2002)*, and *Guidelines on the preparations and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums (1996, updated 2003)* and English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (2006)* will be adhered to throughout the course of the project. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8 and EAA 14.

## **6 Finds**

- 6.1 If any human remains are exposed, Environmental Health, CBCAO and the client will be notified. All human remains will be preferably left and recorded *in situ*. A Home Office license to remove the remains will be sought if this is the appropriate course of action. Due attention will be paid to Health and Safety.
- 6.2 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with CBCAO and the site owner.
- 6.3 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.4 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.5 The site archive will be presented to Colchester Museum in accordance with their requirements.



- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001).
- 6.8 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

## **7 Results**

- 7.1 Notification will be given to CBCAO when the fieldwork has been completed.
- 7.2 The full report, including full reports on artefacts, will be submitted to CBCAO within a length of time not exceeding 1 month from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and Colchester Museums.
- 7.3 This report will include:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the watching brief.
  - A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level.
  - The watching brief methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
  - All specialist reports and assessments.
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 7.4 An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of research projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).
- 7.5 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork CBCAO will be supplied with a summary of the project suitable for inclusion in the EHER. A summary will be supplied even if the project has a negative result.
- 7.6 If, after discussion with CBCAO, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level), will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*.

## **8 Archive deposition**

- 8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester Museum within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to CBCAO.
- 8.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester Museum. The storage of the archive will accord with Colchester Museum's guidelines.
- 8.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to CBCAO at the time of deposition at the museum.

## **9 Monitoring**

- 9.1 CBCAO will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given CBCAO one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with CBCAO in writing prior to them being carried out.
- 9.4 CBCAO will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.
- 9.5 The involvement of CBCAO shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## **10 References**



- Walk, Balkerne Lane and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex, by P Crummy
- CAT report 354 *Report on watching brief at St John's street and Crouch Street, Colchester, Essex – gas main replacement trenches*, unpublished CAT archive report by K Orr, 2006
- CAT report 460 *An archaeological evaluation on St John's Green (south of Southway), Colchester Essex: April 2007*, unpublished CAT archive report by B Holloway 2007
- EAA 3 1997 *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **3**, ed by J Glazebrook
- EAA 8 2000 *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **8**, ed by N Brown & J Glazebrook
- EAA 14 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **14**, by D Gurney
- Johnson, A P, Petchey, M R, and Collcutt, S N, 2003 *St Botolphs Quarter regeneration schemes, Colchester Cultural Heritage (Archaeology) statement, Part 1: background and existing situation*, Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd.
- Shimmin, D, 1994 'Excavations at Osborne Street, Colchester', in *Essex Archaeology and History*, **25**, 46-59

Emma Spurgeon 2/23/09

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## **Appendix - team structure and details**

### **List of team members**

#### **Site supervision and Recording**

Don Shimmin

#### **Assistants**

TBC

#### **Finds consultants**

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Francesca Boghi (NAU): Human bone

Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

Howard Brooks (CAT): Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): Animal bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental remains

Dr Jen Heathcote (English Heritage): Regional Science Advisor

Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman Amphoras

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford): Medieval and later brick and tile

Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.

Helen Walker (ECC): Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

#### **Graphics**

M Macdonald, and E Spurgeon

#### **Report writing**

Don Shimmin, Howard Brooks

#### **Senior Site Staff**

##### **Don Shimmin MA**

Donald has worked on sites in Colchester since 1971, initially as a digger and supervisor at Lion Walk and Balkerne Lane as well as several smaller sites. He also dug at Southampton, Chester and sites in the Western Isles and Shetland. After graduating from Christ's College, Cambridge with an MA in Archaeology and Anthropology, he returned to work for CAT at Culver Street, and went on to direct and publish excavations on sites such as the Gilbert School, Angel Yard, Stanway and Osborne Street. During summer months in the 1990's he was Assistant Director on the long-running Udal excavations in the Western Isles. In recent years he has continued to carry out evaluations, watching briefs and excavations in and around Colchester, including the Asda site and Colchester Garrison.

#### **Finds Specialists**

##### **Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Prehistoric and Roman pottery**

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.



**Francesca Boghi MSc (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Human bone**

Francesca has been the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's human bone specialist since 1998. Her previous experience includes work for the Calvin Wells laboratory at the University of Bradford, where she undertook the analysis of 79 skeletons from the medieval cemetery of Pennell Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire and of a group of Romano-British cremations from Kempston, Bedfordshire. Since joining Norfolk Archaeological Unit she has analysed the medieval assemblage from the parish church of Brettenham, Norfolk (89 skeletons), the human remains from Norwich Whitefriars (thirty-three skeletons from the Carmelite Friary and thirty-seven from the Baptist Chapel of Friary Yard), the skeletal remains from a medieval well in Norwich and numerous other smaller assemblages of inhumations and cremated human remains from the county. In addition she contributes to local education programmes by providing short sessions on skeletal analysis and interpretation. Her professional qualification is an MSc from the University of Sheffield and Bradford in Osteology, Paleopathology and Funerary Archaeology. She is a member of the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteoarchaeologists (BABAO).

**Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian**

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

**Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile**

Ernest is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J*, *CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

**Howard Brooks BA, MIFA (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery**

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (*Colchester Archaeological Report 3* [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (*East Anglian Archaeology 107*, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

**Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass**

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88* (1993). Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

**Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds**

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2* (Roman small finds), *4* (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and *5* (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

**Julie Curl (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Animal Bone**

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service and currently works as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle



Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

**Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins**

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specialises in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*.

**Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA**

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in *East Anglian Archaeology* (including occasional papers), *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Norfolk Archaeology*. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

**Dr Jen Heathcote (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor**

Jen Heathcote is a member of the Quaternary Research Association and the Association for Environmental Archaeology. She is English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (RSA) for the East of England, providing regionally-based advice on all aspects of archaeological science: geophysics, scientific dating, hydrology, geoarchaeology, analysis of biological remains and technological residues, artifact analysis and conservation. RSAs give advice to a range of organizations and also produce good practice standards and guidelines. RSAs are all actively involved in research, and applying new methodologies to site investigation and management.

**Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics**

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, *The East Anglian Archaeology Monograph Series*, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

**Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics**

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead)*. On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research Report 57, 1985)*.

**Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile**

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Cressing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex (1993)*.

**Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras**

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen (BAR 142, 1985)*, contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985)*. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

**Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery**

Sue is the County authority on Saxon material, especially pottery. She has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to *Essex*



Archaeology & History, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

**Helen Walker BSc (ECC) Medieval and post-medieval pottery.**

Helen is Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).

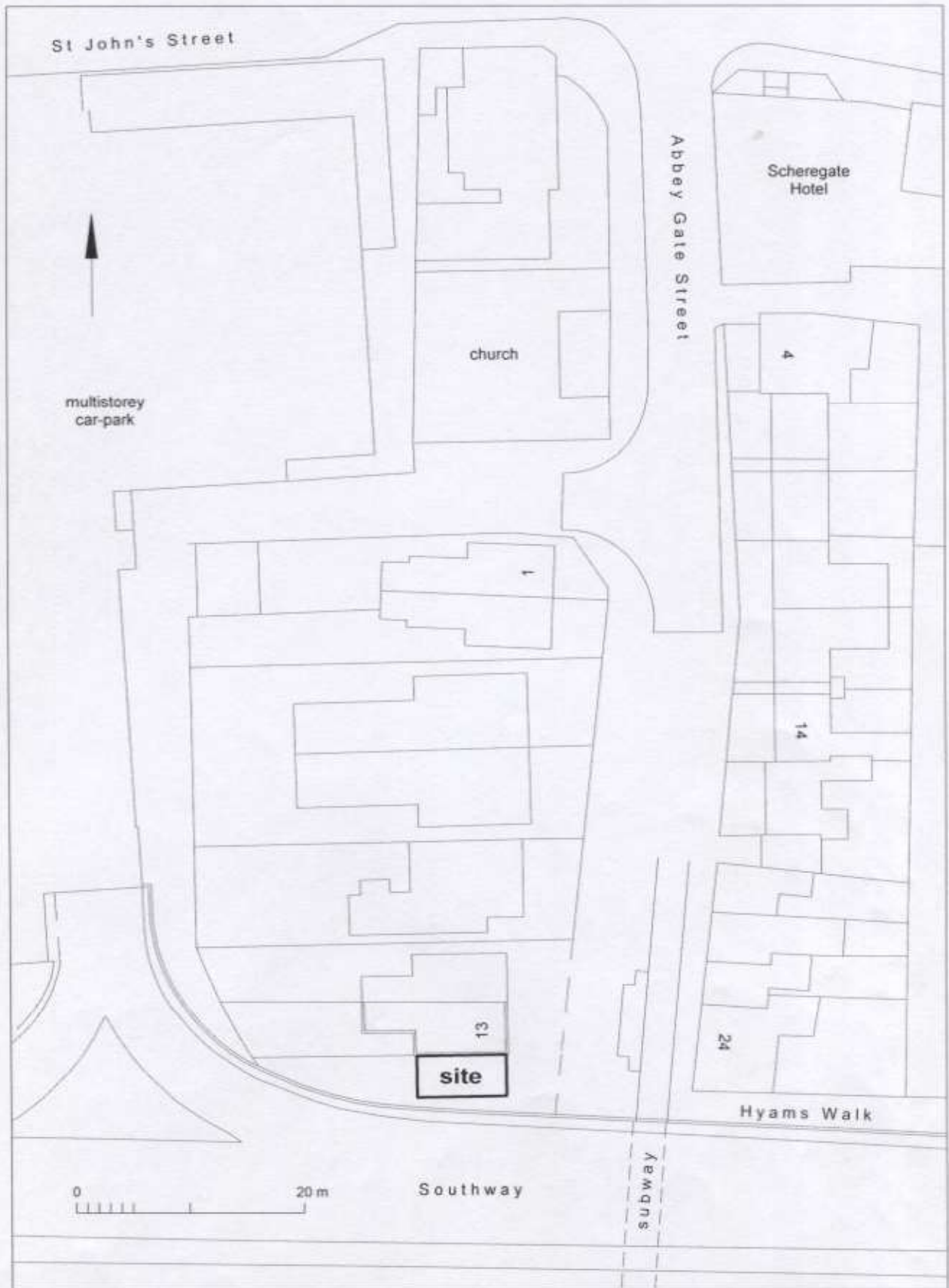
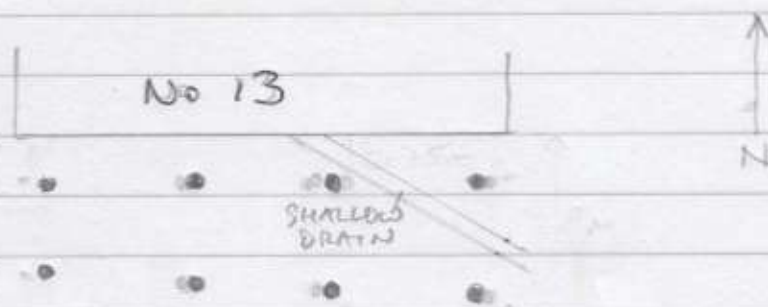


Fig 1 Site location.



9/3 BRIEF VISIT TO CHECK ON PILING - NEGATIVE



APPROX POSITION OF PILES @ 1:125

18/3 STRIPPING STARTED

ONLY APPROX 300mm BEING REMOVED AT N-END OF SITE  
DARK GREYISH-BROWN TOPSOIL VISIBLE OVER HOUSE SITE  
MODERN BRICK FOUNDATIONS VISIBLE OVER SOUTHERN  
PART OF SITE; APPROX 1.45m OUT FROM S. WALL OF <sup>N. EDGE:</sup> <sup>PROPERTY</sup>  
FOUNDATION APPROX 0.5m WIDE; RED, FROGGED BRICKS  
EXTENDED FROM W. EDGE OF SITE TO APPROX 2.2m E. OF  
SW. CORNER OF No 13.

APPROX 400mm REMOVED IN MIDDLE E-W PART OF SITE.  
SLOPED UP AT S-END OF SITE: ONLY 250mm DEEP.  
A SHALLOW TRENCH FOR A DRAIN WAS DUG NW-SE IN  
NE CORNER OF SITE; 0.3m WIDE X 0.3-0.35m DEEP.  
STILL 'DARK EARTH' IN BOTTOM OF DRAINAGE TRENCH;  
i.e. @ 0.75m BELOW MOD. GROUND LEVEL.





01



02





03



04





05



06



Photographic log for Land adj. 13 Abbeygate St WB

Filename	Description
COLEM2009.18_PhotoGraph_01.jpg	General shot of site after piling view west
COLEM2009.18_PhotoGraph_02.jpg	General shot of site after piling view west
COLEM2009.18_PhotoGraph_03.jpg	General shot of site after piling, view west
COLEM2009.18_PhotoGraph_04.jpg	General shot of site after stripping view east
COLEM2009.18_PhotoGraph_05.jpg	General shot of site after stripping view east
COLEM2009.18_PhotoGraph_06.jpg	General shot of site after stripping view north-west