

**An archaeological evaluation
by trial-trenching at 2 High Street,
Ingatestone, Essex
September 2012**



**report prepared by
Adam Wightman**

**on behalf of
Kiss Building**

CAT project ref.: 12/09b
Chelmsford Museum accession code: 2012.254
HEM site code: INHS12
NGR: TQ 6531 9990 (c)



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CAT Report 663
October 2012

This is the summary report on the archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land behind 2 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex (NGR TQ 6531 9990 (c); Fig 1). The proposed development comprises the erection of a new detached dwelling on a 0.6ha plot of land which was formerly the back garden of 2 High Street (Fig 2).

The site is located on the edge of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Ingatestone and adjacent to the course of the Roman road between Brentwood and Colchester. For more information on the historical background of the area and details of archaeological finds recovered in the vicinity, see the Essex County Council brief (HEM 2012) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (CAT 2012), which are appended to this report.

A T-shaped trial-trench, 1.6m wide and totalling 15.0m in length, was excavated within the footprint of the proposed building. The trench was excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

The development site was covered in a dark grey clayey-loam topsoil (L1) which was approximately 250mm thick. The topsoil contained frequent charcoal inclusions and post-medieval/modern finds. These included two sherds of post-medieval red earthenware pottery (Fabric 40, late 16th-17th/18th century), fragments of peg-tile, and a clay-pipe stem. One sherd of Roman grey ware pottery was also recovered from the surface of the trench. The topsoil directly overlaid the orange/brown natural clay (L2).

A wide service trench containing a large salt-glazed pipe (F1) was identified in the north-west/south-east orientated trench (Fig 2). A circular soakaway filled with modern bricks and a shallow brick foundation were also encountered in this trench (Fig 2). These were both associated with a garage which formerly occupied the site but had been demolished.

No archaeological features were identified in the north-east/south-west orientated trench. The Roman pottery sherd is probably associated with activity along the side of the Roman road in the vicinity of the site and the post-medieval finds are indicative of post-medieval activity on the periphery of the town of Ingatestone.



Plate 1: stratigraphy, view from north-west.



Plate 2: the north-west/south-east orientated trench showing the remains of the demolished garage, view from south-east.

References

Note: all CAT fieldwork reports are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2012	Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological trial-trenching at 2 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, by A Wightman
HEM	2012	Archaeological evaluation at 2 High Street, Ingatestone, by T O'Connor of the ECC HEM team

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Adams x c:/reports 12/ingatestone/report 663.doc

Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by the ECC HEM team
- 1.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 1 x A3 site plans provided by developer

2 Site archive

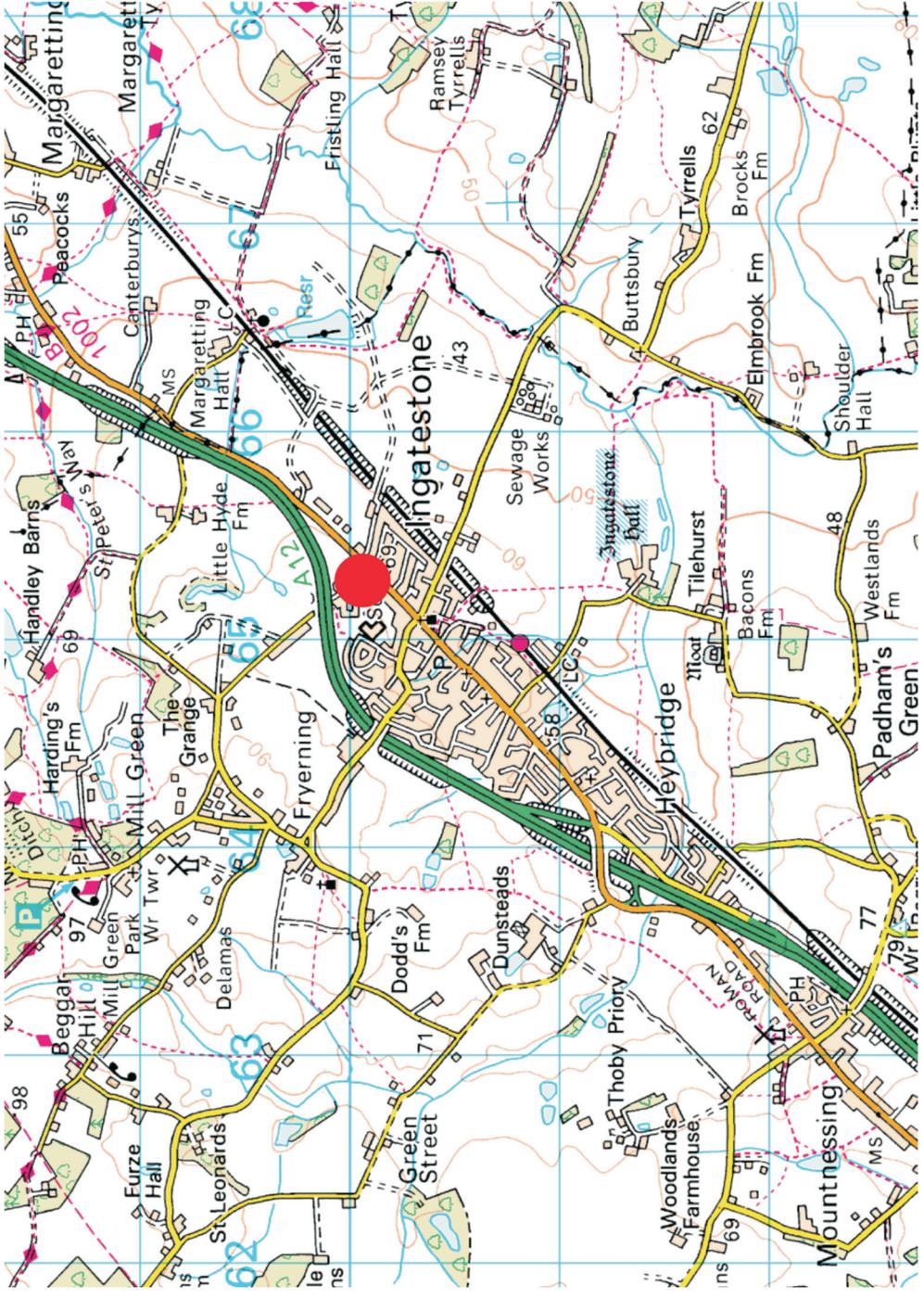
- 2.1 Site digital photographic record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.3 Context sheets (F1, L1-L2)
- 2.4 Finds register
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report

Not in wallet

The finds (1 small bag)



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Fig 1 Site location (marked by a red dot).

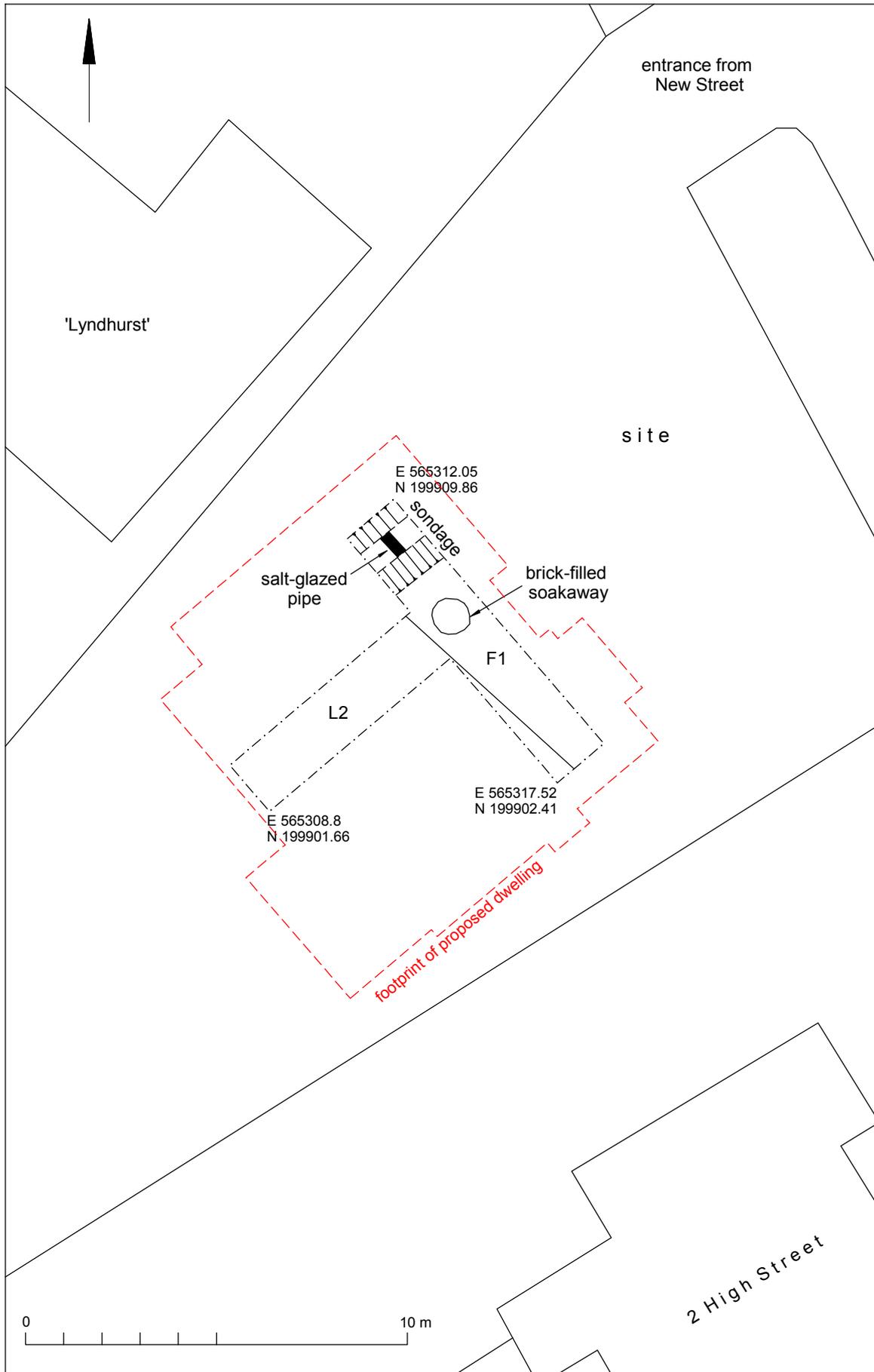


Fig 2 Site plan.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: land to the rear of no 2 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex	
Parish: Ingatestone	District: Brentwood
NGR: TQ 6531 9990 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 12/09b ECC – INHS12 Museum accession – 2012.254
Type of work: Evaluation by trial-trenching	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14th September 2012	Size of area investigated: approx. 100m ² site
Location of curating museum: Chelmsford Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 5372, 5428, 5479, 15376, 15377
Final report: CAT Report 663	
Periods represented: modern	
<p>Summary: <i>A T-shaped trial-trench was excavated by the Colchester Archaeological Trust prior to the erection of a detached dwelling. Most of the ground cut by the trench had been disturbed in modern times and no archaeological features were identified.</i> <i>Post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from the topsoil as well as one sherd of Roman grey ware pottery.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: Roman, pottery	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: October 2012

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological trial-trenching at 2 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex

Planning application: 12/00575/FUL
NGR: TQ652997

September 2012



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological trial-trenching at No. 2 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex. The work is to be carried out on behalf of Graham Kiss (kissbuilding@hotmail.com) by the Colchester Archaeological Trust.
- 1.2 The proposal is for the erection of a new detached dwelling. The development site presently comprises an area of garden to the rear of the property at 2 High Street, Ingatestone (TQ652997).
- 1.3 The site is situated on the edge of the historic core of Ingatestone, in which important archaeological deposits are known to survive.
- 1.4 A planning application (12/00575/FUL) for a new detached house on land forming part of 2 High Street Ingatestone was submitted to Brentwood Borough in June 2011.
- 1.5 Given the archaeological potential of the site, a full archaeological condition was recommended to be attached to the planning consent based on the advice given in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, the wording is as follows:
Recommendation: *"No development, or preliminary groundworks, of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."*
- 1.6 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with Essex County Council's Historic Environment Management team (HEM).

2 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held by The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) shows that the proposed development lies on the edge of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Ingatestone as identified by the Ingatestone Historic Town Assessment Report (EHER 15376-7) and adjacent to the course of the Roman Road between Brentwood and Colchester (EHER 5428). Given the location of the proposed development it is likely it will disturb or destroy important Roman roadside activity or medieval/post-medieval occupation deposits.

The modern village of Ingatestone contains within it the original street plan from the medieval period and many of the property boundaries within the historic core also date to that period. The medieval village is located on the route of the principal Roman road from London to Colchester (EHCR 5428). A Roman coin has been found close to the road (EHCR 5479) and the medieval parish church incorporates Roman brick and tile (EHCR 5372) indicating the presence of at least one substantial Roman building in the area.

Archaeological investigation has been limited within the village area. However, it is clear that below-ground archaeology does survive within the historic core and that bone and ceramic survival is good.

Further information on the historic background of Ingatestone can be found in the Historic Town Assessment of Ingatestone (Medlycott 1998).

3 Aims

The specific aim of the investigation is to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

5 Methodology (Fig 1)

- 5.1 A T-shaped trench will be excavated within the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Fig 1). The trench will extend as much as possible within the full extent of the proposed dwelling. The trench will be located along the line of proposed internal wall foundations at the request of the developer. The trench will be the width of one toothless ditching bucket and will be c 14m long in total.
- 5.2 All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavation will be undertaken to achieve the aims set out in section 3. A report will then be prepared to inform any

subsequent decision-making. It is possible, if archaeological remains are recovered, that further open area archaeological investigation and potentially excavation may be required to mitigate the impacts of the development should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified which cannot be preserved in situ.

- 5.3 Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/leveling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.
- 5.4 Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.
- 5.5 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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. The site will be located to the National Grid.
- 5.8 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register should accompany the photographic record. This should detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 5.9 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.
- 5.10 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

6 General methodology

- 6.1 The relevant documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008a) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluations* (2008b). Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA **3**, EAA **8** and EAA **14**.
- 6.2 A site code will be requested from HEM before fieldwork commences.
- 6.3 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2008).

7 Finds

- 7.1 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a license from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed.
- 7.2 Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer at the University of East Anglia whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Helen Chappell of EH is available for further advice.
- 7.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with the HEM officer and the site owner.
- 7.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 7.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Chelmsford Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 7.6 The site archive will be presented to Chelmsford Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 7.7 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.

- 7.8 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 2008a).
- 7.9 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

8 Results

- 8.1 The full report will be submitted within 4 months from the end of the fieldwork, with one hard copy, a PDF, and a photo disk supplied to the HEM Team. The report will contain both the results of the metal detector survey and the archaeological evaluation and more specifically;
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - The discussion and conclusions will be made (where appropriate) with reference to the objectives outlined in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000).
 - Specialist reports
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 8.2 An EHER summary sheet will be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This will include a plan showing the area of monitoring and excavation and the converted structures.
- 8.3 If, after discussion with HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 The HEM Team of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to the HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HEM Team before they are carried out.

10 Archive deposition

- 10.1 The full archive will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum within 2 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to HEM.
- 10.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Chelmsford Museum. The storage of the archive will accord with Chelmsford Museum's guidelines.
- 10.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to HEM at the time of deposition at the museum.
- 10.4 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Chelmsford Museum's storage systems.
- 10.5 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Chelmsford Museum.

11 References

- Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (**EAA8**)
- Colchester Archaeological Trust
Glazenbrook, J. 1999 *Policies and procedures*. 1999 (updated 2008)
- 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (**EAA3**)
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (**EAA14**)
- IfA 2008a *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- IfA 2008b *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*.
- O'Connor, T 2012 *Archaeological evaluation at 2 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex*, HEM brief.
- Medlycott, M 1998 *Ingatestone- Historic village assessment report, ECC*

Adam Wightman 12/09/12

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Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Adam Wightman

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery
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: Human bone and large Animal bone assemblages
John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins
Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental remains
Helen Chappell (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.
Adam Wightman (CAT): small animal bone and lithic assemblages

Graphics

Adam Wightman

Report writing

Adam Wightman

Senior Site Staff

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman Circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton where he focused on lithic and animal bone analysis. Since returning to CAT in 2006 Adam has carried out evaluations and excavations at the Great Dunmow Salesrooms, 143-147 High Street Maldon, Firstsite Newsite in Colchester town centre, and at 21 St Peters Street adjacent to Colchester's Roman wall. He now completes assessments and full reports on small assemblages of animal bone and lithics for CAT.

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.

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) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. After many years working as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU Julie has recently established her own freelance company Sylvanus in which she specialises in Archaeological and Natural History illustrations as well as being a freelance animal and human bone specialist. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessments 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 specializes 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.

Helen Chappell (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

Helen Chappell 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).

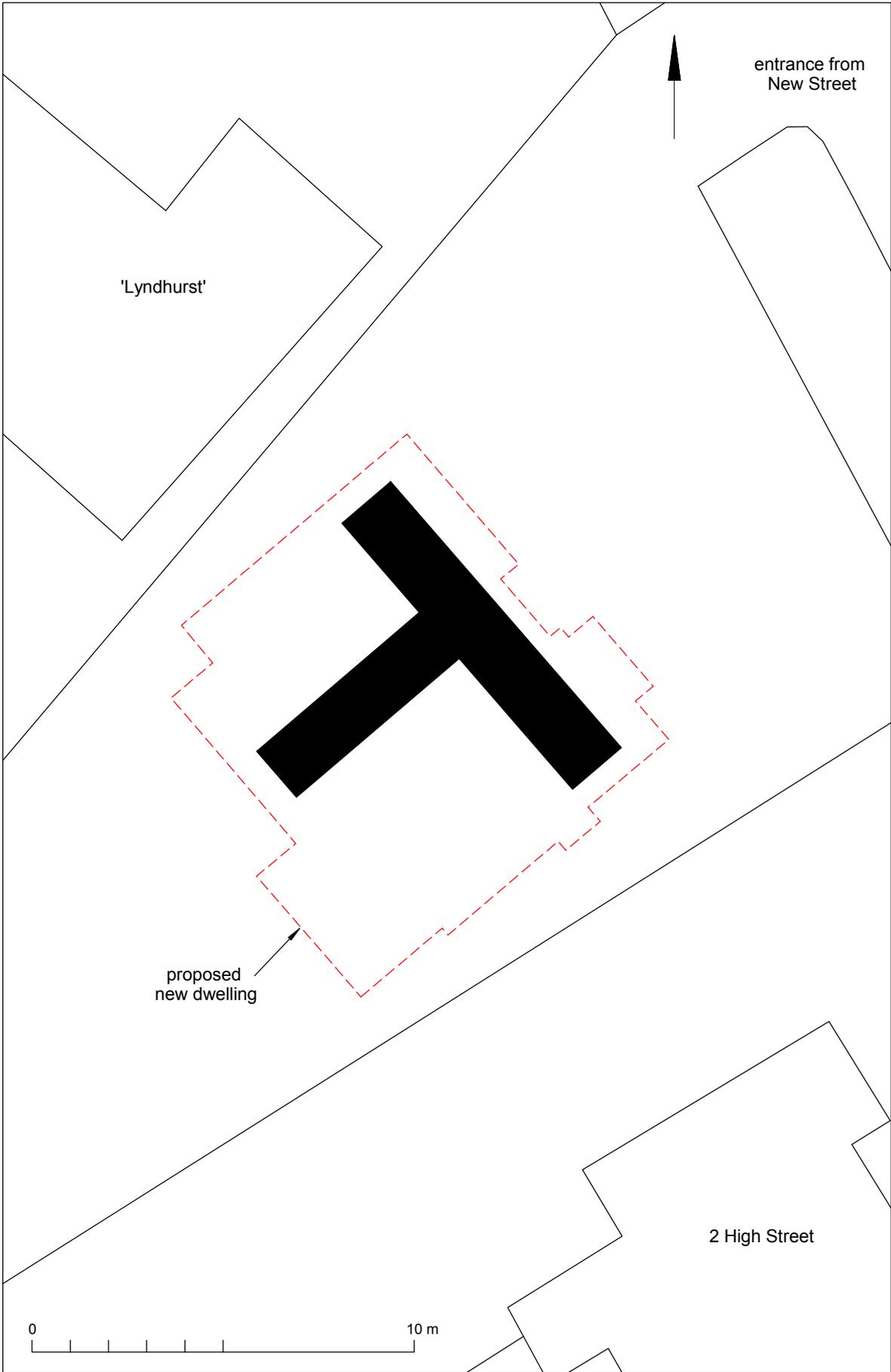


Fig 1 WSI trench plan.