

# Archaeological monitoring at Tubswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex July-September 2012



report prepared by  
**Adam Wightman**

on behalf of  
**Mersea Homes**

CAT project ref: 11/11f  
Colchester and Ipswich Museums accession code: COLEM 2012.36  
NGR: TL 9914 2770 (c)



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**CAT Report 666**  
November 2012

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## 1 Summary

No evidence of any earlier phases of Tubswick was identified during the archaeological monitoring. It is possible that any surviving remains of earlier structures were destroyed during the construction and subsequent demolition of the Grade II listed brick-built Georgian farmhouse. However, no archaeological features which would be associated with a medieval or post-medieval farmstead, such as rubbish-pits, yard surfaces or a well, were identified during the monitoring. This suggests that the focus of the earlier habitation might have been located to the west, in the area formerly occupied by farm buildings.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

- 2.1 This is the archive report on archaeological monitoring carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the land formerly occupied by the house known as Tubswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex.
- 2.2 The 0.45-hectare plot of land is on the south side of Mill Road at TL 99146 27703 (c) (Fig 1).
- 2.3 A fire during renovations to Tubswick in 2009 caused substantial structural damage, severe enough that the local planning authority gave consent for its demolition. The proposed development on the Tubswick plot entailed the erection of nine new dwellings, garages and associated works.
- 2.4 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken between July and September 2012.
- 2.5 CAT produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in 2011, detailing the proposed monitoring methodology, which was approved by the CBCAO (CAT 2011).
- 2.6 This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b), as well as Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CIMS 2008a) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums* (CIMS 2008b). The guidance contained in the documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) was also followed.

## 3 Historical background

This information is taken from CAT Report 595.

Tubswick is mentioned as a farm as far back as 1296. It took its name from Richard Tubbe, bailiff of Colchester 1296-7, who had crops and stock worth £6, 16s. 8d. (*Victoria County History* 9). In February 1348, Joseph Elianore bestowed a messuage in Mile End called Tubbeswick, along with 18 acres of arable land and two of woodland, on the Church of St Mary-at-the-Walls to provide for a chantry in the Chapel of St Thomas the Martyr. This was a small part of a large endowment to support two chaplains to pray daily for his good estate while he was alive and for his soul after his decease (Morant 1748, Book II, 47). On the chantry's dissolution in 1548, Tubbeswick was passed to the corporation of Colchester. The farm, included as part of the Kingswood Heath, or Severalls, estate, along with Brinkley Farm, was leased by the corporation to the famous author Daniel Defoe (c 1660-1731) on 6th August 1722 for £120 per annum for a period of 99 years (Morant 1748, Book II, 26). The house was subsequently rebuilt for his daughter Molly Defoe in the early 1750s, probably in 1752 based on an inscribed brick found in the south elevation.

## 4 Aims

The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that might be disturbed during the groundworks. The requirement was for frequent site visits during any invasive groundworks.

## 5 Results (Fig 2)

Prior to the first monitoring visit by a CAT archaeologist, Tubswick had been demolished and the building remains, including the foundations, had been removed. All of the trees from the 0.45-hectare plot of land had also been cleared away and a layer of topsoil had been stripped off the site and heaped near the western boundary of the site.

Eleven monitoring visits were made by CAT archaeologists between the 20th July and the 24th September 2012. The installation of a new roadway and new services was undertaken in July 2012 (Fig 2). In this area, 450mm of topsoil overlaid a sandy orange clay (Plate 1). The remains of a brick outbuilding were identified beside the eastern edge of the new road (Fig 2, Plate 2). The outbuilding appears on recent OS maps and was constructed of unfrosted red bricks dated to the late 18th/19th-20th century. A modern pit containing complete bottles and pottery fragments (Plate 3; Appendix 2), was identified near the brick outbuilding (Fig 2).

The foundation trenches for the nine new dwellings and garages (Plots 1-9, Garages 1-4) were excavated using a 600mm-wide toothless ditching bucket and were between 1m and 3m deep. The orange sand/gravel natural contained occasional patches of light-coloured clay and was still overlaid by 100mm-300mm of topsoil. This remaining topsoil was dry and loose and contained occasional stones and brick and tile fragments. Very few finds were observed in the topsoil. Occasional clay-pipe stems, animal bones, post-medieval/modern brick and tile fragments, and modern pottery sherds were noted but not retained. No finds were recovered during an examination of the topsoil heaped near the western boundary.

In the northernmost foundation trench of Plot 5, the southern edge of a circular brick structure was encountered by the contractors (Fig 2). This circular structure was not observed by the CAT archaeologist but we are reliably informed that it was circular, constructed of bricks (one was recovered) and over 1.5m in depth. Although this sounds like a well, it was located very close to the northern edge of the footprint of Tubswick and the base of the structure did not reach the water table. Therefore, it is probable that it was an old soakaway.

Seven pits were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches (Fig 2), most of which contained modern brick fragments as well as large pieces of ironwork, pieces of wood and other modern building materials. Some of the pits contained post-medieval brick and tile but no obvious modern material. None of the pits contained material of any antiquity.

Modern services which would have connected to Tubswick were also encountered in the foundation trenches (Fig 2) and a backfilled pond was observed in Plot 9.

## 6 Discussion

Although it is likely that several phases of building would have preceded the mid 18th-century house here, no evidence of any earlier structures was identified during the archaeological monitoring. It is likely that earlier phases of the farmhouse may have been located in the same position as the brick-built Georgian house. If this were the case, then any surviving remains of the earlier buildings may have been destroyed during the construction and subsequent demolition of the Georgian farmhouse. However, no archaeological features which would be associated with a medieval or post-medieval farmstead, such

as rubbish-pits, yard surfaces or a well, were identified during the monitoring. This might suggest that the focus of the earlier habitation was located to the west, in the area formerly occupied by farm buildings (CAT Report 595, 3).

## 7 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, off Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but it will be permanently deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museums under the accession code COLEM 2012.36.

## 8 Acknowledgements

The Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Mersea Homes for commissioning and funding the work and Mike Bamberry and his site staff for their assistance on site. The work was carried out by Adam Wightman assisted by Ben Holloway. The finds were identified and reported on by Stephen Benfield.

## 9 References

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

CAT	2011	Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring at Tubbeswick, Mill Road, Colchester, Essex, by E Spurgeon
CAT Report 595		Archaeological building recording at Tubbeswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex: May 2011, CAT archive report, by C Lister, 2011
CIMS	2008a	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CIMS	2008b	<i>Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums</i>
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, <b>14</b> , ed by D Gurney
Morant, Philip	1748	<i>The History and Antiquities of the most Ancient Town and Borough of Colchester</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment</i> (English Heritage)
<i>Victoria County History</i>	1994	<i>A History of the County of Essex, 9: the Borough of Colchester</i> , ed by J Cooper
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAO	Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer
EAA	East Anglian Archaeology

EHER feature	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
IfA layer	Institute for Archaeologists distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	period from c 1500 to c 1850
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

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Date: 05.11.12

## 11 Appendices

### Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

#### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.2 Risk assessment
- 1.3 1 x A4 site plans provided by developer

#### 2 Site archive

- 2.1 Site digital photographic record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

#### 3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report
- 3.2 Finds report

### Appendix 2: modern ceramics

Complete English stoneware pots and pottery fragments were recovered from a pit located near to the footprint of the former Tubswick farmhouse. These finds date to the late 18th/19th-20th century and are listed below (the pottery fabrics refer to *CAR 7*). These finds have been added to CAT's reference collection.

English stoneware (Fabric 45M). Complete ink bottle with pouring spout, stamped **BAILY FULHAM** on vessel wall close to base (height 210 mm, weight 860 g). 19th-early 20th centuries.

Complete small bottle, poorly registered stamp, possibly a crown in a oval die impression, located close to base (height 115 mm, weight 332 g). 19th-early 20th centuries.

Complete small ink bottle (height 53 mm, weight 76 g). There is a deposit of gold-coloured residue in the base. A sample of this, when examined under magnification, proved to be a deposit (which had become mixed with a sandy soil on extraction) of small gold-coloured particles (smaller than many the sand grains). The exact nature of the residue is not known but one possibility is that it might be a residue of a gold-coloured ink or paint. Late 18th/19th-20th centuries.

English porcelain (Fabric 48B). Part of a small, white decorative bowl moulded with ears of wheat (14 g). 19th-20th century.

Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (Fabric 48D): part of a blue transfer print plate (165 g); base of a dish or bowl (68 g). 19th-20th century.



**Plate 1: stratigraphy on eastern side of road.**



**Plate 2: remains of the brick outbuilding.**



**Plate 3: bottles and pottery sherds from the modern pit near the brick outbuilding.**



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Fig 1 Site location.

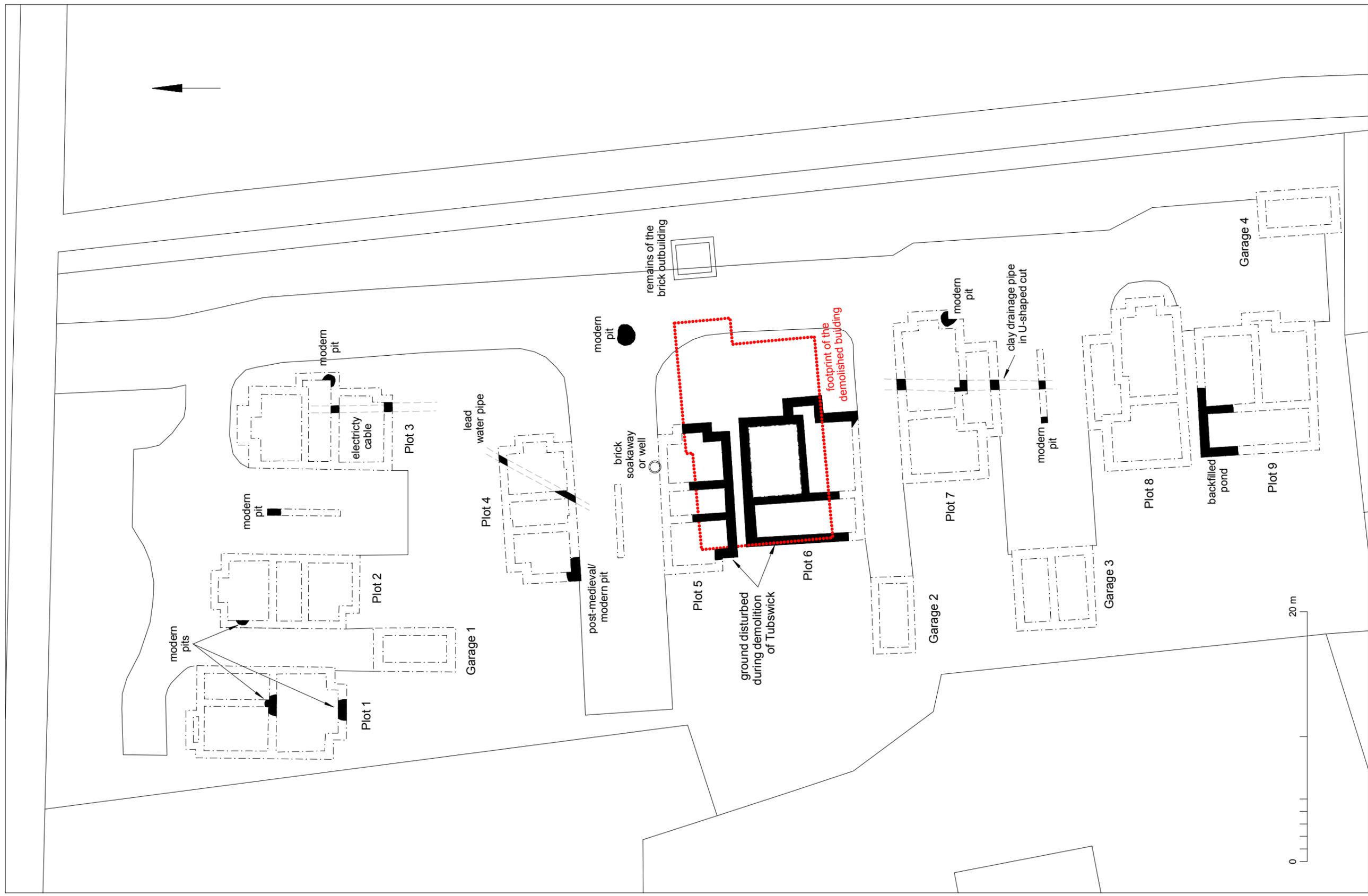


Fig 2 Site plan.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Site address:</b> Tubswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9914 2770 (c)	<b>Project codes:</b> CAT - 11/11f Museum accession - COLEM 2012.36
<b>Type of work:</b> Archaeological monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> July-September 2012	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.45 hectares
<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 666	
<b>Periods represented:</b> modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> <i>No evidence of any earlier phases of Tubswick was identified during the archaeological monitoring. It is possible that any surviving remains of earlier structures were destroyed during the construction and subsequent demolition of the Grade II listed brick-built Georgian farmhouse. However, no archaeological features which would be associated with a medieval or post-medieval farmstead, such as rubbish-pits, yard surfaces or a well, were identified during the monitoring. This suggests that the focus of the earlier habitation might have been located to the west, in the area formerly occupied by farm buildings.</i>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 595	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> neg
<b>Author of summary:</b> Adam Wightman	<b>Date of summary:</b> November 2012

# Written Scheme of Investigation for

## Archaeological monitoring at Tubbeswick, Mill Road, Colchester, Essex

Planning applications: COL/11/0503  
NGR: TL 99146 27703 (c)

November 2011



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COLCHESTER,  
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## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring on the property known as Tubbeswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5LD on behalf of Colchester Archaeological Trust.
- 1.2 The site is located to the northernmost edge of the town within Mile End, opposite Miland Community Primary School on the southern side of Mill Road at TL 99146 27703 (centre). A fire in 2009 caused substantial damage including structural damage so severe the local authority gave consent for demolition.
- 1.3 Now that the site has been cleared the proposal entails the erection of nine new dwellings, garages and associated works.
- 1.4 This WSI sets out proposals for the monitoring and recording, which may lead to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts.
- 1.5 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer (CBCAO).

## **2 Archaeological background**

- 2.1 Tubbeswick is mentioned as a farm as far back as 1296. It took its name from Richard Tubbe, bailiff of Colchester 1296-7, who had crops and stock worth £6, 16s. 8d. (Victoria County History Vol. 9,). In February 1348 Joseph Elianore bestowed a messuage in Mile End called Tubbeswick, along with 18 acres of arable land and two of woodland, on the Church of St Mary's at the Walls to provide for a chantry in the Chapel of St Thomas the Martyr. This was a small part of a large endowment to support two chaplains to pray daily for his good estate whilst he was alive, and for his soul after his decease (Morant, Book II, 47). Upon the chantry's dissolution in 1548 Tubbeswick was passed to the corporation. The house (included as part of the Kingswood Heath, or Severalls, estate along with Brinkley Farm) was leased by the corporation to the author Daniel Defoe (c. 1660-1731) on 6 August 1722 for £120 per annum for a period of 99 years (Morant, Book II, 26). It was subsequently rebuilt for his daughter Molly Defoe in the early 1750's, probably 1752 based upon an inscribed brick found in the south elevation.
- 2.2 In May 2011 CAT undertook an archaeological building recording on the remains of the Grade II listed building (CAT report 595). The Grade II listed building dated to c. 1752 and had replaced an earlier structure dated to the medieval period.

## **3 Aim**

- 3.1 The aim of the excavation is to record and establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any remains and deposits exposed by the proposed works.

## **4 General Methodology**

- 4.1 All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologist(s) employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.
- 4.2 Prior to excavation, CAT will seek information about existing service locations from the developer.
- 4.3 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 1999 updated 2008).

- 4.4 A site code will be obtained from Colchester Museum. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.
- 4.5 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester and Ipswich Museum. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.
- 4.6 The relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation (2008a)*, including its 'Code of Conduct'. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8, EAA 14 as well as CBC's guidelines for standards of fieldwork (1999).
- 4.7 At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

## **5 Monitoring Methodology**

- 5.1 The work will comprise of a CAT archaeologist making visits to observe ground works related to the construction of the eight new dwellings. Particular attention will be paid to the area around where the house had been located (see Fig 1) for further evidence related to the listed property or earlier phases of occupation.
- 5.2 A CAT archaeologist will be present during all topsoil striping, which will be undertaken with using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 5.3 All investigation (pending the results of site discussions with the CBCAO officer) will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in section 3. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits etc) and 10% of linears (ditches etc).
- 5.4 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.5 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.
- 5.6 The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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 be used for overall site shots and all important contexts.
- 5.9 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.
- 5.10 The policy for environmental sampling will be as follows; any features, which appear to be organically rich, should be sampled, but only if they can be dated. If advice is required Rachel Ballantyne the English Heritage regional science advisor will be consulted.

## **6 Finds**

- 6.1 Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer of Lodden whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately

sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting. 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

- 6.2 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. In these instances, 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 Home Office (Department of Constitutional Affairs) 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 CBCAO will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. **Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from CBCAO and DCA on best practice.**
- 6.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with CBCAO officer and the site owner.
- 6.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester and Ipswich Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.6 The site archive will be presented to Colchester and Ipswich Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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 2008b).
- 6.9 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 officer when the fieldwork has been completed.
- 7.2 An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE English Heritage 2006) will be submitted to the HEM officer within a length of time not exceeding 3 months from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to EHER (with a digital copy) and one to Colchester and Ipswich Museum with the archive.  
This report will include:
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
  - Location plan of the evaluation trench area, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
  - A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level.
  - The excavation methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
  - All specialist reports and assessments. Recommendations for further work will be kept separate from the results.
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 7.3 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*.

An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

## 8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museum within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to CBCAO as part of the requirements for archive storage as required by Colchester and Ipswich Museum (CBC 1996).
- 8.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 8.3 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester and Ipswich Museum storage systems.
- 8.4 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 Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 8.5 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 to the CBCAO officer one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with the CBCAO officer in writing prior to them being carried out.
- 9.4 CBCAO will be notified when the fieldwork is complete. The involvement of CBCAO shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## 10 References

Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 ( <b>EAA8</b> )
CAT		<i>Policies and procedures</i> . 1999 (updated 2008)
CAT report 595	2011	<i>Archaeological building recording at Tubbeswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex, May 2011</i> . By Chris Lister
Colchester Borough Council	1999	<i>Guidelines on standards and practice for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i> (revised 2008)
Colchester Borough Council	1996	<i>Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester &amp; Ipswich Museums</i> (revised 2008)
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (MoRPHE)
Glazenbrook, J.	1997	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment</i> , East Anglian

		Archaeological, occasional papers 3 ( <b>EEA3</b> )
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 ( <b>EEA14</b> )
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field excavation.</i>
IfA	2008 b	<i>Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i>

CAT reports can be viewed on our publications website <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/index.html>

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## **APPENDIX: TEAM STRUCTURE**

### **List of team members**

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

Ben Holloway/Adam Wightman

#### **Assistants**

TBC

#### **Finds consultants**

Stephen Benfield (CAT): LIA/Roman pottery

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) : lithics

Joanna Bird (Guildford): samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): small finds

Julie Curl (Sylvanus): animal and human bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): environmental

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman amphoras, prehistoric & Roman pottery

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

#### **Graphics**

E Spurgeon, G Adams

#### **Report writing**

Adam Wightman, Ben Holloway, Howard Brooks

### **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.

#### **Ben Holloway BSc AIFA**

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital, Colchester 6th Form College and excavations at Colchester Institute within the Sheepen area of *Camulodunum*. His work in Essex includes the Chelmsford Park and Ride Site at Sandon, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley, Dry Street, Basildon and the Stanhope industrial park at Stanford-le-hope.

#### **Emma Spurgeon BA PIFA**

Emma first joined CAT in 2000 to work on the Head Street excavations, and returned in 2002 after graduating from Reading University with a BA Hons in Ancient History and Archaeology. Emma has worked on many large sites and reports including St Marys Hospital, Handford House, Stanway and many Garrison excavations, including supervising the drawn record of the cemetery and Roman circus discovered in 2004-5, as well as evaluations and watching

briefs. Emma became a permanent member of staff since 2003 when she became the trust draughtsperson with particular interest in finds illustration and since become the small finds assistant. She has licentiate level membership of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors.

### **Finds Specialists**

#### **Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Late Iron Age 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.

#### **Peter Berridge (Colchester Museum) Lithics**

A graduate of the University of Wales, Peter is now Curator of Colchester Museum. He has over the years, built up a working knowledge of flints, and his published works include contributions to *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*.

#### **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, FSA MIFA: (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery**

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1969 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 1975 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 1986 and 1991 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 in 1991 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 completes specialist reports on medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds and has written a comprehensive list of site reports. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

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

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 BA, FSA (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 (Sylvanus) Animal and Human Bone**

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. Currently working as a freelance specialist in human bone, animal bone and illustration. She has been producing faunal and Human 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 BA, MIFA (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist**

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.

#### **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 works 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).