

# Archaeological evaluation and monitoring at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1DW

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East (the former Jacks Store), Colchester in advance of the creation of a café space at ground floor level with seven one bed residential units. As well as being located within Insula 30 of the Roman town, 5-6 St Nicholas Street is thought to have originated in the 17th century with later phases of extensions and alterations.*

*Two test-pits were excavated by hand. Both test-pits appear to have been located in the rear yard of the 17th century building and revealed evidence for 19th and 20th century extensions and 17th-18th century activity in the yard. Remains pre-dating the 17th century building were identified at depths of approximately 1m below current ground level (25.56m AOD). They included later medieval layers, an earlier medieval pit, possible Roman layers and a possible Roman burnt floor, beam slot and posthole. Excavation ceased at depths of 24.6m (TP2) and 24.82m (TP1) AOD with many of the Roman layers not fully excavated.*

*The monitoring of two trial-holes revealed a modern brick wall (TH2) and modern/post-medieval layers (TH3). Three window samples located natural sands at a depth of between 2.2-2.9m below current ground level (24.36-23.66m AOD). These depths suggest that archaeological contexts continue for a depth of approximately 1m below the limit of excavation in test-pit 1 and 0.46m in test-pit 2.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 19th-28th April 2017. The work was commissioned by Adam Edwards of Purcell, on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, in advance of a change of use with the creation of a café space at ground floor level, with seven one bed residential units at first and second floor level and to the rear of the ground floor. Work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Test Pit Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (wsi) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology, and also the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

Building nos. 5-6 St Nicholas Street are two timber-framed ranges connected by a single peg-tile roof. Thought to date from the 17th century, the building has been successively altered during its lifetime. The building is locally listed and is recognised for the contribution the external elevations make to the character of the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area. To the rear, 60 Culver Street East is a brick-built later building. The development site is currently in A1 use as a charity shop, though it was the home of 'Jacks Famous Supplies Store' from 1946 to 2013 (Henderson and Mulhearn, 2016).

The development site is located within the Roman walled town of *Camulodunum* within the southwest corner of Insula 30. Evidence for archaeological remains from Culver Street East, between Queen Street and St Nicholas Street/Long Wyre Street, includes approximately six north-south foundations, an east-west one, and possibly part of a tessellated pavement (Hull 1958, 203-6), which probably belonged to buildings in Insula 30. Further evidence for these was found on the south side of Culver Street East in a shaft dug in 1948 (*ibid*, 206) and in watching briefs under Sainsbury's and Caters (now Savers/ Poundland) (Crummy 1971), and also on the north side of Culver Street East at 61-2 High Street (CAR 6, 995-6). The discovery of a north-south drain at 65 High Street in 1976 (CAR 6, 820) may indicate that Insula 30 was subdivided by a north-south street. At least one large public building may have occupied Insula 30, although the evidence for this is very limited (Crummy 1971, 107). Gas replacement works in 2008 along Queen Street and Culver Street East revealed early Roman daub-block walls, burnt during the Boudican uprising of AD 60/1, and post-Boudican foundations and floors, street metalling, and a drain, as well as post-Roman pits and robber trenches (CAT Report 498). Evidence from Culver Street East to the west of St Nicholas Street/Long Wyre Street included several Roman foundations and many fragments of marble (Hull 1958, 202-3). The north-south street between Insulas 29 and 30 was located on the St Nicholas' Church site in 1955 (Hull 1960, 315-16). The west end of Culver Street East lies immediately to the north of the extensive Lion Walk excavations of 1971-4 (CAR 3, 31-92).

The development site stands opposite the site of St Nicholas' Church. It was a 12th century church rebuilt in the 14th century and restored in the late 19th century to designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott, before being demolished in 1955.

A full archaeological background can be found in *Jacks, 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East Heritage Impact Assessment, Issue 2* (Henderson and Mulhearn 2016).

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the development site during the excavation of a trial-hole (TH1) and window sample (WS1) in 2016 (CAT Report 1014). The trial-hole was excavated through 1.1m of modern and post-medieval layers. The window sample was excavated through 0.32m of modern layers but none of the subsequent layers could be accurately dated; medieval pottery would suggest that some of the layers were of a medieval date but it was not certain which one(s). Natural was recorded at 3.2m below current ground level (bcgl).

## **4 Results** (Figs 2-10)

All context numbers followed on from those given out during monitoring in 2016 (see CAT Report 1014).

### **4.1 Evaluation**

Two test-pits were hand excavated by CAT archaeologists.

**Test-pit 1 (TP1): 1.8m by 1.8m, stepped down to 0.8m by 0.95m** (Figs 3-5)

Test-pit 1 was excavated through nine layers of a medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Modern concrete floor L1 with sand-base L10, sealed two layers of modern levelling deposits, L15/L18 and L19. Beneath L19 was possible yard surface L21 (late 18th/19th – early 20th century) which sealed post-medieval accumulation layers L20 (18th century) and L28 (17th-18th century). Sealed by L28 was possible floor layer L31 (17th-18th century), which in turn sealed late medieval layer L32 (15th-16th century).

A modern service trench cut across one corner of the test-pit. Late post-medieval/modern features (18th-19th/early 20th century) consisted of pit F7, brick structure/foundation F8, pit F11 and pit/well/soakaway F12 (upper fill numbered L44). East/west linear cuts F16/L29 and F17, and pit F21 all contained material of a 17th-18th century date.

Due to the depth of the test-pit, at this point it was stepped in and excavation of a 0.8m by 0.95m box continued.

Both F17 and F21 had cut through possible medieval (c 13th/14th – 15th century) pit F27 (the upper fill of which was numbered L35). This pit had itself cut through four possible Roman layers (L36-L39), including a possible burnt floor (L37). Sealed by L37 and cut into L38/L39 were possible Roman beam slot F28, posthole F29 and unidentified cut feature F30.

Excavation ceased at this point at a depth of maximum depth of 1.97m bcgl, 24.6m AOD. Natural ground level was not reached in this test-pit but a window sample (WS3) excavated 1m to the west identified natural sand at a depth of 2.9m bcgl (23.67m AOD). This indicates that approximately a further 1m of Roman (or earlier) layers exist beneath L38/L39.



**Photograph 1** Excavation of TP1, looking NE



**Photograph 2** Possible Roman features and layers, including the beam slot, looking SW

Context no.	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
F7	10	Pit	Soft, friable, moist, dark grey sandy-silt, frequent CBM and mortar fragments, 1% stone. 0.74m deep. Identified 0.19m bcgl, 26.38m AOD.	Post-medieval/modern, 18th – 19th/early 20th century
F8	-	Brick foundations	Two sides and a corner of a projecting brick wall foundation, the bricks were frogged and set on their edges. Fill – firm, moist, very dark grey/brown sandy. 0.32m deep. Identified 0.12m bcgl, 26.45m AOD.	Late post-medieval/modern
F11	15	Pit	Dark grey, very slightly-sandy silt, occasional CBM flecks. 0.66m deep. Identified 0.14m bcgl, 26.43m AOD.	Late post-medieval/modern, late 18th – 19th/early 20th century
F12	18, 21	Pit / well / soakaway	Upper fill – see L44. Loose, soft, dry, dark sandy-silty grey ash, 2% stone, 2% brick. At least 1.05m deep, not bottomed. Identified 0.21m bcgl, 26.36m AOD.	Late post-medieval/modern, 18th – early 19th century
F16	20	Linear cut	Upper fill – see L29. Lower fill – soft, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt, rare charcoal flecks, <1% stone, 2% peg-tile. 0.30m deep. Identified 0.69m bcgl, 25.88m AOD.	Post-medieval, mid-late 17th century
F17	23, 25,	Linear cut	Soft, friable, moist, dark grey slightly-sandy	Post-medieval,

	27(s)		silt, rare to occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM, 1% stone, 3% CBM. At least 0.4m deep, not bottomed. Identified 0.77m bcgl, 25.8m AOD.	17th-18th century
F21	28, 34	Pit	Soft, friable, dry, dark grey sandy-silt, 1% stone, 1% peg-tile. At least 0.57m deep, badly truncated and not bottomed. Identified 0.62m bcgl, 25.95m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
F27		Pit	Upper fill – see L35 Lower fill – dark grey sandy-silt, occasional fragments of <i>opus signinum</i> . 0.54m deep. Identified 1.3m bcgl, 25.27m AOD.	?Medieval
F28	36, 37(s), 40	Beam slot?	Firm, very dark grey, very slightly-sandy silt, occasional to frequent charcoal flecks. 0.1m deep Identified 1.63m bcgl, 24.94m AOD.	?Roman
F29	-	Posthole	Firm, dry, dark grey sandy-silt, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional CBM flecks. 0.07m deep. Identified at approx. 1.63m bcgl, 24.94m AOD	?Roman
F30	-	?	Soft, friable, dry, very dark grey/black slightly-sandy silt, occasional daub flecks. 0.21m deep. Identified 1.6m bcgl, 24.97m AOD.	?Roman
L1	-	Concrete	Modern concrete floor. 0.01-0.16m thick. Identified at ground level, 26.57m AOD.	Modern
L10	-	Base layer	Layer of sand beneath L1. 0.03-0.1m thick. Identified 0.12m bcgl, 26.45m AOD.	Modern
L15/L18	16	Make-up/ levelling	L15 – loose, soft medium-dark orange/brown silty-sand, 5% stone, 1% CBM. L18 – firm, dry dark grey/brown sandy-silt, frequent flecks of CBM, 1% stone, 3% CBM. 0.06-0.11m thick. Identified 0.14m bcgl, 26.43m AOD.	Modern, late 19th – early 20th century
L19	-	Demolition/ levelling	Firm, dry, medium-dark orange/grey/ brown sandy-silt, frequent flecks of CBM and mortar, 1% stone, 15% CBM. 0.09-0.11m thick. Identified 0.21m bcgl, 26.36m AOD.	Late post- medieval/modern
L20	22	Accumulation	Dark grey/brown slightly sandy-silt, rare flecks of charcoal, occasional flecks of CBM, 1% stone, 1% CBM. 0.19-0.43m thick. Identified 0.33m bcgl, 26.24m AOD.	Post-medieval, 18th century
L21	17	Yard surface?	Firm, dry, medium-dark orange/grey/ brown sandy-silt, 5% gravel, 5% stone, 5% CBM. 0.01-0.02m thick. Identified 0.31m bcgl, 26.26m AOD.	Late post- medieval-modern, late 18th – 19th/early 20th century
L28	24	Build-up / accumulation	Friable, firm, dry, very dark grey/brown sandy-silt, rare-occasional flecks of	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century

			charcoal, oyster, mortar and CBM, <1% stone, <1% CBM. 0.13-0.21m thick. Identified 0.6m bcgl, 25.97m AOD.	
L29	19, 26(s)	Redeposited rubble in F16	Firm, dry, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt, frequent mortar flecks, 2% stone, 10% CBM, 10% mortar fragments. 0.15-0.2m thick. Identified 0.7m bcgl, 25.87m AOD.	Post-medieval, c 18th century
L31	30, 31(s)	Possible floor	Firm, moist, light-medium brown silty-clay, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional CBM flecks, <1% stone, <1% CBM. c 0.23m thick. Identified 0.88m bcgl, 25.69m AOD.	Post-medieval, c 17th-18th century
L32	29	?	Medium-dark grey sandy-silt. 0.32m thick. Identified 1.1m bcgl, 25.47m AOD.	Medieval, 15th-16th century
L35	32(s), 33	Dump	Upper fill of F27, a dump of Roman CBM and <i>opus signinum</i> . c 0.24m thick. Identified 1.38m bcgl, 25.19m AOD.	Medieval, c 13th/14th – 15th century
L36	39	Demolition?	Layer of frequent small fragments of mortar with plaster surface (mostly face-down), includes charcoal fragments. 0.03-0.15m thick. Identified 1.44m bcgl, 25.13m AOD.	?Roman, with intrusive post-medieval/modern
L37	38(s)	Burnt layer, ?floor	Soft, very dark grey/brown/black very slightly-sandy silt, frequent charcoal and plaster flecks, occasional daub flecks. 0.1-0.16m thick. Identified 1.49m bcgl, 25.08m AOD.	?Roman
L38	35	?	Only partially excavated. Firm, dry, medium orange/brown slightly-sandy silt, very occasional mortar/plaster flecks. 0.18m thick. Identified 1.66m bcgl, 24.91m AOD.	?Roman
L39	-	?	Only partially excavated. Medium/dark grey sandy-silty clay, very occasional flecks of CBM and plaster/mortar. At least 0.12m thick, not bottomed. Identified 1.84m bcgl, 24.73m AOD.	?Roman
L44	-	Upper fill of F12	Dumps of coarse orange sand, mid-greyish/brown sandy-silt, flecks of white/grey mortar and a thin band of mid-grey ash at the base. c 0.3m thick. Identified 0.22m bcgl, 26.35m AOD.	Post-medieval

**Table 1** Test-pit 1 context list

**Test-pit 2 (TP2): c 2.3m by 2.1m, stepped down to 0.85m by 0.95m (Figs 6-9)**

*Modern remains (19th-20th century):* Modern tiled floor L11 had been set on concrete base L12, which had been poured on the remains of old floor boards L13 and rotting wood L14. Wooden joists F1 had been used to hold up L13, and concrete F2 had been poured between them. Four brick courses were recorded, used to support floor joists F1, and were numbered F3, F4, F5 and F6. The bricks from these supports were dated from the 1860s onwards. Several construction cuts were identified for the brick

supports, numbered F9, F10, F14 and F33 (L25-L26). The supports and construction cuts had been cut through possible earlier floor layer L16.

*Post-medieval remains (17th-18th century):* Sealed beneath L16 were accumulation layers L22 and L23, underneath which L24 contained pottery of 17th-18th century date. Layer L23 sealed undated, but probable post-medieval pits F15 and F18. It also sealed levelling layer L17/L24/L27, presumably also of a post-medieval date (17th-18th century pottery from L24, although some residual Roman material was also recorded). Beneath this was demolition debris L30. Layer L30 was the demolition of Roman remains, but this demolition appeared to have occurred in the post-medieval period. Post-medieval pit F20 was also cut into L30.

*Probable Roman remains:* Probable Roman horizons were identified beneath L30. A solid layer of compacted *opus signinum*/mortar and CBM (L43 interspersed with L34) is probably demolition debris. Due to the depth of the test-pit, at this point it was stepped in and excavation of a 0.85m by 0.95m box continued. Layers L43/L34 sealed earlier layers L40, L41 and L42. Layer L40 produced finds of a 4th century date.

Excavation ceased at a maximum depth of 1.74m bcgl, 24.82m AOD. Natural ground level was not identified in TP2 but a window sample (WS5), located 5.5m to the east, located natural sands at a depth of 2.2m bcgl (24.36m AOD). This indicates that approximately a further 0.46m of Roman (or earlier) layers exist beneath L40.



**Photograph 3** Excavation of TP2, L43 at base, looking W

Context no.	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
F1		Floor joists	Modern wooden floor joists supporting existing wooden floor of building. Identified 0.1m bcgl, 26.46m AOD.	Modern

F2		Concrete	Modern concrete poured into the cavities between the floor joists. Various thicknesses. Identified c 0.2m bcgl, c 26.36m AOD.	Modern
F3-F6	F5-12 F6-11	Brick supports	Brick supports for the floor joists, 1-2 courses wide, 1-3 courses deep. 'Imperial' bricks dated to the mid-late 19th century. Identified 0.27m bcgl, 26.29m AOD.	Modern, 1860s onwards
F9	13	Construction cut for F3	Medium-dark grey/brown slightly-sandy silt, rare flecks of charcoal, occasional flecks of CBM and mortar. 0.6m deep. Identified 0.25m bcgl, 26.31m AOD.	Modern, 1860s onwards
F10	51	Construction cut for F4	Soft, friable, dry, medium-dark grey slightly-sandy silt, rare charcoal flecks, frequent tile flecks, 15% CBM. 0.45m deep. Identified 0.33m bcgl, 26.23m AOD.	Modern, 1860s onwards
F13		Unidentified cut	Medium-dark brown silt, straight-sides and a flat base – probably a construction cut. 0.34m deep. Identified 0.11m bcgl, 26.45m AOD.	Modern
F14	42	Construction cut	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown slightly-sandy silt, frequent CBM flecks, 2% stone, 15% CBM. 0.45m deep. Identified 0.29m bcgl, 26.27m AOD.	Modern, 1860s onwards
F15/F19		Pit/linear	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown slightly-sandy silt. 0.44m deep. Identified 0.55m bcgl, 26.01m AOD.	Probably post-medieval
F18		Pit	Firm, light yellow/brown clay. Identified 0.72m bcgl, 25.84m AOD	Probably post-medieval
F20		Pit/linear	Medium grey/brown silty-sand. 0.16m thick. Identified 0.21m bcgl, 26.35m AOD.	Post-medieval
F22-F26	F24-46	Building debris	All renumbered as L43 (see below)	?Roman
F31		VOID	Renumbered L41	-
F32		VOID	Renumbered L42	-
F33		Construction cut for F6	Filled by L26 and L27. 0.26m deep. Identified 0.28m bcgl, 26.28m AOD.	Modern, 1860s onwards
L11		Floor	Modern floor made of concrete and asbestos tiles. 0.01-0.06m thick. Identified at ground level, 26.56m AOD.	Modern
L12		Base	Concrete base for floor L11. 0.06-0.2m thick. Identified 0.03m bcgl, 26.53m AOD	Modern
L13		Floor	Rotten wooden floorboards and other assorted decayed wood fragments from an earlier wooden floor (replaced by L11/L12). Originally supported by F1. 0.1-0.16m thick.	Modern

			Identified 0.11m bcgl, 26.45m AOD.	
L14		Rotten wood and soil	Rotten wood and dark grey/brown silt filling part of the voids between joists F1. 0.06-0.1m thick. Identified 0.26m bcgl, 26.3m AOD	Modern
L16	54(s)	Floor?	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown slightly-sandy silty-clay, rare charcoal flecks, common CBM and mortar flecks, 5% CBM. 0.15-0.2m thick. Identified 0.27m bcgl, 26.29m AOD.	Modern, probably earlier 19th century
L17		Levelling	Same as L24 and L27. Firm, medium grey/brown silt, 5 % stone 0.24-0.39m thick. Identified 0.6m bcgl, 25.96m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
L22		Accumulation	Light brown silty-sand occasional mortar flecks. 0.08-0.12m thick. Identified 0.52m bcgl, 26.13m AOD	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
L23	41	Accumulation	Medium brown silt, occasional mortar flecks. 0.05-0.13m thick. Identified 0.52m bcgl, 26.04m AOD	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
L24	47	Levelling	Same as L17 and L27. Firm, medium grey/brown silt, 5% stone. 0.24-0.39m thick. Identified 0.6m bcgl, 25.96m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
L25	48	Fill of F33	Dark grey/brown slightly-sandy silt with occasional CBM, 2% stone. 0.2m thick. Identified 0.28m bcgl, 26.28m AOD.	Modern, 1860s onwards
L26		Fill of F33	Medium-dark grey/brown slightly sandy-silt, occasional CBM flecks, 2% stone. 0.06m thick. Identified 0.53m bcgl, 26.03m AOD.	Modern, 1860s onwards
L27	43, 44, 55(s)	Levelling	Same as L17 and L24 Firm, medium grey/brown silt, 5% stone. 0.24-0.39m thick. Identified 0.6m bcgl, 25.96m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
L30	45, 52, 56(s)	Demolition debris	Medium grey/brown sandy-silt with loose demolition debris covering more solid/compacted remains of CBM and mortar. 0.1m thick. Identified 1.06m bcgl, 25.5m AOD.	Post-medieval
L34	49	Demolition debris	Medium grey/brown sandy-silt, flecks of mortar and daub, containing dump of Roman box-tile, interspersed with L43. 0.18m thick. Identified 1.18m bcgl, 25.38m AOD.	?Roman
L40	50, 57(s)	Dump	Soft, dark grey/brown silt, charcoal flecks, thin band of charcoal towards base of layer. c 0.25m thick. Identified 1.38m bcgl, 25.18m AOD.	?Roman
L41		?	Not fully excavated. Firm, medium brown clay. Identified 1.67m bcgl, 24.89m AOD.	?Roman
L42		?	Not fully excavated. Light brown silty-clay. Identified 1.67m bcgl, 24.89m AOD.	?Roman

L43		Demolition debris	Compact solid mass of <i>opus signinum</i> / mortar and CBM, interspersed with L34; previously numbered F22-F26. 0.25-0.46m thick. Identified 1.08m bcgl, 25.48m AOD.	?Roman
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**Table 2** Test-pit 2 context list

## 4.2 Monitoring and recording

### Trial-holes

Two trial-holes were excavated by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

**Trial-hole 1:** excavated in 2016 (see CAT Report 1014).

### **Trial-hole 2: 0.5m by 0.4m**

The remains of a brick wall foundation were identified 0.2m below current ground level. A gas pipe was also identified. The northwest corner of the trial-hole was augured to a depth of 0.93m into soft brick rubble.

### **Trial-hole 3: 0.55m by 0.35m**

The trial-hole was excavated through five modern and modern/post-medieval layers

### Window samples

Three window samples were excavated by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They measured 0.2m in diameter. Natural was encountered at depths of:

- Window sample 1 (WS1) – 3.2m bcgl, excavated in 2016 (see CAT Report 1014)
- Window sample 2 (WS2) – 2.5m bcgl
- Window sample 3 (WS3) – 2.9m bcgl
- Window sample 4 (WS4) – not excavated
- Window sample 5 (WS5) – 2.2m bcgl

During current groundworks (to be reported on during the pending building recording phase of archaeological investigation) a previously unknown cellar was recorded in the southwest corner of the building. If a second cellar exists in the northwest corner, it would explain the greater depth of natural in WS1.

## 5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield (unless otherwise stated)

### Introduction

Bulk finds of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date were recovered from a number of contexts in two test-pits (TP1 and TP2). The types and quantity of bulk finds recovered is listed in Table 3. The majority of the finds consist of pottery, primarily of post-medieval and modern date, and ceramic building material (CBM) which is mostly Roman and dominated by pieces from box flue tiles with combed keying. A small but significant assemblage of clay pipes, several with the initials of one pipe maker, was also recovered. All of the bulk finds are listed and described by context in Appendix 1.

Finds type	No.	Wt/g.
Pottery	113	4,269
Ceramic building material (CBM)	87	25,696
Clay tobacco pipe	34	346
Animal bone	10	-

Finds type	No.	Wt/g.
Glass	8	386
Stone	3	274
Painted plaster	4	160
Nails (iron)	1	20
Charcoal	6	44

**Table 3** Types and quantities of bulk finds

## 5.1 Pottery

The pottery fabrics recorded and their quantity is listed by period in Table 4. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman fabric series (*CAR 10*) the post-Roman pottery fabrics Essex (Colchester) post-Roman fabric series (*CAR 7*) and vessel forms refer to examples in *CAR 7*.

Fabric codes	Fabric name	no	Wt/g	EVE
<i>Roman:</i>				
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	1	32	
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	1	6	
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	12	
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	7	26	0.13
TN	Mortaria: Oxford, red/grey fabric with cream slip	1	12	
<b>Roman total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<i>Medieval:</i>				
20	Medieval sandy greywares (general)	6	132	
21A	Colchester-type ware	9	84	0.16
<b>Medieval total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>0.16</b>
<i>Post-medieval &amp; modern:</i>				
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware	32	1478	0.71
40A	Metropolitan slipware	8	1460	0.83
40B	Stock-type black glazed ware	2	228	0.25
42	Surrey/Hampshire border white ware ('Border' ware)	3	131	
45(A-F)	Imported German stonewares (general)	6	202	0.28
45 (45 & M-G)	English Stoneware (general)	8	156	0.06
46A	English tin-glazed earthenwares	3	16	0.05
46A/C	Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware	1	8	
47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware	3	24	0.15
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (miscellaneous)	18	230	0.54
50	Staffordshire-type slipware	2	16	
51B	Flowerpot (modern)	1	16	0.23
<b>Post-medieval &amp; modern total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>3965</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**Table 4** Pottery by fabric

### Roman

Only a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered amounting to 11 sherds with a total weight of 88g. This is mostly comprised of greyware body sherds that are not closely dated, although a rim from a jar (from L30) is probably of 2nd century or later date rather than 1st century. Otherwise there is one 1st century samian sherd (from a Dr 27g cup) and three other sherds that are datable to the late Roman period. The samian sherd comes from F17 (23) and has a potter's stamp in the base. The late Roman sherds come from the Nene Valley (L40), Oxford (L40) and Hadham (L27) and date to the late 3rd-4th and 4th century. Overall the quantity of Roman pottery recovered appears surprisingly small in relation to the quantity of Roman CBM (see below).

**Fig 11.1** F17 (23) Potter's stamp, Fabric BASG form Dr 27G, appears to read **ININI** or **INIIVI**, possibly Iullinus (*CAR 10*, 124) dated c AD 65-100.

### **Medieval**

While slightly larger in amount than the Roman pottery, there is only a small quantity of medieval pottery. This consists of 15 sherds with a combined weight of 216g. Two fabrics are represented: Fabric 20, medieval greyware broadly dating to the 13th-14th century; and Fabric 21A, Colchester-type ware, broadly dating to the period of the 13th-15th century. The greywares include a sherd from the rim of a neckless cooking pot (F18) and a jug handle decorated with a medial line of small stab marks (L32). The Colchester-type ware includes part of a deep bowl (pancheon) with white paint and internal part glaze in the base (L23) which is similar to CAR 7 fig 96, no. 162. There is also a sherd of late Colchester-type ware dating to the late 14th-15th-early 16th century from F9 and sherds from F6 (11) and L28 (24) are probably also late Colchester-type ware.

### **Post-medieval-modern**

The great majority of the pottery recovered is of post-medieval and modern date, dating to the late 15th/16th century and later, with most probably dating to the 17th century and after. This pottery makes up approximately 77% of the assemblage by sherd count and 93% by weight.

A few sherds of imported German stonewares include a sherd from a drinking vessel, probably from the Raeren or Aachen potteries (Fabric 45C) and which is most typical of the late 15th-16th century at Colchester (CAR 7, 281-82). This came from L20 (22). Other imported German stoneware sherds are of 17th-18th century date and come from the Westerwald potteries (Fabric 45F). These include part of a rim from a chamber pot, from F12 (21) which can be dated to the late 17th-18th century.

Pottery typical of the period of the 17th-early 18th century includes a sherd of Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed ware (Fabric 46A/C), Surrey Hampshire 'Border' ware (Fabric 42) and more locally produced sherds of Stock-type black glazed ware (Fabric 40B) and Metropolitan slipware (Fabric 40A); although the bulk of the pottery is probably provided by glazed red-earthenware (Fabric 40). The 'Border' ware sherds include part of the base of what is probably a tripod pot (F17) and a rim from a bowl (F11). The Stock-type black glazed sherds include a rim that is probably from a pipkin with a pouring spout (F17), while the sherds of Metropolitan slipware consist of sherds from two pancheons with slip painted yellow bands around the rim (F12). The red-earthenwares include sherds from a pancheon(s) and part of a bowl filled collar (F11) (see CAR 7 form B5).

Pottery of late 17th/18th century date and later consists of sherds of English stoneware, some of which almost certainly are of Nottinghamshire/Derby origin (Fabric 45G), Staffordshire-type slipware (Fabric 50) and later factory products of Staffordshire-type (Fabric 47 and Fabric 48D). Some of the red-earthenwares also probably date to this period.

There is one sherd of modern flowerpot (Fabric 51B) from L18. This is a Nottingham product and just below the rim carries the impressed lettering (N)OTTM SANKEY identifying the Sankey factory which was established in 1885.

## **5.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)**

### **Roman**

In total 65 pieces of Roman CBM (tile and brick) were recovered. The combined weight of the pieces is 23,212g. All are in a relatively fine orange/red coloured fabric, occasionally with a grey core, and with few visible inclusions other than fine/medium sand. A few pieces have some noticeable rare flint inclusions and sparse fragments of chalk were also noted in one flue tile piece, but overall the fabrics visually appear relatively homogeneous. The Roman CBM is listed by type in Table 5.

Tile code	Tile type	No.	Wt/g.
RT	Roman <i>tegula</i>	8	4730
RI	Roman <i>imbrex</i>	5	856
RB	Roman brick	7	4382
RFT	Roman flue tile	44	12814
RFT/RV	Roman flue tile/Roman voussoir	1	430

**Table 5** Roman CBM by type

Pieces from both roof tiles (*tegula* and *imbrex*) are present together with Roman brick, but the most striking aspect of the tile is the large proportion of pieces from box flue tiles (RFT).

The *tegula* pieces include parts of three lower cut aways (LCA) all from L34 (49) in TP2. One can be identified as Warry's Type C5, which he suggests is typical of the mid 2nd-3rd century and another as Type D1 with a suggested dating of mid 3rd-4th century (Warry 2006, fig 1.3). The base thickness of the *tegula* pieces recovered ranges between 17-22mm with the two LCA types recorded (above) having base thicknesses of between 17mm & 19mm.

The small number of pieces which, by their thickness or form, are clearly Roman brick include two corner pieces, 35mm thick, that come from L27 (44) (TP2). These are probably from *bessalis* or *pedalis* bricks; although that they come from relatively thin *Lydion* bricks cannot be excluded. One has a part surviving side that is greater than 200mm in length and this might suggest a *pedalis* rather than *bessalis*, although recorded *bessalis* brick measurements range between 170-225mm (Brodrigg 1987, 34).

Pieces from box flue tiles make up 68% by count and 55% by weight of the Roman CBM. They were recovered from both of the test-pits (TP1 and TP2). Two pieces from L34 (49) (TP2) have scored keying but the great majority are pieces from combed tiles. Many have *opus signinum* mortar on parts of the original surfaces, especially the keyed face. On only one piece, from L34 (49), did the mortar extend over a broken edge indicating reuse. Otherwise there is no indication that any of these tiles had been reused as secondary building material and appear to represent demolition material from a hypocaust. Sooting extending across a broken edge on a tile from L35 (33) might have resulted from use in a hypocaust rather than later reuse. However, there is little indication on the tiles of use in a functioning hypocaust as there is little or no indication of sooting on the inside of the box tile pieces.

Of particular interest among the assemblage are pieces from box flue tiles with continuous, close-set, vertical combing. These come from L35 (33) in TP1 and L34 (49) in TP2. One of these appear to be of the usual rectangular shape 160mm wide. This has thick *opus signinum* mortar on the face, from L34 (49), clearly has the impression of another tile set in front of it. Other pieces indicate they are from rather squat box tiles with a full height of 190mm and a keyed face with a length greater than 210mm. One corner piece from a box tile, also from L34 (49), appears to be part of a voussoir as the angle between the bottom edge and the side is clearly acute rather than a right angle. This has combed keying on both surviving sides.

**Box flue tiles** (Fig 11.2-5)

**Fig 11.2** L35 (33) One side of the face of a squat box flue tile (190mm in height, face width greater than 190mm, wall thickness 18mm) with vertical comb keying and some *op sig* mortar on keyed face.

**Fig 11.3** L35 (33) One side of the face of a squat box flue tile (190mm in height, wall thickness 19mm) with vertical comb keying. Part of square vent hole surviving in side edge. No internal sooting.

**Fig 11.4** L34 (49) Corner from a box tile with comb keying on both surviving faces (wall 15-17mm thick), end at acute angle to side and possibly a voussoir. White mortar or pale *op sig* mortar on both faces, no internal sooting.

**Fig 11.5** L34 (49) End of a box flue tile (160mm wide, wall thickness 17mm, thickness) with vertical comb keying and thick *op sig* mortar on the keyed face showing impression of tile set in from of it. No internal sooting.

### Post-Roman

A moderate quantity of post-Roman CBM was recovered. In total there are 22 pieces of tile and brick with a combined weight of 2,484g. The types of post-Roman CBM are listed in Table 6.

Tile code	Tile type	No.	Wt/g.
PT	Peg-tile	18	1460
BR	Brick	2	270
PAN	Pantile	2	754

**Table 6** Post-Roman CBM by type

Almost all of the post-Roman CBM consists of pieces from peg-tiles. These are predominantly hard fired in red-coloured sandy fabrics, although a few grey-coloured pieces are also present. Although an earlier date is possible, it is likely that they date to after c the late 13th or early 14th century, the period when they begin to be commonly adopted as a form of roof covering in Essex (Ryan & Andrews 1993). The broken end of a peg-tile was recovered from F14 (42) and was 170mm wide (10mm thick) with two sub-round peg-holes. A tile piece with part of a square peg-hole came from L25 (48).

Two pieces from pantiles, from F11 (15) and L21 (17) can be dated to after the early 17th century when they were first introduced into East Anglia from the low countries.

Small pieces of brick were recovered from L29 (19) and L32 (29). That from L32 appears to be relatively early and is probably of c15th-16th century date. The other piece, from L29, is more broadly dated as probably c 17th-early 19th century.

### 5.3 Clay tobacco pipes

All together 34 pieces from clay tobacco pipes were recovered (346g). A few plain stem pieces (6 in total) are present but the majority of the pieces are from pipe bowls. The bowls are classified and dated following Crummy (*CAR 5*).

The earliest bowl forms are of Type 4 and are dated to the mid-late 17th century, c 1640-1670. Single examples of these come from F16 (20) and F17 (25). There are also three examples of Type 6, dated to the late 17th century (c 1660-1680) and three of Type 7, dated to the last quarter of the 17th century (c 1670-1700). These come from F12 (21), F16 (20) and L20 (22).

The largest group and most significant of the clay pipes recovered are of Type 9, dated to the early 18th century (c 1700-1740). In total there are 15 bowls of this type, recovered from five contexts: F7 (10), F11 (15 and 19), L18 (16) and L21 (17). Of these nine were recovered from one context (F11). Initials were present on the sides of the foot of nine of the bowls. Some bowls of this form lacked the foot which had been broken away and may have had makers initials, others with the foot did not carry any makers initials. All of the makers initials present on these pipe appear as **I A** or what are interpreted as the same initials (I A) but lacking the bar across the A (see *CAR 5*, fig 56 2793-2794, fig 57 2795-2796). The majority (seven examples) are of the from version that lacks the bar across the A. One bowl with these makers initials, recovered from L21, appears poorly fired but is still serviceable and could be described in pottery terms as a second.

In 1960 a tobacco pipe kiln was recorded on the corner of Maidenborough Street and High Street, with a number of pipes with these makers initials both as wasters and built into the wall of the kiln itself. This site is about 100m or so northwest of the former Jacks premises – the site of the present evaluation. The kiln can probably be dated to after 1700 as the site had been previously cleared prior to that date. The pipe maker **IA** cannot currently be identified. For a full discussion of pipes with these initials see **CAR 5** 62-63. It can also be noted that a large quantity of clay tobacco pipe pieces including a piece of muffle (kiln-lining) was recovered from excavations in Museum Street in 2010 (less than 100m to the north of the present site) although the pipe there is generally of earlier (mid-late 18th century) date with only one bowl of Type 9 (CAT Report **512**, 7.5).

#### 5.4 Other finds

A number of bulk find types were recovered in small quantities and these are briefly listed and described below:

##### **Animal bone** (identified by Alec Wade)

Context no.	Finds no.	Description
F5	12	Cow, calcaneus, distal epiphysis unfused, cut (butchered) (1) Large mammal, unidentified (1)
F7	10	Medium fish rib fragment (1) Large fish mandible (1)
F11	15	Large mammal, vertebrae fragment (1: 14g)
F28	36	Small mammal (dog/cat) rib (1)
L18	16	Sheep/goat 1st phalange (1: 4g)
L25	48	Sheep/goat radius (1), small mammal (possible cat) tibia fragment (1) (38g)
L40	50	Medium mammal, rib fragment (1: 4g)

**Table 7** Animal bone by context

##### **Glass**

A small flat piece of blue-green glass from F28 (36) might be of Roman date and the context might indicate another piece from L38 (35) could be Roman; but otherwise all of the relatively small quantity of glass recovered is, or appears to be, of post-medieval or modern date.

*Glass (vessel)*: Base sherds from three glass bottles of c 18th century type were recovered from F12 (17 and 21) and the top of a small bottle in blue-green glass with a broad flange rim, probably a small apothecary's bottle of late 17th-18th century date, was recovered from L2 (22).

*Glass (window)*: Two small sherds of flat glass, one with a rounded edge, represent fragments from glass panes, almost certainly from window panes. These come from F17 (23), L38 (35).

##### **Stone**

Piece of relatively thin slate, probably from roofing slates and of likely post-medieval or modern date, were recovered from L31 (30) and L36 (39). That from L36 is possibly intrusive in that context. A small piece of septaria stone (probably originally brought into the town as Roman building material) was recovered from F10 (51).

##### **Plaster**

Several pieces of buff coloured, sandy, lime base wall plaster with a worn white surface coating were recovered from L36 (39).

### **Nails**

A single corroded, probably near complete iron nail was recovered from L24 (47).

### **Charcoal**

Part of a burnt timber or plank was recovered from F28 (40) and small pieces or round wood charcoal come from F28 (36).

## **5.5 Small finds**

*by Laura Pooley*

Ten small finds and a piece of iron slag (SF7) were recovered from six separate contexts. There were eight pieces of iron, one of lead and one of copper-alloy. For full descriptions see Appendix 2.

Five iron objects came from modern construction cut F14. These included four unidentified fragments of iron strip/bar (SF2-SF5) and a large domed and square-headed stud/tack (SF1). All are likely to be of post-medieval/modern date. However, a medieval cast copper-alloy suspension mount from a horse harness pendant was also recovered from the same context (SF9).

SF9 F14, 42 Construction cut, post 1860s. Complete cast copper-alloy suspension mount used to mount a horse harness pendant. Two rectangular strap loops project from a central bar, a rivet hole in the bar between to the two loops would have held the (missing) upright stem upon which the pendant would have been mounted. The bar ends in a lobed terminal with rivet hole. For parallels see Griffiths 1986, Figs 22-24. 57mm long, 10mm wide, 8mm thick, 10g.

Other finds from post-medieval/modern features/layers include a possible fragment of an iron bill hook (SF8, F11), a riveted lead strip (SF11, L30) and unidentified fragments of iron strip (SF6, L28) and sheet (SF10, F21). The piece of iron slag is from a medieval layer (L35) and likely to be of this date.

## **6 Environmental results**

*by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist*

### **Introduction – aims and objectives**

Ten samples were presented for assessment. They were taken from a range of features and layers dated as Roman and Post-Medieval.

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

### **Sampling and processing methods**

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried. 170 litres of soil were sampled during the excavation phase and were completely processed.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology,

University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

## **Results (Appendix 3)**

### ***The plant remains***

Charcoal flecks too small to identify were found, in moderate to abundant numbers in each sample. Identifiable charcoal fragments were also found in low to abundant numbers in all samples.

Samples <8>, <9> and <10> contained low numbers of charred grain. Sample <8> (L27, c 17th-18th century levelling layer) contained one hulled, straight barley (*Hordeum distichon/vulgare*) grain. Sample 9 (L30, post-medieval demolition debris) contained one naked wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and two oat (*Avena* sp.) grains. Sample <10> (L40, possibly Roman dump layer) contained moderate quantities of wheat grains, possible spelt (*T.spelta*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) grains.

One uncharred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seed was found in sample <9>. Uncharred/intrusive or modern root/rhizome fragments were found in low numbers in samples <2> and <5>.

### ***Fauna***

A fragment of uncharred bone was found in samples <2> and <5> and low numbers of earthworm cocoons were found in sample <3>.

### ***Inorganic remains***

Samples <1>, <6> and <10> contained low numbers of spherical hammerstone.

## **Discussion**

### ***Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination***

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. Earthworm cocoons and root/rhizome fragments were present and these can indicate bioturbation but they were present in very low numbers so natural bioturbation may not be an issue with these samples.

However, the hammerstone in the possibly Roman and post-medieval samples does show that movement of small artefacts and possibly ecofacts between contexts is possible.

### ***Quality and type of preservation***

No waterlogged or mineralised plant remains were found.

Charred plant remains were present, consisting of flecks and fragments of charcoal and charred grains. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under '...reducing conditions...' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre

of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

The one uncharred elderberry seed in sample <8> could be intrusive as it is in a sample containing root/rhizome fragments.

### **Significance of the samples**

Where only one or two charred grains or seeds are found in a 20 litre sample, as in samples <8> and <9>, it is possible that these grains are not associated with the context in which they have been found. A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for central and southern England (Pelling *et al.* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning solitary or scarce charred plant macro-remains to the dated contexts they were taken from because it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

However, for sample <10> it is possible that the moderate number of grains is a Romano-British assemblage because they are present in higher numbers than in the other samples and some of these appear to be spelt wheat.

## **7 Discussion**

### **Test-pit 1**

TP1 revealed a shallow depth of modern remains consisting of a concrete floor on a sand-base. TP1 is most likely located in a rear yard that was enclosed by the 20th century (Henderson & Mulhearn 2016) and the concrete floor is most likely associated with this extension which appears to have been laid on top of levelling deposits (L15/L18 and L19) used to raise the height of the yard surface (L21).

Layers of post-medieval/modern accumulation (L20, L28) beneath L21 may possibly seal an earlier yard floor (L31). Pits F7, F11 and F21, brick structure/foundation F8 (possibly an outbuilding), pit/well/soakaway F12 and linear cuts F16/L29 and F17 are probably all associated with activity in the yard dating from the 17th century onwards.

A late medieval layer (15th-16th century, L32) and earlier medieval pit (c 13th/14th-15th century, F27) indicate medieval activity on the site which pre-dates the 17th century building. Possible Roman layers (L36-L39) and features (F28-F30) were identified at a depth of 25.13m AOD. The survival of a possible burnt floor, beam slot and posthole may suggest the presence of Roman structural remains at this location, but further archaeological work would be needed to confirm this.

The location of natural sands at 2.9m bcgl (23.67m AOD) in window sample 3 would indicate that approximately a further 1m of Roman (or earlier) contexts exist beneath L38/L39.

### **Test-pit 2**

TP2 revealed a significant depth of modern remains, mostly dating from the 1860s onwards (26.56-25.77m AOD). The *Heritage Impact Assessment* (Henderson & Mulhearn 2016) states that the original 17th century building was extended in the 19th century. It is likely that a number of these modern horizons are associated with this period of building works, particularly the laying of a new floor held up by wooden joists sitting on courses of bricks, which appear to have replaced an earlier 19th century floor (L16, 26.29m AOD).

Sealed beneath the modern horizons were accumulation layers L22 and L23, levelling layer L17/L24/L27 and pits F15, F18 and F20. If the 19th century groundworks mentioned above are associated with the extension of the 17th century building, then it might suggest that this test-pit is located to the rear of that building, probably in a yard.

Possible Roman demolition debris (L43/L34) and earlier layers (L40-L42, not excavated) were identified at a depth of 25.48m AOD. Due to the small size of the investigation area it is impossible to determine what this activity might represent.

The location of natural sands at 2.2m bcgl (24.36m AOD) in window sample 5 would indicate that approximately a further 0.46m of Roman (or earlier) contexts exist beneath L40.

#### **A Roman public bathhouse?**

Of particular interest is the large proportion of Roman box flue tiles recovered from the two test-pits. The Roman town is likely to have had a public bathhouse, the location of which has yet to be identified. However, two possible locations have been suggested, both very close to the development site. The first is in the northern half of Insula 38b, immediately to the south of the development site, where a 19th-century antiquarian recorded seeing two complete hypocaust flues and three arched 'fireplaces' (Crummy 1997, 58). Second is the western half of Insula 30, where part of the base of a suspended floor, similar to those found in public bathhouses, was identified in 1982 (*ibid*, 59). As the development site is located in the southwest corner of Insula 30, this high proportion of flue tiles could be further evidence for the presence of a bathhouse in this location, but much more archaeological work would be needed to confirm this.

## **8 Acknowledgements**

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## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** Three boxes

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1125)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.93.

**Distribution list**

Adam Edwards, Purcell  
Colchester Borough Council  
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 30.7.2017

## Appendix 1 Finds list

R=red; OR=orange-red; FS=fine sand; F/MS=fine-medium sand

RI=Roman imbrex; RT=Roman tile; RB=Roman brick; RFT=Roman flue tile; PT=peg-tile; Pan=pan tile

Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Finds Spot date	
F5	Brick support, modern 1860s onwards	12	Animal bone			Cow, calcaneus, distal epiphysis unfused, cut (butchered) (1); large mammal, unidentified (1)		2				
			Pot	21A?		Probably late medieval/early post-medieval		1	6		c 14-15C	
F6	Brick support, modern 1860s onwards	11	Pot	med	21A			1	4		14-15/16C	
			CBM	med-p-med	OR F/MS	Peg-tile	PT	1	14		Med-p-med (probably after c 1300)	
F7	Pit, post-medieval/modern	0	Clay pipe	p-med		Broken bowl probably Crummy Type 9 (CAR 5) dated early 18C (1700-1740) and plain stem piece		2	16		E18C	
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Combed, grey fabric core	RFT	1	256		Rom	
			Animal bone			Medium fish rib fragment; large fish mandible		2				
			Pot	mod	48D			2	6		18-19/ E20C	
F9	Construction cut for F3, modern 1860s onwards	13	CBM	med-p-med	OR F/MS	Peg-tile	PT	1	50		Med-p-med (prob after c 1300)	
			Pot	med	21A	Late Colchester ware c L14/15-E16C		1	10		L14/15-E16C	
F10	Construction cut for F4, modern 1860s onwards	51	Stone		septaria			1	262			
			CBM	med+	OR F/MS	reused	PT*	1	210		Med-p-med/E mod	
F11	Pit, late post-medieval/modern	15	CBM	p-med	R F/MS		PT	2	158		Med-E Mod	
			CBM	p-med	R F/MS	Coarse feeling, sandy fabric	PAN	1	382		C 18C+	
			Clay pipe	p-med		Clay pipe bowls Crummy Type 9 (CAR 5) dated E18C 1700-1740, narrow pipe bores, five bowls with initials IA (see CAR 5, 65), three others with plain spur, one part bowl		9	100		E18C	
			Pot	p-med	40	Large bowl/pancheon		7	382	23	17-18/E19C	
			Pot	p-med	50			1	4		L17-18C	
			Pot	p-med	48D			5	32		M18-E20C	
			Pot	p-med	46A	Late TGE		1	4	5	L18-19C	
			Pot	p-med	42	Bowl rim		1	11		17C	
			Pot	p-med	45			1	4		17-19/E20C	
			Pot	mod		Bakerlite? Handle/plain knob, broken		1	4		E20C	
			Pot	p-med	47			2	18		18-19C	
			Animal bone			Large mammal, vertebrae fragment		1	14			
			18	Pot	p-med	40	Bowl with frill collar (CAR 7 Form B5)		1	274	20	C 17C
				Pot	p-med	45			1	48		18-19C
Clay pipe	p-med			Clay pipe bowl Crummy Type 9 (CAR 5) dated E18C 1700-1740, with initials IA (see CAR 5, 65)		1	12		E18C			
Pot	p-med	48D		Blue painted pattern		1	20		18-19C			
F12	Pit/well/soakaway, late post-medieval/	21	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS		RB	1	1104		Rom	
			Clay pipe	p-med		bowl Crummy Type 6 (CAR 5) dated L17C 1660-1680,		4	52		E18C	

Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Finds Spot date
	modern					two bowls Crummy Type 7 (CAR 5) dated L17C 1670-1700, bowl Crummy Type 9 (CAR 5) dated E18C 1700-1740					
			Pot	p-med	40A	Sherds from two pancheon bowls one with band around rim, the other with wavy line around rim, also sherd from a deep bowl		5	1304	73	17-E18C
			Pot	p-med	45F	Blue pattern, possibly a chamber pot		1	152	28	L17-18C
			Pot	p-med	50	Sherd from a bowl		1	12		L17-18C
			Pot	p-med	48D	dish		1	36	4	17-19C
			Glass	p-med	G	Dark green glass, bottle base, high rounded kick, upright bottle		1	316		c 18C
			Glass	p-med	BG	Base of small round bottle with pontil scar		1	28		c 17/ 18-E19C
F14	Construction cut, modern 1860s onwards	42	CBM	med-p-med	OR F/MS	Joining two sub-round peg holes, one toward each side, at one end, tile 170 mm wide, 10 mm thick	PT	2	350		Med-p-med (prob after c 1300)
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Thin slightly curving tile piece c 9 mm thick, probably thin imbrex	RI	1	10		Rom
F16	Linear cut, post-medieval	20	Clay pipe	p-med		Clay pipe bowl Crummy Type 4 (CAR 5) dated C 1640-1670		1	10		M17C
			Clay pipe	p-med		Clay pipe bowl Crummy Type 6 (CAR 5) dated C 1660-1680		1	16		M-L17C
			Clay pipe	p-med		Plain stem piece		1	2		p-med
F17	Linear cut, post-medieval	23	Pot	Rom	BASG	Base with stamp – ININI (?) possibly iullinus	Dr 27g	1	32		M-L1C (after c AD 65 ?
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	combed	RFT	1	68		Rom
			CBM	p-med	OR MS	Coarse sandy feel, square peg hole	PT	1	214		Med-E mod
			Pot	p-med	40B	Rim with pouring lip – from a pipkin? Pad base from jar/drinking pot		2	228	25	L16/17-17C
			Pot	p-med	40			4	284	7	17-18C
			Pot	p-med	42	Base sherd from tripod? pot		1	92		17/L17-18C
			Clay pipe	p-med		Stem piece and bowl base with foot		2	8		17C
			Pot	p-med	45	German stoneware		2	26		16/17-18C
			Glass	P-med?	PG	Window glass- edge piece, slightly opaque greenish coloured glass, edge lipping up slightly		1	2		
			Glass		PG	Vessel glass Piece or pale green glass (not flaking) from a round-bodied vessel		1	1		
		25	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Base 20 mm thick	RT	1	288		Rom
			Clay pipe	p-med		Clay pipe bowl Crummy Type 4 (CAR 5) dated C 1640-1670		1	8		M17C
		27 <>	Clay pipe	p-med		Small group of misc finds (primarily Roman pottery & CBM) from bulk sample – includes small clay tobacco pipe bowl probably Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 47) dated early 17 <sup>th</sup> century (circa 1600-16-40)					E17C
F18	Pit, post-medieval	53	Pot	med	20	Neckless cooking pot		2	22		C 13-14C
			Pot	med	OR F/MS		RFT	1	24		Rom
F21	Pit, 17th-18th century	28	Pot	p-med	40			5	82		L16-18C
			Pot	p-med	40A			1	20		C 17C
		34	Pot	p-med	40	Rim from a bowl/pancheon, also broad unglazed ribbed handle		5	152	6	17-18C

Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Finds Spot date
F24	Demolition debris, ?Roman	46	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Pieces of combed flue tile, op sig mortar on surfaces	RFT	9	932		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Base c 17 mm thick, op sig mortar beside flange – prob reused	RT*	1	186		Rom
F28	Beam slot, ?Roman	36	Animal bone			Small mammal (dog/cat) rib		1			
			Glass	Rom?	BG	Small flat sherd		1	1		Rom?
			Charcoal			Piece of small roundwood charcoal		1	4		
		40	Charcoal			Medium-large pieces of charcoal (carbonised wood) up to 20 mm thick		5	40		
		37 <>	Pot	Rom		Dating evidence recovered from from bulk soil sample: handle from a Roman flagon - Fabric DJ (16 g) (M1-2/E3C)					Rom (M1-2/E3C)
L16	Floor?, probably earlier 19th century	54<>	CBM	med-p-med		Dating evidence recovered from from bulk soil sample: small quantity of finds inc, thick tile, almost certainly peg-tile (med- post-medieval)					Med (c L13-14C+) - p-med
L18	Make-up/ levelling, late 19th-early 20th century	16	Pot	mod	51B	Rim from a modern flower pot (N)OTTM SANKEY L19-E20C (est 1855)		1	16	23	L19-E20C
			Pot	p-med	45F			2	10		
			Pot	mod	45	English stoneware		1	2		
			Pot	mod	48D			1	2		18-19/E20C
			Animal bone			Sheep/goat 1st phalange		1	4		
			Clay pipe	p-med		Two clay pipe bowl Crummy Type 9 (CAR 5) dated E18C 1700-1740 and small stem piece		3	26		e18C
L20	Accumulation, 18th century	22	Pot	p-med	46A/C	Plain glazed back, coloured patterned upper surface		1	8		17-18C
			Pot	p-med	40			2	24	5	17-18C
			Pot	p-med	45C	German stoneware – probably Raeren or Aachen stoneware		1	14		C L15-16C
			Pot	p-med	42			1	28		16/L16-17C
			Clay pipe	p-med		Bowl Crummy Type 6 (CAR 5) dated circa 1660-1680; two bowls Crummy Type 7 (CAR 5) dated circa 1670-1700		3	48		L17C
			Glass	p-med	BG	Complete rim from small glass vessel in Blue-Green glass, probably a small bottle such as an apothecary's bottle		1	4		C L17-E18C
L21	Yard surface	17	Pot	p-med	40	Fabric 40 probably late fabric type		4	164		17-18/E19C
			Pot	p-med	49A	Rim & base from a bowl		2	136	10	17C
			Pot	p-med	45G	Modern stone ware – possibly Nottingham/Derby L17/18-19C, probably 19C		5	102	6	18/19-19C
			Pot	p-med	46A	Late TGE with blue tint background		2	12		L18-19C
			Pot	p-med	47	Small jar with lipped, rolled over rim		1	6	15	L18/19-E20C
			Pot	p-med	48C	SV - bowl with decorated rim edge		8	134	50	18-E19C
			CBM	p-med	R F/MS	Grey core, high fired, concave surface, sanded (convex) underside nib on end – nibbed pan tile or gutter tile(?)	PAN?	1	372		Prob 18C+
			Clay pipe	p-med		Clay pipe bowls Crummy Type 9 (CAR 5) dated E18C 1700-1740, narrow pipe bores, all three bowls with		3	38		E18C

Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Finds Spot date
						initials IA (see CAR 5, 65), one may be underfired a slightly blue surfaced, biscuity fabric.					
			Glass	p-med	DG	Dark green post-med/modern bottle base edge		1	32		C L18-19C
L23	Accumulation, 17th-18th century	41	Pot	med	20			1	10		13-14C
			Pot	med	21A	Bowl – pancheon – white paint and splash/ base glaze internally (see CAR 7, fig 96, 162)		2	34	16	L13-14C
L24	Levelling, 17th-18th century	47	CBM	med-p-med			PT	1	38		Med-p-med/mod (prob after c1300)
			Nail		fe	Corroded, incomplete - rounded, flat head, length 60 mm		1	20		
			Pot	p-med	40	Unusual in-sloping rim from a red (orange) earthenware pot		1	30	5	C 17-18C?
L25	Fill of F33, construction cut for F6, 1860s onwards	48	Pot	med	21A	White paint		1	10		14-15C
			Glass	p-med?		Faintly green clear glass		1	1		p-med
			CBM	med/p-med	OR F/MS		PT	1	56		Med-p-med/E mod
			CBM	p-med	Grey MS	Tile piece (10 mm thick) PT?	PT	1	100		
			Animal bone			Sheep/goat radius, small mammal (possible cat) tibia fragment		2	38		
			CBM	med/p-med	OR F/MS	One with square peg hole	PT	3	130		Med-p-med/E mod
			Clay pipe	p-med		Plain stem, bore c 3mm		1	6		C 17C
L27	Levelling, 17th-18th century	43	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	combed	RFT	2	182		Rom
			Pot	Rom	GX	base		1	8		Rom
		44	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Base thickness 20mm, some op sig mortar on base		1	562		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS rare F	Thick piece of Rom? brick with rare flint inclusions, 60mm thick – possibly medieval or later, difficult to date with certainty		1	670		Rom ?
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Corners from tile-like bricks – probably <i>pedalis</i> tiles, 35mm thick, min size (length of longest surviving side) 200mm+	RB	2	1720		
L28	Build-up / accumulation, 17th-18th century	24	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	40mm thick	RB	1	246		Rom
			Pot	Rom	CH	Probably Hadham ware		1	6		L3-4C
			Pot	med	21A			1	6		14-15/16C
			Pot	p-med	40			1	16	5	C 17-18C
L29	Re-deposited rubble in F16, 18th century	19	CBM	med-p-med	OR F/MS		PT	3	128		Med-p-med (prob after c 1300)
			CBM	p-med	OR F/MS		BR	1	94		C 16/17-19C
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	combed	RFT	2	124		Rom
			Clay pipe	p-med		Plain stem pieces, bore c 2mm		2	4		P-med c 18C?
L30	Demolition debris, post-medieval	45	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS		RI	1	622		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Base thick – 23mm	RT	1	372		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS rare C & F	Combed used, mortar on face	RFT	1	230		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Combed used, mortar on face	RFT	1	182		Rom
			Pot	p-med?	40?	Burnt / scorched? Interior glaze?		1	22		P-med?
			Pot	Rom	GX	Probably a slack shouldered jar	jar	1	18	13	Rom prob E2C+
L31	Possible floor, 17th-	0	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	40mm thick	RB	1	372		Rom

Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Finds Spot date
	18th century		Stone		slate	Thin irregular piece (roof slate?)		1	10		
			CBM	med-p-med	OR F/MS		PT	1	12		Med-p-med/mod (after c 1300?)
			Pot	Rom	GX	Base and body sherds		3	42		Rom
			Pot	p-med		Bowl base, internal orange-yellow glaze		1	48		C 17-18C
L32	(uncertain) layer, 15th-16th century	29	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	combed	RFT	1	136		Rom
			CBM	p-med	OR MS	Thickness 45mm, sandy feel	BR	1	176		C 15-16C
			Pot	med	20	Jar/bowl base		1	44		C 13-14C
			Pot	med	20	Jug handle (joining sherds), decorated with small stab marks to handle		2	56		C 13-14C
L34	Demolition debris, ?Roman	49	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Part of a box-like tile with keying (comb) on 2 faces and angled cut to end – possibly a voussoir? Used - op sig mortar on faces, also reused broken as mortar on broken edge	RFT/ RV*	1	430		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Score keyed Roman flue tile, part of circular side vent, mortar on broken edges as well as faces	RFT(S)*	1	516		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Combed flue tile pieces, part of a circular vent, used-mortar on surfaces	RFT	4	1290		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Part of lower cut-away, base 20mm	RT	1	982		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Flue tile (face) 3 joining pieces, vertical combing, same as L35 (33), op sig on face of one	RFT	3	770		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Mortar (op sig) over breaks - reused	RI*	1	182		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Lattice scored face, used, lime mortar/pale op sig mortar on face	RFT(S)	1	530		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	One with lower cut-away, Warry Type C5 (length 50mm), base thick, reused mortar on breaks – 19mm, one other flanged piece base thick 20mm	RT*	2	1458		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Flue tile pieces, combed, used op sig mortar on faces	RFT	6	1576		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Face of flue tile with vertical combing (see, op sig on surface showing part of impression from tile mortared, slightly off-set, in front of it – see L34 (49) & L35 (33)	RFT	1	1402		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Part of lower cut-away, Warry 2006 Type D1 (dated M3-4C), base 18mm thick	RT	1	882		Rom
L35	Dump, c 13th/14th-15th century	33	CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Flue tile (face) pieces, one shows the tiles broader (210mm+) than deep (190mm), edge of cut out in side of one, vertical combing, op sig on face of one - same as L34 (49)	RFT	2	2336		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Misc pieces with combed faces and square/ rectangular side cut outs, one piece with scorching/ sooting over break, two pieces with pale op sig mortar on face	RFT	7	2260		Rom
			Pot	med	21A	Splash glaze spots, wheel thrown		2	14		C 13/14-15C
L36	Demolition, ?Roman	39	Stone		slate	Thin piece		1	2		Prob p-med - mod
			Plaster	Rom?		Sandy buff plaster, up to 20mm thick, with worn white coat		4	160		Rom?
L37	Burnt layer (? floor), ?Roman	38 <>	Misc			Small group of misc finds from bulk sample – nothing closely datable, inc two small pieces of CBM, misc small pieces of dark slag, several fragments of animal bone,					

Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Finds Spot date
						charcoal, oyster shell fragments and a small chalk lump					
L38	Layer, ?Roman	35	CBM	Rom?	OR MS	Poss a small piece of thin imbrex	RI?	1	20		Rom?
			Glass		PG	Slightly opaque greenish coloured glass, edge lipping up slightly, possibly window glass, but possibly vessel glass		1	2		Rom? or later intrusive
L40	Dump, ?Roman	0	Animal bone			Medium mammal, rib fragment		1	4		
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Burnt/scorched	RB	1	270		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F/MS	Thin, curving	RI?	1	22		Rom
			Pot	Rom	TN		mortaria	1	12		4C/L4C
			Pot	Rom	EA			1	12		M/L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX			2	30		Rom

### Appendix 2 Small finds list

SF	context	finds no.	context type	mat.	object type	description	no.	wt (g)	length mm	width mm	thickness mm	diameter mm	spot date
1	F14	42	Construction cut, post 1860s	fe	<b>Tack/nail</b>	Complete, very large iron tack/nail with large, domed, square head and tapering pointed shaft, possibly a decorative stud from a wooden door.	1	308	91	60 x 60	Head depth - 25	13 (shaft)	Post-medieval/ Modern
2	F14	42	Construction cut, post 1860s	fe	<b>Strip</b>	Flat, curving strip of iron, c 95mm long, 25mm wide at one end and 31mm wide at the other, rectangular cross section c 10mm thick, broken at both ends	1	108	95	25-31	10		Post-medieval/ Modern
3	F14	42	Construction cut, post 1860s	fe	<b>Strip/bar</b>	Flat, straight strip/bar	1	142	90	37	15		Post-medieval/ Modern
4	F14	42	Construction cut, post 1860s	fe	<b>Strip/bar</b>	Flat, straight strip/bar	1	62	78	21	7		Post-medieval/ Modern
5	F14	42	Construction cut, post 1860s	fe	<b>Strip/bar</b>	Flat, straight strip/bar, corroded onto a thin ?pan tile piece.	1	92	74	19	8		Post-medieval/ Modern
6	L28	24	Build-up/ accumulation, 17th-18th century	fe	<b>Strip</b>	Corroded, thin strip, broader at one end	1	50	100	c 15-20	3-10		Post-medieval
7	L35	33	Dump, medieval (c 13th/14th-15th)	fe	<b>Slag</b>	Elongated piece of iron slag, relatively flat on one edge	1	84	94	20-35	11-37		?Medieval

SF	context	finds no.	context type	mat.	object type	description	no.	wt (g)	length mm	width mm	thickness mm	diameter mm	spot date
			century)										
8	F11	15	Pit, late post-medieval/modern, late 18th – 19th/early 20th century	fe	<b>Object</b>	Curving piece of iron, incomplete, possibly a bill hook.	1	214	125	22-32	12		Post-medieval/Modern
9	F14	42	Construction cut, post 1860s	ae	<b>Suspension mount</b>	Complete cast copper-alloy suspension mount used to mount a horse harness pendant. Two rectangular strap loops project from a central bar, a rivet hole in the bar between to the two loops would have held the (missing) upright stem upon which the pendant would have been mounted. The bar ends in a lobed terminal with rivet hole (Griffiths 1986, Figs 22-24).	1	10	55	10	8		Medieval, c 13th-14th century
10	F21	28	Pit, 17th-18th century	fe	<b>Sheet</b>	Iron sheet fragment, now roughly triangular in shape but broken on all edges	1	120	95	78	10		?Post-medieval
11	L30	52	Demolition debris, post-medieval	pb	<b>Lead strip</b>	Lead strip, originally folded in half but now broken along the fold. Three rivet holes of various shapes, two roughly square (3mmx3mm), one circular (12mm dia). Two of the rivet holes appear to have been cut out of the strip rather than punched.	2	50	125	25	2		?Post-medieval

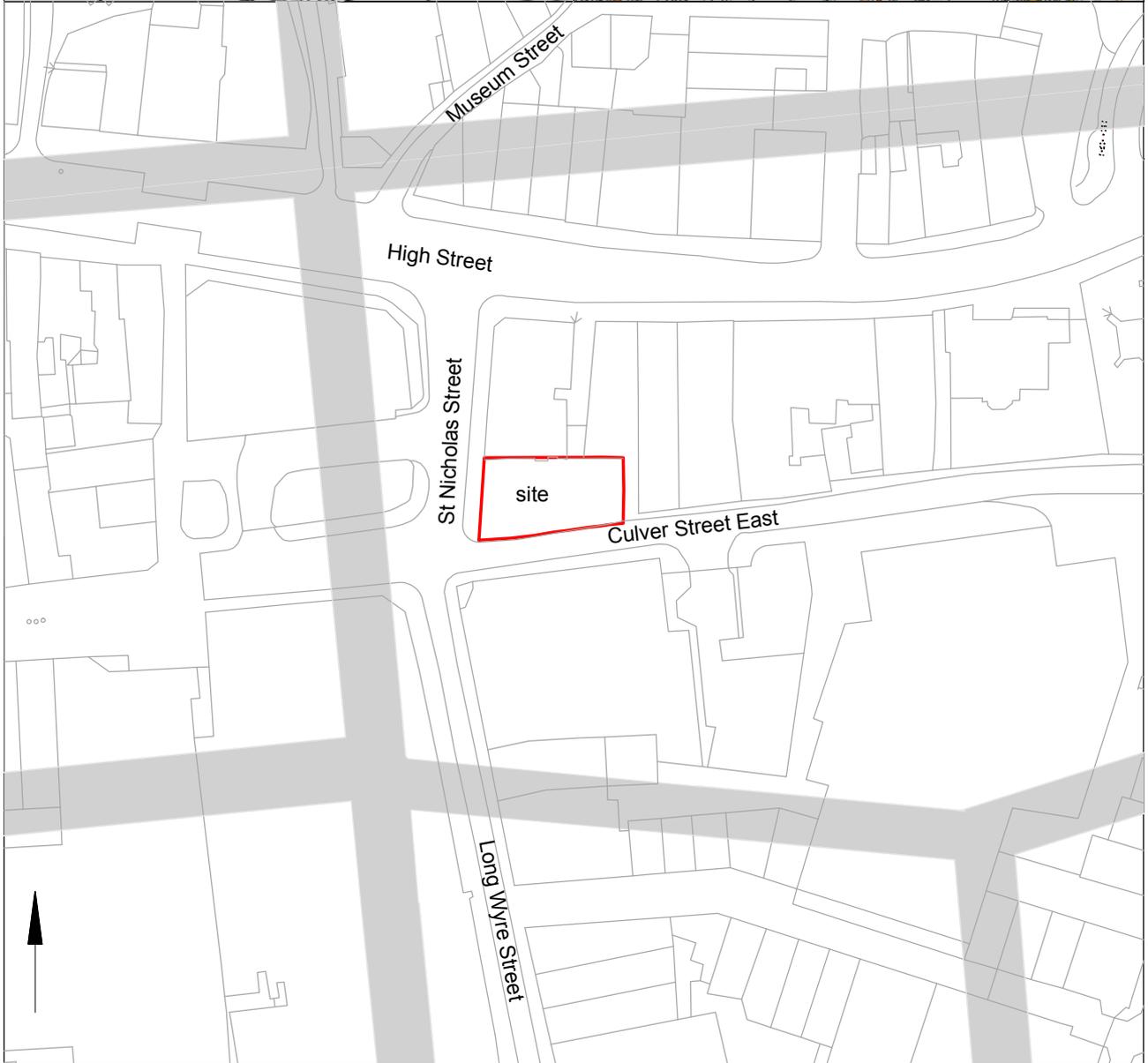
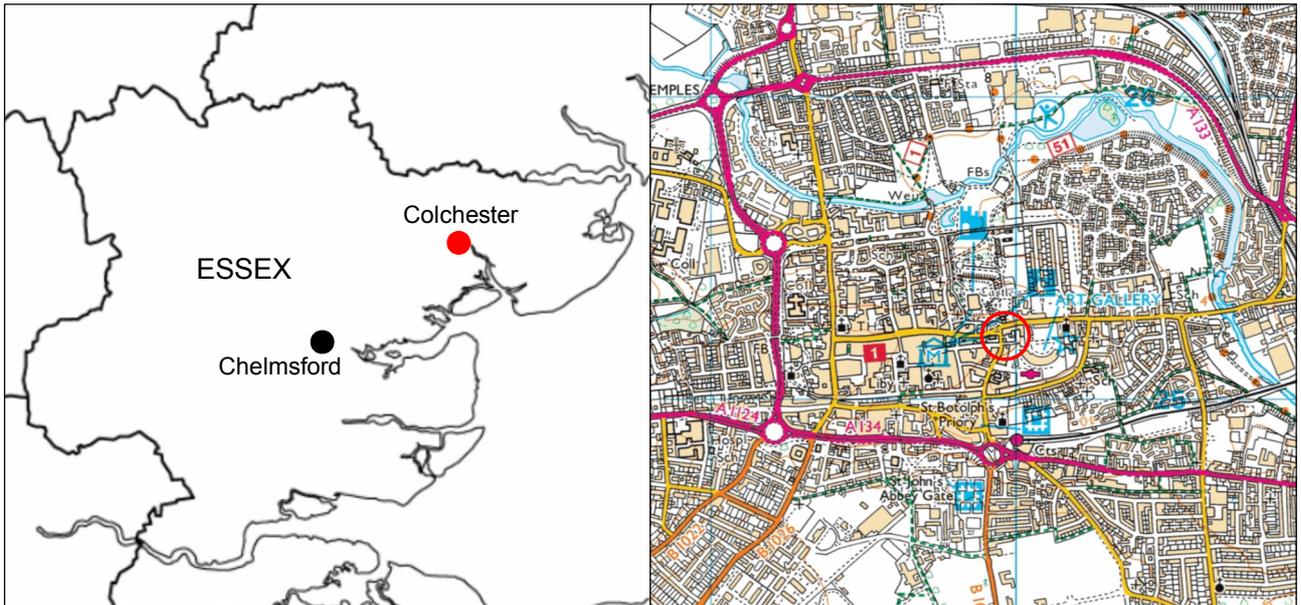
### Appendix 3 Environmental results

Sample	Finds number	Feature or layer number	Description	Period	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	uncharred bone fragment	Earthworm cocoons	Spherical hammerscale	Details -main and significant taxa
							a	d	p	a	a	a	d	p	a	a	a	a	
1	26	L29	redeposited rubble	c 18th C	20	25	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 fragment of spherical hammerscale
2	27	F17	linear cut	c 17th-18th C	20	100	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3	31	L31	possibly clay floor	c 17th-18th C	20	15	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
4	32	L35	dump of building material	c 13th/14th-15th C	20	50	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	37	F28	beam slot	possibly Roman	10	50	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6	38	L37	burnt floor	possibly Roman	20	100	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3 fragments of spherical hammerscale
7	54	L16	possible floor	earlier 19th C	10	50	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	55	L27	levelling layer	c 17th-18th C	20	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	1 charred hulled straight barley ( <i>Hordeum</i> sp.) grain; 1 uncharred elderberry ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) seed
9	56	L30	demolition debris	post-medieval	20	10	1	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 bread/club/river wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> ) grain and two oat ( <i>Avena</i> sp.) grains
10	57	L40	dump layer	possibly Roman	20	75	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	moderate quantities of wheat grains, possibly spelt ( <i>T.spelta</i> ) and oat grains; one fragment of spherical hammerscale

Key: a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100]

d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high]

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus), 3 = good (species identification possible)]



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Fig 1 Site location.



Roman street layout

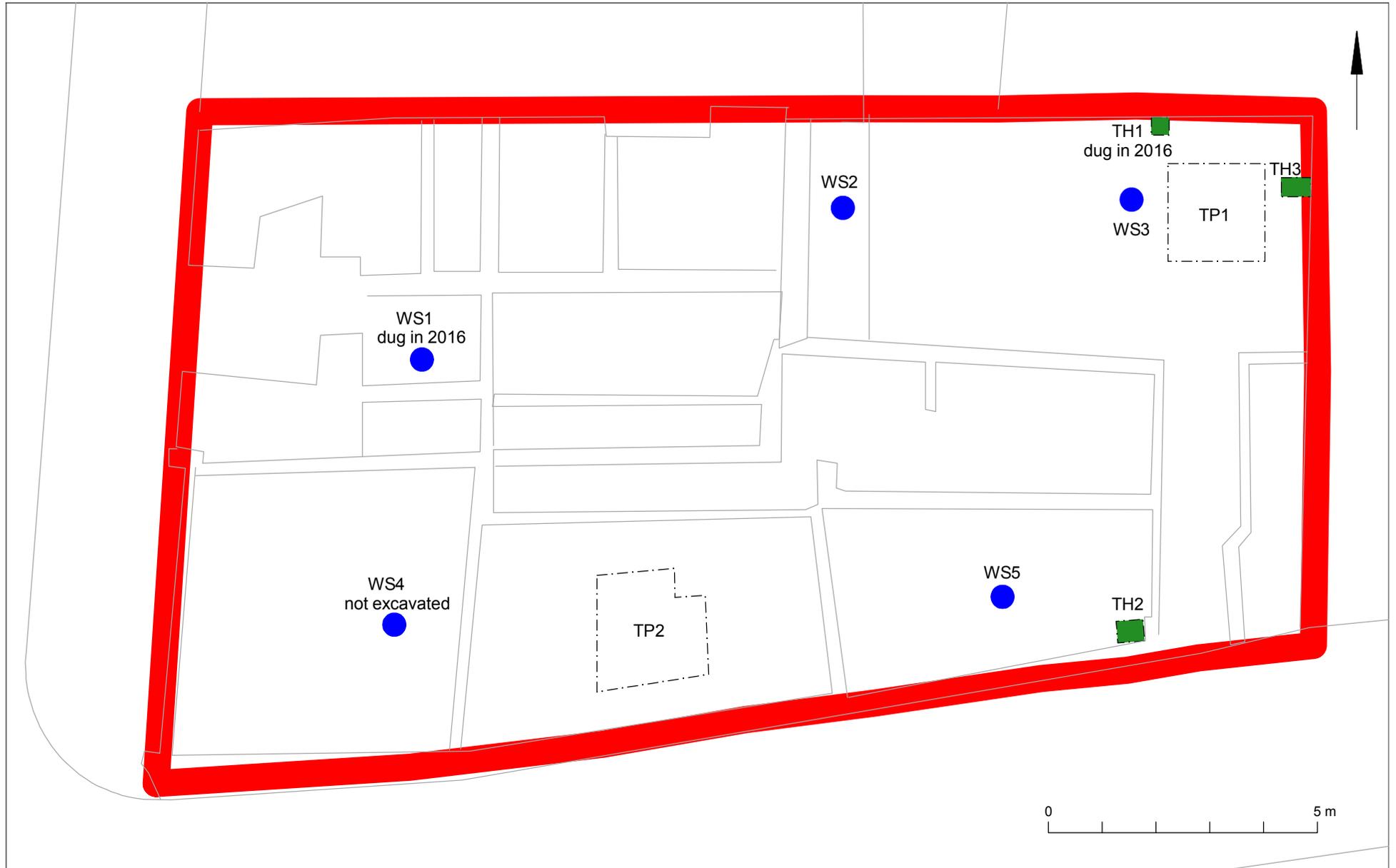
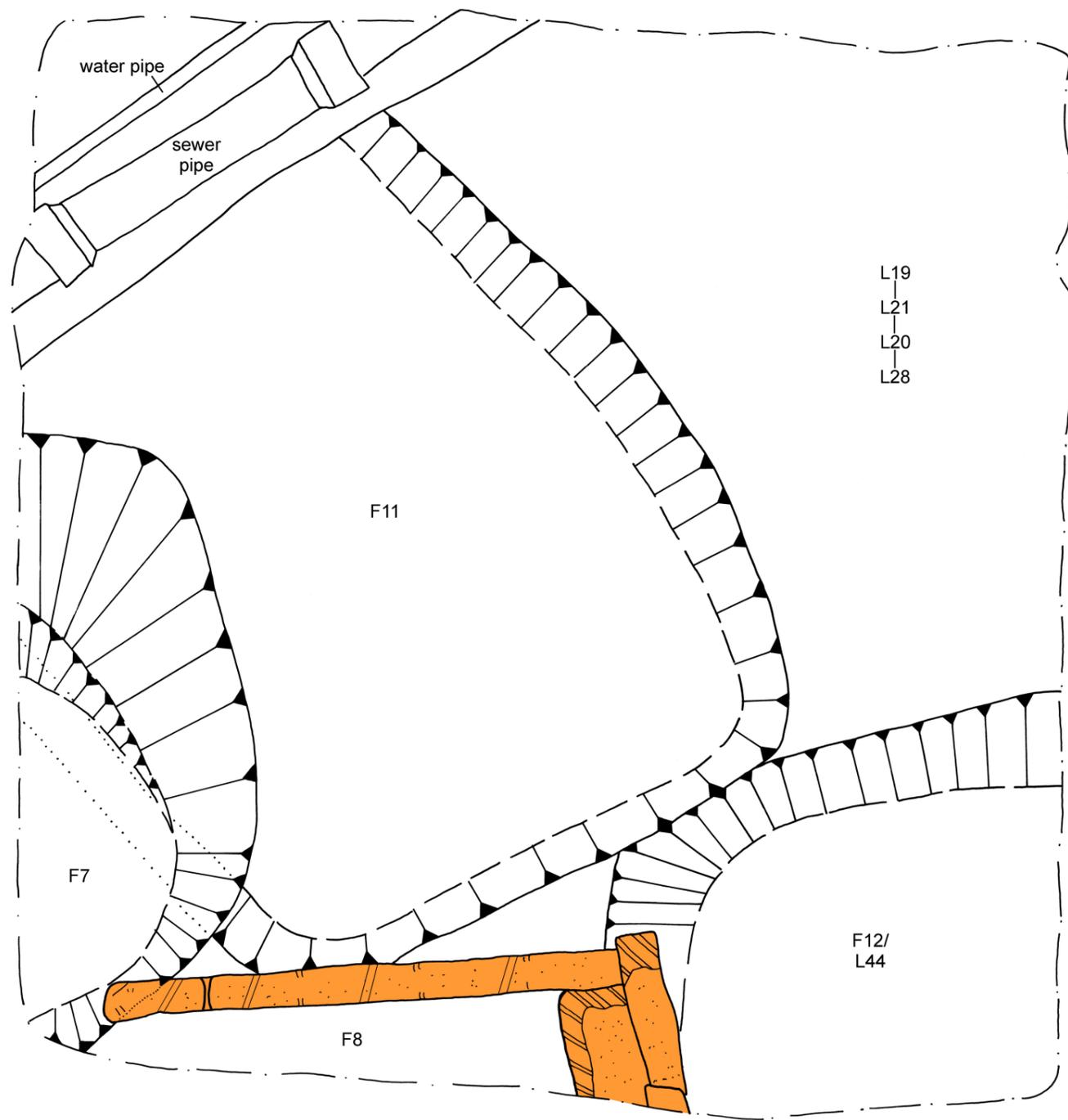
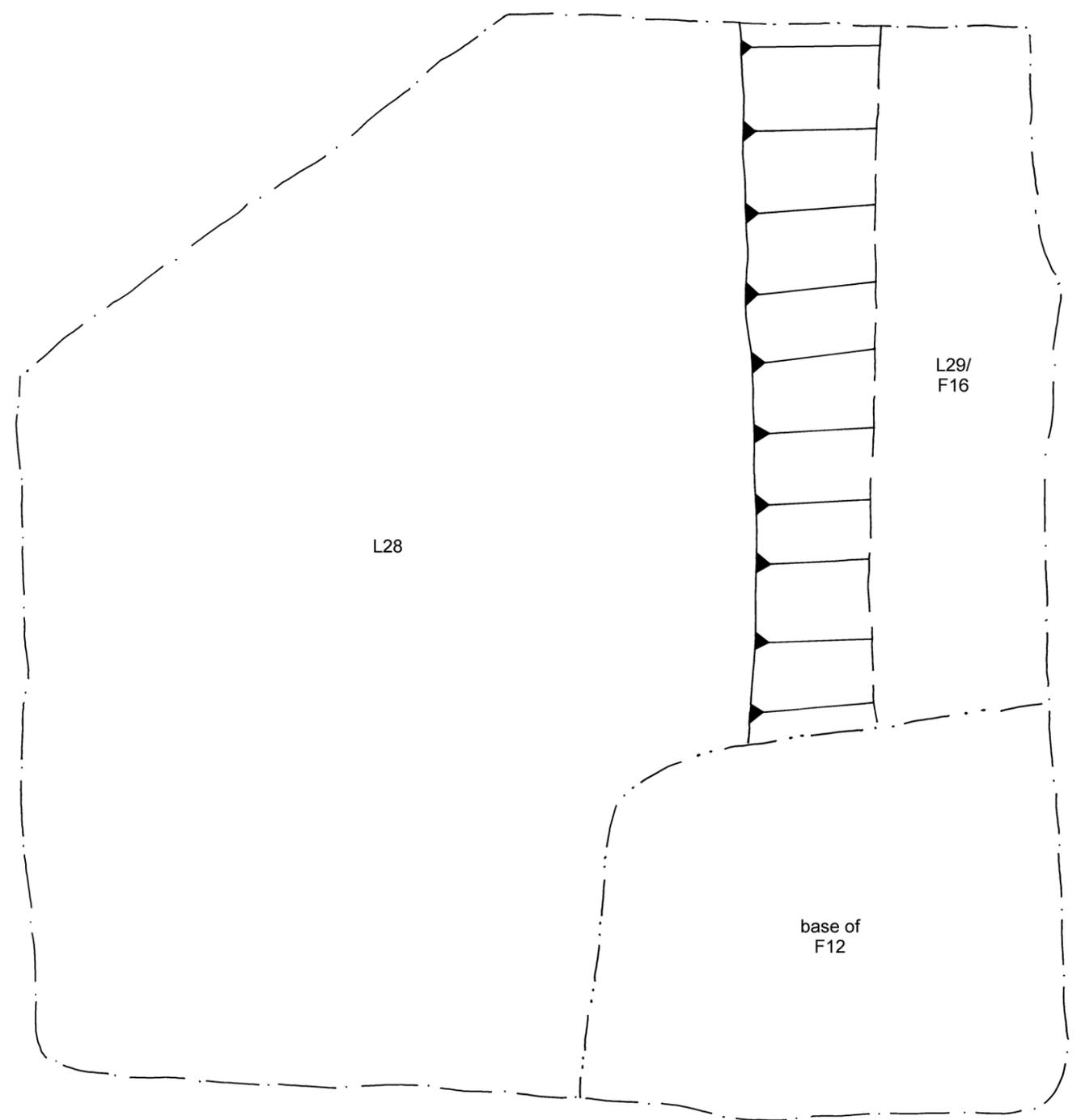


Fig 2 Locations of evaluation test-pits (TP1-TP2), trial-holes (TH1-TH3) and window samples (WS1-WS5)

Test-pit 1 plan 1



Test-pit 1 plan 2

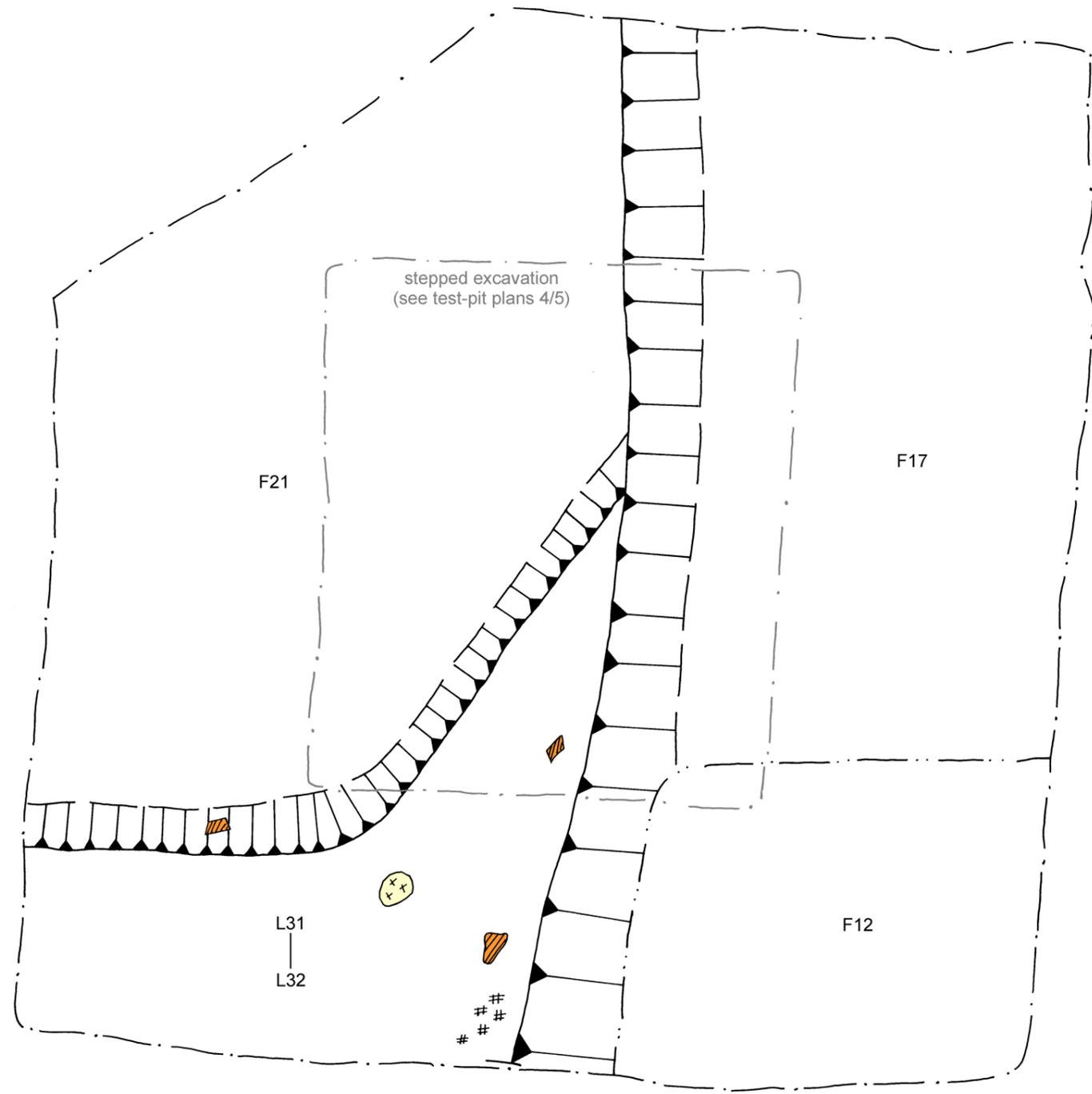


post-Medieval/Modern brick

0 0.5m

Fig 3 Test-pit 1 plans 1-2

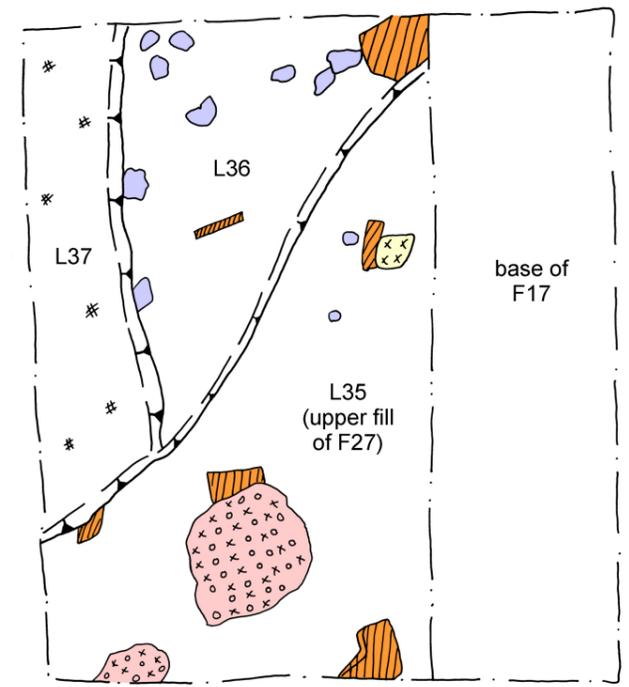
Test-pit 1 plan 3



- large stones
- ⊠ yellow mortar fragments
- ⊠ opus signinum
- ▨ Roman brick and tile
- ◡ wall plaster
- ## charcoal

0 0.5m

Test-pit 1 plan 4



Test-pit 1 plan 5

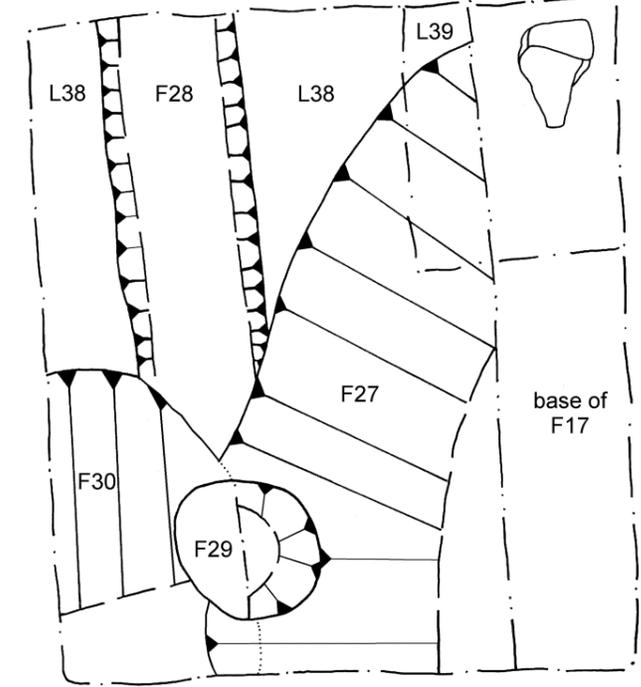
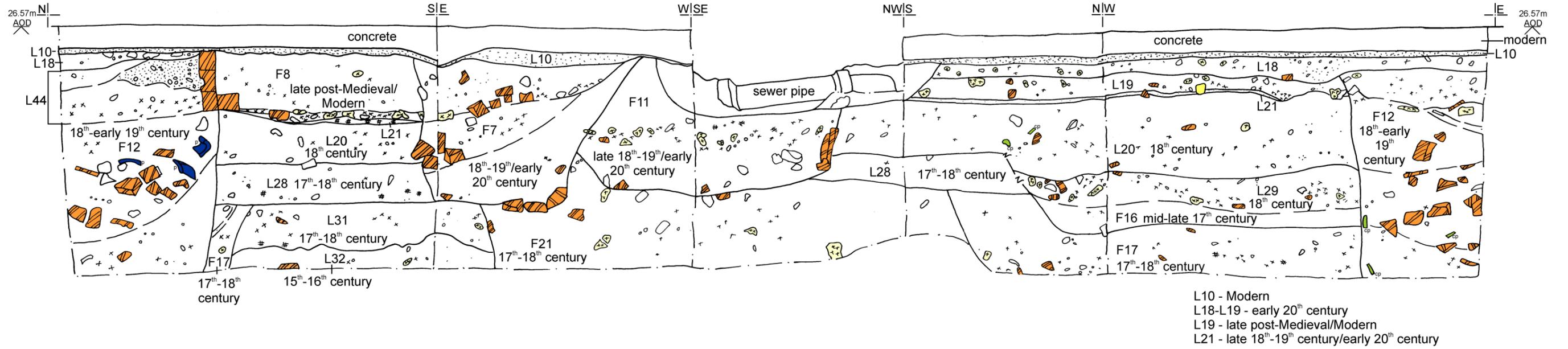


Fig 4 Test-pit 1 plans 3-5

Test-pit 1 - Main excavation



Test-pit 1 - Stepped excavation

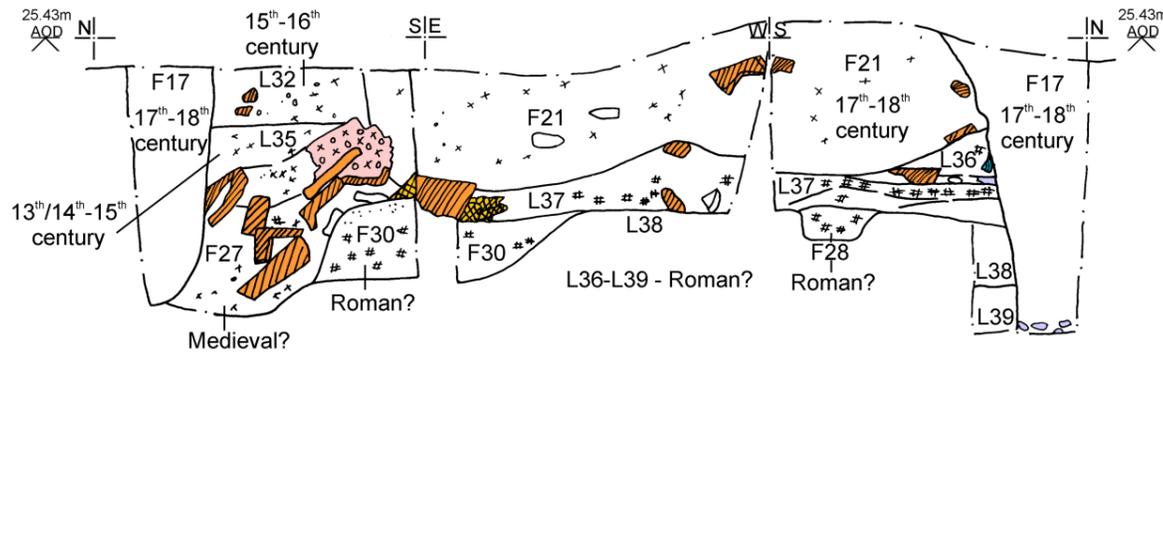


Fig 5 Test-pit 1 representative sections

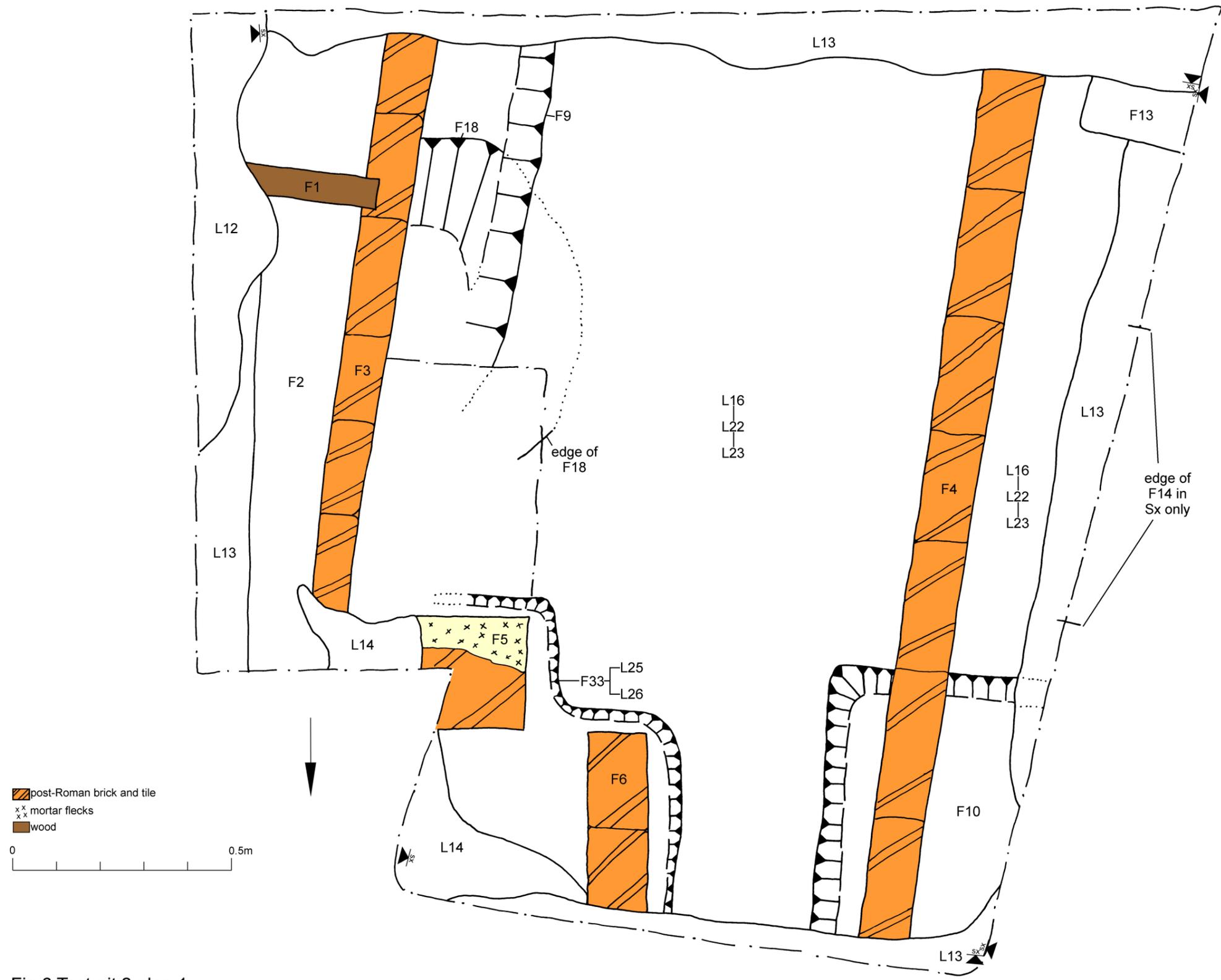


Fig 6 Test-pit 2 plan 1

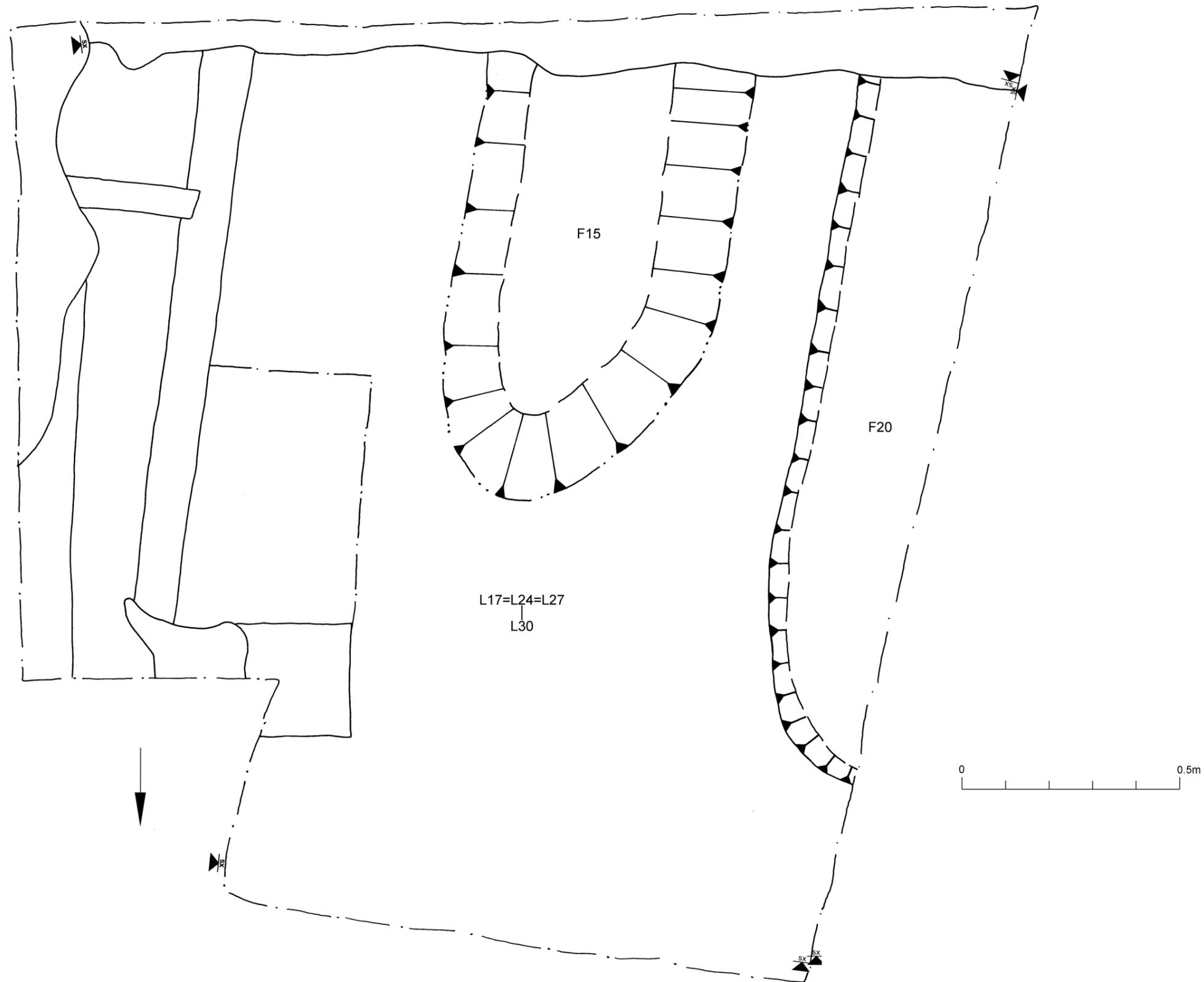


Fig 7 Test-pit 2 plan 2

Test-pit 2 plan 3



Test-pit 2 plan 4

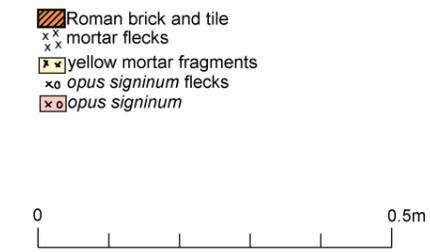
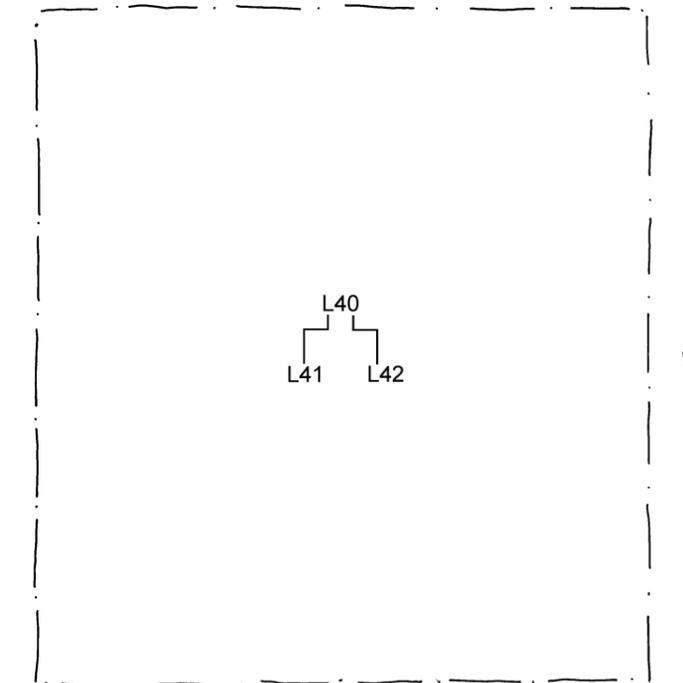
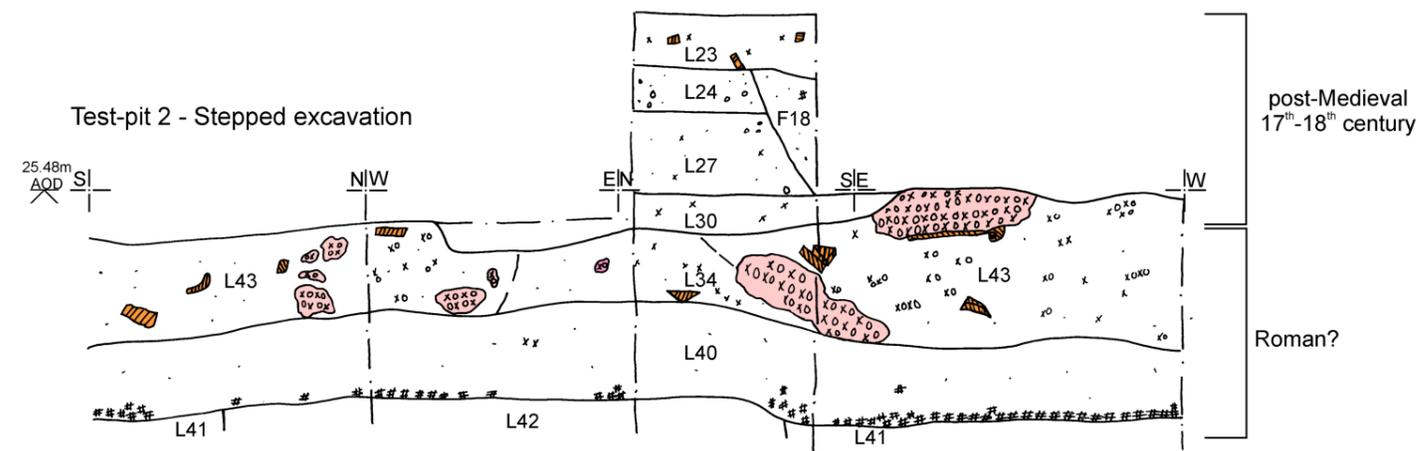
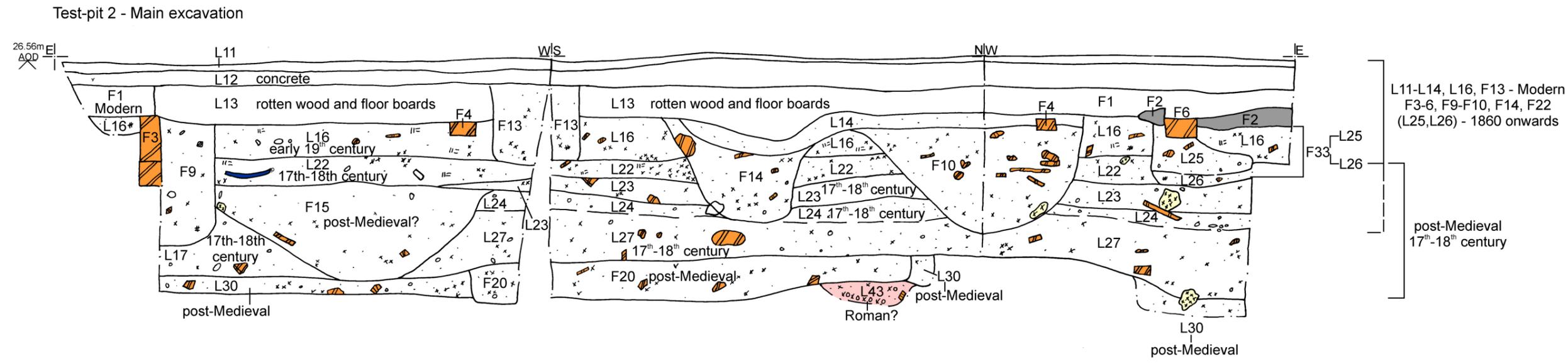


Fig 8 Test-pit 2 plans 3-4

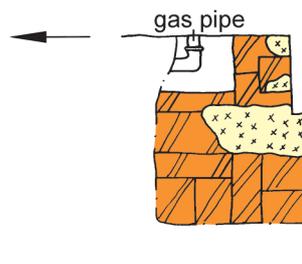


- small stones
- large stones
- || clay
- # charcoal
- pottery sherds
- ▨ Roman brick and tile
- ▨ post-Roman brick and tile
- x x mortar flecks
- ⊠ yellow mortar fragments
- x o opus signinum flecks
- ⊠ opus signinum
- concrete

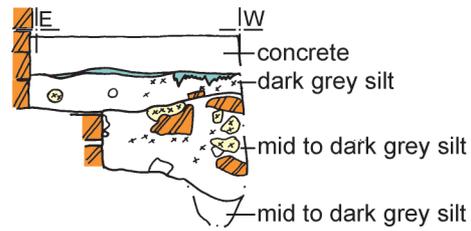


Fig 9 Test-pit 2 representative sections

Trial-hole 2 - plan



Trial-hole 3 - section



-  small stones
-  mortar flecks
-  mortar fragments
-  post-medieval/modern brick
-  plastic membrane



Fig 10 Trial-holes 2-3.



Fig 11 Roman pottery stamp from F17 (1) and Roman flue tile from L34 (2-5).

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1DW	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 99818 25176 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/04f CHER ref: ECC3985 OASIS ref: colchest3-281812
<b>Type of work:</b> Test pit evaluation and monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 19th-28th April 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.02ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.93	<b>Funding source:</b> Colchester Borough Council
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b>
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1125	
<b>Periods represented:</b> modern, post-medieval, medieval, Roman	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East (the former Jacks Store), Colchester in advance of the creation of a café space at ground floor level with seven one bed residential units. As well as being located within Insula 30 of the Roman town, 5-6 St Nicholas Street is thought to have originated in the 17th century with later phases of extensions and alterations.</p> <p>Two test-pits were excavated by hand. Both test-pits appear to have been located in the rear yard of the 17th century building and revealed evidence for 19th and 20th century extensions and 17th-18th century activity in the yard. Remains pre-dating the 17th century building were identified at depths of approximately 1m below current ground level (25.56m AOD). They included later medieval layers, an earlier medieval pit, possible Roman layers and a possible Roman burnt floor, beam slot and posthole. Excavation ceased at depths of 24.6m (TP2) and 24.82m (TP1) AOD with many of the Roman layers not fully excavated.</p> <p>The monitoring of two trial-holes revealed a modern brick wall (TH2) and modern/post-medieval layers (TH3). Three window samples located natural sands at a depth of between 2.2-2.9m below current ground level (24.36-23.66m AOD). These depths suggest that archaeological contexts continue for a depth of approximately 1m below the limit of excavation in test-pit 1 and 0.46m in test-pit 2.</p>	

<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 1014	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> –	<b>Significance:</b> –
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> July 2017

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological test pit evaluation and monitoring at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1DW

**NGR:** TL 9982 2517 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 161296

**Commissioned by:** Adam Edwards, Percell

**Client:** Colchester Borough Council

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** COLEM: 2016.93

**CHER code:** [tbc](#)

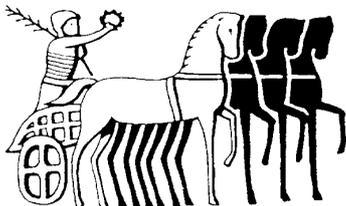
**CAT project code:** 17/04f (eval) & 17/04g (monitoring)

**Oasis entry:** colchest3-281812

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 7.4.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies in Colchester town centre, 130m SSW of Colchester Castle, at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East (formerly 'Jacks') (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9982 2517.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the change of use to seven flats and a flexible A1/2 or A3 use.

## Archaeological background (Figs 2-3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

Building nos. 5-6 St Nicholas Street comprises two timber-framed ranges connected by a single peg-tile roof. It is thought to date from the seventeenth century, though has been successively altered during its lifetime. The building is locally listed and is recognised for the contribution the external elevations make to the character of the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area. To the rear, number 60 Culver Street East is a brick-built building. The development site is currently in A1 use as a charity shop, though it was the home of 'Jacks Famous Supplies Store' from 1946 to 2013 (Henderson and Mulhearn, 2016).

The development site is also located within the Roman walled town of *Camulodunum*. Evidence for archaeological remains from Culver Street East, between Queen Street and St Nicholas Street/Long Wyre Street, includes approximately six north-south foundations, an east-west one, and possibly part of a tessellated pavement (Hull 1958, 203-6), which probably belonged to buildings in Insula 30. Further evidence for these was found on the south side of Culver Street East in a shaft dug in 1948 (*ibid*, 206) and in watching briefs under Sainsbury's and Caters (now Savers/ Poundland) (Crummy 1971), and also on the north side of Culver Street East at 61-2 High Street (*CAR 6*, 995-6). The discovery of a north-south drain at 65 High Street in 1976 (*CAR 6*, 820) may indicate that Insula 30 was subdivided by a north-south street. At least one large public building may have occupied Insula 30, although the evidence for this is very limited (Crummy 1971, 107). Gas replacement works in 2008 along Queen Street and Culver Street East revealed early Roman daub-block walls, burnt during the Boudican uprising of AD 60/1, and post-Boudican foundations and floors, street metalling, and a drain, as well as post-Roman pits and robber trenches (CAT Report 498).

Evidence from Culver Street East to the west of St Nicholas Street/Long Wyre Street included several Roman foundations and many fragments of marble (Hull 1958, 202-3). The north-south street between Insulas 29 and 30 was located on the St Nicholas' Church site in 1955 (Hull 1960, 315-16). The west end of Culver Street East lies immediately to the north of the extensive Lion Walk excavations of 1971-4 (*CAR 3*, 31-92).

The development site originally stood opposite St Nicholas' Church, a twelfth century church rebuilt in the 14th century and restored in the late 19th century to designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The original church contained Roman walls in its foundation.

A full archaeological background can be found in *Jacks, 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East Heritage Impact Assessment, Issue 2* (Henderson and Mulhearn 2016).

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the development site during the excavation of two very small test-holes in 2016 (CAT Report 1014). The first was excavated through 1.1m of modern and post-medieval layers. The second was excavated through 320mm of modern layers but none of the subsequent layers but could be accurately dated; medieval pottery would suggest that some of the layers were of a medieval date but we cannot be certain which one(s). Natural was recorded at 3.2m below current ground level.

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2016 (application No.161296) proposing a change of use to seven flats and a flexible A1/2 or A3 use.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

## **Requirement for work** (Fig 2)

### **Evaluation**

The required work is for an archaeological test-pit evaluation to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically, two test-pits measuring 2m by 2m will be positioned within the footprint of the building to sample the location of the new development (Fig 2).

The evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered. This would be decided by the CBCAA and be the subject of an addition brief and wsi.

### **Monitoring and recording**

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks associated with the window samplers and trial-holes (Fig 2).

Specifically, the monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

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

## **General methodology**

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2017)

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

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

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

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

## **Staffing**

### **Evaluation**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: Two CAT archaeologists for up to seven days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Chris Lister

### **Monitoring**

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

In charge of day-to-day site work: Chris Lister

## **Evaluation and monitoring methodology**

Both test-pits will be hand-excavated by CAT archaeologists. Excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

All other groundworks will be carried out by the contractor under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, these will be excavated by hand by a CAT archaeologist, planned and recorded.

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

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

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

Samples will be taken based on the strategy requested by CBCAA (see 'Environmental sampling policy' below).

## **Site surveying**

The test-pits and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

## Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do all processing with flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

## Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: 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 Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

## **Results**

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed and supplied to CBCAA.

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

## **Archive deposition**

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).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

## Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

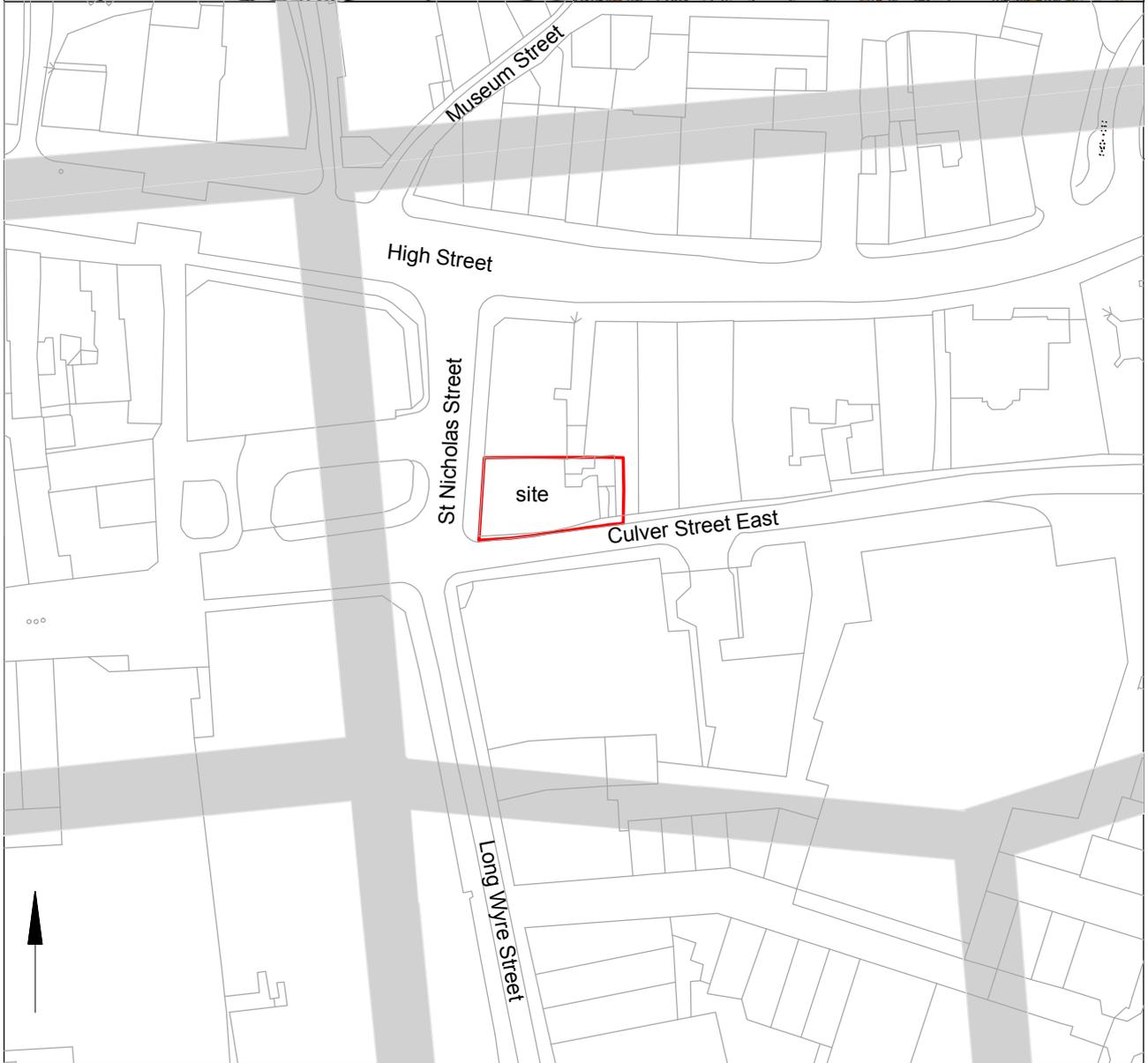
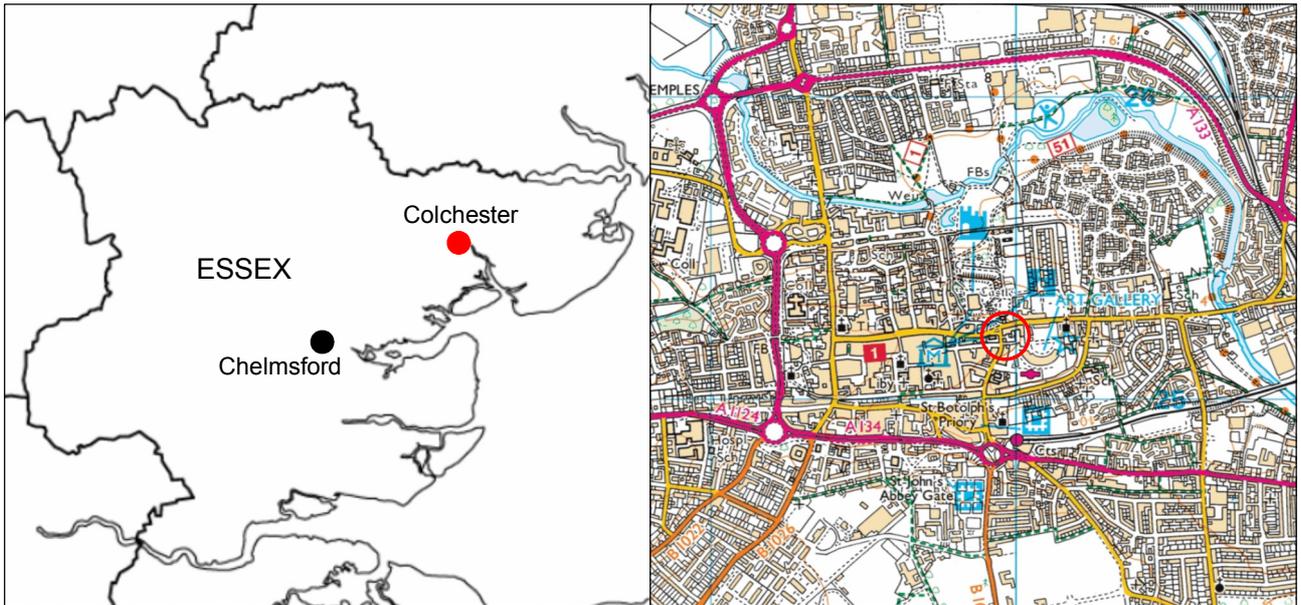
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Fig 1 Site location.



Roman street layout



Fig 2 Proposed location of evaluation test-pits (TP1-TP2) and location of window samples (WS1-WS5) and trial-holes (TH1-TH3) to be monitored

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-281812**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological test-pit evaluation and monitoring at 5-6 St Nicholas Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1LB
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East (the former Jacks Store), Colchester in advance of the creation of a café space at ground floor level with seven one bed residential units. As well as being located within Insula 30 of the Roman town, 5-6 St Nicholas Street is thought to have originated in the 17th century with later phases of extensions and alterations. Two test-pits were excavated by hand. Both test-pits appear to have been located in the rear yard of the 17th century building and revealed evidence for 19th and 20th century extensions and 17th-18th century activity in the yard. Remains pre-dating the 17th century building were identified at depths of approximately 1m below current ground level (25.56m AOD). They included later medieval layers, an earlier medieval pit, possible Roman layers and a possible Roman burnt floor, beam slot and posthole. Excavation ceased at depths of 24.6m (TP2) and 24.82m (TP1) AOD with many of the Roman layers not fully excavated. The monitoring of two trial-holes revealed a modern brick wall (TH2) and modern/post-medieval layers (TH3). Three window samples located natural sands at a depth of between 2.2-2.9m below current ground level (24.36-23.66m AOD). These depths suggest that archaeological contexts continue for a depth of approximately 1m below the limit of excavation in test-pit 1 and 0.46m in test-pit 2.
Project dates	Start: 19-04-2017 End: 28-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/04f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/04g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	161296 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.93 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3985 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	FLOORS Modern
Monument type	FLOORS AND FLOOR SUPPORTS Post Medieval
Monument type	DEMOLITION / ACCUMULATION / LEVELLING Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR CUTS Post Medieval
Monument type	YARD SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	BEAM SLOT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	FLOOR Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	SUSPENSION MOUNT Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	Not known / Not recorded

planning process

#### Project location

Country England  
Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East  
Postcode CO1 1LB  
Study area 0.02 Hectares  
Site coordinates TL 9982 2517 51.888688556122 0.904069345952 51 53 19 N 000 54 14 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 23.66m Max: 24.36m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust  
Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer  
Project design originator Laura Pooley  
Project director/manager Chris Lister  
Project supervisor Alec Wade  
Type of sponsor/funding body Borough Council

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2016.93  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "other"  
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.93  
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"  
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.93  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological evaluation and monitoring at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1DW: April 2017  
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