

**An archaeological evaluation
at 38-40 Crouch Street,
Colchester, Essex
July 2004**

**report prepared by
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on behalf of Thrust Investments Ltd**

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1 Summary

During an archaeological evaluation at the extra-mural site of 38-40 Crouch Street in Colchester, a large Roman foundation was recorded at the southern end of the site. A medieval foundation and evidence for inhumations at the northern end, close to the street frontage, probably formed part of the house of Crouched Friars.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

- 2.1 The evaluation was commissioned by Stanley Bragg Partnership Ltd on behalf of Thrust Investments Ltd in advance of a proposed retail/residential development on the site and it was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in July 2004.
- 2.2 The site is located on the south side of Culver Street West, 130 m south-west of the Roman and medieval walled town, and covers an area of 1110 sq m. The evaluation was limited to a narrow car park on the western side of the site.
- 2.3 Although the surrounding area is situated on a gentle south-facing incline, the site itself had a slight slope from the south at 28.8 m OD to the north at 28.0 m OD.
- 2.4 This report follows the standards set out in the Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (2002) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums* (2003), and the IFA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (1999).

3 Archaeological background

- 3.1 The remains of Roman buildings and burials have been recorded close to the site, including the following:
 - 3.1.1 At least 18 inhumations of 4th-century and possibly late 3rd-century date and part of a Flavian-Trajanic building were excavated in 1971, 25 m to the south of the site, in advance of the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 236-44).
 - 3.1.2 Parts of another Roman house, including a hypocaust, were uncovered in 1925 and 1973 under Crouch Street, 60 m east of the site (Hull 1958, 243; CAR 6, 340-41). Two large ?defensive ditches were found sealed beneath the building in 1973 (*ibid*).
 - 3.1.3 Several Roman burials were excavated in 1988 at the southern end of 42 Crouch Street, the adjacent plot on the west side of the present site (CAR 9, 245-56).
 - 3.1.4 Some possible Roman inhumations were noted in 1981 in stanchion holes during the construction of an office block at 32 Crouch Street, 55 m east of the present site (CAR 6, 975-6).
- 3.2 The site occupies the northern part of the former house of Crouched Friars which originated in the 12th or early 13th century as a hospital and chapel (VCH 9, 307-8; Morant 1748, II, 41-3). The archaeological evidence for the monastery is limited, but can be summarised as follows:
 - 3.2.1 A series of burials was discovered c 1895 during the construction of a greenhouse at 38 Crouch Street. They were described thus: 'The skeletons were adult males and each man had been buried with a rude leaden cross on his chest' (Sier 1924, 200n). The position of the greenhouse can be identified on maps but nothing else is known of the discovery.
 - 3.2.2 Various foundations and burials were noted by E J Rudsdale in 1928 during the construction of Scott's garage at 42 Crouch Street immediately west of the present site (CMR 1929, 50-52; CAR 9, 245-7).
 - 3.2.3 Part of a shallow, tightly-packed medieval cemetery were discovered close to the street frontage at 42 Crouch Street during a watching brief in 1977 (CAR 6, 854) and a small excavation in 1988 in advance of the construction of an office block (CAR 9, 245-56). Also uncovered in 1988 were medieval foundations, probably from a large east-west friary building (*ibid*).

4 Aims

The aim of the evaluation was to establish and record the depth, extent, date, significance and condition of the archaeological remains surviving on the site. This information could then be combined with the existing knowledge of the site and surrounding area in order to assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains.

5 Methods

- 5.1 The evaluation consisted of two 5 m-long machine-dug trial-trenches aligned approximately north-south, one at the southern end (Trench 1 or T1) and one at the northern end (Trench 2 or T2) of the site. A possible third trench in the middle of the site was not considered necessary. Descriptions of the excavation and recording methods used may be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the site produced by CAT in July 2004.
- 5.2 The two trenches were dug on 21st July 2004 by a mechanical excavator with a 1.2 m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The edges of the trenches were cut with a disc cutter. Trench 1 measured 5 m by 1.5 m. Trench 2 was enlarged to 5 x 2 m wide in order to avoid a large modern foundation (F3).
- 5.3 The trenches were machine-dug down to the uppermost surviving levels of archaeological significance. This was followed by cleaning-up and limited excavation by hand.
- 5.4 A small trial-hole was hand-dug into the medieval deposits and post-Roman 'dark earth' in Trench 2 (Fig 4), but was not completed due to depth and time constraints. However, the natural subsoil was reached here by augering. The trial-hole was also further excavated by machine on 29th July to a depth of 1.8 m, at which point human remains were encountered. The natural subsoil was also reached by augering in Trench 1.
- 5.5 A quantity of finds was recovered in the course of the evaluation. These have been processed as outlined in the WSI and are listed in Appendices 1-3 (sections 11.1-11.3). A register was compiled of finds. Finds were washed, marked and bagged according to context.
- 5.6 The trenches were backfilled on 29th July with the use of a compression plate. Subsequently the car-park surface was reinstated and any excess spoil removed by skip.
- 5.7 Individual records of layers and features were entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. All exposed sub-soil features, archaeological deposits or negative features were manually cleaned, drawn in section and plan and examined in sufficient detail to allow their nature, date and importance to be assessed.
- 5.8 Section drawings of features and layers were made at a scale of 1:10. Plans of features were made at 1:20.
- 5.9 Standard 'record' shots of contexts were taken with a digital camera. Colour transparencies were used for overall site shots.

6 Results

6.1 Roman foundation (Figs 2 and 4)

- 6.1.1 A large east-west foundation (Feature or F2) survived intact on the western side of Trench 1, although it had been robbed further east. The top of F2 lay 0.55 m below the modern ground-level. The foundation was constructed of septaria and Roman brick/tile fragments set in a hard, gravelly, pale brown mortar. The southern face was well-defined, although due to the robbing the northern edge was not located. The mortared foundation was thus at least 1.1 m wide and survived 0.5 m deep.
- 6.1.2 The foundation had a bedding layer of medium to large gravels with occasional fragments of Roman brick/tile. This survived unrobbed, although it remained unexcavated and of unknown depth. Between the mortared foundation and the gravel bedding layer was a thin make-up layer of fine yellowish sand mixed with greyish-brown loamy fill.

- 6.1.3** Although difficult to date directly, the substantial nature of F2, together with the absence of peg-tile, suggests it was probably of Roman date. Its alignment, however, appeared to differ from that of the building found nearby in 1971 (see section 3.1.1).
- 6.1.4** To the south of F2, 0.75 m below the modern ground-level, was an extensive greyish-brown make-up layer (Layer or L5). This remained unexcavated but contained abundant gravels, numerous fragments of animal bone and iron nails, Roman pottery sherds and pieces of brick/tile, as well as a copper-alloy ring-key fragment (see Appendix 2, section 11.2). This was probably a Roman deposit, perhaps even the remains of a gravelled surface, contemporary with F2.
Augering indicated that L5 was up to 0.5 m thick, and sealed a thin, light yellowish-brown, slightly sticky layer with sparse charcoal flecks. The natural subsoil was probably reached at 1.4 m below the modern ground-level.
- 6.1.5** Augering in Trench 2 indicated that there were probably Roman deposits stratified below the 'dark earth' at a depth of 2.25-2.6 m below the modern ground-level, and that these sealed natural sand.
- 6.2 Post-Roman 'dark earth' (Fig 4)**
- 6.2.1** The dark greyish-brown, post-Roman topsoil or 'dark earth' (L8) was excavated by hand to a depth of 0.7 m (1.6 m below the modern ground-level) in a trial-hole in Trench 2 (see section 5.4). Augering indicated that it was over 1 m thick, and sealed a lighter, brown topsoil some 0.25 m thick.
- 6.2.2** A quantity of finds was recovered from the 'dark earth' including much Roman pottery and brick/tile fragments, a few pieces of peg-tile, but little or no post-Roman potsherds. Fragments of animal bone and oyster and snail shell were also common.
- 6.2.3** No comparable layer of 'dark earth' was found in Trench 1, although a layer of brown topsoil (L4) 0.35 m thick sealed the Roman deposit (L5) and was overlain by probable post-medieval topsoil (L3). Perhaps the 'dark earth' had been terraced or eroded away in this part of the site.
- 6.3 Medieval inhumations**
- 6.3.1** The trial-hole in Trench 2 was subsequently extended to a depth of 1.8 m below the modern ground-level by machine. At this point, well-preserved limb bones from at least one inhumation were encountered, apparently stratified within the lower part of the 'dark earth'. It was not possible to record these in any detail, and the trench was immediately backfilled.
- 6.2.4** Although no dating evidence was recovered, the human remains were probably medieval in date and belonged to a cemetery associated with the house of Crouched Friars. However, they contrasted with the shallow burials excavated in 1988 (see section 3.2.3).
- 6.4 Medieval foundation (Figs 3-4)**
- 6.4.1** A shallow east-west mortared foundation (F5) extended into the south section of Trench 2. The foundation survived 0.28 m deep and the top of F5 was 0.8 m below the modern ground-level. It was constructed of loose, sandy, pale brown mortar, with fragments of septaria, Roman brick/tile and peg-tile, and gravels. This sealed a thin band of white, lime-rich mortar. The lower fill of the foundation trench was a thin, greyish-brown layer with abundant yellowish sandy patches. This contained a sherd of green-glazed pottery of probable 15th- to 16th-century date, as well as a couple of fragments of human bone and some pieces of unpainted plaster. The latter were perhaps from a medieval lath-and-plaster wall.
A thin spread of mortar from F5 extended north of the foundation trench for 0.3 m, and sealed a thin layer with yellowish sandy patches (L10), similar to the lower fill of F5. This possible construction level extended 1.3 m north of F5.
- 6.4.2** The foundation was similar to those excavated at 42 Crouch Street in 1988 (see section 3.2.3) and probably belonged to a building which formed part of the house of Crouched Friars. However, F5 does not appear to align exactly with any one of the foundations identified in 1928 or 1988.
- 6.4.3** Between L10 and the 'dark earth' (L8) was a mixed, clayey layer (L7), 0.2 m thick. This contained a quantity of Roman potsherds and brick/tile fragments as well as a few medieval sherds and pieces of peg-tile, a fragment of unpainted plaster, and a copper-alloy sheet fragment (see section 11.2). It was perhaps in part redeposited Roman material used as building make-up.

A pit (F6), 0.38 m deep, cut L7, 2.5 m north of F5. It contained peg-tile and plaster fragments, and a small copper-alloy dress pin (see section 11.2).

- 6.5 Post-medieval and modern deposits** (Figs 2, 3 and 4)
- 6.5.1** The eastern part of the probable Roman foundation (F2) in Trench 1 had been robbed down to the gravel bedding layer. Finds from a section through the robber trench (F7) included pieces of peg-tile, post-medieval sherds including Delft and clay-pipe fragments (see section 11.3), as well as a couple of fragments of human bone. The datable finds suggest that the robbing may have taken place as late as the 18th century, which contrasts with the more usual 11th- to 13th-century date for robber trenches in Colchester.
- 6.5.2** A series of rubble spreads (L9), consisting of brick, septaria and mortar fragments, extended over the northern part of Trench 1. These remained unexcavated, but contained 17th- to 18th-century potsherds and brick fragments, and appeared to seal F7. There was another small patch of septaria and mortar rubble (L11) immediately south of F7.
- 6.5.3** An undated layer of mortar rubble (L6) was also observed mainly in section in Trench 2.
- 6.5.4** It was unclear how many different phases of activity were represented by the robbing and the rubble spreads. However, they may relate to the demolition in the early 18th century of the former residence of Sir Harbottle Grimston and of subsequent rebuilding on the site. Grimston's house had become the town workhouse after being badly damaged during the Siege of Colchester (Morant 1748, II, 43).
- 6.5.5** Modern features included a brick soakaway (F1) in Trench 1 and two brick foundations (F3 and F4) set on concrete footings in Trench 2.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1** The evaluation demonstrated that significant archaeological remains survive intact on the site, and that archaeological deposits over 2 m thick were present especially near the Crouch Street frontage.
- 7.2** The remains of both Roman and medieval buildings were fairly close to the modern ground-level; 0.55 m in Trench 1 and 0.7 m in Trench 2.
- 7.3** The location of probable medieval inhumations at 1.8 m deep in Trench 2 contrasted with the shallow burials previously discovered at 42 Crouch Street. This may reflect a different phase of burial or sector of the local population.
The pattern of burial across the site seems likely to be quite complex, and may include Roman burials.
- 7.4** A fairly large quantity of finds was recovered from the two small trenches. The large amount of Roman material, most of it residual in later contexts, contrasted with the small quantity of medieval finds, especially pottery. Occasional fragments of unpainted plaster perhaps derived from medieval lath-and-plaster walls. Abundant post-medieval finds were also recovered.

8 Acknowledgements

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9 References

- CAR 2** *Colchester Archaeological Report 2, The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, by N Crummy, 1983
- CAR 5** *Colchester Archaeological Report 5, The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, by N Crummy, 1988
- CAR 6** *Colchester Archaeological Report 6, Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, by P Crummy, 1992
- CAR 9** *Colchester Archaeological Report 9, Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88*, by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan, 1993
- CMR 1929** *Colchester and Essex Museum Annual Report*
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- Pliny *Natural History*
- Sier, L C, 1924 'Crouched Friars, Colchester', in *Essex Review*, **33**, 200-204
- VCH 9** *The Victoria History of the Counties of England, A history of the county of Essex, 9: the Borough of Colchester*, ed by J Cooper,
- WSI** Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation at 36-40 Crouch Street, Colchester, Essex, July 2004, by Don Shimmin

10 Archive deposition

The evaluation archive, including the site records, photographs and finds, will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museums under accession code COLEM 2004.310.

11 Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1: list of finds by trench and context

Trench 1

Context	Finds no	Quantity	Finds type	Weight (g)	Group date
F1	3	1	Roman coarse grey ware sherd	1.9	modern
		15	dark brown glazed earthenware sherds - 19th century	107.9	
F7	23	2	Roman coarse grey ware sherds	15.9	post-medieval
		1	large Roman tessera 33 x 30 x 23 mm, buff fabric	34.6	
		1	Roman brick fragment	457.7	
		8	post-medieval sherds inc Delft - 17th/18th century	58.3	
		6	clay-pipe fragments (see section 11.3)		
		5	peg-tile fragments	575.1	
		6	animal bone fragments	375.7	
		2	human bone fragments	54.5	
		1	unpainted plaster fragment	6.8	
		1	misc tile fragment - post-Roman floor-tile	96.1	
	24	5	misc Roman sherds inc 1 samian sherd	107.0	
		5	post-medieval sherds inc stoneware & Cistercian ware - 16th-17th century	73.6	
		5	clay pipe fragments (see section 11.3)		
		1	prob peg-tile fragment	16.7	
		1	post-Roman tile fragment with traces of green-glaze	10.5	
		1	animal bone fragment	364.4	

L3	7	1	Roman sherd	20.4	post-medieval
		1	Delft sherd - 17th century	9.3	
		1	prob pan-tile fragment	265.9	
		2	clay-pipe fragments (see section 11.3)		
	12	3	Roman sherds inc 1 samian sherd	6.7	
		7	post-medieval sherds inc 2 Delft, 2 stoneware, Cistercian & Metropolitan wares - 16th-17th century	69.8	
		5	animal bone fragments	35.7	
		1	Fe nail fragment	26.8	
		6	clay pipe fragments (see section 11.3)		
	13	1	Pb or Pb-alloy disc (see section 11.2)		
	18	7	misc Roman sherds inc 1 samian sherd & 1 mortarium rim with herringbone stamp	79.8	
2		post-medieval sherds incl. 1 stoneware sherd	35.7		
31	1	Cu-alloy pin (see section 11.2)			
L5	5	1	Ring-key fragment -see section 11.2	Roman	
L9	30	1	post-medieval sherd - 17th-18th century	131.3	post-medieval
U/S	1	4	Roman coarse grey ware sherds, one with mortar adhering	67.9	post-medieval
		1	Roman box flue tile fragment	91.6	
		2	Roman <i>tegula</i> fragments	515.4	
		3	Roman brick/tile fragments	589.9	
		4	post-medieval sherds - 18th century+	134.5	
		9	clay-pipe fragments: 8 stem & 1 bowl	13.9	
		3	peg-tile fragments	221.6	
		3	animal bone fragments	65.2	
		1	window-glass fragment	1.1	
		2	Fe nail fragments	16.3	
U/S	2	1	Roman coarse grey ware sherd	1.9	Roman
		6	animal bone fragments	94.9	
U/S	4	4	sherds inc skillet leg - 17th-18th century+	218.1	post-medieval
		1	clay pipe stem fragment	2.7	
		1	animal bone fragment	9.5	
		1	Fe nail fragment	5.8	
U/S	28	1	Roman coarse grey ware sherd	16.2	Roman

Trench 2

Context	Finds no	Quantity	Finds type	Weight (g)	Group date
F5	9	1	Roman coarse grey ware sherd	2.4	late medieval
		1	Roman <i>tegula</i> fragment	437.6	
		3	Roman brick fragments	311.6	
		6	peg-tile fragments	390.1	
		1	brick fragment - late medieval/Dutch?	157.7	
		1	Fe nail fragment	42.2	
	10	12	misc Roman coarse ware sherds	71.1	
		1	small samian handle fragment	1.3	
		5	Roman brick/tile fragments	361.7	
		21	animal bone fragments	161.8	
		2	human bone fragments	5.0	
		1	green-glazed white-ware sherd - 15th-16th century	5.7	
		2	peg-tile fragments	30.9	
		7	unpainted plaster fragments	294.0	
		1	Fe nail fragment	4.3	
	14	6	misc Roman coarse grey ware sherds	67.9	
		1	handle from Roman flagon in orange fabric	41.8	
		3	animal bone fragments	57.9	

F6	17	1	Cu-alloy pin (see section 11.2)		late medieval	
	19	1	Roman sherd	3.8		
		1	animal bone fragment	5.4		
		2	peg-tile fragments	26.8		
		8	misc brick/tile fragments	157.7		
		3	unpainted plaster fragments	17.1		
		2	burnt daub fragments	46.3		
L7	11	1	Roman coarse grey ware rim sherd - c AD 120-4th century	5.8	late medieval	
	15	25	misc Roman sherds inc 3 samian sherds & 1 waster/burnt sherd	308.2		
		2	Roman <i>tegula</i> fragments	148.0		
		1	Roman <i>imbrex</i> fragment	65.0		
		14	misc Roman brick/tile fragments	1160.4		
		1	Roman painted wall-plaster fragment	2.5		
		1	<i>opus signinum</i> fragment	8.3		
		3	medieval sherds - 13th-16th century	34.7		
		2	peg-tile fragments	42.6		
		1	unpainted plaster fragment	12.4		
		2	misc mortar/plaster fragments	89.2		
		1	burnt daub fragment	3.8		
		10	animal bone fragments	70.9		
		1	thin glass fragment	0.4		
		4	Fe nail fragments	40.1		
	16	1	Cu-alloy sheet fragment (see section 11.2)			
	L8	20	41	misc Roman sherds inc 2 samian sherds & one 4th-century Hadham ware base sherd		297.8
1			Roman <i>tegula</i> fragment	42.7		
17			misc Roman brick/tile fragments	479.7		
1			<i>opus signinum</i> fragment	70.6		
9			peg-tile fragments	155.3		
7			misc brick/tile fragments	37.6		
1			unpainted plaster fragment	62.7		
10			animal bone fragments, 1 burnt	37.4		
1			vessel glass fragment	0.7		
1			window glass fragment, burnt	5.3		
1			Fe nail fragment	7.6		
21			23	misc Roman sherds - 2nd-4th century, inc 1 samian sherd & one 4th-/5th-century calcite-gritted sherd	165.4	
			4	Roman brick/tile fragments	279.4	
			1	<i>opus signinum</i> fragment	109.1	
		2	peg-tile fragments	51.5		
		6	animal bone fragments	44.5		
		7	unpainted plaster fragments	39.0		
		2	Fe nail fragments	14.8		
		1	glass fragment	1.6		
22		1	Fragment of a flat-topped Cu-alloy stud (see section 11.2)			
25		35	misc Roman sherds inc 2 samian sherds, 2nd-4th century	315.5		
		1	Roman <i>imbrex</i> fragment	63.5		
		4	Roman brick/tile fragments	356.5		
		3	small <i>opus signinum</i> fragments	6.9		
		1	thin vessel-glass fragment	0.3		
		2	peg-tile fragments	31.7		
		2	misc tile fragments - ?peg-tile	52.1		
		10	animal bone fragments	31.3		
		1	unpainted plaster fragment	18.9		
		1	Fe nail fragment	2.4		
26		39	misc Roman sherds -2nd-4th century	196.8		
		7	misc Roman brick/tile fragments	680.2		
		1	?peg-tile fragment	31.1		
	14	animal bone fragments -1 burnt	105.0			

		1	human finger bone	1.5	
		1	Fe nail fragment	1.2	
U/S	6	8	misc Roman sherds	128.3	modern
		2	Roman brick/tile fragments	299.4	
		1	misc tile fragment	71.3	
		3	misc post-medieval/modern sherds	29.7	
		2	clay-pipe stem fragments	6.6	
		5	animal bone fragments	48.0	
U/S	8	31	misc Roman sherds inc 1 samian sherd	252.0	post-medieval
		2	Roman brick/tile fragments	197.7	
		3	misc brick/tile fragments	60.0	
		2	<i>opus signinum</i> fragments	3.9	
		9	animal bone fragments	50.5	
		1	clay-pipe stem fragment	4.6	
		3	peg-tile fragments	119.0	
		1	unpainted plaster fragment	21.7	
		1	Fe nail fragment	4.9	
U/S	27	1	Roman coarse grey ware sherd	2.4	Roman
		1	Fe nail fragment	6.0	

11.2 Appendix 2: the small finds

by Nina Crummy

The assemblage is very small and has a broad date-range. The Roman ring-key fragment, SF1, cannot be closely dated and the only certain medieval or early post-medieval items are the dress pins SF 4 and SF 6, which again cannot be more closely dated.

- SF 1. 5 L5, Trench 1. Roman make-up. Fragment of a ring-key with most of the hoop missing. The bit has a single cleft and three notches down the side. Diameter approximately 26 mm, length 22 mm Pliny, writing in the mid 1st century AD, makes reference to the practice of wearing a ring-key as an ostentatious advertisement that the wearer has property of a more precious nature under lock and key at home (*Natural History* 33.6). A ring-key remained in the lock of a jewellery box deposited in a late Roman female grave at Butt Road (*CAR 2*, fig 90, 2195).
- SF 2. 13 L3, Trench 1. Post-Roman topsoil. Lead or lead-alloy disc, the upperside fairly smooth, the underside rough from sand-casting. Diameter 16 mm. This may be part of a cloth-seal of late medieval or early post-medieval date.
- SF 3. 16 L7, Trench 2. Late medieval make-up with residual Roman. Copper-alloy sheet fragment. Maximum dimensions 32 by 37 mm.
- SF 4. 17 ?F6, Trench 2. Late medieval pit. Small copper-alloy dress pin of Type 1. Length 36 mm. The type has a broad date-range from about the late 12th century to the early post-medieval period.
- SF 5. 22 L8, Trench 2. Post-Roman dark earth. Fragment of a flat-topped copper-alloy stud. Diameter >16 mm, length 7 mm.
- SF 6. 31 L3, Trench 1. Post-Roman topsoil. Small copper-alloy dress pin of Type 2. Length 42 mm.

11.3 Appendix 3: the clay tobacco pipes from F7 and L3 in Trench 1

by Nina Crummy

Type numbers refer to the dated typology established in *CAR 5*. The types present all belong to the second half of the 17th century with the latest perhaps running into the early 18th century. The range of pipes present in F7 suggests that they are residual; pit groups within the town general contain assemblages of one or two types with similar or overlapping dates.

- 7 L3, Trench 1. Post-Roman topsoil. a) Type 6 bowl fragment with rouletting round rim. Date-range c 1660-80. b) Stem fragment. Stem bore 3 mm.

- 12 L3, Trench 1. Post-Roman topsoil. a) Type 7 bowl fragment with faint rouletting round rim. Date-range c 1670-1700. b) Stem/ base of bowl fragment, probably also a Type 7. Stem bore 3 mm. c) Stem/base of bowl fragment, with less of the base remaining. Stem bore 2.5 mm. d-f) Three stem fragments. Stem bores 2.5, 2.5 and 3 mm.
- 23 F7, Trench 1. Post-Roman robber trench. a) Type 6 bowl with rouletting round rim. Date-range c 1660-80. b) Type 8 bowl with a short length of rouletting across the inner seam on the rim and the initials AB crowned in relief on the sides of the foot. This mark is previously unrecorded in Colchester and no maker with those initials is known, but WB crowned appears on other Colchester Type 8 pipes, probably by the maker William Battly (CAR 5, 63-5). Date-range c 1680-1710. c) Fragment of a Type 8 bowl. Date-range c 1680-1710. d-f) Three stem fragments. Stem bores 2.5, 3 and 3 mm.
- 24 F7, Trench 1. Post-Roman robber trench. a) Bowl and stem of Type 6 with rouletting round rim. Stem bore 3 mm. Date-range c 1660-80. b) Type 7 bowl with rouletting round rim. Date-range c 1670-1700. c) Three stem fragments. Stem bores all 3 mm.

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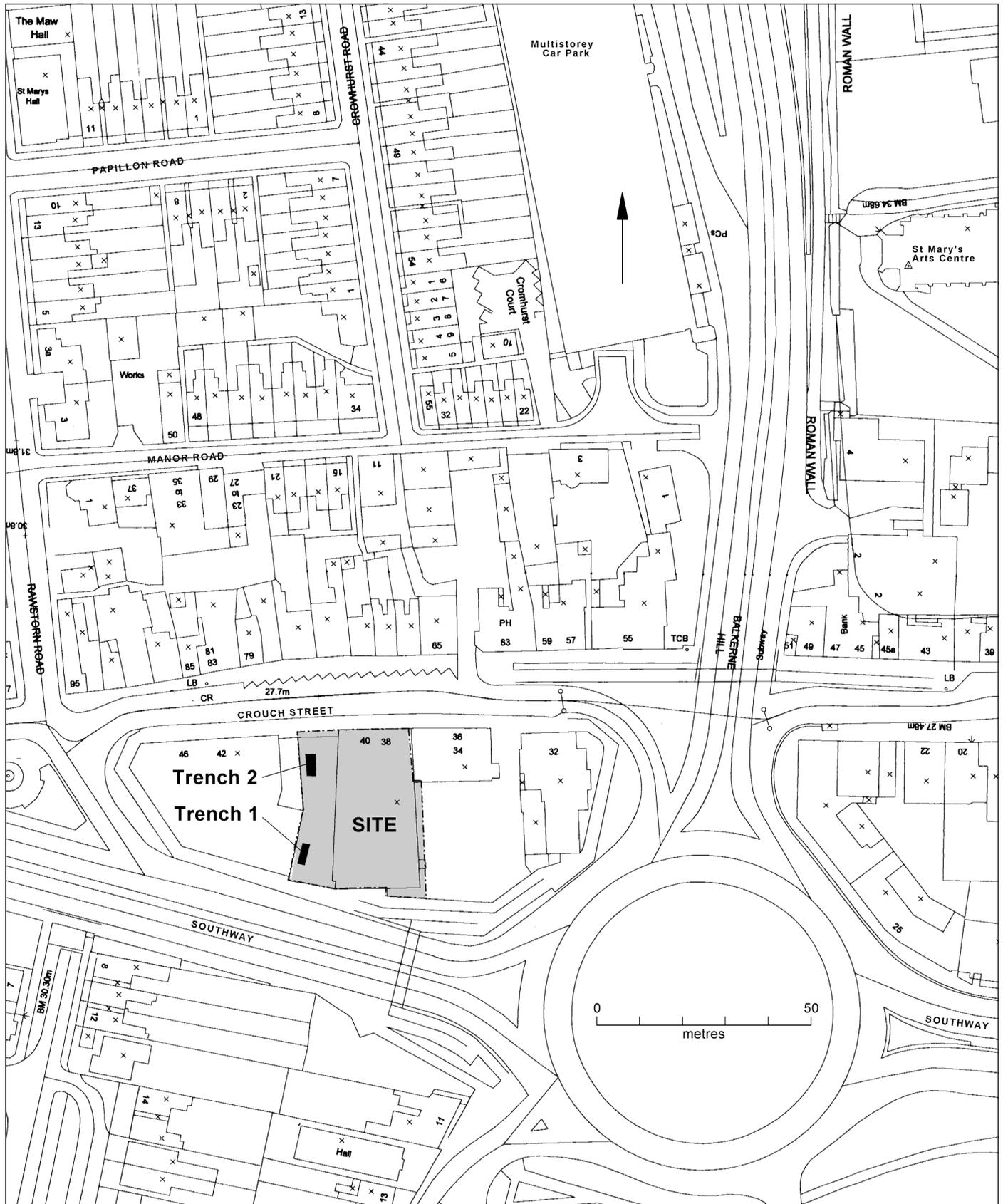


Fig 1 Site location plan.

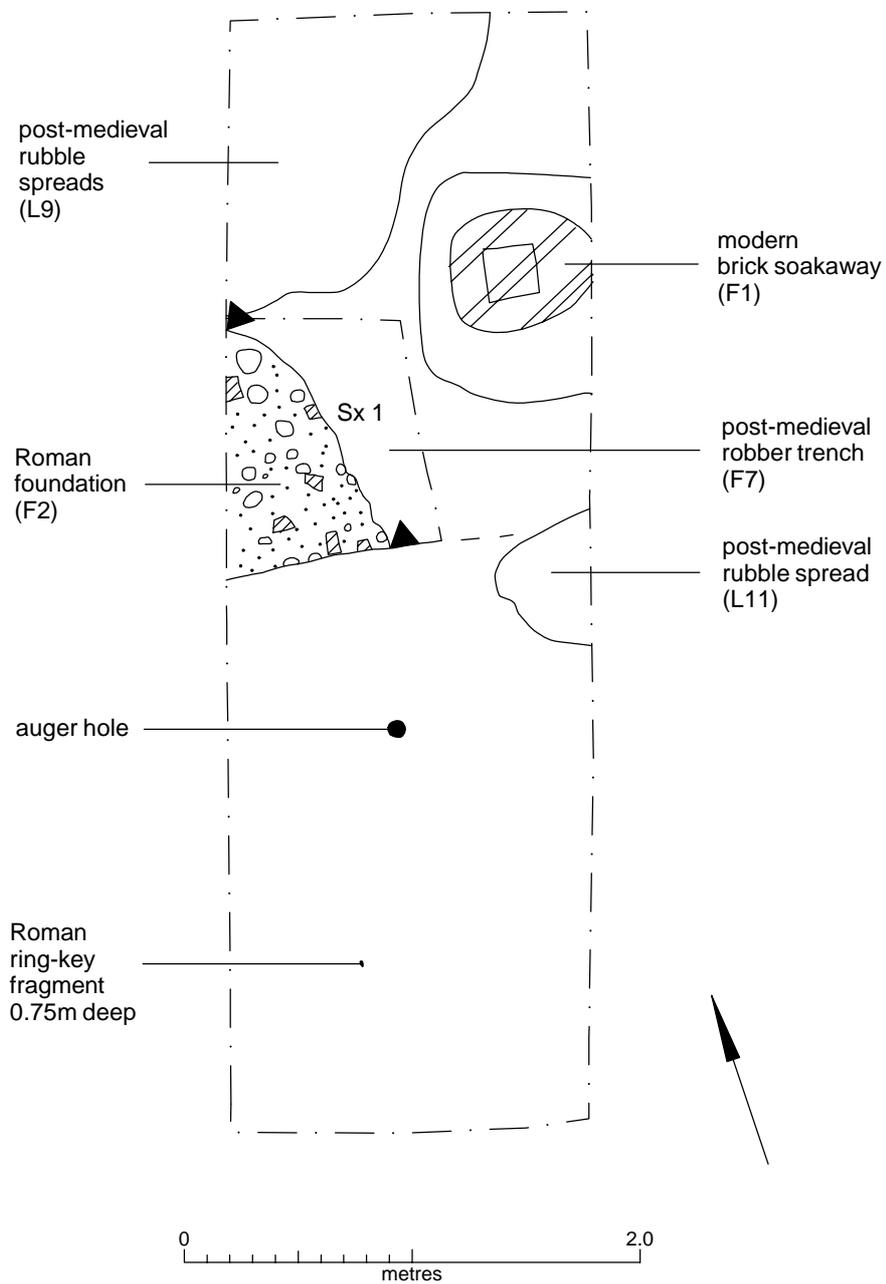


Fig 2 Trench 1: plan.

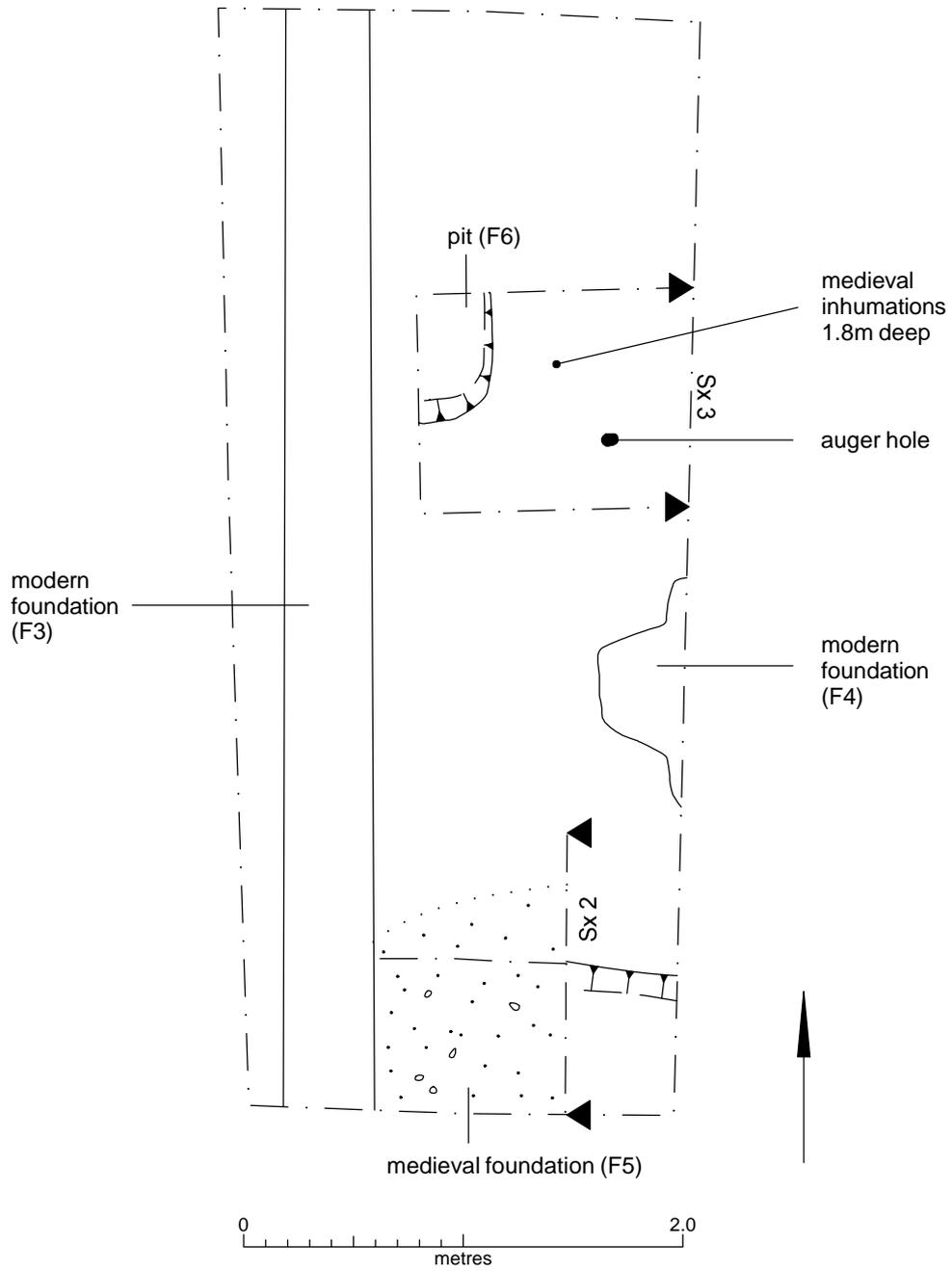


Fig 3 Trench 2: plan.

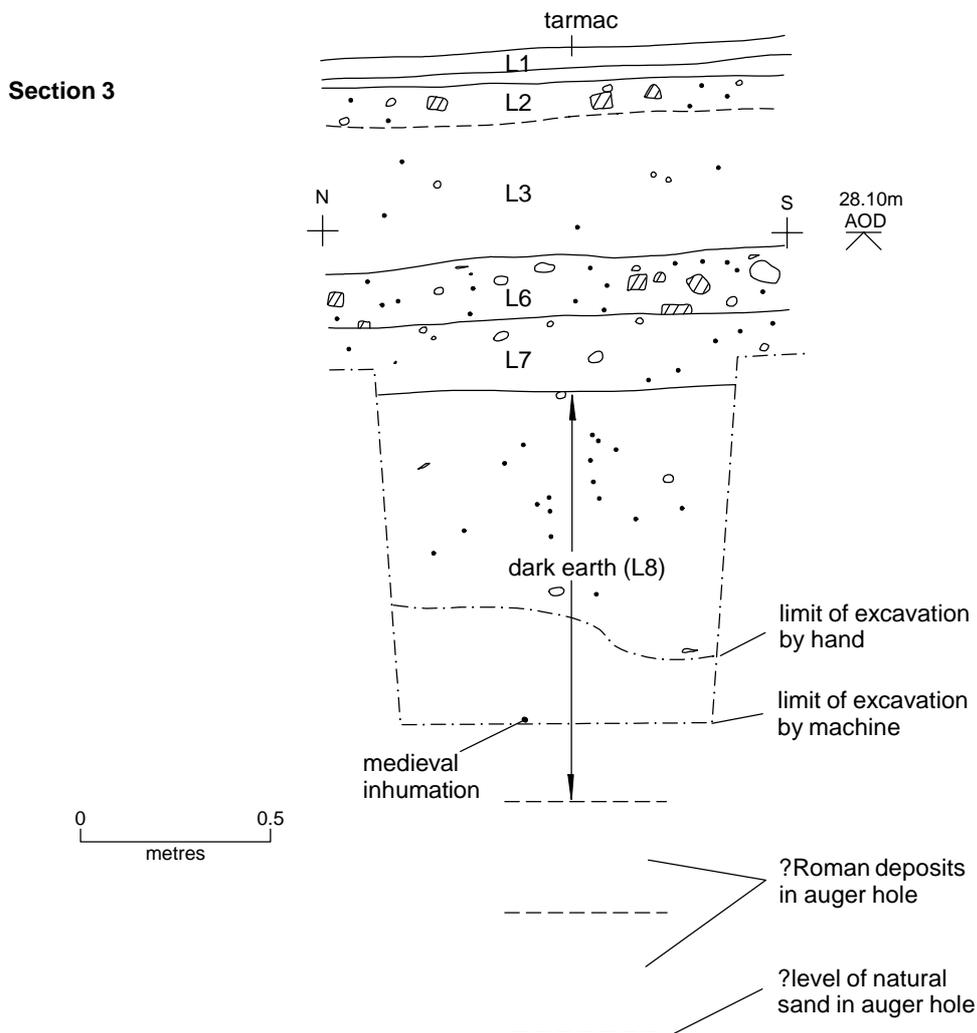
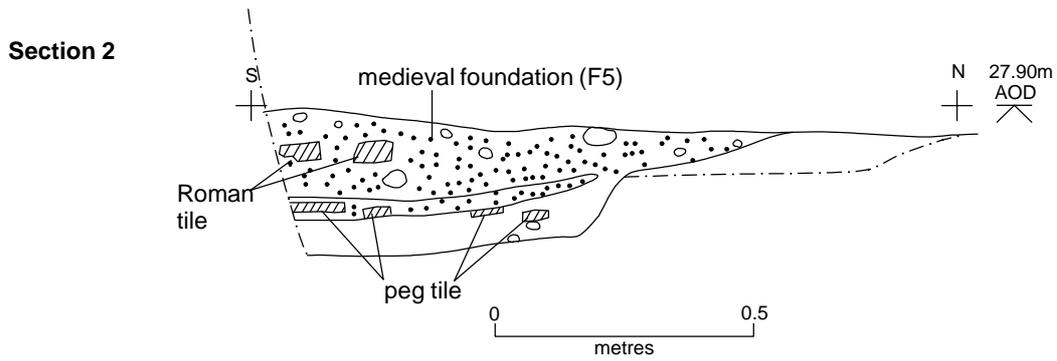
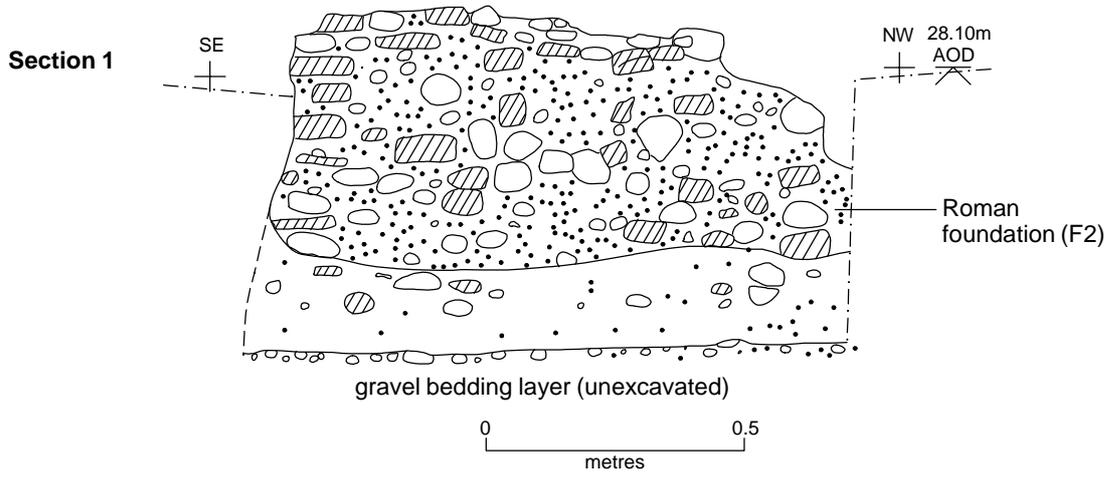


Fig 4 Trench 1:section 1 and Trench 2:sections 2-3.

**Essex Heritage Conservation Record/
Essex Archaeology and History**

Summary sheet

Site address: 38-40 Crouch Street, Colchester, Essex	
Parish: St Mary-at-the-Walls	District: Colchester Borough
NGR: TL 9913 2495	Site code: Museum accession code: 2004.310
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: July 2004	Size of area investigated: 1110 sq m
Location of finds/curating museum: Colchester Museums	Funding source: Thrust Investments
Further seasons anticipated? Yes	Related EHCR nos:
Final report: CAT Report 277 and summary in EAH	
Periods represented: Roman, medieval and post-medieval	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>During an archaeological evaluation at the extra-mural site of 38-40 Crouch Street in Colchester, a large Roman foundation was recorded at the southern end of the site. A medieval foundation and evidence for inhumations at the northern end, close to the street frontage, probably formed part of the house of Crouched Friars.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Author of summary: D Shimmin	Date of summary: August 2004