

Archaeological monitoring at Saint Andrew's church, Althorne, Essex



report prepared by
Adam Wightman

on behalf of
Saint Andrew's church

CAT project ref.: 11/09e
Colchester and Ipswich Museums accession code: 2011.66
HEM site code: ATSA11
NGR: TQ 909 989 (c)



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CAT Report 656
July 2012

Archaeological monitoring at Saint Andrew's church, Althorne, Essex.

This is the summary report on the archaeological monitoring carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during the underpinning of the chancel walls at Saint Andrew's church, Althorne, Essex. Saint Andrew's church is set back from Fambridge Road to the west of the road junction with Burnham Road (NGR TQ 909989). The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation produced by CAT in response to a brief issued by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team. Both documents are appended to this report.

St Andrew's church is a Grade II* listed building. The nave is constructed from flint and stone rubble and was probably built in the 14th century. The tower was added to the west end of the nave c 1460. The chancel is 16th century and built from red Tudor brick with limestone and brick dressings. Commencing in 1833, the chancel underwent major repairs including underpinning work. At the same time other repairs to the nave, the tower, the vestry and the porch were also undertaken. Further restoration work was carried out on the chancel in the 20th century.

Three pits (Pits 1-3) were hand-dug in September and October 2011 to facilitate the underpinning of the chancel walls which were beginning to crack severely. Pit 1 and Pit 2 were located either side of the north-eastern buttress of the chancel (Fig 1). These pits showed that in this area the brick foundations of the chancel are located on a modern concrete foundation at a depth of 1m below modern ground level (Plates 1 & 2). It is presumed that the concrete was poured into voids excavated beneath the brick foundation during previous underpinning work. As a result, pits had already been excavated in both locations in recent times. These pits had been backfilled with clay, brick rubble, mortar and stone and were then covered over with a brick pathway and topsoil. It is presumed that the brick rubble, mortar and stone in the pits originally derived from the backfill of the foundation trench into which the chancel walls were built. The northern 300mm of Pit 1 was cut through undisturbed ground (Plate 1). In this area, a topsoil layer 300mm thick directly overlaid natural clay. No cut features were observed in the edge northern edge of Pit 1.

Pit 3 was excavated against the south-eastern buttress of the chancel (Fig 1). The wall and buttress had not been previously underpinned in this area and the original foundation trench was observed in section (Plate 3). The foundation trench had been backfilled with clay, brick rubble, mortar and stone, and was overlaid by a thin layer of topsoil (c 150mm). Beneath the brick foundation, at a depth of 1.1m below modern ground level, a 200mm thick layer of mortar containing limestone and chalk nodules was observed. It is possible that this layer may derive from an earlier phase of church which stood in the vicinity, or it may have been packed into the base of the foundation trench to create a flat surface onto which to lay the first course of bricks. The southern edge of Pit 3 was dug through undisturbed ground similar to that encountered in Pit 1 (see above). No evidence of any cut features was observed in the southern edge of Pit 1 or beneath the foundation of the chancel wall.

The absence of grave cuts in the undisturbed ground revealed in Pit 1 and Pit 3 would suggest that the land at the eastern end of the church was not used for burial prior to the construction of the chancel. The absence of any disarticulated human bone or coffin furniture in the backfill material from the foundation trenches further supports this notion. This could be because an earlier phase of the church stood in this area prior to the construction of the chancel. The layer of stone chippings and mortar observed beneath the chancel wall in Pit 3 may have come from an earlier phase of the church located in the vicinity or may simply be associated with the construction the surviving chancel.



Plate 1: Pit 1, view west.



Plate 2: Pit 2, view north.



Plate 3: Pit 3, view north.

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Distribution list:

Brian Noye (Churchwarden)
Maria Medlycott, ECC HEM team
Essex Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by ECC HEM
- 1.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 1 x A2 site plans provided by developer

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Site digital photographic record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.3 Photocopy of site notes
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report

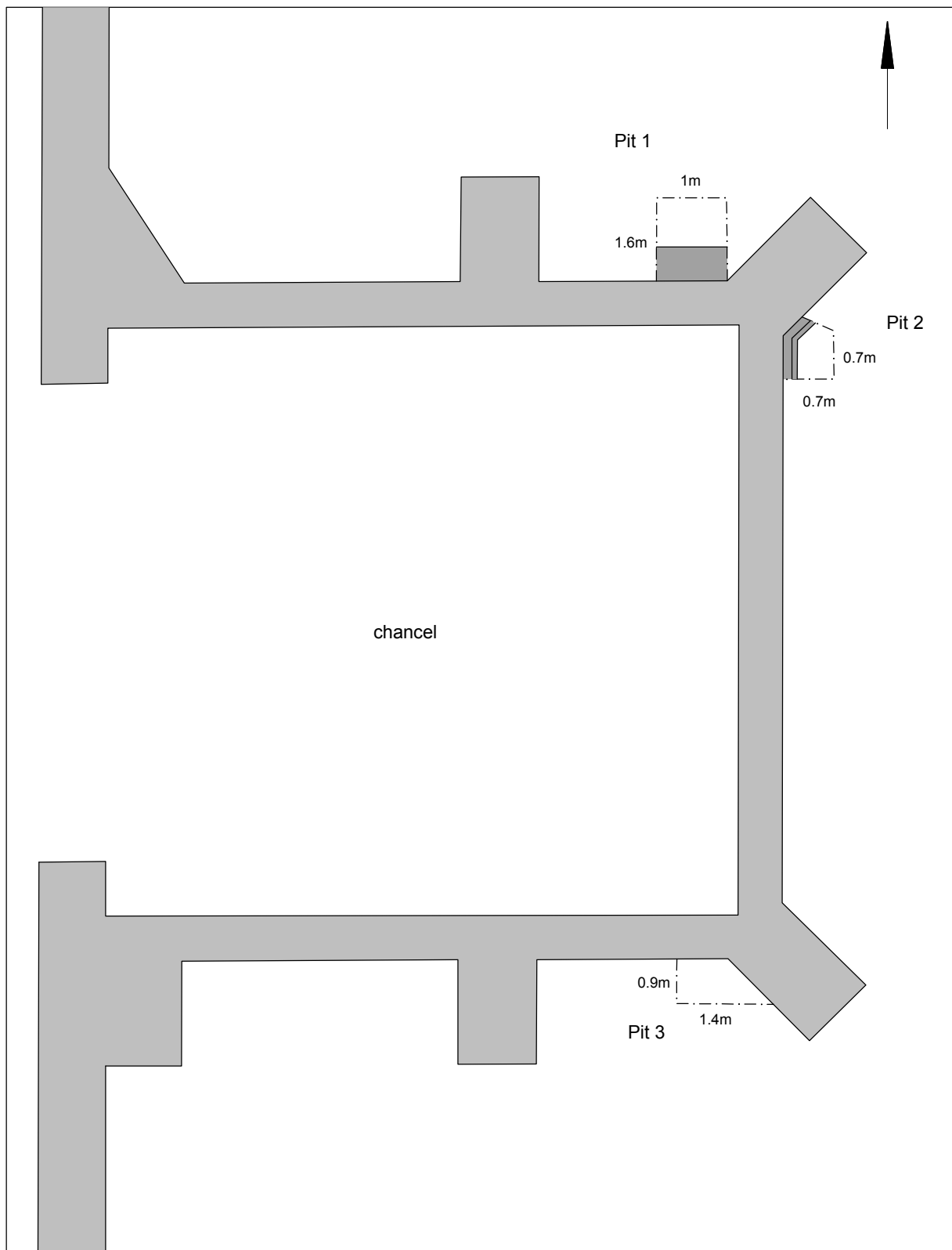


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Fig 1 Sketch plan of the chancel showing the locations of the three hand-dug pits.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Saint Andrew's church, Althorne, Essex, CM77 7QD	
Parish: Althorne	District: Maldon
NGR: TQ 909989	Site codes: CAT project code - 11/09e ECC HEM- GNSB12
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: September-October 2011	Size of area investigated: 3 pits totalling 5.9m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museums accession 2011.66	Funding source: Client
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 11238-9, 38497
Final report: CAT Report 656	
Periods represented:	
<p>Summary:</p> <p><i>The excavation of three hand-dug pits was archaeologically monitored by the Colchester Archaeological Trust during underpinning work on the chancel of Saint Andrew's church, Althorne.</i></p> <p><i>The absence of grave cuts, disarticulated human bone and coffin furniture in the pits suggests that the land at the eastern end of the church was not used for burial prior to the construction of the chancel. This could be because of the existence of an earlier phase of the church stood in this area. A layer of stone chippings and mortar was observed beneath the chancel wall in one of the pits. This material may have come from an earlier phase of the church located in the vicinity or may simply be associated with the construction the surviving chancel.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports:	
Keywords:	Significance: negative
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: July 2012

**MOINTORING AND POSSIBLE EXCAVATION AT
SAINT ANDREWS CHURCH,
ALTHORNE,
ESSEX**

October 2010



Essex County Council

Site: Saint Andrews Church, Althorne, Essex

Preliminary Enquiry

Contact: Mr Brian Noye, 01621-742060, b.noye@btinternet.com

Historic Environment Management Officer: Maria Medlycott, maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk

Museum: Colchester – Philip Wise, Curator of Archaeology, Colchester Borough Council Museum
Service E-mail: philip.wise@colchester.gov.uk Tel. (01206) 282928

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess if any changes need to be made. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Management Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological monitoring and excavation on the above site. The brief sets out the requirements for archaeological monitoring and possible excavation during the digging of hand-dug pits for underpinning. The Church and Churchyard form an important archaeological monument. The proposed underpinning has the potential of disturbing or destroying important archaeological deposits.

2. Site Location and Description

Saint Andrews Church, Althorne, is set back from Fambridge Road, to the west of the road junction with Burnham Road (NGR: TQ 909989). The underpinning will take place on the buttresses at the east end of the chancel.

3. Planning Background

The works follow submission of a faculty application which was granted in 2010.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. It is advisable to visit the EHER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation. (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

St Andrews Church (EHER 11238-9; 38497) is largely constructed of flint and stone rubble, however the walls of the chancel are of brick and the dressings are of limestone and brick. The nave was built in the late 14th century and the tower added about 1500. The chancel was rebuilt in the early 16th century. The window in the north wall of the chancel is a much restored 16th century example, a similar window in the south wall and the east doorway are of the same date. The chancel arch is recent except for the stone responds which may be 14th century in date. The church was restored in the 20th century. It is Listed Grade II*.

5. Requirement for Work

The monitoring and excavation should aim to record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. It is understood that the buttresses at the east end of the chancel wall will be underpinned by continuous strip foundation by the excavation of rectangular pits that will be filled with concrete. The pits for the under-pinning will be hand-dug to a depth of of at least 2.0m beneath the current ground level.

Particular attention is required on assessing:

- Evidence of earlier phases of the Church
- Evidence of grave cuts.

A time allowance for detailed recording, especially of walls, will be agreed with the developer and stated within the written scheme of investigation.

5. General Methodology

- 5.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team, with an estimated timetable shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the HEM Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 5.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 5.3 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 5.4 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.

- 5.5 The pits should be hand-dug, this can be undertaken by the building contractor, but under archaeological supervision. However, if machine stripping is necessary, it shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned. Hand excavation will be required of the pits to the base of any archaeological deposits identified.

6. Excavation Methodology

- 6.1 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 6.2 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 6.3 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 6.4 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 6.5 Articulated skeletons will be recorded *in situ*, lifted, and returned to the Parish for re-interment. Unarticulated bones will be collected and returned to the Parish.
- 6.6 Nineteenth century and earlier coffin furniture disturbed by the development shall be collected and reported on. Once recorded all coffin furniture is to be returned to the Parish for re-interment.
- 6.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

- 6.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 6.9 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7. Finds

- 7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 7.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

8. Results

- 8.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 2 months) from the end of the fieldwork to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the HER. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the HER as a PDF.
- 8.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work.
 - Location plan of excavated areas. At least two corners of each excavated area shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- All specialist reports
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

8.3 An HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation.

8.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

9. Archive Deposition

9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester), and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

9.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

9.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed with the HEM Team.

9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEM Team at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

10.1 The HEM Team of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

- 10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HEM Team prior to them being carried out.

11. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 11.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 11.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the HEM Team of Essex County Council for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 11.3 The involvement of the HEM Team shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2*.
Glazebrook, J. *Research agenda and strategy* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian.
Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
POSSIBLE EXCAVATION AT SAINT ANDREW'S
CHURCH, ALTHORNE, ESSEX**

September 2011



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tel/fax: (01206) 500124
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and excavation at Saint Andrew's church, Althorne, Essex.
- 1.2 Saint Andrew's church, Althorne, is set back from Fambridge Road, to the west of the road junction with Burnham Road (NGR: TQ 909989). Underpinning is due to take place on the buttresses at the east end of the chancel.
- 1.3 The requirement is for archaeological monitoring and possible excavation during the digging of hand-dug pits to facilitate the underpinning. The proposed underpinning has the potential of disturbing or destroying important archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 The works follow submission of a faculty application which was granted in 2010.
- 1.5 A brief describing the required archaeological work was prepared by the Historic Environment Management Team (HEM) of Essex County Council (HEM 2011).
- 1.6 This WSI has been written following the HEM Brief, and sets out details of how that archaeological monitoring and excavation will be carried out. The fieldwork will be followed by post-excavation work and the production of an archive and (if necessary) publication text.
- 1.7 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Officer (HEM).

2 Archaeological background

St Andrew's church (EHER 11238-9; 38497) is largely constructed of flint and stone rubble, however the walls of the chancel are of brick and the dressings are of limestone and brick. The nave was built in the late 14th century and the tower added about 1500. The chancel was rebuilt in the early 16th century. The window in the north wall of the chancel is a much restored 16th century example, a similar window in the south wall and the east doorway are of the same date. The chancel arch is recent except for the stone responds which may be 14th century in date. The church was restored in the 20th century. It is Listed Grade II*.

3 Aim

The monitoring and excavation should aim to record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. Particular attention is required on assessing:

- Evidence of earlier phases of the Church
- Evidence of grave cuts.

4 General Methodology

- 4.1 All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologist(s) employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.
- 4.2 CAT is not carrying out the groundworks. The location and avoidance of existing services is the job of the developer (who are carrying out the groundworks themselves).
- 4.3 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2004).
- 4.4 A site code will be obtained from HEM. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.
- 4.5 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester and Ipswich Museums. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.
- 4.5 The relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a), including its 'code of conduct'. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA **3**, EAA **8** and EAA **14**.
- 4.6 At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5 Monitor and strip methodology

- 5.1 The buttresses at the east end of the chancel wall will be underpinned by continuous strip foundation by the excavation of rectangular pits that will be filled with concrete. The pits for the under-pinning will be hand-dug to a depth of at least 2.0m beneath the current ground level. The pits will be hand-dug by the building contractor Bakers of Danbury under archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 If machine stripping is necessary this will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.3 Hand excavation will be required of the pits to the base of any archaeological deposits identified.
- 5.4 A time allowance for detailed recording, especially of walls, and details of an estimated timetable, will be agreed with the developer on site and communicated to the ECC HEM officer.
- 5.5 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.6 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.
- 5.7 The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.
- 5.8 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits taken on a digital camera. A Photo log will be compiled showing direction and subject of all shots.
- 5.9 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

6 Finds

- 6.1 Articulated skeletons will be recorded *in situ*, lifted, and returned to the Parish for re-interment. Disarticulated bones will be collected and returned to the Parish.
- 6.2 Nineteenth century and earlier coffin furniture disturbed by the development shall be collected and reported on. Once recorded all coffin furniture is to be returned to the Parish for re-interment.
- 6.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with HEM officer and the site owner.
- 6.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester and Ipswich Museums. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.6 The site archive will be presented to Colchester and Ipswich Museums in accordance with their requirements
- 6.7 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.
- 6.8 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).
- 6.9 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

- 7.1 Notification will be given to the HEM officer when the fieldwork has been completed.
- 7.2 An HER summary sheet shall be completed within four weeks and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This shall be completed in digital form.
- 7.3 An appropriate archive prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of research projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006) will be submitted to the HEM officer within a length of time not exceeding 2 months from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to EHER (with a digital copy) and one to Colchester and Ipswich Museums with the archive.

- 7.4 This report will include:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the of the archaeological work.
 - Location plan of the stripped area, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
 - A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground-level.
 - The excavation methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
 - All specialist reports and assessments. Recommendations for further work will be kept separate from the results.
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 7.4 If, after discussion with HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level), will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museums within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to HEM. All requirements for archive storage as required by Colchester and Ipswich Museums.
- 8.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester and Ipswich Museums.
- 8.3 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester and Ipswich Museums storage systems.
- 8.4 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester and Ipswich Museums.
- 8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to HEM at the time of deposition at the museum.

9 Monitoring

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

10 References

Brown N. and Glazebrook J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (**EAA8**)

Colchester Archaeological Trust 1999 (updated 2004) *Policies and procedures*

ECC HEM 2011 *Monitoring and possible excavation at St Andrew's church, Althorne, Essex*

English Heritage 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)

Glazebrook J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (**EAA3**)

Gurney D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (**EAA14**)

IfA 2008a. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation.*

IfA 2008b. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Adam Wightman 26/09/11

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APPENDIX: TEAM STRUCTURE

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Adam Wightman

Assistants

TBC

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Francesca Boghi (NAU): Human bone

Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

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

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): Animal bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental remains

Dr Jen Heathcote (English Heritage): Regional Science Advisor

Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman Amphoras

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

Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.

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

Adam Wightman (CAT): small animal bone and lithic assemblages

Graphics

A Wightman/ C Lister

Report writing

Adam Wightman, Howard Brooks

Senior Site Staff

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

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

Finds Specialists

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

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

Roman Colchester (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Francesca Boghi MSc (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Human bone

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

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

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

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

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

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

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

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

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

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

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

Julie Curl (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service and currently works as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive

bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

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

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

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

Dr Jen Heathcote (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

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

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

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

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

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

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

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

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

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

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Sue is the County authority on Saxon material, especially pottery. She has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to Essex Archaeology & History, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

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

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