

Archaeological monitoring and a historic building record of the medieval cellar at Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PB

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Rebow House, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the replacement of mid 19th- to 20th-century extensions to the rear of the property. Rebow House is a Grade II* listed building (NHLE no. 1337728) of late 17th-century date with medieval cellar and 18th-century frontage. It is also located within the Roman fortress and *Insula 34* of the Roman walled town.

Monitoring of groundworks revealed evidence for three separate phases. Phase 1: Activity on the development site predating Rebow House, probably dating from the later medieval to early post-medieval period and including a well and wall foundations. Phase 2: Late 17th- to early 18th-century brick-built drainage features and other wall foundations contemporary with Rebow House and probably located within a rear yard. Phase 3: Mid 19th- to 20th-century extensions to the rear of Rebow House.

Building works inside Rebow House also provided opportunity for a historic building record to be carried out on the medieval cellar.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, Essex which was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 29th October 2019 and 14th February 2020. The work was commissioned by Graham Cranfield of Tollgate Partnership Limited during groundworks for the replacement of mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions to the rear of the property.

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 archaeological monitoring and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the original brief for *Archaeological (SI) Test Pit Evaluation*, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

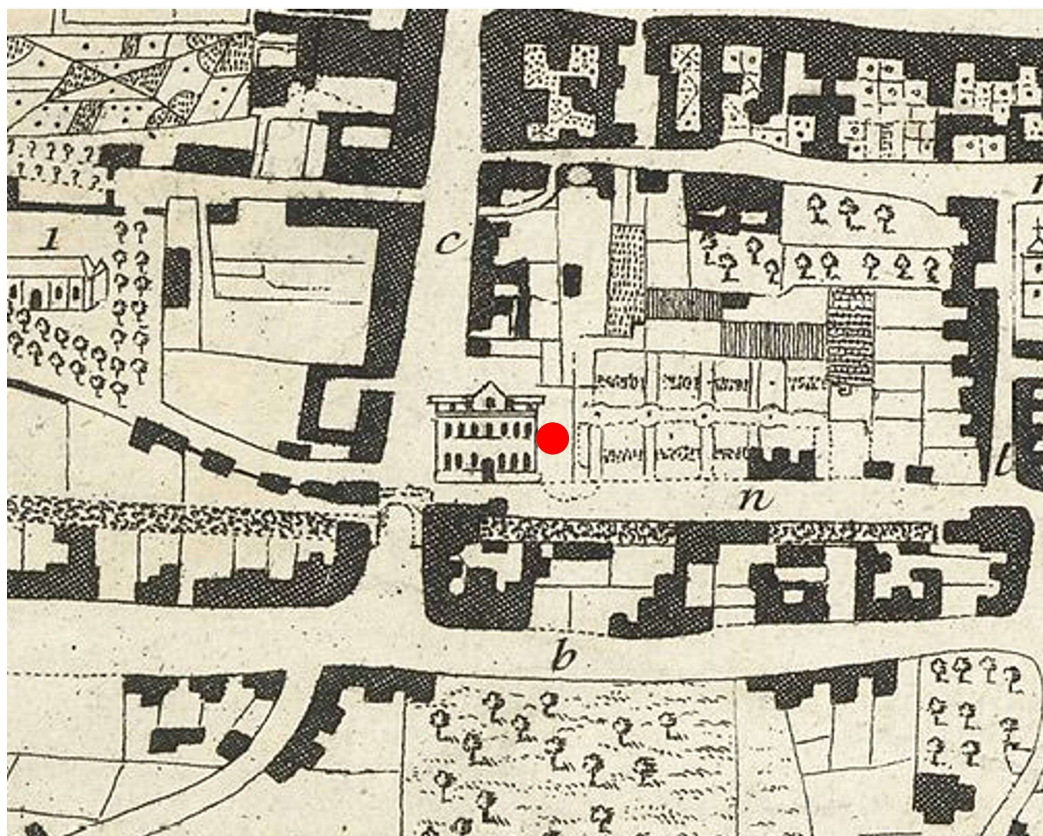
In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology, CAT Report 1102 (desk-based assessment) and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

Rebow House is a Historic England Grade II* listed building (HA 1337728, CHER 3344) described as a large late 17th-century house with medieval cellar, 18th-century frontage and planned gardens to the rear (Map 1). The Rebow family were one of the richest and most important within the town in the 17th to 18th centuries and Sir Isaac Rebow is said to have entertained King William III at Rebow House. A 1971 survey of the house described it as:

of 2 storeys and attics (2 hipped dormers at the rear) timber framed and plastered, the roofs tiled, half H-shaped plan with wings extending east at the rear and roofs hipped at the east end. The front is plastered and has a parapet, 5 window range with central oriel window to 1st floor, double-hung sashes with glazing bars; the oriel has a modillioned cornicing. Ground floor shops and offices. Interior has some late C17 features (DOE 1971)



Map 1 Extract of Morant's map of Colchester 1748 showing Rebow House with large planned gardens to the rear (marked red).

The site lies in an extremely rich area of archaeology along the lower edge of the main historic core of the Roman and later walled town (CHER MCC9314). Directly to the east of the site CAT undertook large-scale excavations in advance of the Culver Square shopping precinct development between 1981-2 and 1984-5 (CAR 6, 21-146; CHER ECC337). The excavations yielded a vast amount of information on the development of the town, especially the Roman military fortress (CHER MCC477) and its transition into a Roman colony. The site lies within the southern edge of the fortress which later became part of *Insula* 34 of the Roman town, and sits just to the north of a narrow street which extended around the inside of the Roman town wall (CHER MCC859). It is also located to the north of Head Gate (CHER MCC1760), the southwest entrance to the town.

Roman remains uncovered during the Culver Square excavations in 1981-2 and 1984-5 included barrack blocks and streets from the legionary fortress, at least five buildings from the colony, and hearths, ovens, timber drains, ditches and cultivation plots (CAR 6, 21-146). Post-Roman remains mostly comprised of pits and linear features thought to relate to the large planned garden of Rebow House (see Map 1) but earlier structural remains were present (Building 129). Building 129 was interpreted as three separate 15th- to 16th-century outbuildings that were likely to have been 'ancillary structures in the garden of one of the houses fronting on to Head Street' (CAR 6, 125). The structures included a small cellar and the foundations of a small rectangular building.



Photograph 1 The Rebow House site (right, with parked cars) in relation to the excavation at Culver Street Area H, looking south towards Sir Isaac's Walk.

A test-pit evaluation was carried out at the site in April 2019 in advance of the current groundworks (CAT Report 1425). The test-pits were excavated to a depth of 0.8m below current ground level (bcgl) to determine the extent of archaeological remains.

- Test-pit 1: Modern layers (0-0.26m bcgl) sealed post-medieval deposits likely associated with either the construction or occupation of Rebow House, c 1700 (c 0.26-0.5m bcgl). Layers of late medieval/early post-medieval make-up/levelling (or possibly accumulation) were present at c 0.5-0.8m bcgl.
- Test-pit 2: Modern layers sealed a late 17th to early 18th century brick drainage culvert. The culvert was identified at a depth of 0.26m bcgl and extended below the base of the test-pit.

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Monitoring results (Figs 2-10; Photographs 2-17)

All groundworks were supervised by a CAT archaeologist who monitored and recorded all significant archaeological contexts. Detailed context lists can be found in Appendix 1 and full manual plans of all groundworks are in the site archive.

5.1 Raft reduction area (Fig 3)

As part of the redevelopment project, the mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions to the rear of Rebow House were demolished. An area approximately 9.5m east/west and 7.6m north/south was subsequently reduced by 0.4m to formation level for the insertion of a raft upon which the new extension would be constructed. This meant that although a number of archaeological contexts were exposed by the ground reduction, they were not excavated but recorded and left *in situ*. Deeper investigations only took place in concrete sleeper pits 1-5 (3m long and 0.7-0.8m wide) and a service trench (17.4m long and 0.9m wide) which were excavated to 0.5m and 0.2m below formation height respectively. Despite the limitations of the monitoring, three broad phases were apparent and these are discussed below, starting with the most recent (Phase 3) first.

5.1.1 Phase 3: Mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions (Figs 4 & 8; Photographs 2-4)

In the mid 19th to late 20th century a series of extensions were added to the rear of Rebow House. These extensions were demolished along with most of their associated floor layers before archaeological recording began. However, most of the wall foundations (where they were located below formation level of the raft) were left *in situ*.

The first phase of extensions was a single rectangular room to the south of standing wall F42 and the east of standing wall F6/F7. The room was 5.8m long and 2.8m wide, and was defined by east/west wall foundation F15/F45 and north/south wall foundation F47. Wall foundation F15/F45 is unusual in that half of it (F15) was quite shallow and the other half (F45) significantly deeper and more substantial. However, foundations F44 for a large brick fireplace within this room indicates that the more substantial section of wall foundation would have supported the chimney (Photograph 2).

Concrete-capped plinth F12 and brick underpinning F41 are both likely to have been inserted during the construction of this extension as they appear to have provided additional support for the building as it was extended over capped well F84 (see Phase 1 below) (Photograph 3). A drain to the east of the north/south wall of the extension (also numbered F47) would have been located to the rear of the property and is presumably contemporary.

A second phase of extensions created a series of rooms further to the south and east, defined by east/west and north/south wall foundations F19. Constructed on a single row of LBC bricks set within a large construction cut, these extensions date to the 20th century as LBC bricks were used from c 1900 onwards (Photograph 4). Within the raft reduction area there were two rooms and a corridor. Room 1 was 5.2m east/west by 3.2m north/south, Room 2 3.5m east/west by 3.2m north/south and the corridor 7m east/west by 1m north/south. The remains of brick wall foundation F46 is also likely associated with this phase of extensions.

Plans of the extensions before they were demolished show a further three rooms located to the east. However, as their foundations were not exposed as part of the raft reduction groundworks, it was not possible to determine which phase of construction they were associated with. We know from these plans that there was a wall built over brick soakaway F4 and arches F5 and F83 (see Phase 2 below) to the east of wall foundation F45, but there was no trace of a wall foundation at this location. Therefore, it is highly likely that the wall was built directly on top of these drainage structures.



Photograph 2 Wall foundation F45 with brick chimney foundations F44, looking north.



Photograph 3 Well cap F13 with brick underpinning F41 beneath standing wall F42 and plinth F12, looking north.



Photograph 4 Brick soakaway F4, drain F16 and wall foundation F17 (Phase 2) surrounded by 20th-century wall foundations F19 in LBC bricks (Phase 3), looking east.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Rebow House, late 17th to early 18th century (Figs 5 & 8; Photographs 4-8)

Historic building assessments of Rebow House have described it as being of late 17th century construction and the raft reduction area would have been located immediately to the rear of the building, perhaps in a yard which accessed the gardens beyond (see Map 1). Groundworks over the raft reduction area allowed the foundations of Rebow House to be recorded along with several other brick structures, many of which (F4, F5, F16, F34/F37/F45, F49, F52) were built with bricks dating from the late 17th to early 18th century making them contemporary with the house.

Rebow House (Figs 5 & 8)

The raft reduction area was defined on three sides by the walls of Rebow House. To the north was wall F42 and to the south wall F29, both built on foundations of one to three courses of brick set into mortar. However to the east, wall F7 was built on stone foundation F6. This foundation consisted of two courses of large roughly-shaped blocks (septaria and stone) set into a fine pale/mid-grey mortar. This could suggest that wall F6/F7 is actually of earlier construction than the two projecting wings of Rebow House, raising the possibility that the two wings are later additions to the c late 17th century building.

Drainage features (Figs 5 & 8; Photographs 4-7)

At the far eastern extent of the raft reduction area was brick-built soakaway F4 (Photograph 4). Only the domed/arched roof of the structure was revealed but, as exposed, it was 2.8m long by c 1.2m wide and probably consisted of a rectangular brick-built tank set into the ground. Brick arches F5 (to the west) and F83 (to the east) were later additions bonded onto the upper flanks of the soakaway. Neither arch was fully investigated but F5 was approximately 1.4m long by perhaps 0.5m wide and they probably mark the locations of two additional tanks. Brick structure F52 on the northwestern corner of arch F5 may also date to this phase.

Brick drain F16 fed into the top of soakaway F4 (Photographs 4 & 5). The drain had been truncated by the 20th-century extensions and only the base remained, but it was c 4.4m long

and 0.35m wide and ran towards the southwestern corner of the raft reduction area. Unfortunately, the remains of drain did not survive beyond the centre of the site, so its precise relationship to the other drainage features is uncertain.

Brick drain F34/F37/F43 was built underneath the foundation of standing wall F29 in the southwestern corner of the raft reduction area. In section it had survived to its full height and, constructed on a base layer four bricks wide, it was three bricks high and had been capped by stone tiles (Photograph 6). At a depth of c 30.82m AOD, the stone tiles likely represent contemporary ground level. Beyond the section, only the base layer of bricks survived and the drain continued in a north-easterly direction towards the centre of the site where it was truncated by the mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions (Photograph 5). However, at this point both the alignment of the drain and the pattern of the brickwork changes, suggesting a junction may have originally existed here, but no further signs of the drain had survived. The drain was plotted over a distance of c 2.7m, was 0.25m wide and, when complete, would have been c 0.3m high.

Along the western edge of the raft reduction area were several more brick-built drainage features. In the far southwestern corner of the raft reduction area circular drain or soakaway F39 had also been constructed beneath standing wall F29. Approximately 0.6m in diameter, it appeared to be fed by a brick drain leading out from underneath Rebow House. Immediately to the north was square drain or manhole F35, c 0.7 by 0.6m, which may be associated with unidentified arched feature F40. The remains of this curved or arched yellow brick structure were c 2.7m long by 0.36m wide and it had been built against standing wall F6/F7. As all the other arched features on the site are related to drainage, it seems likely that this is too. Finally, further north still were the remains of brick drain F49 which had partially survived within the foundation of standing wall F6/F7 (Photograph 7).

Soakaway F4 and arches F5 and F83 were backfilled and partially filled with concrete (F21), presumably when the rear extensions were added in the mid 19th to late 20th century, and almost all of the drainage features mentioned here were also truncated by these later extensions.



Photograph 5 Remains of brick drains F16 and F34/F37/F43 both leading towards the southwest corner of the raft reduction area, looking southwest.



Photograph 6 Full height of brick drain F34/F37/F43, looking south.



Photograph 7 Standing wall foundation F6 (F6/F7) with brick drain F49, in the foreground structural feature F51, looking west.

Associated wall foundations (Figs 5 & 8; Photograph 8)

The only other features of note that could belong to this phase were wall foundations F17, F20 and F28 in the southeastern corner of the raft reduction area.

Wall foundation F28 appears to be contemporary with the construction of standing wall F29, although F28 is considerably deeper and more substantial. Aligned north/south, it projects northwards from standing wall F29 for a distance of at least 0.9m where it is cut by 20th-century extensions F19. A small inspection hole in the corner of F28 and F29 showed that F28 was c 1.1m deep and had been constructed on a foundation of pale grey mortar and sand. The inspection hole also revealed an apparently contemporary patch of mortar, F30, against foundation F28 with an identical patch 0.8m to the west.

Immediately to the northeast, and built against the southern edge of soakaway F4, was brick wall foundation F17 and although the relationship between the two structures could not be properly investigated, they do appear broadly contemporary (Photograph 8). North/south foundation F17 was 2.3m long, 0.3m wide, and had also been cut by 20th-century extensions F19. Against the southern edge of wall foundation F17 was a second brick wall foundation, F20. Foundation F20 was initially recorded as being aligned east/west, but it is on the same alignment as wall foundation F28 and it is entirely possible that F20 is the northern extent of F28. In which case, wall foundations F17 and F20/F28 are likely to be related.

To the west of wall foundation F17, a small investigative hole revealed brick floor F18, which was sealed by layer of compacted rubble L32 (Photograph 8). Brick drain F16 had been built on top of L32, which had presumably been laid to raise ground level to accommodate the drain. Therefore, if wall foundations F17 and F20/F28 are contemporary with soakaway F4, and if brick floor F18 is associated with these features, then brick drain F16 must be a later addition.



Photograph 8 Wall foundation F17 with brick floor F18, compacted rubble L32 and drain F16, looking east.

Possible structural feature (Figs 5 & 8; Photograph 7)

Along the western side of the raft reduction area were three unidentified structural features (F2, F51 & F56) truncated by later activity (Photograph 7). All three features were on the same NNW/SSE alignment and were recorded at the same depth cutting into make-up/ levelling L57 (see Phase 1 below). Consisting of yellow bricks and blocks of septaria/stone set in mortar, they are likely to be part of the same structural feature, but it is uncertain if this was a drainage feature, a wall foundation or something different. However, they do broadly align with unidentified arched structure F40.

5.1.3 Phase 1: Before Rebow House (Figs 6 & 8-9; Photographs 9-13)

As little to no excavation occurred within the raft reduction area, assigning contexts to the period before Rebow House was constructed is difficult and interpretation limited as few of the contexts could be dated. However, most appear to belong to the later medieval or early post-medieval period (c 14th century to late 17th century).

A stone foundation in the southeast corner (Fig 6; Photograph 9)

In the far southeastern corner of the raft reduction area, sealed beneath L41 and cut by wall foundations F17 and F19, was a stone wall foundation. This foundation, F25, was c 0.3m wide and made of septaria fragments in an off-white/pale grey mortar with horizontal peg-tile fragments visible in the upper surfaces (Photograph 9). Either side of the east/west section of foundation were possible accumulation layers L42 and L43, with a horizon of peg-tile just visible below L43.



Photograph 9 Wall foundation F25 sealed by L41, with wall foundations F17 to the west and F19 to the south and east, and concrete infill F21 to the north, looking north.

Wall foundations and a clay-lined pit on the southern edge (Figs 6 & 8; Photograph 10)

Along the southern edge of the site, the foundation for standing wall F29 had been constructed on top of levelling layer L49, beneath which was a layer or layers of probable accumulation (L50, L51, L52, L70 & L106). Cut into this accumulation, and sealed by L49, were two possible wall foundations and a clay-lined pit. Little had survived of either foundation, but they both appeared to be aligned north/south with F32 constructed of red and yellow bricks in a pale grey mortar and F33 of pieces of septaria in a yellowish-white soft mortar. Clay-lined pit F31 appeared to be relatively straight-sided, and was 0.6m in diameter with a lining of orange/brown clay and a central fill of fine pale grey ash with frequent charcoal. A small inspection hole dug against wall F29 and foundation F28 also revealed several unidentified layers (L44, L45, L46, L47, L48) beneath mortar patch F30.

A brick sample taken from foundation F32 dated from the late 17th to the early 18th century, indicating that it may actually be contemporary with Rebow House, but the stratigraphy would suggest that it was earlier. Perhaps it was rebuilt or repaired in this later period. A piece of medieval pottery was also recovered from the surface of clay-lined pit F31, but as this feature was not excavated the precise date of this feature cannot be determined.



Photograph 10 Clay-lined pit F31 and wall foundation F32, looking south.

Layers of make-up/levelling in the centre and northern edge and the remains sealed beneath them (Figs 6 & 8-9; Photographs 11-12)

Along the northern edge of the site, the foundation for standing wall F42 had been built on demolition material F68/F69 which continued into the centre of the site as L60. Beneath these demolition layers was make-up/levelling layer L57. Investigation of L57, and the excavation of concrete sleeper pits 1-5 (to a further depth of 0.5m), revealed that L57 was not a single deposit but a series of make-up/levelling layers (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90) within a large depression (Photograph 11). These layers also appear to extend underneath the foundation of wall F6/F7 (L71).



Photograph 11 Concrete sleeper pit 4 showing make-up/levelling layers L24-L27, looking west.



Photograph 12 Concrete sleeper pit 5 with wall foundation F22 and structural features F23 and F24, looking northwest.

At the very base of sleeper pits 1-3, beneath the various layers of make-up/levelling, was a possible layer of metalling (L20) sealed by an occupation layer (L21), but neither could be properly investigated. Also, beneath the layers of make-up/levelling in sleeper pit 5 was possible wall foundation F22, sealed by layers of demolition L36/L37 (Photograph 12). The foundation appears to have been orientated northeast/southwest, was 0.3m wide and had been faced on the southeastern side with mortared septaria blocks (it was not possible to examine the northwestern side). In places, a single or double layer of mortared peg-tile fragments was also visible on the top of the feature. Adjacent to F22 were two horizontal peg-tiles on a loose sandy/mortared bed (F23) and a single layer of septaria also on bed of mortar (F24), both of which could be associated structural features. A possible occupation layer (L35) at the base of the sleeper pit could also be associated with features F22-F24.

The well in the northwestern corner (Fig 6; Photograph 13)

In the far northwestern corner of the raft reduction area was well F84. The well was only breached by a small hole through the well cap during groundworks, so recording was limited. However, it was approximately 1.4m in diameter and, measured from the wooden floor of the room, was 9.55m deep; the dry base located at c 22.45m AOD. It appeared to be constructed in courses of septaria and stone blocks along with brick and tile set into mortar (Photograph 13). A very small part of the medieval cellar wall (F85) was also exposed in a small trench inside Rebow House (see below).

By the 17th century, the well had been sealed by a domed structure/cap (F13) made of brick/tile and concrete (set within construction cut F11). Rebow House, specifically walls F6/F7 and F42, were then constructed over the top of the well. This means that the well itself predates Rebow House. The well is located outside of the footprint of the medieval cellar but it is uncertain if the well is contemporary with the medieval building and unfortunately, due to the constraints of the groundworks, the relationship between the well and cellar wall (F85) could not be examined. Peg-tile in Essex was common from the 14th century onwards, and the inclusion of peg-tile within the structure of the well suggests that it could be contemporary with the medieval cellar, but could also conceivably be of 15th- or 16th-century construction.



Photograph 13 Inside the well.

5.2 Inside Rebow House (Figs 6-7 & 9-12; Photographs 13-15)

Groundworks inside Rebow House itself were limited.

The well (Fig 6; Photograph 13)

A small area approximately 1m by 0.7m was opened inside Rebow House to investigate the extent of well F84. A very small part of the medieval cellar wall (F85) was also exposed. See p13 above for a full description.

Lift pit (Figs 6-7 & 10; Photograph 14)

Excavations for the new lift pit measured 1.9m north/south by 1.7m east/west and 0.4-0.5m deep. The pit was defined on two sides by standing walls F61 to the east and F42 to the south. Wall F61 had been built on foundation F72 and had been underpinned in concrete, F63, presumably when the 1897-1909 extension was built to the east. The wooden (F60) and stone-tiled floor (F59) with brick and rubble base (L79) had been removed prior to monitoring.

Beneath the modern floor layers, the lift pit was effectively divided into two by wall F64 (Photograph 14). This wall appears to be on the same alignment as a small cellar shown on modern architectural plans of the building (measuring 2.8m by 2.3m). The cellar is located underneath Rebow House and the 1897-1909 brick office range (see Fig 7) suggesting that it is earlier than both these buildings. Unfortunately it was not possible to access the cellar to investigate it properly. The cellar could be contemporary with the medieval cellar underneath the main part of Rebow House, but a similar cellar located to the east in the 1980s was dated from the 15th to 16th centuries (see discussion). There is, however, a possibility that wall F64 and the cellar shown on architectural plans are two separate features.



Photograph 14 The base of the lift pit showing cellar wall F64 and layers L88 and L90, looking south.

Wall F64 was constructed of septaria and rounded pebbles in a pale brownish-white/grey mortar with layers of peg-tile fragments in the surface and lime render on the internal face. The wall dog-legged, running north/south for 1m along the SE corner of the pit, turning 90 degrees to the

west for a further 1.2m, then turning 90 degrees north before continuing beyond the northwest corner of the pit. It was 0.36m wide and was exposed to a depth of 0.33m.

Between wall F64 and the southern edge of the lift pit were seven layers. The latest was a spread of mortar (L78). Beneath were, in stratigraphic sequence, three layers of make-up/levelling (L76, L81 and L83), a thin layer of trample (L84) sealing a mortar layer (L89), and at the base of the lift pit another layer of make-up (L90). A possible cut (F71) to the south of F64 was either associated with this wall foundation or was a tip line within make-up layer L76. The only other feature here was a mortared post-setting (F67) cut into make-up layer L76.

To the north of wall F64 were four layers which had been truncated by modern intrusion and rat disturbance (F66). The latest was a layer of make-up/levelling (L77) which sealed an unidentified layer, possibly trample (L80). Beneath was a layer of clay floor (L82) of firm, compacted, slightly silty yellowish-brown clay with no inclusions except for rare small patches/smears of orange/red daub. At the base of the lift pit was either a thick base layer for the clay floor or a layer of levelling (L88), which had a small pit/posthole (F70) cut into it. If wall F64 is part of the cellar wall these layers must sit above the ceiling of the cellar.

Service pit 1 (Figs 6 & 9; Photograph 15)

Service pit 1 was dug just inside Rebow House halfway along standing wall F6/F7. The pit was 0.9m long, 0.3m wide and dug to depth of 0.6m through the modern floorboards/joists (F57) into successive layers of probable make-up/accumulation/levelling (L72, L73, L74 & L75).



Photograph 15 Service pit 1 with layers L72-L75, looking west.

Service pit 2 (Fig 7)

Service pit 2 was located along the standing northern wall (F69) of the 1897-1909 extension. The pit was 2.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.75m deep. It cut through the modern concrete floor (F75) of the building into a layer of rubble/make-up (L95, over 0.6m thick). The construction cut for wall F69 was visible in the northern edge of the trench.

The medieval cellar (Figs 11-12)

When the floorboards in the southwest corner of Rebow House were removed the medieval cellar was revealed. For a full description and discussion of the cellar see Section 7 below. However, two small sections of wall foundation were recorded during this monitoring phase rather than as a part of the historic building record.

Wall foundation F73 was constructed of septaria and very occasional peg-tile fragments in a hard beige/brownish-grey mortar. It was approximately 1m long, 0.3m wide and, orientated east/west, was in line with the cellar roof beam. Wall foundation F74 was recorded butting against the southeastern corner of the cellar. Constructed of flints and rounded pebbles with peg-tile fragments in a hard pale brown mortar, it was 1.8m long and 0.2-0.3m wide. Both foundations could be associated with the medieval cellar and its associated above ground structure. However, unlike the cellar walls, F73 included pieces of septaria in its construction and F74 was a later addition as it was possible to see where it had been joined onto the cellar wall.

5.3 Service trench in the access road (Figs 7 & 10; Photographs 16-17)

The service trench was c 21m long, 1m wide and 0.7-0.95m deep. It was located to the north of Rebow House within an access road leading from Head Street to the rear of the property.

The trench cut through a tarmac road surface (F79) and bedding layers (L85/L104) into layers of dump/make-up (L86/L96) within a large cut feature (F78) with undefined edges. The remains of a possible dump layer (L97) sealing a dark grey silty-clay (L98) towards the centre of the trench may suggest that F78 is not a single feature but two or more separate cut features.



Photograph 16 The service trench in the access road, looking west.

At the eastern end of the trench was a short section of wall foundation (F68) aligned north/south and made of peg-tile fragments and septaria pieces set in soft yellow/cream/brown mortar (Photograph 17). The wall foundation had been cut by the north wall of Rebow House (F69) so predates this building. A modern service trench (F81/L87) also cut F78/L86.

The western end of the trench terminated at the edge of the pavement laid along Head Street (F76) where two modern features (F77 and F82) were just visible. Between F77 and F78 was a series of largely unidentified layers (in stratigraphic order: L105, L99, L100, L101, L102 and L103).



Photograph 17 Wall foundation F68 in the base of the service trench, looking east.

6 Finds

As little excavation occurred, the finds recovered from the monitoring were small in number and limited in extent.

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Monitoring uncovered 167 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just under 32kg (Table 1). The material came from 14 features and 26 layers, all of which contained small- to modest-sized assemblages, the largest being 16 sherds/fragments (1,563g) from make-up L57. There were rim sherds from 1.90 vessels (rim EVE – estimated vessel equivalent) and CBM accounts for the majority of this material by sherd count and weight. A full catalogue of all of the ceramic finds can be found in Appendices 2 and 3.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	47	1,345	29	1.90
CBM	120	30,333	253	-
All	167	31,678	190	1.90

Table 1 Summary of the ceramic finds (MSW – mean sherd weight)

Roman pottery

There were 29 sherds of residual Roman pottery with a weight of 924g and 1.00 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 2). The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* and the Colchester (*Camulodunum*) 'Cam' type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). Small quantities of early to mid Roman pottery were recovered. Early material includes a southern Gaulish Samian Drag. 24-25 cup, which in Britain typically date to the pre-Flavian period (Webster 1996, 37). Later pottery includes an eastern Gaulish Samian Drag. 45 mortarium, dating from the late 2nd to the mid 3rd century AD (Webster 1996, 56), and examples of the Cam 37A/38A and Cam 278 in BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 which broadly date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description and vessel form (with date ranges)	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Base	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian / Drag. 24-25 (Mid 1st-late 1st century AD)	1	11	11	1	0	0.07
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian (Mid 2nd-early 3rd century AD)	1	64	64	0	1	0.00
BAET (GUAD DR20)	Dressel 20 amphorae (1st-early 3rd century AD)	1	121	121	0	0	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (Early 2nd-3rd century AD)	1	3	3	0	1	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares Roman (primarily mid 1st-2nd century AD)	3	41	14	0	0	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares / Cam 155 (Mid 1st-early 2nd century AD)	1	50	50	1	0	0.50
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (Early 2nd-4th century AD)	1	87	87	0	0	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 / Cam 37A/38A (EVE 0.04) & Cam 278 (EVE 0.02) (Early 2nd-3rd century AD)	3	20	7	2	0	0.06
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (Roman)	9	89	10	0	1	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares / Cam 273 (Mid 1st-2nd/3rd century AD)	2	143	72	1	0	0.06
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (Roman)	3	14	5	0	0	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports / Cam 192 B (Mid 1st-3rd century AD)	2	267	134	1	0	0.17
WB	Grey slipped wares / Cam 266 (Roman)	1	14	14	1	0	0.14
Total		29	924	32	7	4	1.00

Table 2 The Roman pottery by fabric group

Anglo-Saxon pottery

One sherd (7g) of residual hand-made sand-tempered brickearth (fabric F3) Anglo-Saxon was recovered from L52.

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 and Cunningham (1985) (Table 3). Seventeen sherds of post-Roman pottery (with a weight of 414g and 0.90 vessels) was recovered from three features and five layers (Table 4) and included nine sherds of medieval sandy wares and Colchester-type ware, six sherds of post-medieval wares and two sherds of modern pottery.

Fabric Group	Fabric description (with date range guide)	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Base	EVE
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares (11th-early 13th century)	2	5	3	0	0	0.00
F13S	Early Medieval sandy shell dusted wares (11th-early 13th century)	1	35	35	0	0	0.00
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional (Early 12th-early 13th century)	1	5	5	0	0	0.00
F21A	Colchester-type ware (c 1200-1550)	5	101	20	0	1	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares (c 1500-19th/20th century)	1	16	16	0	1	0.00
F42	Border ware (16th-17th century)	2	42	21	0	0	0.00
F45C	Raeren stoneware (Mid 15th-17th century)	3	202	67	1	1	0.90
F45M	Modern English stoneware (19th-20th century)	1	5	5	0	0	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware (19th-20th century)	1	3	3	0	0	0.00
Total		17	414	24	1	3	0.90

Table 3 The post-Roman pottery by fabric group

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F31	Clay-lined pit	2	48	24	0.00
F48	Posthole	3	22	7	0.90
F50	Pit	3	53	18	0.00
L44	Unidentified layer	2	5	3	0.00
L54	?Make-up	1	18	18	0.00
L57	Make-up/levelling	1	35	35	0.00
L63	Make-up/levelling	2	42	21	0.00
L67	Make-up/levelling	1	16	16	0.00
US	Unstratified	2	175	88	0.00
Total		17	414	24	0.90

Table 4 Post-Roman pottery from specific contexts

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 120 sherds of CBM with a weight of just over 30kg (Table 5). CBM was recovered from 14 features and 21 layers, although most contexts only contained small assemblages, and fragments of peg-tile and post-Roman brick accounts for the majority of this material.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RT	Roman tegula	6	720	120
RI	Roman imbrex	5	593	119
RB	Roman brick	5	1,209	242
OS	Opus signinum	1	427	427
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	66	7,403	112
BR	Brick	17	17,933	1,055
FT	Floor tile	2	1,133	567
Mortar		15	906	60
Undated				
Unidentified CBM		3	9	3
Total		120	30,333	253

Table 5 CBM by period and type

Seventeen fragments (2,949g) of residual Roman CBM (brick, tegulae, imbrex and *opus signinum*) was recovered from nine layers.

One hundred fragments of post-Roman CBM came from 14 features and 20 layers (Table 6). The material amounted to just over 27kg of brick (un-frogged and frogged) and peg-tile. Where datable, most of the post-Roman brick was of late 17th to early 18th century date with a small quantity of 19th to 20th century material. In Essex peg-tile dates from the 14th century onwards and is therefore of later medieval or post-medieval date.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Structural feature	2	1,545	773
F16	Drain	1	2,182	2,182
F22	?Wall foundation	3	2,459	820
F31	Clay-lined pit	2	83	42
F32	?Wall foundation	1	2,720	2,720
F40	Brick structure	1	2,386	2,386
F43	Drain	1	2,311	2,311
F48	Posthole	1	393	393
F49	Drain	6	3,132	522
F50	Pit	2	56	28
F51	Structural feature	4	2,347	587
F52	Brick structure	1	750	750
F64	Cellar wall	14	880	63
F70	Pit/posthole	1	26	26
L9	Make-up/levelling	1	31	31
L18	Make-up/levelling	1	35	35
L19	Make-up/levelling	1	140	140
L23	Make-up/levelling	1	36	36

L27	Make-up/levelling	3	92	31
L36	Demolition material	1	83	83
L52	Unidentified – accumulation?	1	867	867
L53	?Demolition material	3	361	120
L57	Make-up/levelling	5	349	70
L58	Demolition spread	1	80	80
L60	Demolition spread	4	221	55
L63	Make-up/levelling	4	613	153
L66	Part of structural feature F51	3	544	181
L67	Make-up/levelling	5	802	160
L72	Make-up/accumulation/levelling	2	249	125
L74	Make-up/levelling?	3	201	67
L76	Make-up?	1	178	178
L83	Make-up/levelling	1	6	6
L88	Floor base/levelling	12	880	73
L90	Make-up?	4	197	49
US	Unstratified	3	140	47
Total		100	27,375	274

Table 6 Post-Roman CBM from specific contexts

Summary

Post-Roman pottery sherds were rare, but most of the dating evidence from samples of ceramic building material dates from the late 17th to early 18th century meaning that many of the structures recorded on the site were contemporary with the construction of Rebow House. A summary of the dating evidence is provided in Table 7.

Context	Feature type	Roman pottery	Anglo-Saxon pottery	Medieval-Post-med pottery	CBM	Overall approximate date
F2	Structural feature	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Late 17th-19th century
F16	Drain	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Late 17th-early 18th century
F22	?Wall foundation	-	-	-	PT BR (unfrogged)	Post-medieval
F31	Clay-lined pit	-	-	F21	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F32	?Wall foundation	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Late 17th-early 18th century
F40	Brick structure	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Medieval/post-medieval
F43	Drain	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Late 17th-early 18th century
F48	Posthole	-	-	F13T F21 F45C	BR (unfrogged)	Late 17th-early 18th century
F49	Drain	-	-	-	PT BR (unfrogged)	Late 17th-early 18th century
F50	Pit	-	-	F21 F45C F45M	PT	19th-20th century
F51	Structural feature	-	-	-	PT BR (unfrogged)	Medieval/post-medieval
F52	Brick structure	-	-	-	BR (unfrogged)	Late 17th-early 18th century

Context	Feature type	Roman pottery	Anglo-Saxon pottery	Medieval-Post-med pottery	CBM	Overall approximate date
F64	Cellar wall	-	-	-	Mortar	Medieval/post-medieval
F70	Pit/posthole	-	-	-	Mortar	Medieval/post-medieval
L9	Make-up/levelling	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L12	Make-up/levelling	x	-	-	Op. sig.	Medieval/post-medieval
L18	Make-up/levelling	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L19	Make-up/levelling	x	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L23	Make-up/levelling	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L27	Make-up/levelling	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L36	Demolition material	x	-	-	RI PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L44	Unidentified layer	-	-	F13		11th-early 13th century?
L52	Unidentified – accumulation?	-	x	-	Floor tile	Medieval/post-medieval
L53	?Demolition material	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L54	?Make-up	-	-	F21	-	1200-1550
L55	Make-up/levelling	x	-	-	-	Medieval/post-medieval
L56	Make-up/levelling	x	-	-	-	Medieval/post-medieval
L57	Make-up/levelling	x	-	F13S	RB RT PT	Medieval
L58	Demolition spread	x	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L60	Demolition spread	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L63	Make-up/levelling	-	-	F42	RB PT Floor tile	16th-17th century
L66	Part of structural feature F51	-	-	-	RI PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L67	Make-up/levelling	x	-	F40	PT BR (unfrogged)	c.1500-19/20th century
L72	Make-up/accumulation/ levelling	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L74	Make-up/levelling?	x	-	-	RI RT PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L76	Make-up?	-	-	-	RI BR (unfrogged)	Medieval/post-medieval
L77	Make-up/levelling	x	-	-	-	?
L83	Make-up/levelling	x	-	-	RB RI RT PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L88	Floor base/levelling	x	-	-	BR PT	Medieval/post-medieval
L90	Make-up?	-	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval

Table 7 Approximate dates for the individual contexts (presence of residual finds marked with an x, see Appendices 2-3 for further details)

6.2 Small finds, nails, clay pipes, glass and oyster shell

by Laura Pooley

6.2.1 Small finds

There were four small finds, three of copper-alloy and one of iron. Two could be dated. A residual copper-alloy barbarous radiate, c 275-85, came from make-up layer L65 (SF2) and a medieval copper-alloy lace-end of Crummy Type 1 (CAR 5), c 1375-1550/75, from demolition material L53 (SF1). The other small finds were a possible copper-alloy coin or disc from floor base/levelling L88 (SF3) and an iron strip from make-up/levelling L83 (SF4).

SF1, L53 (19), demolition material. Complete copper-alloy lace-end, Crummy Type 1 (CAR 5). Made from a slightly tapering piece of sheet rolled around the end of the lace tightly enough to meet but not overlap. At the upper end, a copper-alloy rivet has been fitted transversely through the metal and the leather to hold the lace-end in place. Length: 32.6mm; weight: 0.4g. Medieval, c 1375-1550/75.

SF2, L65 (62), make-up layer below F40. Copper-alloy barbarous radiate, Roman c 275-85. Obverse: radiate bust right, bearded, possibly cuirassed, inscription illegible. Reverse: (partially obscured by corrosion), spear/staff to the right, inscription illegible. Diameter: 16.5mm; weight: 1.3g; die axis: 5.

SF3, L88 (58), floor base/levelling. Incomplete copper-alloy disc, possibly a coin but very thin. No original surfaces surviving. Diameter: 18.3mm; weight: 0.6g. Undated.

SF4, L83 (54), make-up/levelling. Flat strip of iron, rectangular in cross-section. Length: 78.2mm; width: 33.1mm; thickness: 16.8mm; weight: 70.4g.

6.2.2 Iron nails

Twelve iron nails came from nine contexts (F31, F49, F70, L37, L38, L57, L63, L66, L88) dating to Phases 1 and 2. Where it was possible to determine, most had square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads. One of the nails from L63 had a very large head (c 40mm in diameter) and another from the same context had been misshaped into a curve, probably when the nail was pulled.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qty	Wt. (g)
F31	31	a) Probably complete, shape of shank obscured within corrosion, probably a flat round head (c 24mm diameter), 68.9mm long.	1	28.4
		b) Possibly complete, shape of shank obscured within corrosion, probably a flat round head (c 24mm diameter), 66.3mm long.	1	29.7
F49	29	Possibly complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 17mm diameter), 71.7mm long.	1	28.0
F70	64	Fragment of nail shank, square-sectioned.	1	2.2
L37	8	Incomplete with tip missing, shape of shank obscured within corrosion but is clenched at 45°, flat round head (c 21mm diameter), 47.7mm long	1	15.1
L38	16	Two iron nail shanks, square-sectioned, 48.4mm & 32.4mm long.	2	29.9
L57	42	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head incomplete (c 18mm diameter), 35.5mm long.	1	9.6
L63	27	a) Complete, square-sectioned shank which is curved (misshapen from when it was pulled), flat round head (c 24mm diameter), 62.2mm long.	1	17.5
		b) Incomplete with most of shank missing, shape of shank obscured within corrosion, shank at 45° angle to head, very large flat round head (c 40mm diameter), 42.7mm long	1	43.4
L66	26	Incomplete with tip missing, probably square-sectioned shank but largely obscured within corrosion, flat round head (c 24mm diameter), 61.2mm long.	1	30.9
L88	56	Probably complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 18mm diameter), 79.1mm long	1	30.9

Table 8 Iron nails by context

6.2.3 Clay pipe and glass (all discarded)

Two fragments of clay pipe stem (7.9g) came from modern accumulation layers L62 (finds no. 30). One of the stems included part of a flat, mould formed mouthpiece with oval cross-section, seen from the mid-19th century onwards (Higgins 2017). A fragment of clay pipe stem (0.9g) also came from F65 (51), a context that was later declared void as rat disturbance. The only other find of note was an unstratified fragment (100.9g) from the base of a 19th-/20th-century wine bottle (finds no. 22).

6.3 Animal bone

by Adam Wightman

The excavation at Rebow House produced a small assemblage of 37 pieces of animal bone weighing 390g. One fragment was unstratified, and the others were recovered from two pits (F31 & F50), a posthole (F48) and ten layers (L9, L36, L53, L57, L58, L60, L63, L72, L74 & L98). Though quite fragmented, the cortical surfaces of the bone was in fair to good condition.

Aside from two modern contexts, all the rest of the animal bone came from features from Phases 1 (pre-dating Rebow House) and 2 (late 17th to early 18th century). The assemblages from these contexts include bones from six different species; cow, pig, sheep or goat (no distinction being possible), bird (probably chicken) and possible deer. Dog gnawing was noted on one of the bones and one fragment had been chopped during butchery.

It is likely that much of the animal bone derives from domestic waste associated with the occupants of Rebow House during the post-medieval period. However, little else can be said about the assemblage because the bone was present in low quantities and was collected from contexts which are likely to have contained material which is residual from earlier deposits.

A human clavicle and a lumbar vertebrae which is also probably human, were recovered from the make-up/levelling L74. Both human bones are damaged and are from adults (or an adult). It is unlikely that the bones derive from a disturbed burial located on the site as the Romans buried their dead outside of the town walls and the nearest medieval/post-medieval churchyard is over 140m away. If the bone does not come from a burial in the close vicinity it is probable that it was brought onto the site mixed in with other materials/soil.

Context	Finds no.	Type	No. pieces	Comments
F31	31	Clay-lined pit (P3)	4	3 medium mammal rib fragments, one badly burnt and fragmentary.
F48	25	Posthole (P2)	1	1 cow 3rd phalanx (complete).
F50	43	Modern pit	7	1 cow tibia (shaft fragment, dog gnawing). 1 large mammal rib fragment. 1 large mammal scapula fragment. 2 large mammal long bone fragments. 1 medium mammal long bone fragment. 1 medium mammal rib fragment.
L9	9	Make-up / levelling (P3)	2	1 medium mammal rib fragment (?dog gnawing). 1 pig canine fragment (?female).
L36	10	Demolition material (P3)	3	1 large mammal rib fragment. 1 large mammal skull fragment. 1 large mammal scapula fragment.
L53	18	?Demolition material (?P2)	2	1 large mammal humerus fragment. 1 sheep incisor.
L57	42, 45	Make-up / levelling (P3)	3	1 large mammal rib fragment. 1 pig molar. 1 bird long bone fragment (?domestic fowl).
L58	21	Modern demolition spread	1	1 pig fibula (unfused).

L60	2	Demolition spread (P3)	1	1 pig metacarpal, complete, unfused proximal.
L63	27	Make-up / levelling (P2)	2	1 medium mammal rib fragment (cut marks). 1 small mammal rib fragment.
L72	49	Make-up/ accumulation/ levelling (?P2/3)	1	1 large mammal vertebrae fragment.
L74	50	Make-up/ levelling (?P2/3)	8	1 large mammal rib fragment (chopped). 1 lumbar vertebrae (?human). 1 tibia - distal end (?deer). 1 human clavicle. 1 large mammal rib. 1 medium mammal humerus/femur (in 2 pieces) unfused. 1 pig 1st phalanx (unfused).
L98	60	Unidentified (?P2/3)	1	1 medium mammal scapula fragment (?sheep).
U/S	15	Unstratified	1	1 medium mammal rib fragment.

Table 9 Animal and human bone by context

7 Historic building record of the medieval cellar (Fig 12; Photographs 18-37) by Mark Baister

Results

The renovation of Rebow House provided an unprecedented opportunity to examine the medieval cellar beneath the front part of the building (previously detailed in the heritage assessment; Alston 2016). In particular, the lifting of the floorboards in the room above the southern bay of the cellar (Fig 12) and the removal of modern elements within the cellar itself, including plasterboard from the walls and cement block-work divisions, allowed a closer examination of the cellar's fabric than had previously been possible.



Photograph 18 Bay 1 of cellar, showing access chutes in western wall and arched-brace supporting binding-beam, looking northwest.

The walls of the cellar are constructed of lime mortar and flint-rubble, and are covered in a thin layer of lime whitewash (Photograph 18). Visible in places are other materials, including peg-tiles, which may indicate areas of repair. Several sections of the west wall have been partially removed and heavily altered due to the insertion of brick-lined access chutes that would have originally projected to the street frontage (Fig 12). Although all clearly later additions to the cellar, these chutes seem to have several phases (judging from the brickwork). Some appear to be largely constructed of 17th-century bricks, while others seem to be the result of later 19th- or 20th-century alterations (Fig 12).

The cellar is 2.76m deep and its main section comprises five bays, each 2.8m wide (numbered 1-5 from south-to-north; Fig 12). The truss between each of these bays originally comprised a substantial binding-beam supported on equally substantial arched-braces, themselves sitting on corbels built into the wall of the cellar (Photograph 18).



Photograph 19 Detail of eastern brace supporting binding-beam between bays 1 and 2, showing modern post support, looking north.

Today these trusses are in varying states of preservation. The truss between bay 1 and 2 has its binding-beam and both arched-braces intact, but the eastern corbel has failed and has been replaced by a modern timber-post (Photograph 19). The truss between bays 2 and 3 is also largely intact, with, again, only the corbel on the eastern side missing, having been replaced in this instance by a pillar of modern brickwork (Photograph 20). The truss between bays 3 and 4 is far more dilapidated and is supported by later brickwork along almost its entire length. Although both arched-braces survive, only the eastern end of the binding-beam is present, the western end having been replaced with a modern equivalent (Photograph 21). As with the other trusses, the eastern corbel has failed and been replaced, this time by a timber-post (Fig 12).

The northernmost truss, between bays 4 and 5, is completely absent, although the corbel that would have supported its western brace is still *in situ* (Photograph 22). The surviving original binding-beams are all identical; 400mm x 400mm in size and with concave chamfers, and the arched-braces are all 230mm thick.



Photograph 20 Detail of arched-brace supporting eastern end of binding-beam between bays 2 and 3. Brick pillar visible below. Looking southeast.

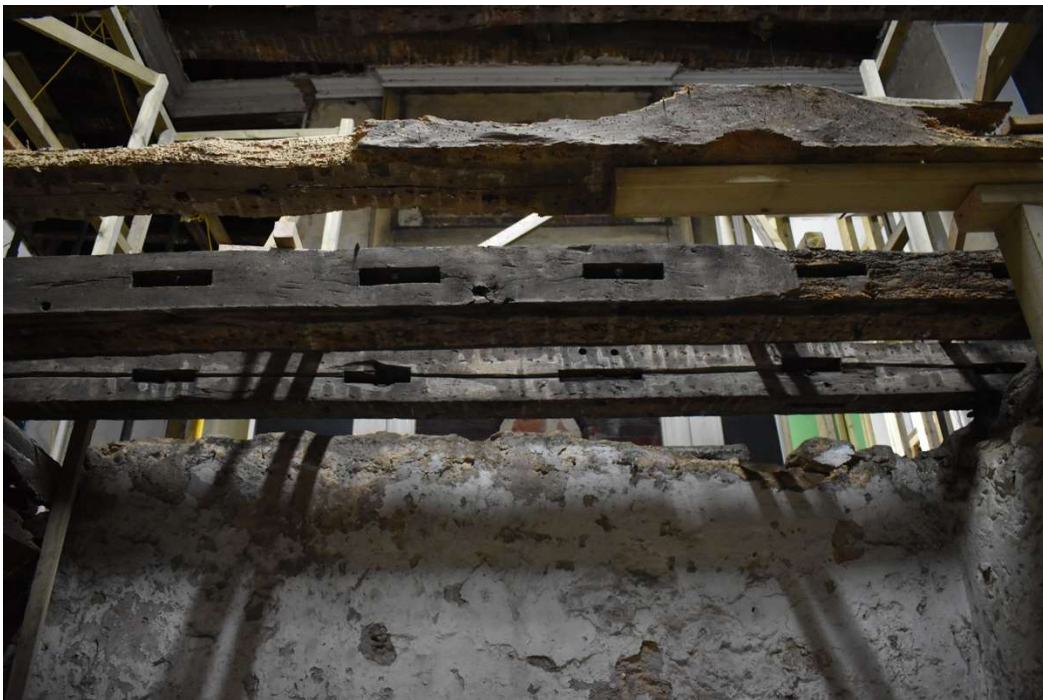


Photograph 21 Detail of western arched-brace between bays 3 and 4, showing original corbel, modern replacement binding-beam and 19th-century brick wall subdividing bays, looking southwest.



Photograph 22 Bay 5, showing the corbel that would have supported the original truss. Inserted 17th-century brick arch to right, looking north.

Sitting on the surviving binding-beams are joists supporting the floorboards of the rooms above (Photograph 23). In many areas (particularly above bays 4 and 5) these joists have been replaced with modern machine-cut timbers, but where they survive the earlier joists are all hand-sawn and have varying dimensions, although most appear roughly square. In addition, many of the earlier joists have evidence of re-use, in the form of empty mortices (Photograph 23).



Photograph 23 Example of re-used joists above bay 1, looking east.



Photograph 24 Section of exposed joists above bay 1 after removal of floorboards, looking southwest.



Photograph 25 Detail of sinuous joists above bay 1, looking south.

The removal of the floor above bay 1 allowed for the detailed examination of the joists suspended above the cellar in this location (Photograph 24). All the joists were hand-sawn and, like the joists elsewhere in the cellar, varied substantially in their dimensions, with their width measuring between 150-250mm and their depth between 80-185mm. Some of the joists were remarkably sinuous (Photograph 25) and a number of them contained significant evidence of re-use in the form of empty mortices, peg-holes and tenons. As has been previously noted (Alston 2016), these joists sit on top of the cellar's binding-beams, and are not jointed into them. In fact, close examination, made possible after the removal of the floorboards, showed several of the joists to be suspended above the southernmost binding-beam by smaller 'cut-off' pieces of timber, presumably put in place order to ensure the joists, with their varying dimensions, were all at the same level (Photograph 27). Also visible upon close examination were a series of shallow indentations on the upper face of the binding-beam, within which the original joists would have presumably sat (Photograph 27). None of the observed joists projected into bay 2; they were all cut short at their northern end and abutted against bay 2's joists (Photograph 27). At their southern end the joists sat on a hand-sawn and partially degraded beam that was embedded into the fabric of the cellar's southern wall (Photograph 26). Additionally, several of the joists projected beyond the southern wall of the cellar, abutting against the southern wall of the current building (Photograph 26).



Photograph 26 Beam inserted into cellar wall supporting joists above bay 1, looking west.



Photograph 27 Detail of abutting joists sitting on the binding-beam between bays 1 and 2. Slight depressions in binding-beam for original joists visible, looking northeast.



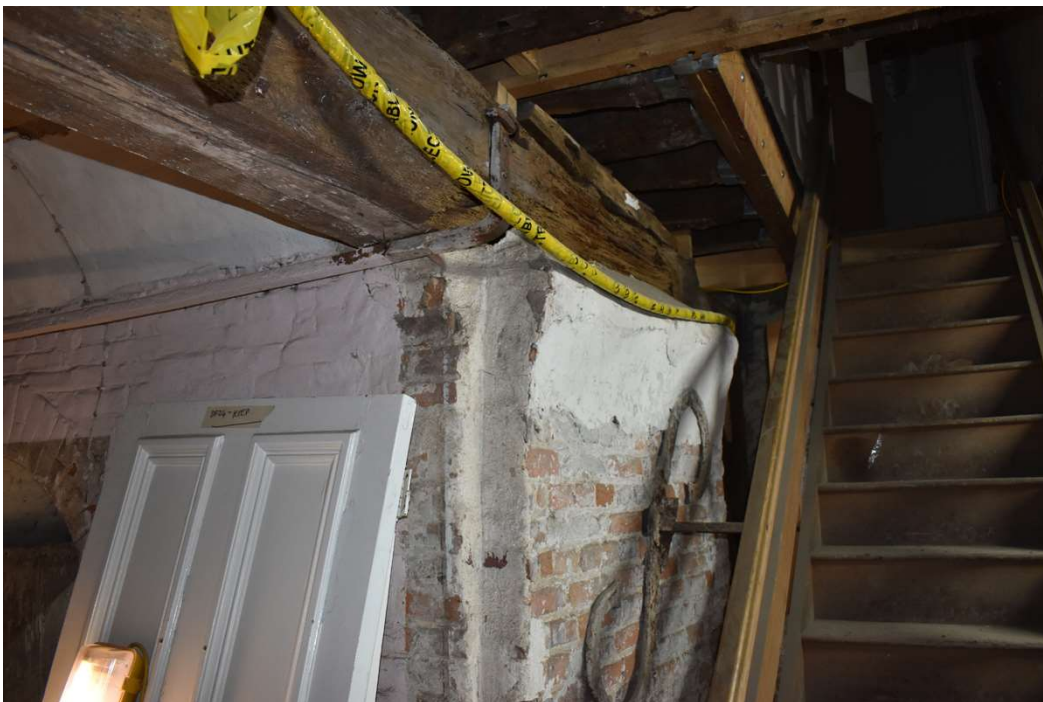
Photograph 28 Brick arch in bay 5. Blocked northern archway visible. Looking northeast.

Bay 3 and 5 both contain substantial brick-arches (Fig 12) that serve as the foundations for the chimneys of the 17th-century house above (although the northern chimney is no longer extant). The brickwork of both arches is laid in an irregular English-bond and the brick measurements vary from 200-220mm x 90-100mm x 45-50mm (Photograph 28). Both the arches have been subsequently altered, with later brickwork and doorways added to create storage areas (Fig 12).

Of note is that it appears the curve of other, since removed, arches are visible projecting from the sides of the surviving brickwork in both bays, suggesting that at some point the arches were connected and the cellar had several more brick arches supporting the floor above (Photographs 29 and 30).



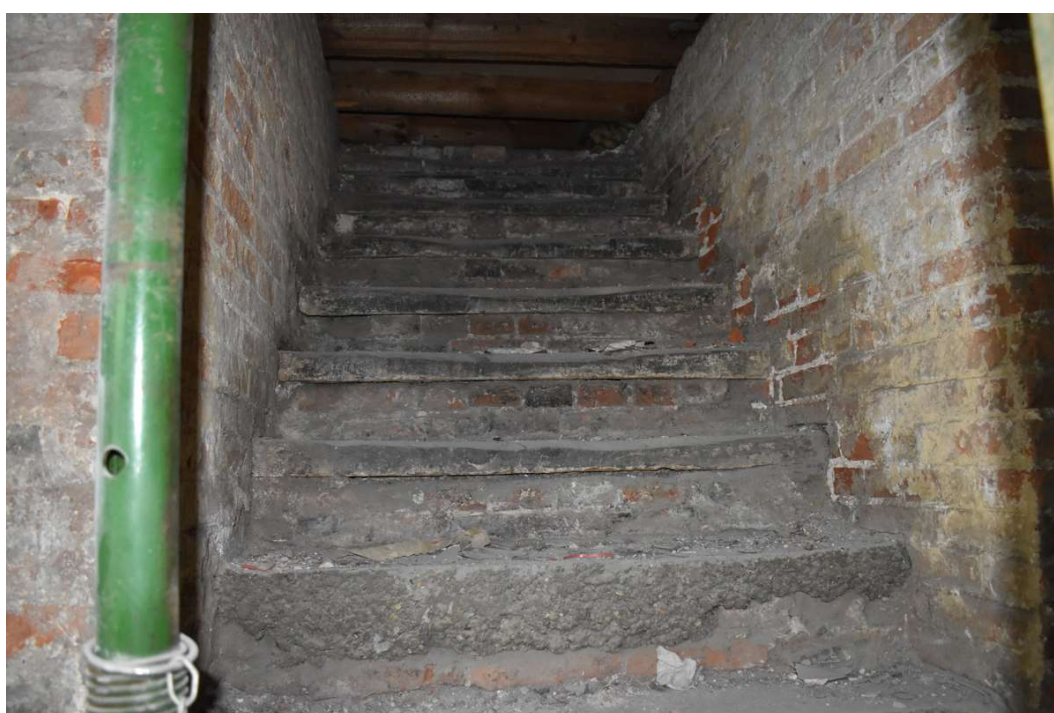
Photograph 29 Partial brick arch projecting off south of brick arch in bay 5, looking northeast.



Photograph 30 Start of brick arch projecting off south of brick arch in bay 3, looking northeast.

The brick wall supporting the truss between bays 3 and 4, until the recent insertion of an entrance-way, completely subdivided bays 4, 5 and 6 from the rest of the cellar (Fig 12). Although the brickwork of the wall is 18th-19th-century in date it could be in the location of an earlier division within the cellar, although this is largely speculative.

The current access into the cellar is via two modern staircases (Fig 12). Bay 4 contains a brick-built staircase on its eastern wall that is suspended 1.2m above the floor of the cellar (Photograph 31). Presumably when this staircase was in use the lower half of it would have been constructed of timber. These stairs have surviving wooden treads that show significant wear, although one step has had its tread replaced with concrete (Photograph 31). The brickwork of the staircase is laid in English-bond with brick measurements of 220mm x 100mm x 55mm, very similar to the 17th-century brick arches in bays 3 and 5 (see above). Like the arches, the staircase appears to have been inserted into the cellar when the 17th-century house was constructed above. Prior to the installation of this staircase the cellar would have presumably been accessed via a trapdoor and ladder, of which no trace survives.



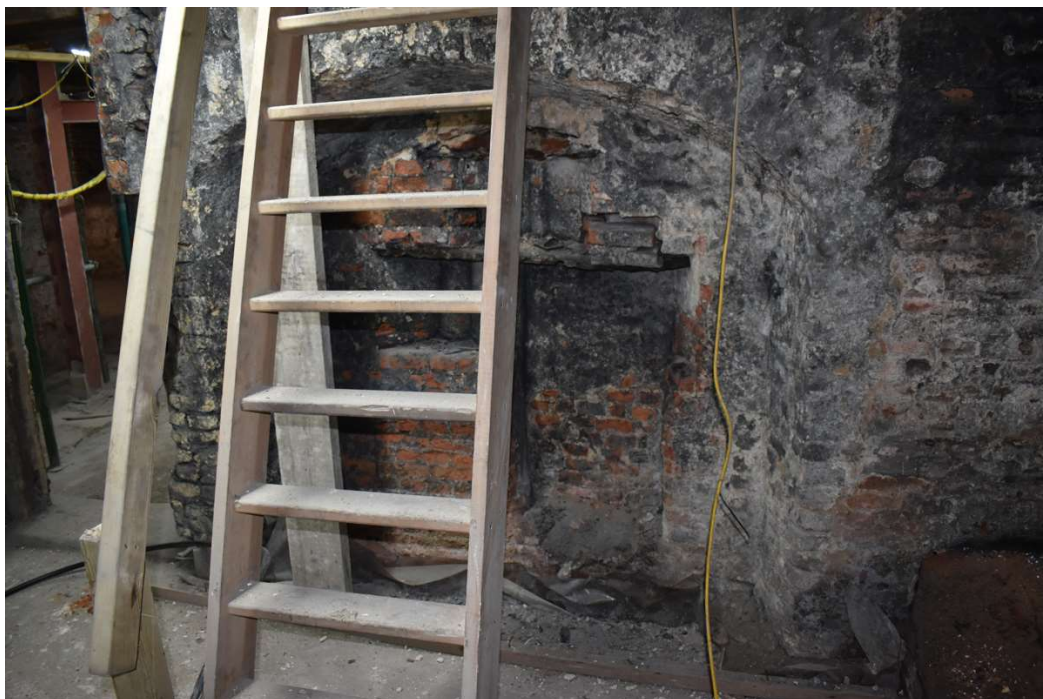
Photograph 31 Inserted brick staircase in eastern wall of bay 4, looking east.

As well as the main five-bay section of the cellar there is a separate smaller room (bay 6), measuring 5.1m long by 2.7m wide, that projects off the eastern side of bays 4 and 5 (Fig 12). Although the positioning of this bay could suggest that it is a later addition to the cellar, the southern and eastern walls of this room are constructed in an identical fashion to the walls of the cellar proper; using lime mortar and flint-rubble. The access into this bay is through an inserted entrance-way on its western side that is in the exact location the eastern corbel of the truss between bays 4 and 5 would have been located (Fig 12). Whether bay 6 is indeed a later addition to the cellar is examined in the discussion.

More than any other section of the cellar, this bay has been altered significantly since its initial construction. Most recently, the northern wall has been entirely infilled by an arched alcove constructed of modern brick (Photograph 32). The west wall of this bay contains a large amount of 17th-century brickwork within another alcove, with little remaining of the original fabric of mortar and flint-rubble. The brickwork within this alcove has evidence of burning, and probably is the location of an oven, cooking-range or similar feature (Photograph 33).



Photograph 32 Modern brickwork alcove in northern wall of bay 6, looking north.



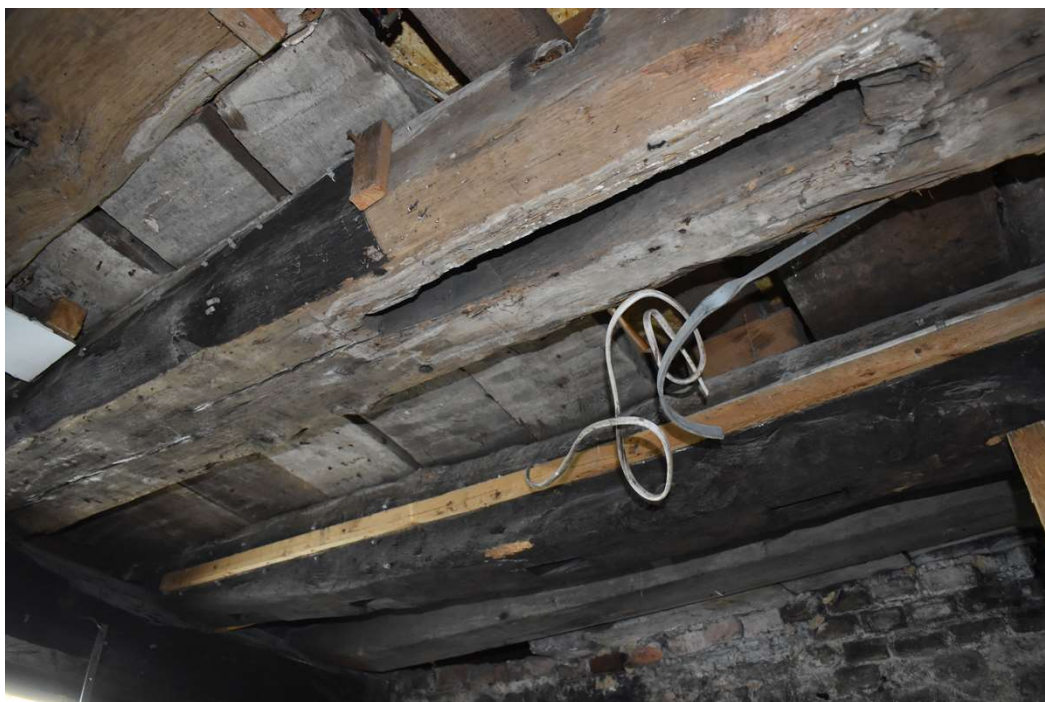
Photograph 33 Inserted 17th-century brick ?cooking-range in western wall of bay 6, looking southwest

The eastern and southern walls of bay 6 both have areas of 17th-century brickwork, and on the eastern wall specifically the section of brickwork seems to indicate the presence of a blocked entranceway (Photograph 34), perhaps indicating that originally the cellar extended even further to the east (Fig 12).



Photograph 34 Detail of brickwork in eastern wall of bay 6, possibly indicating the location of a blocked entranceway into another part of the cellar, looking southeast.

The binding-beam in this bay is probably a later insertion, but several of the joists for the floor above have mortices on their underside, indicating, like several other joists in the cellar, that they are re-used from an earlier structure. Also visible above the joists are several substantial floorboards that may be original to the 17th-century building above (Photograph 35).



Photograph 35 Detail of re-used joists above bay 6, with wide floorboards visible, looking northeast.

Most of the floor of the cellar is covered in concrete screed, but in some areas earlier flooring materials have survived (Fig 12). Bay 5 has an area of pavior bricks laid in a herringbone pattern, themselves beneath flagstones (Photograph 36). Beneath the brick arch in bay 3 another section of pavior brick floor survives, which also contains some re-used medieval floor tiles (Photograph 37).



Photograph 36 Herringbone pavior brickwork beneath flagstones in bay 5, looking north.



Photograph 37 Pavior brickwork in bay 3, including some medieval floor tiles, looking south.

In various places throughout the cellar, beams and supporting posts (both of brick and timber) have been added to the structure to further support the floor above and counteract the partial absence of the original trusses (Fig 12).

Discussion of the medieval cellar

Although Colchester contains a significant number of medieval cellars, particularly on the High Street (Stenning *et al* 2018), the cellar beneath Rebow House is still of significant architectural (and archaeological) interest as a well-preserved, and possibly quite early, example of its type.

The current Rebow House is late 17th century in origin and according to conventional wisdom (Alston 2016, 2) it replaced an earlier medieval building that would have been contemporary with the cellar. Certainly, little evidence remains above-ground of an earlier medieval structure; none of the cellar's walls have timber-frames sat on them, for example.

Externally, the building, as the listing entry states, appears to be a "*Large late C17 house with mediaeval cellar with C18 front.*". Anecdotally, however, during the monitoring of the groundworks and fieldwork for the recording of the cellar, a large amount of re-used timbers were noted within the frame of the standing building, and the Heritage Asset Assessment (Alston 2016) notes that there may be "parts of an older structure hidden within the 17th century building". There remains the possibility, then, that part of the original medieval building survives within the frame and fabric of the current 17th-century Rebow House.

The question of whether bay 6 is original to the cellar or a later addition is quite pertinent, as presumably the original footprint of the cellar matches the footprint of this earlier medieval building. Certainly, bay 6 has been the subject of several alterations and contains much in the way of 17th-century and modern fabric. Fundamentally, however, since the southern and eastern walls of the bay are constructed of the same material as the rest of the cellar (flint-rubble and mortar), it is difficult to confidently suggest that bay 6 is of a later date, especially given the lack of a visible join between the fabric of the walls in bay 6 and those in bays 4 and 5.

Despite this, the current entrance into bay 6 must be a later insertion as it is in the exact location of the corbel that would have supported the eastern end of the truss between bays 4 and 5 (Fig

12). This entrance is flanked with 17th-century brickwork and presumably dates from a similar time as the insertion of the brick arches within the cellar. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine the complete removal of the truss without the insertion of the brick arch beforehand to provide some support to the floor above. There is a possibility that the removal of the this truss, the insertion of this doorway and the construction of bay 6 can all be collectively dated to the 17th-century, but this fails to explain the mortar and flint-rubble fabric described above.

Presumably, then, the original entrance into bay 6 would have been somewhere on its western wall prior to the insertion of the brick cooking range, or perhaps bay 6 was originally separated from the rest of the cellar and accessed separately. Also of note is that the possible blocked entrance-way on the eastern wall of bay 6 might suggest that both the cellar and the earlier medieval building were originally larger than is discernable today.

The lack of tenons on the sides of the cellar's surviving binding-beams suggests a remarkably early origin for the cellar and the medieval building above it. This flooring technique, making no use of jointing at all and resting the joists for the floor on the upper face of a binding-beam, is increasingly rare after the 13th century (Hewett 1980, 273). The first cellars adopted in medieval towns were only sunk half into the ground and often used as shops, and it was not until the latter half of the medieval period that cellars began to be completely subterranean and used for storage (Brunskill 2000, 175). For there to be a completely subterranean cellar dating from the 13th century would be quite noteworthy.

As noted in the heritage assessment, however (Alston 2016, 19), identical ceilings to the ones within Rebow House's cellar (although not as intact) are found in the cellar beneath the 15th-century George Hotel in Colchester's High Street (NHLE no. 117024, CHER DCC322). More definitively, a selection of timbers with the cellar of Rebow House were recently dated via dendrochronology as having been felled between 1371 and 1394 (Bridge 2016a). In Colchester, then, it appears that this flooring technique continued in use in some limited fashion into the 14th and 15th century, particularly in locations where strength was the overriding concern.

It is clear from even a cursory examination of the (hand-sawn) joists in the cellar that most, if not all, have been re-used from an earlier structure. Additionally, close examination of the ceiling above bay 1 shows that the current joists are later additions to the cellar fabric. Apart from them being propped up on timber offcuts and not sitting within the shallow grooves on the upper face of the binding-beam, the simple fact that several timbers project southwards beyond the confines of the cellar is enough indication that the current joists are later additions. It seems likely that these joists were added to the cellar at the same time as the 17th-century building was constructed above it. The origin of these re-used timbers is uncertain, but it seems likely that some may have been sourced from the fabric of the original original medieval building above the cellar.

The motive for replacing the cellar's original joists during the construction of the 17th-century building is probably quite simple. The fact that the new building above the cellar had a larger footprint than the original medieval structure means that the floors above the cellar needed to be correspondingly larger, and as a result would require longer joists.

The access chutes into the cellar on the western wall all lie beneath the buildings 18th-century frontage (as mentioned in the listing entry and shown in Fig 11) and do not project outside the building's current footprint. This suggests that all of the chutes must have been added to the cellar sometime before the construction of this frontage, and subsequently went out of use afterwards. Judging from the surviving original brickwork within the chutes (disregarding modern additions) they appear to all have been added to the cellar at around the same time as the construction of the 17th-century building above (in a similar fashion to the brick arches in bays 3 and 5 and the brick staircase within bay 4).

The need for such a substantial number of chutes into the cellar during the 17th century is unclear. Given Isaac Rebow's likely substantial business interests (his heritage being that of Dutch cloth merchants [Alston 2016, 3]), it may have been that the cellar below his private

mansion residence was, at least initially, used as a storage area for goods. That the subsequent 18th-century extension to the front of the building (presumably by Isaac Rebow's grandson) blocked these chutes suggests that the storage area was no longer required.

8 Discussion

Archaeological monitoring and the historic building record have provided some significant information on Rebow House and the earlier history of the development site. However, aside from a small number of residual Roman finds, no contexts dated to the Roman period were encountered during groundworks. This is most likely due to a lack of deep excavations along with significant later activity, including the construction of Rebow House itself, truncating earlier remains.

Before Rebow House, c 14th to late 17th-century

The earliest dated remains encountered during groundworks were the medieval cellar. In 2016, a dendrochronological assessment of timbers from the cellar suggested that five of the six timbers sampled had been felled between 1371 and 1394 (Bridge 2016a), placing the construction of the cellar within the later 14th century. Therefore, although the flooring technique recorded here (see discussion on p37 above) is increasingly rare after the 13th century, it does appear that in Colchester it was used into the 14th century. This technique has also been noted in the cellar of the George Hotel on the High Street, which has also recently been dated to the late 14th-century (Alston 2016, 19; Bridge 2016b).

Few remains associated with the above-ground medieval building were identified during current groundworks, although one section of 15th-century framing is visible on the ground floor of Rebow House and other framing may be hidden behind plastered walls (Alston 2016, 18). It is likely that the footprint of the cellar matches the footprint of the earlier building (Fig 13), and wall foundations F73 and F74 may be a part of this building or later alterations to it.

We know that both the well (F84) and small cellar (F64) predate Rebow House along with a further four wall foundations (F22, F25, F33 and F68). Associated with wall foundation F22 were structural features F23 and F24 and, as metalled surface L20 is at a similar depth (c 30.16m AOD), it is probably also of a similar date. It is interesting to note that all of these early walls/wall foundations/structural features (F22, F23, F24, F25, F33, F64, F68, F73 and F74) were similarly constructed in courses of septaria, flint/pebbles and peg-tile set in a hard grey mortar. Peg-tile in Essex generally dates from the 14th-century onwards so, although none of these contexts could be accurately dated, these structures likely date from the later medieval to the early post-medieval period (i.e. to the late 17th century). In fact, excavations to the east of Rebow House in the 1980s previously identified a 15th- to 16th-century cellar and wall foundations which were interpreted as ancillary structures in the garden of one of the houses fronting on to Head Street (CAR 6, 125). The structures identified during the current groundworks could well be of similar date and function. Gaining access to the small cellar in the future should clear up the uncertainty as to the date of the cellar, and reveal if wall F64 is a part of that cellar or a separate structure.

Rebow House, late 17th century

Rebow House itself was constructed in the late 17th-century. It incorporated the original medieval cellar and brick-lined access chutes were added projecting to the street frontage, presumably for storage of goods. However by the 18th-century this storage area was no longer in use as, when the new western extension to the front façade was built, this effectively blocked access to these chutes. The late 17th-century house was also built over the earlier well, which had been capped in brick and was presumably dry by this period.

Inspection of Rebow House's wall foundations around the raft reduction area showed that north/south wall F7 had been constructed on a foundation (F6) of two courses of large roughly-shaped blocks (septaria and stone) set in a mid-grey mortar. In contrast, the foundations of east/west walls F29 and F42 were both of brick. This raises the possibility that the two

projecting rear wings of Rebow House may be of slightly later construction than the main property.

Located between the two wings of Rebow House, the raft reduction area is likely to have been part of a rear yard, with cartographic sources showing formal gardens beyond this to the east (see Map 1). Monitoring in this area revealed a number of late 17th- to early 18th-century structural features that are contemporary with the house. Most of these were drainage features, the most significant being a large brick-built soakaway (or possibly cesspit) (F4). Two additional arches (F5 and F83), bonded onto the flanks of the first, possibly represent the location of overflow tanks, but as none of these features were excavated this could not be properly investigated. Waste would have entered soakaway F4 through brick-drain F16 which appeared to run from the southwestern corner of the yard where brick-drains F34/F37/F43, F35 and F39 were also located.

Although little remained of drain F34/F37/F43, the southern section of the raft reduction area revealed that had been originally been capped with stone tiles. These tiles are likely to represent the original yard surface for Rebow House, recorded at c 30.82m AOD. The domes/arches for soakaways F4, F5 and F83 were encountered at 30.75-30.77m AOD so were completely subterranean. Unfortunately the exact route of drain F34/F37/F43 had been truncated, but there does appear to have been a junction towards the northern edge of the raft reduction area (cut by chimney foundations F44). Brick structure F52 could be all that remains of the drain running into soakaways F4 or F5, and could potentially also be associated with drain F49 leading out from Rebow House.

At least two of the drains (F34/F37/F43 and F39) were set within the foundations of Rebow House, and must therefore have been incorporated into the original design and construction of the building. Drain F49 was also inserted into the potentially early wall foundation of F6/F7. As the Rebow family were one of the richest and most important within the town in the 17th to 18th centuries, it is perhaps not surprising that they would have invested significantly in removing sewage from their house. Dated to the later post-medieval period, three similar brick-built soakaways or cesspits have recently been excavated to the rear of nos. 150 and 151 on the High Street (CAT Report 1150, 18-19). Two had been capped with semi-circular arches (the third being truncated) and two had corresponding drains.

Wall foundations F17, F20 and F28 in the southwestern corner of the raft reduction area are of a similar date to the drainage features, and could potentially represent an outbuilding or ancillary structure within the yard.

Mid 19th to late 20th century extensions

A brick office range was added to the north wing of Rebow House in 1897-1909 (Alston 2016), with mid 19th- to late-20th century extensions built over the rear yard (Fig 13). Evidence from the raft reduction area would suggest that the earliest of these extensions was a single room located along the northern edge of the site that included a large brick chimney. Further extensions were then added throughout the 20th century, built on foundations of LBC bricks. The foundations of Rebow House above the well and small cellar were also underpinned at this time, and the soakaways backfilled and partially capped in concrete.

9 Acknowledgements

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Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
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, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Two boxes

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1530)
Original site records (plans and sections)
Digital photographic archive and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1530)
Digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

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: 2019.25.

Distribution list:

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Appendix 1 Context Lists

Columns labelled 'Plan' and 'Section' refer to sheet numbers of manual plans/drawings in the site archive.

Layers

Layer no.	Finds no.	Location	Context	Description	Comments	Plan	Section	Date
Test-pit evaluation (see CAT Report 1425)								
L1	-	Test-pit 1	Concrete base	Concrete	Layer of concrete forming base for wooden floor F1.	-	2.01	Modern, mid 19th to late 20th century
L2	-	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry medium/dark grey silt with brick flecks, tile flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L3	-	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Dry medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L4	3	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry light/medium orange/brown sand with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L5	2	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L6	1	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L7		Test-pit 1	Backfill	friable moist dark grey silty clay with brick flecks	Beneath concrete F9.	-	-	Post-medieval
L8		Test-pit 2	Backfill	Loose moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks	Within void below F5.	-	-	Post-medieval
L9	6, 9	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Loose dry medium/dark grey/brown silt with oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – peg-tile, animal bone	-	2.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L10		Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry light/medium yellow/orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L11		Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry yellow/orange/green/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L12	44	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry medium/dark yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – Roman pottery, op sig	-	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval

L13	4	Test-pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry yellow/brown silty clay	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
Archaeological monitoring								
L14	-	Concrete sleeper pit 1	Make-up / levelling	Firm moist medium yellow/brown clayey silt sand with charcoal flecks and frequent flecks of pale white/grey mortar	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	3.01 3.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L15	-	Concrete sleeper pit 1-2	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry medium yellow/brown sandy silt	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	3.01 3.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L16	-	Concrete sleeper pit 1-2	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	3.01 3.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L17	-	Concrete sleeper pit 1-2	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry yellow/brown sand	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	3.01 3.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L18	13	Concrete sleeper pit 1-2	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry light/medium grey with charcoal flecks (ash-like consistency) and occasional pieces of tile with frequent flecks/fragments of white/grey mortar	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – peg-tile	-	3.01 3.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L19	14	Concrete sleeper pit 1-3	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and fragments of CBM	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – Roman pottery, peg-tile	-	3.01 3.02 3.03	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L20	-	Concrete sleeper pit 1-3	Metalling	Stones set in a firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks	Possible metallised surface. Recorded at 30.12-30.16m AOD. Sealed by L21.	-	3.01 3.02 3.03	Phase 1 Undated
L21	-	Concrete sleeper pit 1-3	Occupation layer?	Soft dark brown/black sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 3% tile/brick 2%	Recorded at 30.17m AOD. Sealed by L19 & L22; seals L20. Possible occupation horizon.	-	3.01 3.02 3.03	Phase 1 Undated
L22	-	Concrete sleeper pit 1-3	Make-up / levelling	Thin layer of beige/cream coloured sandy mortar	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	3.01 3.02 3.03	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L23	12	Concrete sleeper pit 3	Make-up / levelling	Mixed layer of bands of sand and darker grey silt. Occasional to common flecks of charcoal and white/off-white mortar.	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – peg-tile	-	3.03	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L24	-	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry light/medium yellow/grey sand	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L25	-	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval

L26	-	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Hard dry light/medium yellow/brown sand with bands of beige mortar	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L27	11	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Medium/dark sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – peg-tile	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L28	-	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry yellow/orange/green/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67 & L90) Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L29	-	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L30	-	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Pale grey mortar	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L31	-	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Soft moist dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and fragments of peg-tile	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L32	-	Raft reduction (east)	Rubble layer	Compact layer of concrete and brick rubble	Height not recorded. Layer of compacted rubble likely contemporary with F16. Identical to L41.	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
L33	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	Fill of F80	Firm light/medium yellow/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and frequent flecks of pale off-white cream coloured mortar.	Recorded at 30.54m AOD. Cuts L4, L5 & L10. Probably associated with F11.	-	2.02 4.01	Phase 3 Modern, mid 19th-late 20th century
L34	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	Unidentified layer	Firm dry medium orange/grey sandy silt	Recorded at 30.13m AOD. Sealed by L36; seals L35. Mixed layer with pockets of coarse orange sand.	-	2.02 4.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L35	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	Unidentified – possible occupation?	Friable moist dark grey sandy silty clay with flecks of charcoal and CBM	Recorded at 30.07m AOD. Sealed by L34. Could go beneath F22 – probing with trowel could not locate any solid structure beneath the visible part of F22.	5.01	2.02 4.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L36	10	Concrete sleeper pit 5	Demolition material	Loose moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with small-medium sized stones, CBM fragments and frequent oyster shell	Recorded at 30.21m AOD. Sealed by L9; seals F22 & L34. Relationship with L37 not clear – could be part of same deposit. Finds – Roman pottery, Roman tile, peg-tile, animal bone	-	2.02 4.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L37	8	Concrete sleeper pit 5	?Demolition material	Loose/soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Recorded at 30.14m AOD. Sealed by L9; seals F23. Relationship with L36 not clear – could be part of same deposit. Finds – Iron nail	-	2.02	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L38	16	Concrete sleeper pit 4	Make-up / levelling	Dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	-	2.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval

					Finds – Iron nails			
L39	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry medium yellow/grey/brown with flecks of charcoal, oyster, CBM and cream coloured mortar.	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Only seen in west facing section.	-	4.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L40	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	Unidentified layer	Loose/soft dry medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt, vertical fragment of peg-tile projecting from it, patches of powdery cream/yellowish mortar interleaved?	Recorded at 29.99m AOD. Sealed by L36 & L37. Could be disturbed area of F23?	5.01	4.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L41	-	Raft reduction (east)	Rubble layer	Compact layer of concrete and brick rubble	Height not recorded. Layer of compacted rubble. Identical to L32.	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
L42	-	Raft reduction (east)	Unidentified layer, accumulation?	Soft/friable moist dark sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Small area of stratigraphy to the north of wall foundation F25, heavily truncated. Outside raft area and not well investigated.	16.01	-	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L43	-	Raft reduction (east)	Unidentified layer, accumulation?	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%, frequent tiny flecks of cream coloured mortar and CBM.	Recorded at 30.47m AOD. Small area of stratigraphy to the south of wall foundation F25, heavily truncated. Outside raft area and not well investigated, but a horizon of peg-tile was visible below this context.	16.01	-	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L44	32	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified	Very mixed layer of grey/brown silt with small pockets of dirty yellowish sand, occasional flecks of orange fired clay and charcoal and white mortar/ shell flecks?	Recorded at 30.62m AOD. Sealed by L70; cut by F30; seals L45 Finds – Medieval pottery (11th-early 13th)	16.01	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L45	-	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified	Soft moist reddish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Recorded at 30.54m AOD. Sealed by L44 & F30; cut by F28; seals L46	-	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L46	-	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified	Thin layer of pale white/grey mortar with very occasional small stones and chalk fragments	Recorded at 30.42m AOD. Sealed by L45; cut by F28; seals L47	-	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L47	-	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified	Firm moist dark grey sandy silty clay with CBM fragments, mortar flecks (whitish-grey) and charcoal	Recorded at 30.4m AOD. Sealed by L46; cut by F28; seals L48	-	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L48	-	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified	Firm moist orange sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Recorded at 30.38m AOD. Sealed by L47; cut by F28; seals L47	-	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L49	-	Raft reduction (south)	Levelling?	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Recorded at 30.82m AOD. Sealed by F29; seals L50, L51, L52, L53, L70, F30, F31, F32 & F33.	-	13.01	?Phase 2 Post-medieval
L50	-	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified – accumulation?	Soft moist orange/reddish-brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Probably same as L51, L52, L70 & L106 Recorded at 30.73m AOD. Sealed by L49; cut by F30 & F32	16.01	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L51	-	Raft reduction	Unidentified –	Firm moist medium orange/brown sandy	Probably same as L50, L52, L70 & L106	16.01	13.01	Phase 1

		(south)	accumulation?	silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Recorded at 30.73m AOD. Sealed by L49; cut by F32 & F33			?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L52	34	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified – accumulation?	Firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 2%	Probably same as L50, L51, L70 & L106 Recorded at 30.73m AOD. Sealed by L49 & L53; cut by F33 & F37 <i>Finds – Anglo-Saxon pottery, med/pmed floor tile</i>	16.01	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L53	18, 19	Raft reduction (south)	Demolition material?	Soft dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with frequent flecks of whitish chalk/mortar and pale brown/cream mortar. Contained a jumble of (unmortared) stone, peg-tile and CBM fragments.	Recorded at 30.8m AOD. Sealed by L49; seals L52. F36 was later found to be part of this deposit. <i>Finds – peg-tile, lace-end (c 1375-1550/75), animal bone</i>	-	13.01	?Phase 2 Post-medieval
L54	36	Raft reduction (west)	?Make-up below F40	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of pale cream/grey coloured mortar	Recorded at 30.72m AOD. Sealed by F40; seals L55. L54 and L65 are likely variations of the same deposit found supporting the arched structure F40. <i>Finds – Medieval pottery (1200-1550)</i>	16.01	11.01	Phase 3 Mid 19th to late 20th century
L55	37	Raft reduction (west)	Make-up/levelling	Firm moist light/medium yellow/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and very occasional small mortar flecks	Recorded at 30.65m AOD. Sealed by L54, cut by F6/F7; seals L55. Could possibly be a part of L57. <i>Finds – Roman pottery</i>	16.01	11.01	Phase 1/2 Later medieval/ post-medieval
L56	38	Raft reduction (west)	Make-up/levelling	Friable dark grey sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and occasional flecks of pale cream or buff coloured mortar	Recorded at 30.52m AOD. Sealed by L55. Could possibly be a part of L57. <i>Finds – Roman pottery</i>	16.01	11.01	Phase 1/2 Later medieval/ post-medieval
L57	23, 42, 45	Raft reduction (north)	Multiple make-up/levelling layers	Firm dry light/medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, tile flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Sealed by L60, L68, L69; seals L21, L36, L37. <i>Finds – Roman pottery, medieval pottery (11th-early 13th), Roman brick/tile, peg-tile, iron nail, animal bone</i>	1.01 9.02 10.01 16.01	6.01 14.01 15.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L58	21	Raft reduction (central & west)	Demolition spread	Medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with fragments of CBM and white/off-white mortar	Probably from the 2019 groundworks <i>Finds – Roman pottery, peg-tile</i>	12.01	-	Modern (2019)
L59	-	Raft reduction (west)	Make-up / levelling	Firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks frequent flecks of off-white/cream coloured mortar.	Recorded at 30.57m AOD. Could possibly be a part of L57.	16.01	11.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L60	24	Raft reduction (centre)	Demolition spread	Soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt containing a spread of very fragmented peg-tile pieces, occasional flecks of white/pale mortar and very occasional pieces of shattered flint	Recorded at 30.56m AOD. Sealed by L58; cut by F16; seals L57 & L64. <i>Finds – peg-tile</i>	16.01	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L61	-	Raft reduction (SW corner)	Demolition spread, levelling?	Firm moist dark grey silty clay with occasional to common CBM fragments and pale white/yellowish mortar flecks.	Number given to multiple deposits in SW corner of site. Some of the activity in this area is later than this general context but there were so many disused services the separate cuts could not be identified.	16.01	-	Phase 2/3 Post-medieval/ modern

L62	30	Raft reduction (west)	Accumulation layers	Loose dry medium/dark orange/grey/brown/black silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Recorded at 30.85m AOD. Seals L63 & L66, cut by F15. Accumulated deposit beneath floor of mid 19th- to late 20th-century extension. Finds – clay pipe (19th century)	7.01	6.01 6.02	Phase 3 Modern, mid 19th to late 20th century
L63	27	Raft reduction (west)	Make-up / levelling	Several horizontal bands of light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with occasional to frequent white/pale grey hard sandy mortar.	Recorded at 30.79m AOD. Sealed by L62; cut by F15, seals L65 & L67. Finds – post-medieval pottery (16th-17th), Roman brick, peg-tile, med/pmed floor tile, iron nails	8.01	6.01	?Phase 2 ?Post-medieval
L64	-	Raft reduction (centre)	Make-up / levelling	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	16.01	-	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L65	62	Raft reduction (west)	?Make-up below F40	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt, no inclusions	Recorded at 30.71m AOD. Sealed by F40 & ?L63; ?seals L71. L54 and L65 are likely variations of the same deposit found supporting the arched structure F40. Finds – Roman coin (late 3rd century)	16.01	6.02 15.01	Phase 3 Modern, mid 19th to late 20th century
L66	26	Raft reduction (west)	Part of structural feature F51	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown/black sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 1%	Recorded as a layer containing horizontal peg-tile fragments but likely to be part of F51. Finds – Roman tile, peg-tile, iron nail	8.01	6.01 15.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval
L67	28	Raft reduction (west)	Make-up / levelling	Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, tile flecks	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – Roman pottery, post-medieval/modern pottery (1500-19th/20th), peg-tile, unfrogged brick	8.01 9.01	6.02	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L68	-	Raft reduction (north)	Demolition spread	Loose dry light grey sandy silt with pale grey mortar and fragments of CBM.	Recorded at 30.73m AOD. Sealed by F42; seals L57. Probably the same as L69, but CBM fragments smaller.	-	14.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval
L69	-	Raft reduction (north)	Demolition spread	Firm dry very light grey sandy silt with pale grey mortar and larger fragments of CBM/peg-tile.	Recorded at 30.73m AOD. Sealed by F42; seals L57. Probably the same as L68, but CBM fragments larger.	-	14.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval
L70	-	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified – accumulation?	Soft moist light/medium yellow/brown silty sandy clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Probably part of L50, L51, L52 & L106. Recorded at 30.73m AOD. Sealed by L49; cut by F30 & F31	16.01	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L71	-	Raft reduction (west)	Make-up/levelling	Soft moist light yellow/orange sand	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD.	9.01 9.02	8.02 15.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L72	49	Service pit 1	Make-up/accumulation/levelling?	Firm dry light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with frequent flecks and fragments s of pale grey/ brownish mortar, very occasional flecks of CBM	Recorded at 30.86m AOD. Sealed by F57; seals L73. Finds – peg-tile	-	8.03	?Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L73	-	Service pit 1	Make-up/accumulation/levelling?	Firm dry light yellow/orange sand	Recorded at 30.66m AOD. Sealed by L72, seals L74.	-	8.03	?Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval

L74	50	Service pit 1	Make-up/levelling?	Firm dry/moist dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks, tile flecks	Probably part of L12, which is a part of the multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Sealed by L73; seals L75. <i>Finds – Roman pottery, Roman tile, peg-tile</i>	9.01	8.03	?Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L75	-	Service pit 1	Unidentified	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks	Recorded at 30.4m AOD. Sealed by L75 At the very base of trench	9.01	8.03	?Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L76	52	Lift pit	Make-up?	Firm dry medium/dark orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%, plus occasional to frequent white/pale grey mortar fragments/flecks	Recorded at 30.91m AOD. c 0.04m thick. Sealed by L78; cut by F58 & F71; seals L81. <i>Finds – Roman tile, unfrogged brick</i>	17.01 18.01	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L77	53	Lift pit	Make-up/levelling	Dumps of material in thinnish intermittent bands: dark grey firm silt, patches of cream coloured mortar, patches of clean looking yellow/brown sand, and reddish brown daub/silty clay.	Recorded at 30.95m AOD. c 0.08m thick. Sealed/cut by F60; cut by F60 & modern intrusion; seals L80. <i>Finds – Roman pottery</i>	17.01 18.01	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L78	-	Lift pit	Demolition	Firm dry light yellow/grey sandy silt with thin spread of pale sandy mortar.	Recorded at 30.94m AOD. c 0.03m thick. Sealed by F60, seals F64 & L76.	17.01	21.01	Phase 3
L79	-	Lift pit	Base of floor F59	Concrete and rubble base	Recorded at 31.03m AOD. Removed from area before monitoring.	-	-	Modern
L80	-	Lift pit	Unidentified – trample?	Firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, occasional flecks of white mortar and tiny CBM fragments	Recorded at 30.87m AOD. c 0.05m thick. Sealed by L77; cut by F60 & modern intrusion; seals L82.	17.02	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L81	-	Lift pit	Levelling?	Firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and frequent off white/pale brown mortar flecks	Recorded at 30.86m AOD. c 0.05m thick. Sealed by L76; cut by F58 & F71; seals L83.	17.02	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L82	-	Lift pit	Clay floor	Firm compacted slightly silty yellowish-brown clay, no inclusions except for rare small patches/smears of orange/red daub.	Recorded at 30.81m AOD. c 0.05m thick. Sealed by L80; cut by F60 & modern intrusion; seals L88.	18.02	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L83	54	Lift pit	Make-up / levelling	Firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and occasional flecks of pale grey/off-white mortar	Recorded at 30.81m AOD. c 0.1m thick. Sealed by L81; cut by F58 & F71; seals L84. <i>Finds – Roman pottery, Roman brick/tile, peg-tile, iron strip</i>	17.02 18.02	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L84	-	Lift pit	Trample?	Very mixed dark grey silt and orange/yellowish-brown sand above patch of pale grey mortar (L89)	Recorded at 30.71m AOD. c 0.02m thick. Sealed by L83; cut by F58; seals L89 & L90.	19.01	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L85	-	Service trench in access road	Bedding layer	Loose/soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% tile/brick 2%	Bedding layer for tarmac road F79. Recorded at 30.85m AOD. c 0.06-0.16m thick.	-	22.04	Modern

					Sealed by F79; seals L104; cut by modern services.			
L86	-	Service trench in access road	Rubble layer within F78	Moist rubble filled layer	Make-up/dump layer within possible cut feature(s) F78. Recorded at 30.7m AOD. c 0.5m thick. Sealed by L85; cut by modern service F81/L87 & F69; seals F68.	22.03	22.04	Phase 2/3 Post-medieval/modern
L87	-	Service trench in access road	Electricity cable trench	Firm wet dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% tile/brick 10%	Fill of electricity cable trench F81. Recorded at 30.7m AOD. c 0.55m deep. Sealed by L85; cuts F78/L86 & F68.	-	22.04	Modern
L88	55, 56 58	Lift pit	Floor base / levelling	Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and common small flecks of cream/brown mortar.	Recorded at 30.77m AOD. Over 0.18m thick (not fully excavated). Sealed by L82; cut by F64 Finds – Roman pottery, Roman tile, peg-tile, brick, oyster shell, iron nail, ?coin	19.01	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L89	-	Lift pit	Mortar layer	Pale grey crumbly sandy mortar.	Recorded at 30.72m AOD. c 0.02m thick. Sealed by L83 & L84; cut by F64; seals L90.	19.01	21.01	Phase 1 or 2 ?Post-medieval
L90	57	Lift pit	Make-up?	Firm dry light/medium orange/brown silty sand with tile flecks and occasional fragments of pale brown/grey/beige mortar	Multiple bands of make-up/levelling layers, all considered to be part of L57 (L2-L6, L9-L13, L14-L19, L22-L31, L38-L39, L57, L64, L67, L71, L74 & L90). Recorded between 30.07 and 30.6m AOD. Finds – peg-tile	20.01	21.01	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
L91	-	Cellar	Accumulation	Loose/soft dry medium grey/brown silt with concrete fragments, mortar flecks/fragmentss, CBM chips	Depth not recorded. c 0.07m thick. Sealed by the wooden floor; seals F92. Approximately 0.05-0.1m of powdery material surrounding F73.	-	20.02	Phase 1 ?Medieval
L92	-	Cellar	Levelling / make-up?	Soft medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt	Depth not recorded. Sealed by L91. Conditions too bad to see properly but it looks like F73 sits on/is cut into this material.	-	20.02	Phase 1 ?Medieval
L93	-	Cellar	Levelling / make-up?	Soft moist grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and very occasional peg-tile fragments	Depth not recorded. Sealed by wooden floor; seals L94. Up to 0.16m thick, on southern side of wall F74.	-	20.03	Phase 1 ?Medieval
L94	-	Cellar	Levelling / make-up?	Soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt with tile flecks	Depth not recorded. Sealed by L93. c 0.26m+ deep, not bottomed. Fill inside a backfilled cellar?	-	20.03	Phase 1 ?Medieval
L95	-	Service pit 2	Rubble / make-up layer	Loose/soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with frequent large red brick fragments (unfrogged), rare yellow brick fragments and cream/grey mortar flecks.	Recorded at 30.87m AOD. Sealed by F75, cut by the construction cut for F69. Greater than 0.6m thick. Fills entire service pit.	22.01	22.02	Phase 3 Late 19th to early 20th century
L96	-	Service trench in access road	Make-up / dump	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay, some patches of sand, with charcoal flecks, very occasional to occasional small to large CBM fragments (peg-tile, half bricks etc).	Make-up/dump layer within possible cut feature(s) F78. Recorded at 30.65-30.71m AOD. Not bottomed, more than 0.7m deep. Sealed by L104; cut by modern services; probably cuts L97 & L98; cuts L99, L100, L101, L102, L103, L105.	24.02	23.01 23.02 24.01	Phase 2/3 Post-medieval/modern

L97	-	Service trench in access road	Dump layer?	Lighter greyish-brown silty-clay containing a concentration of peg-tile fragments and occasional to frequent fragments of off-white/greyish mortar.	Recorded at 30.43m AOD. c 0.25m thick. Probably cut by F78/L96; seals L98.	-	23.01	?Phase 1/2 ?Post-medieval
L98	60	Service trench in access road	Unidentified layer	Friable moist dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks	Recorded at 30.2m AOD. More than 0.04m thick (not fully excavated). Probably cut by F78/L96; sealed by L97. Finds – pottery missing	-	23.01	?Phase 1/2 ?Post-medieval
L99	-	Service trench in access road	Unidentified layer	Soft moist light grey/brown sandy silt, occasional small stones/gravel	Recorded at 30.65m AOD. c 0.09m thick. Sealed by L105; cut by F78/L96; seals L100.	-	24.01	?Phase 1/2 ?Post-medieval
L100	-	Service trench in access road	Dump layer	Soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, tile flecks	Recorded at 30.55m AOD. c 0.41m thick. Sealed by L99; cut by F77 & F78/L96; seals L101. General random looking appearance of deposit suggests a dump of material.	-	24.01	?Phase 1/2 ?Post-medieval
L101	-	Service trench in access road	Unidentified layer	Friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks	Recorded at 30.19m AOD. c 0.18m thick. Sealed by L100; cut by F77; seals L102.	-	24.01	?Phase 1/2 Later medieval/ post-medieval
L102	61	Service trench in access road	Unidentified layer	Mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay with patches of orange/brown sand, very occasional small stones and fragments of CBM	Recorded at 30.19m AOD. More than 0.18m thick (not fully excavated). Sealed by L101; cut by F77 & F78/L96; seals L103. Includes thin lenses of reddish-orange scorched clay/daub. Finds – tile missing	24.02	24.01	?Phase 1/2 Later medieval/ post-medieval
L103	-	Service trench in access road	Unidentified layer	Soft moist light yellow/orange/brown silty sand	Recorded at 30.02m AOD. Not excavated (surface recorded only) Sealed by L102; cut by F77 & F78/L96. Unidentified sandy deposit in base of trench.	24.02	24.04	?Phase 1/2 Later medieval/ post-medieval
L104	-	Service trench in access road	Levelling / bedding for tarmac road F79	Course, medium orange sand	Recorded at 30.80-30.84m AOD. c 0.08-0.15m thick. Sealed by F79 and L85; cut by F77 and modern services; seals F78/L96, L105.	-	23.01 23.02 24.01	Modern
L105	-	Service trench in access road	Levelling?	Friable/firm moist dark grey silty clay	Recorded at 30.71m AOD. c 0.05-0.1m thick. Sealed by L104; cut by F77 and F78/L96; seals L99	-	24.01	Phase 2/3 Post-medieval/ modern
L106	-	Raft reduction (south)	Unidentified – accumulation?	Friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks	Probably same as L50, L51, L52 & L70. Recorded at 30.73m AOD. Sealed by F27.	-	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
L107	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-
L108	-	Well	Concrete / cbm mix	Concrete and CBM rubble mix	Below floor F60 where the well cap was breached. Looks very much like L32 in character.	27.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century

Features

Feature no.	Find no.	Location	Context	Description	Comments	Plan	Section	Period
Test-pit evaluation (see CAT Report 1425)								
F1	-	Test-pit 1	Wooden Floor	Wooden floor	Wooden floor of the mid-19th to late-20th century extension, set on a layer of concrete.	-	-	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F2	7, 39	Test-pit 1	Structural feature?	Yellow bricks or large pieces of septaria in a white mortar base.	Probably part of F51 & F56. Recorded at 30.68m AOD. Finds – post-medieval brick (late 17th-early 18th & late 18th-19th)	-	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F3	-	Test-pit 1	? Structural mortar	Small patch of hard medium-dark grey mortar.	-	-	-	Post-medieval
F4	5	Test-pit 2	Brick soakaway	Probably a brick-built tank with a domed/arch roof	Recorded at 30.75m AOD. Measures approx 2.8m long by at least than 1.2m wide (not fully exposed). Later brick arches F5 and F83 are bonded onto its flanks. Brick and tile drain F16 feeds into it. Damaged on its eastern side and filled with concrete F21.	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F5	-	Test-pit 2	Brick arch	Brick construction, bonded by a hard pale grey mortar, arch appears to be two brick courses thick.	Recorded at 30.77m AOD. Measures approx 1.4m long by at least than 0.5m wide (not fully exposed). Associated with brick soakaway F4 and brick arch F83. Arch is bonded onto the flank of F4 on the western side in mirroring position to arch F83.	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F6	-	Test-pit 1	Wall foundation	Two courses of large stones (roughly-shaped blocks), upper block is septaria, lower block is a yellow ?sandstone. They are cemented with a pale to mid grey fine mortar.	Wall foundation for the standing wall F7	-	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F7	-	Test-pit 1	Standing wall	Brick	Standing wall of Rebow House to the west of the raft reduction area, built on wall foundation F6.	-	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F8	-	Test-pit 1	Cut feature	Firm dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Unidentified cut feature	-	-	Post-medieval
F9	-	Test-pit 2	Concrete floor	Concrete	Concrete floor	-	-	Modern
F10	-	Test-pit 2	Cut	Concrete and rubble	Vertical cut	-	-	Modern
Archaeological monitoring								
F11	-	Raft reduction (north)	Construction cut for F13	Loose dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt, 70% filled with modern brick rubble	Recorded at 30.4m AOD. Sealed by F41.	1.01 16.01	2.02 4.01 14.01	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century

F12	-	Raft reduction (north)	Concrete plinth	Concrete base with brick (?frogged, 0.23m long by 0.7m deep) and a course of horizontal slate	Recorded at 30.66m AOD. Cuts everything and inserted through F42. Probably a joist support for the demolished wooden floor, 3.12m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep.	1.01 16.01	2.02 14.01	Phase 3 20th century
F13	-	Raft reduction (north)	Well cap	Concrete and tile/brick dome	Recorded at 30.6m AOD. Sealed by F41; seals F84.	1.01 16.01	14.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F14	-	Concrete sleeper pit 3	Slot/gully or part of L57	Firm dry light yellow/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Recorded at 30.43m AOD. Perhaps more likely to be another deposit/tip line within L57.	-	3.03	Phase 1 ?Post-medieval
F15	-	Raft reduction (north/west)	Wall foundation	Wall foundation: Bricks and peg-tiles bonded with grey mortar. Construction cut: loose mid brown/grey sandy-silt and grey mortar fragments	Recorded at 30.83m AOD. Internal east/west wall foundation (and associated construction cut), part of the mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions, part of F45 but shallower and of a different construction.	1.01 7.01 16.01	2.01 6.01	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F16	40	Raft reduction (east)	Drain	Brick and tile	Recorded at 30.77m AOD. Built into L32, feeds into soakaway F4. Finds – post-medieval brick (late 17th-early 18th)	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F17	-	Raft reduction (east)	Wall foundation	Brick wall foundation three courses thick, bricks are unfrogged 9cm long by 4cm thick.	Recorded at 30.77m AOD. Probably broadly contemporary with soakaway F4, with brick floor F18 and wall foundation F20.	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F18	-	Raft reduction (east)	Brick floor	Unfrogged brick floor	Recorded at 30.47m AOD. Sealed by L32. Probably associated with wall foundations F17 and F20	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F19	-	Raft reduction	Brick wall foundations	Single row of LBC bricks with a construction cut 0.22-0.38m wide either side.	Recorded at 30.67m AOD. Internal east/west and north/south wall foundations (and associated construction cuts), made of LBC bricks (1900 onwards). Part of the 20th century extensions to the rear of Rebow House.	16.01	13.01	Phase 3 20th century
F20	-	Raft reduction (east)	Wall foundation	Brick foundation, single course	Recorded at 30.77m AOD. Possibly the northern extent of wall foundation F28, associated with wall foundation F17 and brick floor F18.	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F21	-	Raft reduction (east)	Concrete infill	Concrete	Recorded at 30.77m AOD. Concrete infill inserted into F4/F83, probably contemporary with the construction of the mid 19th to late 20th century extensions	16.01	-	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F22	17	Concrete sleeper pit 5	?Wall foundation	Southern side faced with mortared septaria blocks. In some places on top is either a single or double layer of mortared peg-tile fragments	Recorded at 30.16m AOD. Sealed by L36. Orientated NE-SW, 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep (as exposed). Not clear if F22, F23 & F24 are elements of the same structure. Finds – peg-tile, brick	5.01	2.02 4.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F23	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	?Structural feature	Two horizontal peg-tiles sitting on loose sandy/mortared bed c 0.05m thick.	Recorded at 30.09m AOD. Sealed by L37.	5.01	2.02	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/

					Not clear if F22, F23 & F24 are elements of the same structure			early post-medieval
F24	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	?Structural feature	Single layer of septaria in a bed of mortar up to c 0.08m thick.	Recorded at 30.16m AOD. Sealed by L9. Parallel to F22 but not well constructed. Not clear if F22, F23 & F24 are elements of the same structure	5.01	2.02 4.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F25	-	Raft reduction (east)	Wall foundation	Septaria fragments set in an off-white/pale grey mortar with horizontal peg-tile fragments visible in the upper surfaces	Recorded at 30.7-30.73m AOD. Sealed by L41, cut by F26. T-shaped, visible in three sections as cut/sealed by later activity.	16.01	-	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F26	-	Raft reduction (east)	Pit? Later intrusion?	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay with flecks/fragments of white/cream mortar and slate/CBM	Pit/late intrusion, cuts F25.	16.01	-	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F27	-	Raft reduction (south)	?Wall foundation	Three courses of badly damaged brickwork	Probably part of the foundation of standing wall F29. Recorded at 30.85m AOD. Sealed by F29; seals L106.	16.01	13.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F28	-	Raft reduction (south)	Wall foundation	Eight courses of brick, (7cm thick, no frog) on a foundation of pale grey mortar and sand	Recorded at 30.95m AOD. Probably continues to the north as F20, probably contemporary with F29 and possibly F30. A substantial piece of damaged brickwork aligned north/south, 0.45m long, 0.54m wide, 0.5m deep.	16.01	13.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F29	-	Raft reduction (south)	Standing wall	Foundation: One to three courses of brick set into mortar	Standing wall of Rebow House to the south of the raft reduction area	16.01	13.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F30	-	Raft reduction (south)	Mortar	Pale greyish-brown soft mortar with very occasional stones and CBM fragments	Recorded at 30.75m AOD. Sealed by L49, seals L45. Seen in two patches, one is up against F28.	16.01	13.01	?Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F31	31	Raft reduction (south)	Clay-lined pit	Lining: orange/brown plastic clay, 0.07-0.09m thick. Central fill: fine pale grey ash with frequent charcoal flecks	Recorded at 30.74m AOD. Sealed by L49, cuts L50/L70. Circular, straight-sided, clay-lined, maximum diameter of 0.5-0.55m. Finds – medieval pottery (1200-1550), peg-tile, iron nails, animal bone	16.01	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F32	33	Raft reduction (south)	?Wall foundation	Courses of red and yellow bricks on a pale grey mortar.	Recorded at 30.75m AOD. Sealed by L49; cuts L50/L51. Damaged remains of a possible wall foundation, roughly L-shaped, extends c 0.78m north from below c L49, 0.38m wide and exposed to a depth of c 0.15m. Finds – post-medieval brick (late 17th-early 18th)	16.01	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F33	-	Raft reduction (south)	?Wall foundation	Yellowish-white soft mortar and three rough pieces of large septaria	Recorded at 30.72m AOD. Sealed by L49; cuts L50/L51. Badly truncated/damaged remains of a possibly wall foundation, extends c 0.32m north from below L49, c 0.45m at its widest point and c 0.3m high.	16.01	13.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F34	-	Raft reduction (centre &	Brick drain	Base of a brick drain: single layer of red unfroged bricks, all stretchers, laid four	F34, F37 & F43 are parts of the same drain. F37: Recorded at 30.82m AOD (top of the stone tiles capping the drain,	16.01	13.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late

		south)		bricks wide and poorly boned with a soft pale grey mortar	this was probably ground level to the rear of Rebow House). F34/F43 (base only): Recorded at 30.55 AOD. Cuts L52, L53, L57, L64 & L61; sealed by F29.			17th to early 18th century
F35	-	Raft reduction (SW corner)	Brick drain or manhole	Built from half-bricks (unfrogged) bonded with a hard pale grey mortar with white flecking.	Recorded at 30.61m AOD. Cuts L61. Part covered by concrete very similar in composition to that of L32/L41 (not numbered).	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F36	-	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
F37	-	Raft reduction (south)	Brick drain	Red unfrogged bricks (7cm thick, 12cm wide) in a soft pale grey mortar	F34, F37 & F43 are parts of the same drain. F37: Recorded at 30.82m AOD (top of the stone tiles capping the drain, this was probably ground level to the rear of Rebow House). F34/F43 (base only): Recorded at 30.55 AOD. Cuts L52, L53, L57, L64 & L61; sealed by F29.	16.01	13.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F38	-	Raft reduction (south)	Stone and tile structure?	Small exposed curving structural feature composed of two large pieces of septaria and a degraded tile fragment set in a very soft cream coloured sandy mortar	Recorded at 30.44m AOD. Cut by F34, seals L52. Length 0.50m, width 0.14–0.18m.	16.01	-	?Phase 1/2 Later medieval/ post-medieval
F39	-	Raft reduction (SW corner)	Brick drain	Circular brick drain or soakaway with a loose black silty fill	Recorded at 30.85m AOD. Sealed by F29. Badly damaged during site clearance, c 0.6m diameter.	16.01	13.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F40	20	Raft reduction (west)	Brick structure	Curving or arching yellow brick structure (damaged), single course thick, not bonded	Recorded at 30.85m AOD. c 2.7m long and extends about 0.36m from standing wall F29, which is butts against. Function or purpose of the structure uncertain. Finds – med/pmed brick	7.01 8.01 16.01	6.02 11.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F41	-	Raft reduction (north)	Underpinning or rebuilding of wall foundation over well cap	Firm moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Recorded at 30.72m AOD. Modern brick insert/rebuilding of foundation of wall F42, modified to accommodate well capping F13. Inserted to underpin the wall where it was built over F13. Probably associated with the mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions.	16.01	14.01	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F42	-	Raft reduction (north)	Wall of Rebow House	Foundation: One to three courses of brick set in mortar.	Standing wall of Rebow House to the north of the raft reduction area.	16.01	14.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F43	41	Raft reduction (centre)	Brick drain	Base of a brick drain: single layer of red unfrogged bricks, all stretchers, laid four bricks wide and poorly boned with a soft pale grey mortar	F34, F37 & F43 are parts of the same drain. F37: Recorded at 30.82m AOD (top of the stone tiles capping the drain, this was probably ground level to the rear of Rebow House). F34/F43 (base only): Recorded at 30.55 AOD. Cuts L52, L53, L57, L64 & L61; sealed by F29. At the far northwestern extent it is truncated fireplace foundation F44 and the pattern of bricks and alignment changes, suggesting that there may have been a junction at this point. No further signs of this structure were seen either in plan or section north of this point. Finds – post-medieval brick (late 17th-early 18th)	16.01	15.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F44	-	Raft reduction	Fireplace	Concrete and brick	Recorded at 30.73m AOD.	9.02	-	Phase 3

		(centre)	foundation		Substantial foundation for a brick fireplace located within the mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions. Consists of two square pits filled with concrete and brick fragments, 0.6m by 0.6m and 0.2m deep.	16.01		Mid 19th-late 20th century
F45	-	Raft reduction (centre)	Rubble wall foundation	Yellow and red brick fragments in a crumbly white/grey mortar	Recorded at 30.56m AOD. East/west internal wall foundation, part of the mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions. Associated with F15 but deeper and of a different construction. It is likely that this section of the east/west wall was built with deeper foundations to support the fireplace/chimney in the room to the north.	16.01	-	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F46	-	Raft reduction (west)	Brick wall foundation	Red and yellow brick fragments (no frogs) in a pale grey hard mortar.	Roughly made wall footing? Associated with the demolished building and remaining after site clearance. Extends 0.50m east from the existing wall of Rebow House, width 0.52m, depth 0.35m. Looks like it cuts F40.	7.01 16.01	-	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F47	-	Raft reduction (east)	Brick and concrete foundations	Brick and concrete foundations	Recorded at 30.68m AOD. General number given to the brick and concrete foundations (with drain) overlying F4 and forming part of the back wall and yard surface of the mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions. These structures completely covered the NE corner of the raft reduction area and extended below formation level. Parts of these structures were also found extending into the southern edge of the lift pit.	16.01	14.01 15.01	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F48	25	Raft reduction (west)	Posthole	Very loose dry silt	Depth not recorded Sealed by L62 & F50. Finds – medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery (mid 15th-17th), post-medieval brick (late 17th-early 18th), animal bone	8.01		Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F49	29, 35, 48	Raft reduction (west)	Drain	Brick and peg-tile. Tiles layered horizontally with unfrogged half-brick fragments on either side. Weakly bonded with a soft off-white/cream mortar. Filled with dark brownish-grey sandy silt.	Recorded at 30.83m AOD. Built into F6/F7. c 0.4m wide, 0.07m deep, & projected 0.27m from F6. A slither of a construction cut can be seen (0.03m wide) on the southern side of the brickwork. Finds – peg-tile, post-medieval brick (late 17th-early 18th), iron nail	8.01 16.01	8.02 15.01	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F50	43	Raft reduction (west)	Pit	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Probable modern pit or intrusion. Finds – medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery, modern pottery (19th-20th), peg-tile, animal bone	8.01 9.02 16.01	15.01	Modern
F51	46	Raft reduction (west)	Structural feature	Septaria blocks with two loose courses of peg-tile fragments visible on the upper surface. Bonded with off-white mortar. At least one thin pink brick (?) in eastern face of wall.	Recorded at 30.68m AOD. Possibly associated with F2 and F56. Finds – peg-tile, med/pmed brick	9.01 16.01	6.02	?Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F52	47	Raft reduction (north)	Brick structure?	At least one course of bricks bonded in white mortar.	Height not recorded. 0.9m long, running E-W. Finds – post-medieval brick (late 17th-early 18th)	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F53	-	Raft reduction (centre)	Pit	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%	Probable modern pit or intrusion cutting mid way through F34/F43.	16.01	-	Modern

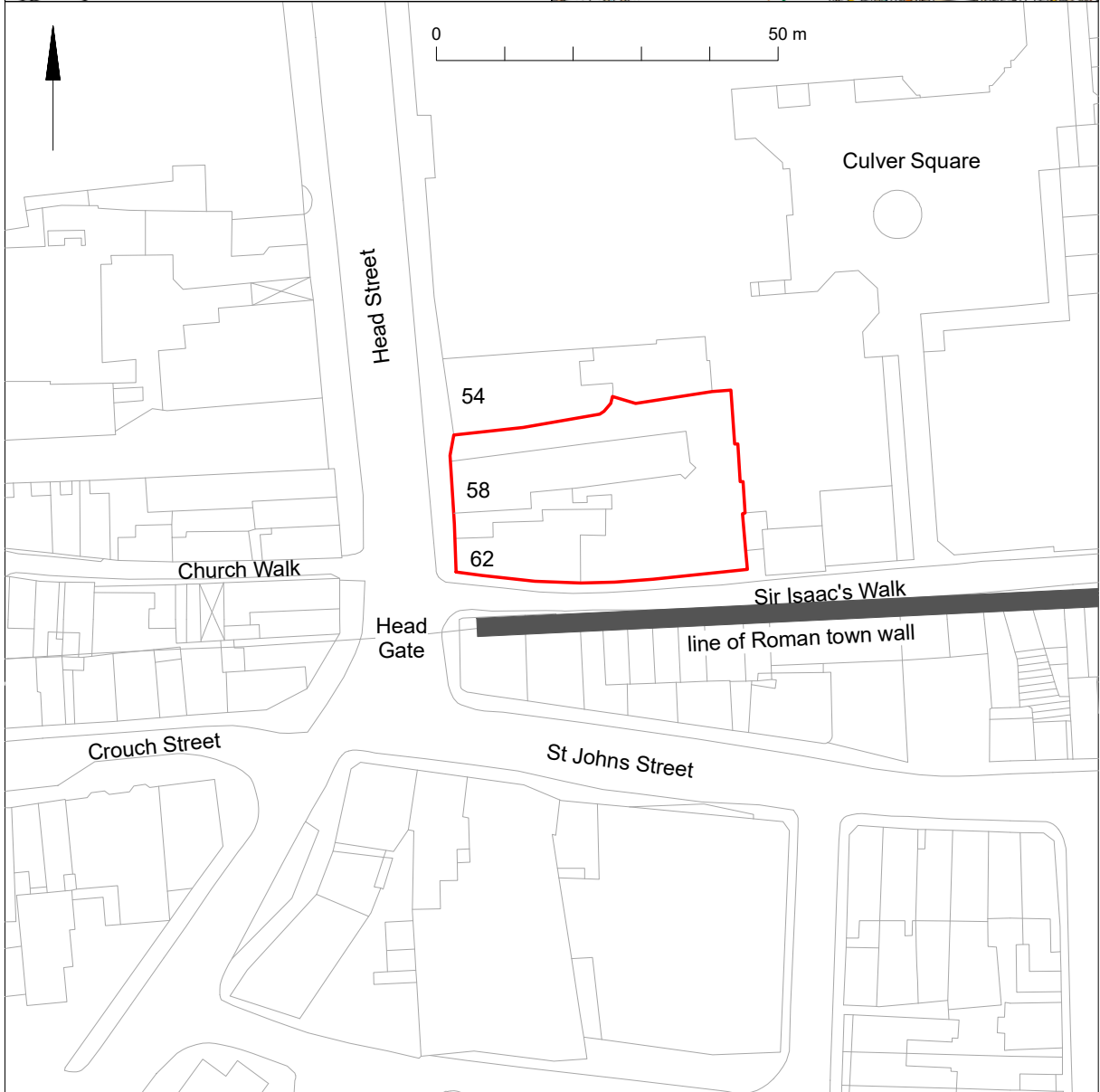
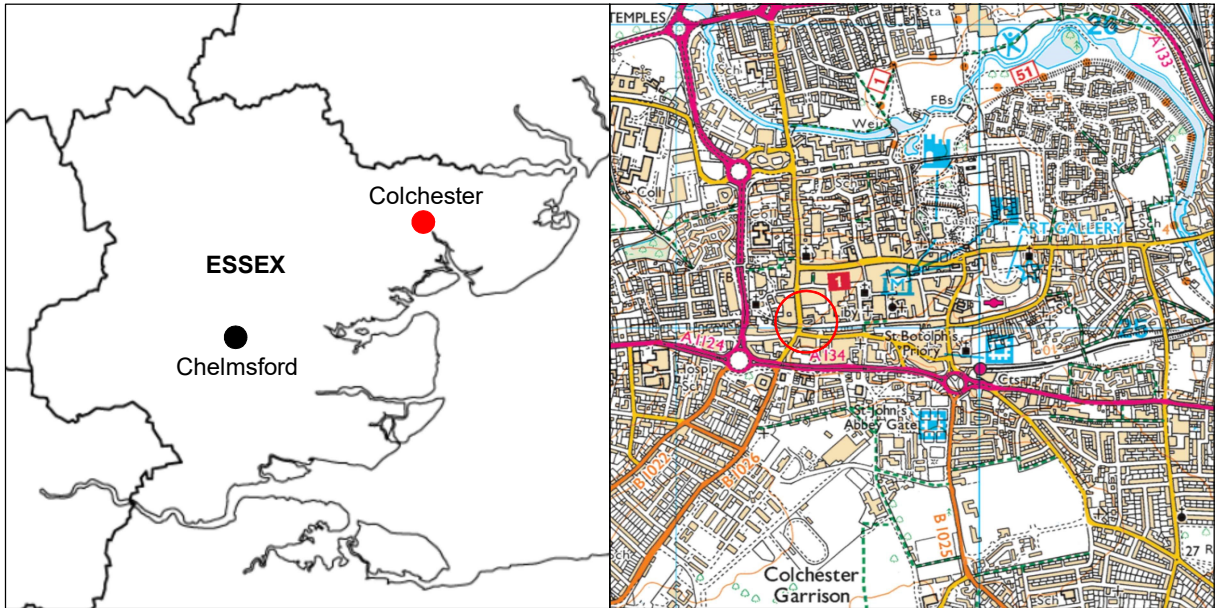
F54	-	Raft reduction (west)	Pit	Firm moist medium/dark sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 1%	Probable modern pit or intrusion, contains fragments of pale grey crumbly cement with small stones/gravel.	16.01	-	Modern
F55	-	Raft reduction (service trench)	Pit/posthole	Medium grey/brown sandy silt with common white/pale grey mortar flecks and post-medieval/modern CBM fragments.	Recorded at 30.66m AOD. Sealed by F44 & F52; cuts L57. 0.3-0.35m diameter, depth 0.18m.	9.02 16.01	15.01	?Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F56	-	Raft reduction (west)	Structural feature	Soft, cream mortar with chalk inclusions. Large septaria fragments located above the mortar with only the very bases sitting in it.	Recorded at 30.68m AOD. Possibly associated with F2 and F51.	9.01	6.02	?Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F57	-	Service pit 1	Existing floor	Floorboards and joists with accumulated brown/grey silt and rotten wood fragments in between.	Existing floor inside Rebow House.	9.01	8.02 8.03 15.01	Modern
F58	-	Lift pit	Construction cut for F47	Loose dry light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with flecks/fragments of pale grey mortar, concrete and rubble	Recorded at 31.06m AOD.	17.01	21.01	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F59	-	Lift pit	Stone-tiled floor	Stone tiles	Recorded at 31.06m AOD. Removed by breaker prior to start of monitoring.	-	21.01	Modern
F60	-	Lift pit	Existing wooden floor	Wooden floor and joists. Construction cut: powdery grey mortar, silt, sand and rubble.	Recorded at 31.00m AOD. Number given to the modern wooden floor of the building, its joists and the construction cut for them. The cut truncates the stratigraphy in the lift pit to the west and north.	17.01	21.01	Modern
F61	-	Lift pit	Standing wall	Brick wall	Wall foundation for standing wall on eastern side of lift pit.	-	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F62	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-
F63	-	Lift pit	Concrete underpinning for F61	Concrete	Recorded at 30.97m AOD. Appears to underpin a 'newer' section of wall inserted into F61 to block-up a previous opening (possibly when the brick office range was added 1897-1909).	17.01 20.01	-	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F64	59	Lift pit	Wall foundation	Septaria and rounded pebbles in pale brownish-white/grey hard mortar. In patches on the surface are c 2-4 layers of peg-tile fragments (including reused Roman tile fragments). Lime render on internal face.	Recorded at 30.87m AOD. Possible cellar wall on southern and western sides? Dog-legged alignment, width at top 0.32m, width at base 0.36m, exposed to a depth of 0.33m. Finds – stone and mortar	17.01 18.01 20.01	21.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval or early post-medieval
F65	51	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
F66	-	Lift pit	Intrusion / rat disturbance	Firm dry medium orange silty sand with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 10%	Recorded at 30.94m AOD.	17.01 18.01	-	Phase 2/3 Post-medieval/ modern
F67	-	Lift pit	Mortared post	Post-setting: solid light yellowish-grey	Recorded at 30.95m AOD.	17.01	17.03	Phase 1

			setting	sandy mortar. Central void: Loose soft grey brown silt.	Sealed by L79, cuts L76. Sub-rectangular solid mortar post setting, 0.27m by 0.22m by 0.08m deep, with central rectangular post void, 0.1m by 0.08m.	18.01		?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F68	-	Service trench	Wall foundation	Peg-tile fragments and septaria pieces set in soft yellow/cream/brown mortar	Recorded at 30.28m AOD. 0.4m long, 0.26-0.28m wide, 0.09m high (as exposed). Sealed by F78/L86; cut by F69.	22.03	22.04	Phase 1
F69	-	Service pit 2	Standing wall	Brick wall and concrete foundation	North wall of the 1897-1909 extension to Rebow House. Lower foundation sealed by L85; cuts F78/L86 & F68.	22.01 22.03	22.02 22.04	Phase 3 Late 19th-early 20th century
F70	64	Lift pit	Pit/posthole	Upper fill: brown/grey sandy silt with frequent small charcoal flecks. Middle fill: light mid grey silty ash with frequent small chalk or lime flecks. Lower fill: mid to dark brown/grey, no inclusions.	Recorded at 30.78m AOD. Cuts L88. Steep-sided, rounded base, 0.3m by 0.26m by 0.12m deep. Finds – mortar, iron nail	19.01	21.02	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F71	-	Lift pit	Cut associated with wall F64 / tip line	Firm dry dark grey sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks	Recorded at 30.86m AOD. Possible construction cut seen in section only, extending 0.05m east of wall foundation F64. Alternatively, could be a tip line, in which case this is probably part of L76.	-	21.01	Phase 1 ?Later medieval/ early post-medieval
F72	-	Lift pit	Brick wall foundation	Brick wall foundation, at least five courses seen, brick dimension 0.22m by 0.05m thick.	Recorded at 30.78m AOD. Possibly an earlier wall foundation below F61 or more probably part of same wall foundation. Five courses of brick were seen before the more haphazard brick/rubble foundation of F61 started above it.	20.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F73	-	Cellar	Wall foundation	Septaria and very occasional peg-tile fragments in matrix of pale beige/brownish-grey hard mortar. One or two larger peg-tile fragments in the upper surface laid horizontally	Wall 1.1m long, orientated E-W & in line with one of the wooden roof beams of the cellar. Approximately 0.27m wide on top, widening to c 0.4m at the base, c 280mm deep (as exposed).		20.02	Phase 1 ?Medieval
F74	-	Cellar	Wall	Flints and rounded pebbles with peg-tile fragments in matrix of hard pale brown mortar. Two horizontal layers of peg-tile fragments can be seen 0.1m from the top with more random fragments above this	Wall 1.8m long, butting onto the SE corner of the southern cellar. Approximately 0.3m wide, small area exposed on the northern side to a depth of 0.5m.		20.03	Phase 1 ?Medieval
F75	-	Service pit 2	Concrete floor	Concrete	Recorded at 31.02m AOD. Seals L95 and the construction cut for F69.	-	22.02	Phase 3 20th century
F76	-	Service trench to Head St.	Brick pavement	Brown/purple bricks on 0.15m of yellow bedding sand	Brick pavement along Head Street set in sand. Recorded at 30.96m AOD. c 0.15m deep. Seals F77 and F82.	-	24.01 24.03	Modern
F77	-	Service trench to Head St.	Unidentified cut	Soft moist dark orange/grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Recorded at 30.96m AOD. c 0.65m deep. Sealed by F76; cuts L100 & possibly F82	24.02	24.01 24.03	Modern
F78	-	Service trench to Head St.	Cut feature(s)	L86: Moist rubble filled layer. L96: Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay, some patches of sand, charcoal	Possible cut feature(s) containing make-up/dump layers L86/L96. Recorded at 30.65-30.71m AOD. Not bottomed, more than 0.7m deep.	24.02	23.01 24.01	Phase 2/3 Post-medieval/ modern

				flecks, occasional small to large CBM fragments (peg-tile, half bricks etc).	Sealed by L85 & L104; cut by modern services; probably cuts L97 & L98; cuts L99, L100, L101, L102, L103 & L105.			
F79	-	Service trench to Head St.	Access road	Tarmac	Identified at 30.95m AOD. c 0.1m thick. Seals F77, L85, L104.	-	23.01 23.02 24.01	Modern
F80	-	Concrete sleeper pit 5	Unidentified cut	Firm light/medium yellow/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	Recorded at 30.54m AOD. Cuts L4, L5 & L10; filled by L33. Probably associated with F11.	-	2.02 4.01	Phase 3 Mid 19th-late 20th century
F81	-	Service trench to Head St.	Electricity cable trench	L87: Firm wet dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% tile/brick 10%	Electricity cable trench, filled by L87. Identified at 30.7m AOD. c 0.55m deep. Sealed by L85; cuts F78/L86 & F68.	-	22.04	Modern
F82	-	Service trench to Head St.	Unidentified cut	Loose/soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay	Identified at 30.59m AOD. c 0.4m deep. Sealed by F76; possibly cut by F77; cuts L100.	-	24.03	Modern
F83	-	Raft reduction (east)	Brick arch	Brick construction, bonded by a hard pale grey mortar, arch appears to be two brick courses thick.	Recorded at 30.77m AOD. Associated with brick soakaway F4 and brick arch F5. Arch is bonded onto the flank of F4 on the eastern side in mirroring position to arch F5. Only part exposed (outside of raft area) and truncated by later drain or manhole which has been inserted into the top.	16.01	-	Phase 2 Post-medieval, late 17th to early 18th century
F84	-	Raft reduction (north) and internal	Well	Septaria, stone blocks and ?Tudor brick set into mortar	Recorded at c 30.15m AOD. Recorded to a depth of c 22.45m AOD. Sealed by F13. Circular with an internal diameter of approx 1.4m. From the top it appeared it may taper slightly towards its base but this is not certain.	27.01	-	Phase 1 ?Later medieval or early post-medieval
F85	-	Well	Cellar wall	-	Cellar wall, running E-W, c 0.17-0.2m thick. It appears to run beyond the eastern (back) wall of the cellar and continue east (thickness unknown).	27.01	-	Phase 1 Medieval

Appendix 2 Pottery catalogue

Cxt	Find no.	Find Type	Nr	Wg	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Soot exterior	Overfired	Abraded	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F31	31	Pottery	2	48	24					SLIPG				F21				White X on body	1200-1550
F48	25	Pottery	1	4	4									F21					1200-1550
F48	25	Pottery	1	5	5									F13T					1125/1150-1225
F48	25	Pottery	1	13	13		1	0	0					F45C		90	20		mid 15th-17th century
F50	43	Pottery	1	31	31		0	0	1					F21				late Colchester ware	1200-1550
F50	43	Pottery	1	17	17									F45C					mid 15th-17th century
F50	43	Pottery	1	5	5									F45M					19th to 20th century
L12	44	Pottery	1	2	2									GX					Roman
L19	14	Amphorae	1	121	121								X	BAET (GUAD)	DR20				Roman
L36	10	Pottery	3	14	5									MQ					Roman
L44	32	Pottery	2	5	3									F13					11th-early 13th century
L52	34	Pottery	1	7	7									F3				rare shell, sand, black, HMS	Anglo-Saxon
L54	36	Pottery	1	18	18									F21					1200-1550
L55	37	Pottery	1	7	7									GB					AD 117-250/260
L56	38	Pottery	1	33	33									GX					Roman
L57	23	Pottery	1	10	10									DJ					Roman
L57	42	Pottery	1	35	35									F13S					11th-early 13th century
L57	42	Pottery	1	50	50		1	0	0					DZ	Cam 155	50	100		AD 49-150
L57	42	Pottery	1	14	14		1	0	0					WB	Cam 266	14	135		AD 5-80
L57	42	Pottery	1	8	8		1	0	0					GB	Cam 278	2 ?			AD 117-250/260
L57	45	Mortaria	1	164	164		1	0	0					TZ	Cam 192B	17	320	spout	Roman
L57	45	Pottery	1	8	8									GX					Roman
L58	21	Pottery	1	16	16									DJ					Roman
L63	27	Pottery	2	42	21					RL	X			F42	Tripod pipkin?				16th-17th century
L67	28	Pottery	1	15	15									DJ					Roman
L67	28	Pottery	1	16	16		0	0	1		X			F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
L74	50	Mortaria	1	64	64		0	0	1					BAEG	Drag.45			Grittied interior	AD 170-250
L74	50	Pottery	2	15	8					COMB				GX					Roman
L74	50	Pottery	1	9	9									GX					Roman
L74	50	Pottery	1	87	87									GA					AD 110/125-250/300
L77	53	Pottery	2	19	10		0	0	1			X		GX					Roman
L83	54	Pottery	1	121	121		1	0	0					HZ	Cam 273	6	360	oxidised	AD 44-200/300
L83	54	Pottery	1	5	5		1	0	0					GB	Cam 37A/38A	4	160		AD 110-180/220



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Fig 1 Site location.

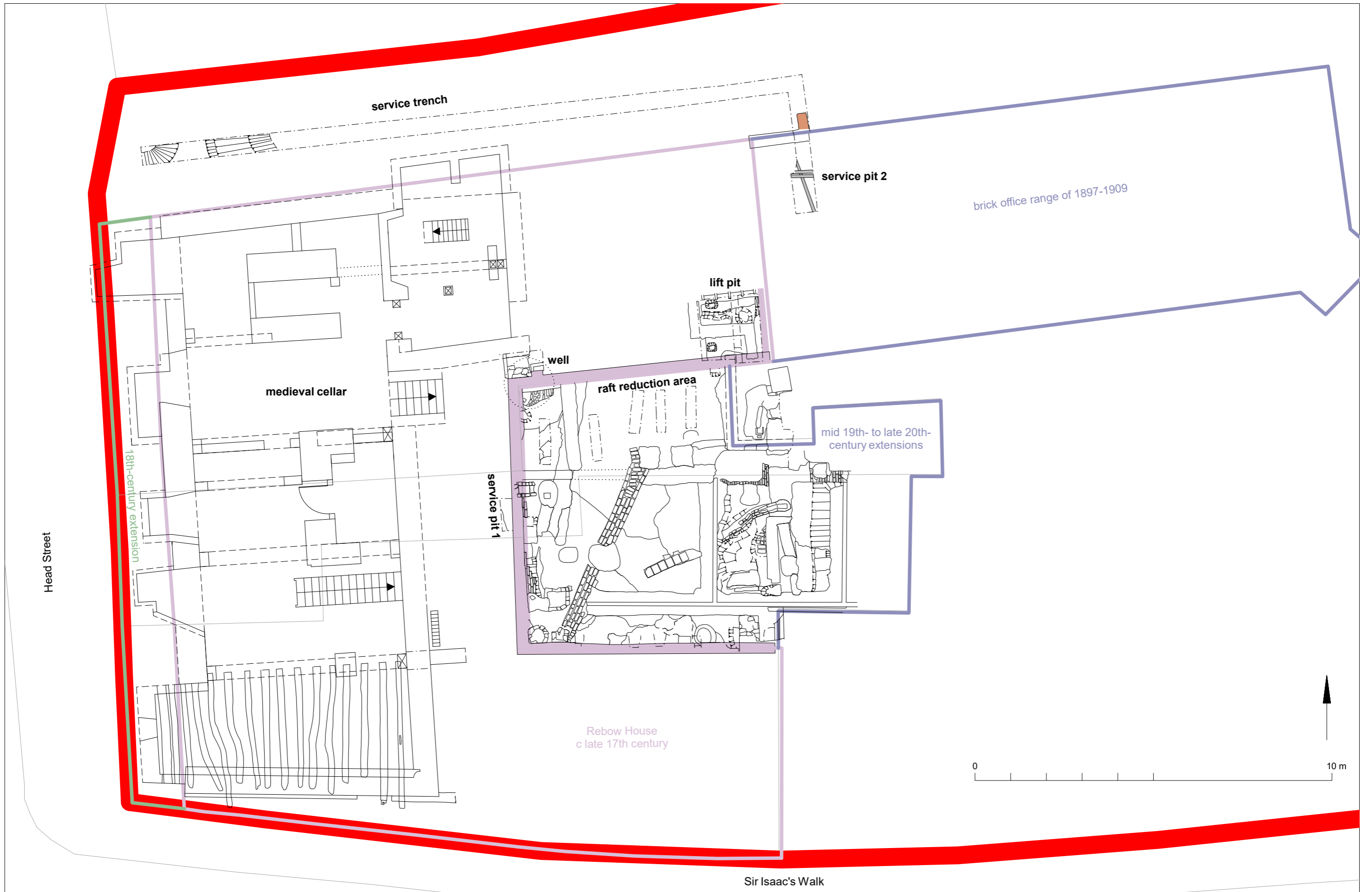


Fig 2 Plan of Rebow House showing the location of the medieval cellar and areas of monitoring.

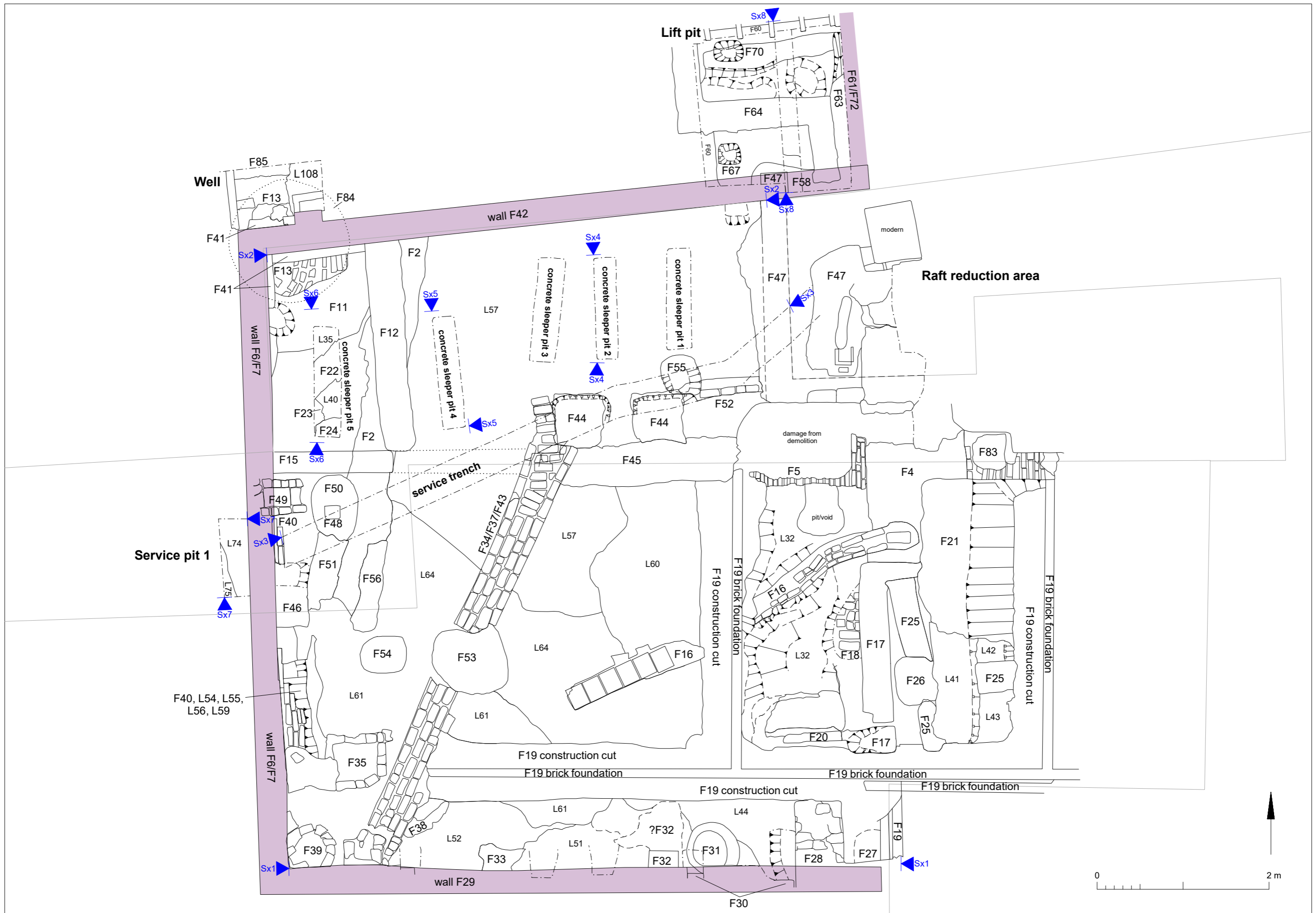


Fig 3 Results of the raft reduction area, the well, lift pit and service pit 1

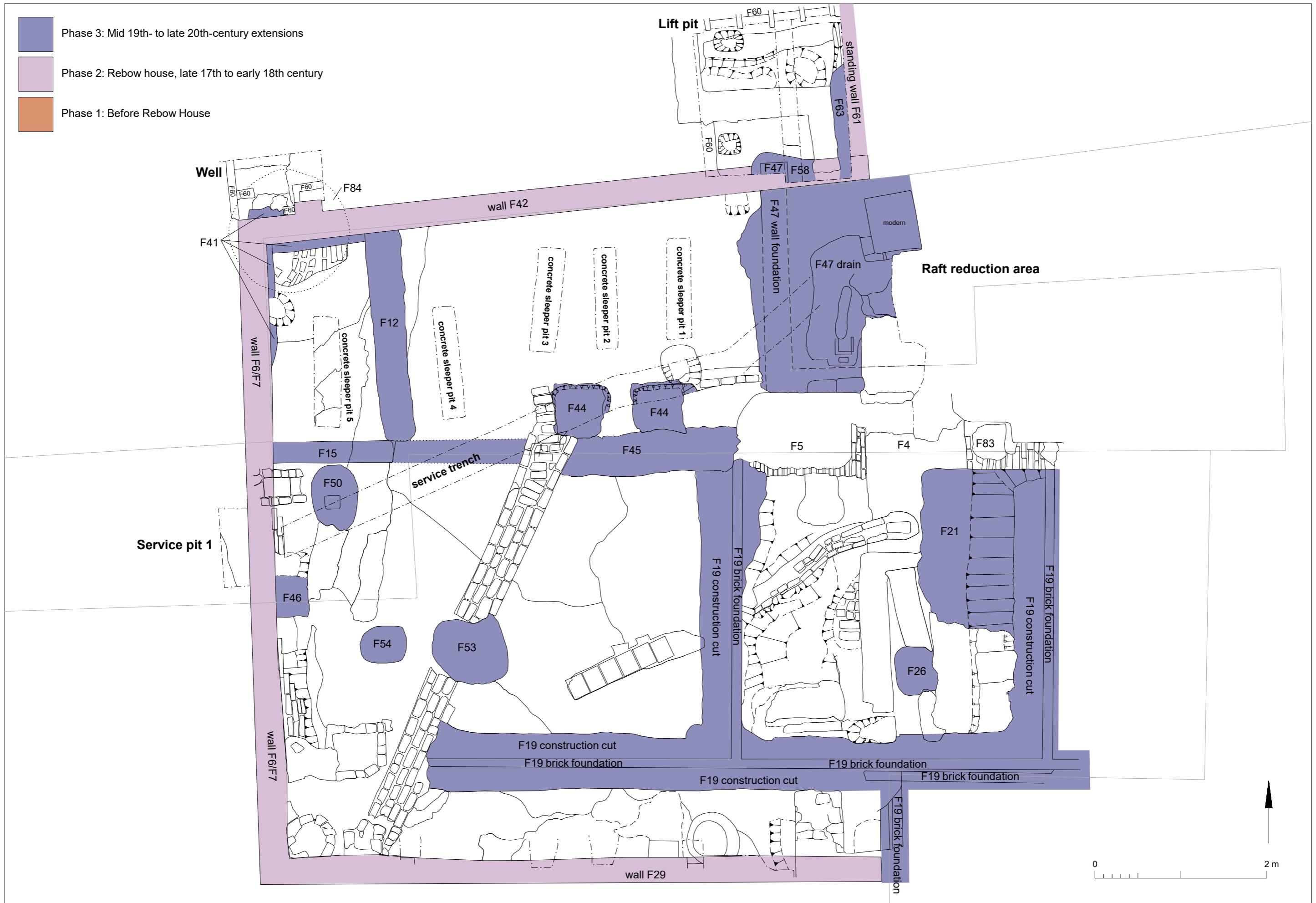


Fig 4 Phase 3: Mid 19th- to early 20th-century extensions

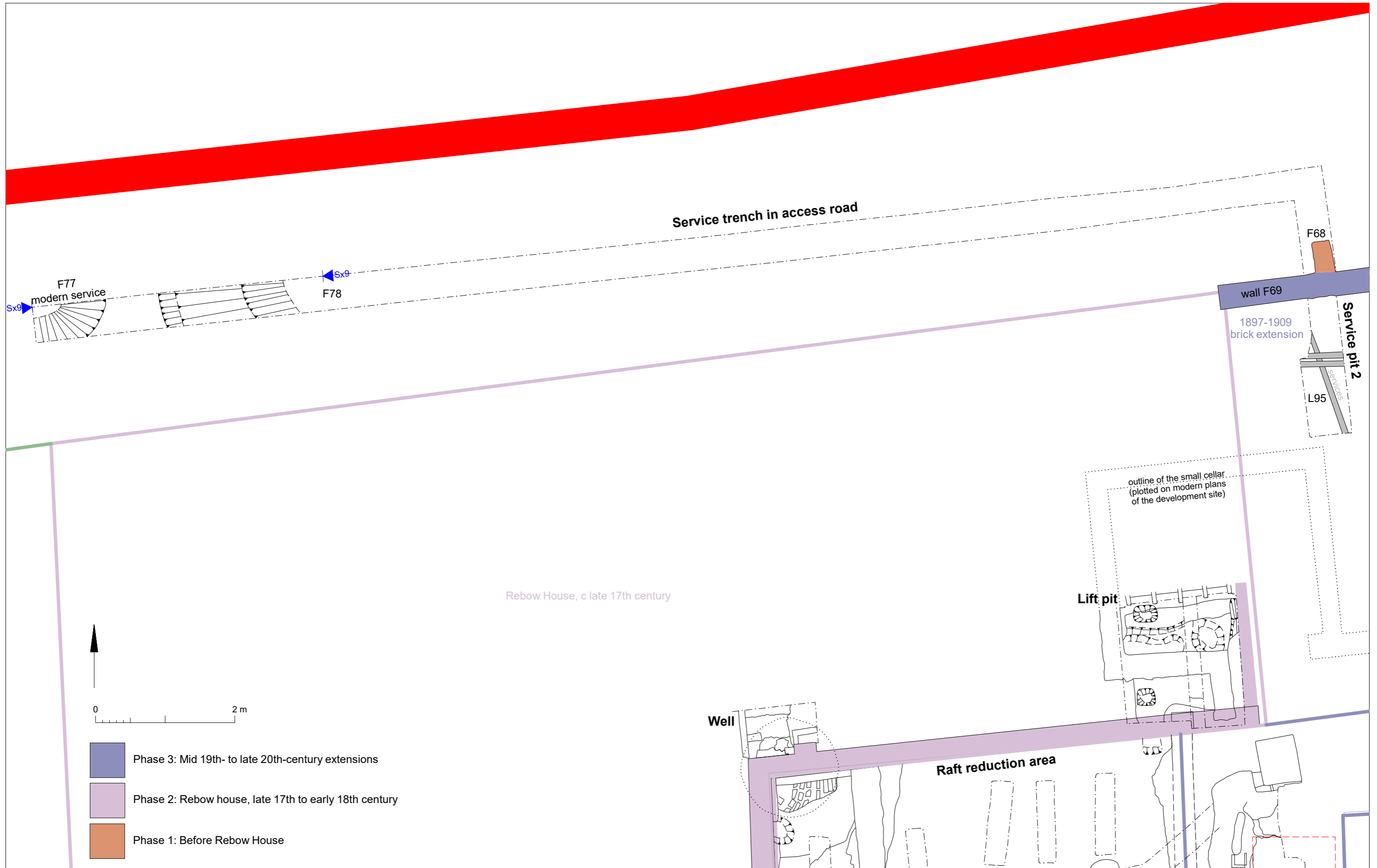


Fig 7 Results of the service trench in the access road and service pit 2

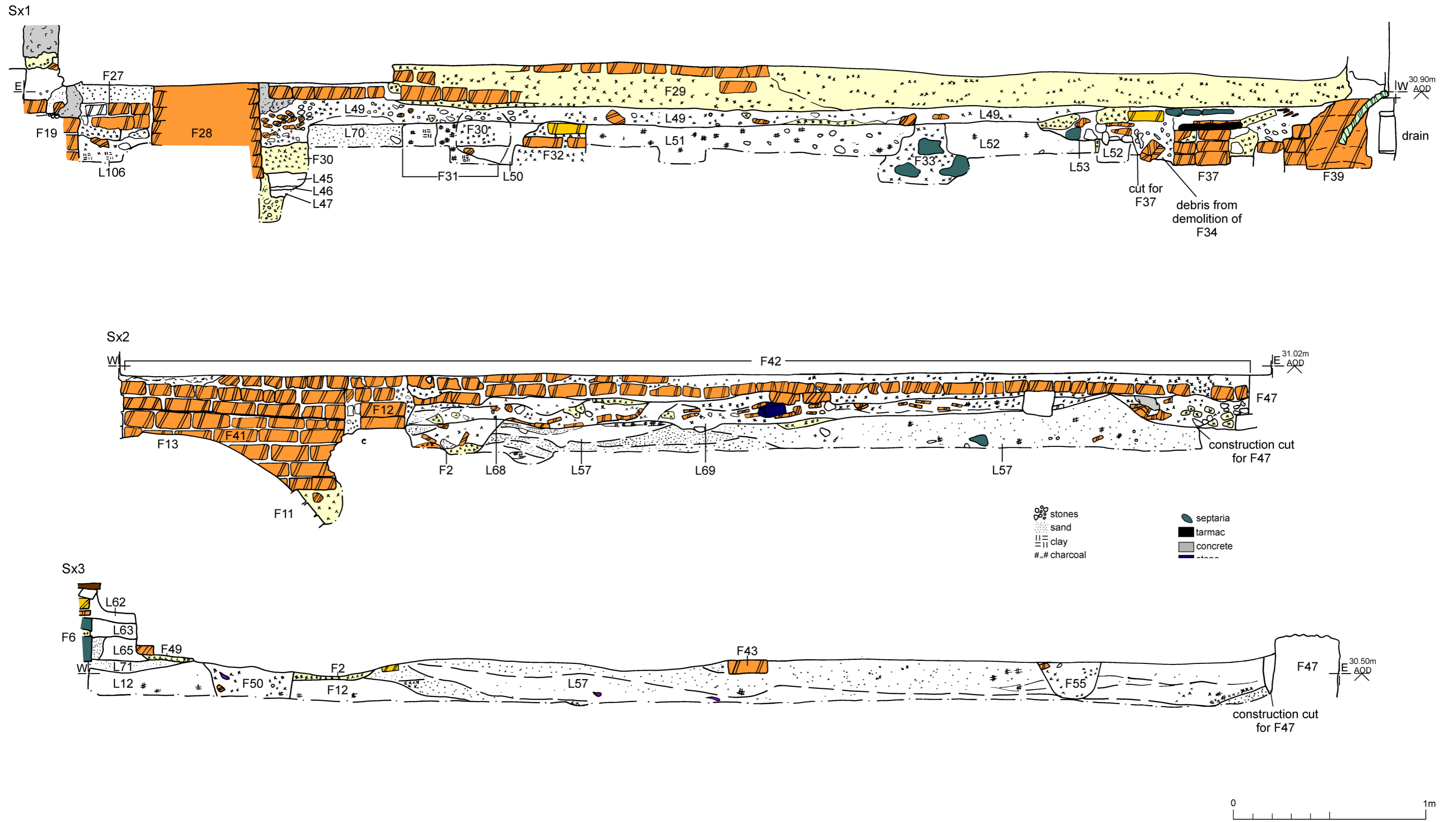


Fig 8 Representative sections.

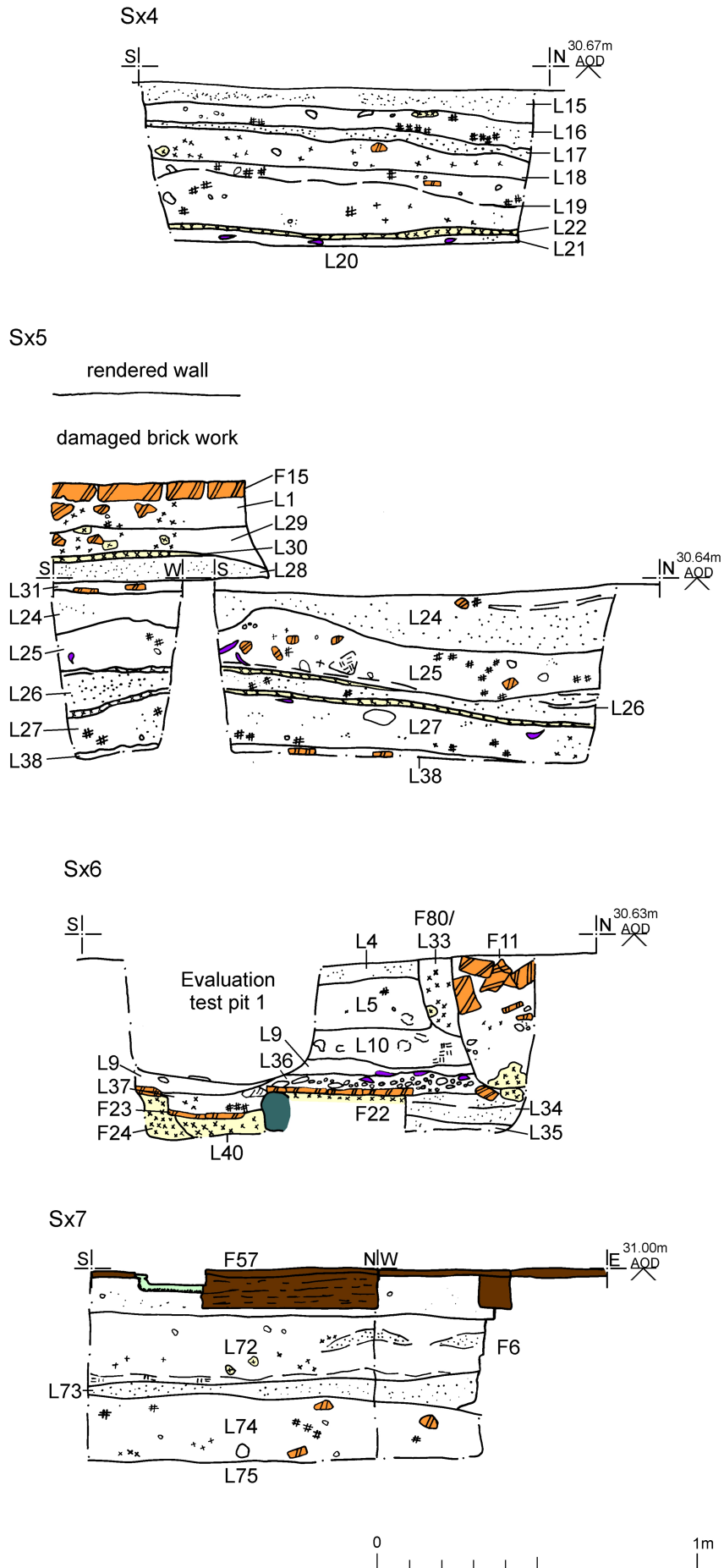
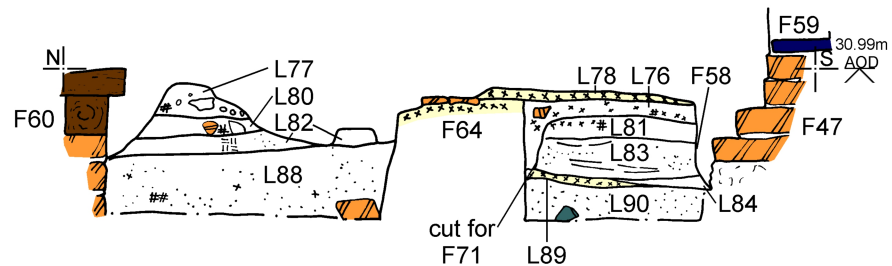


Fig 9 Representative sections.

Sx8



Sx9

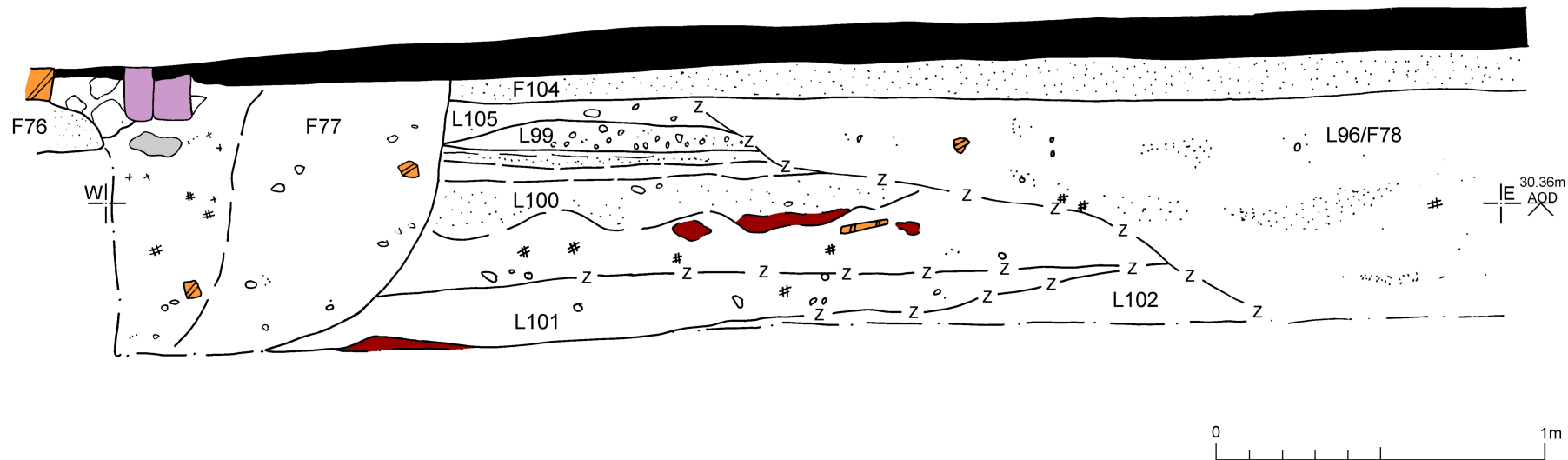


Fig 10 Representative sections.



Fig 11 Plan of the medieval cellar plus wall foundations F73 & F74 (see Fig 12 for further details)

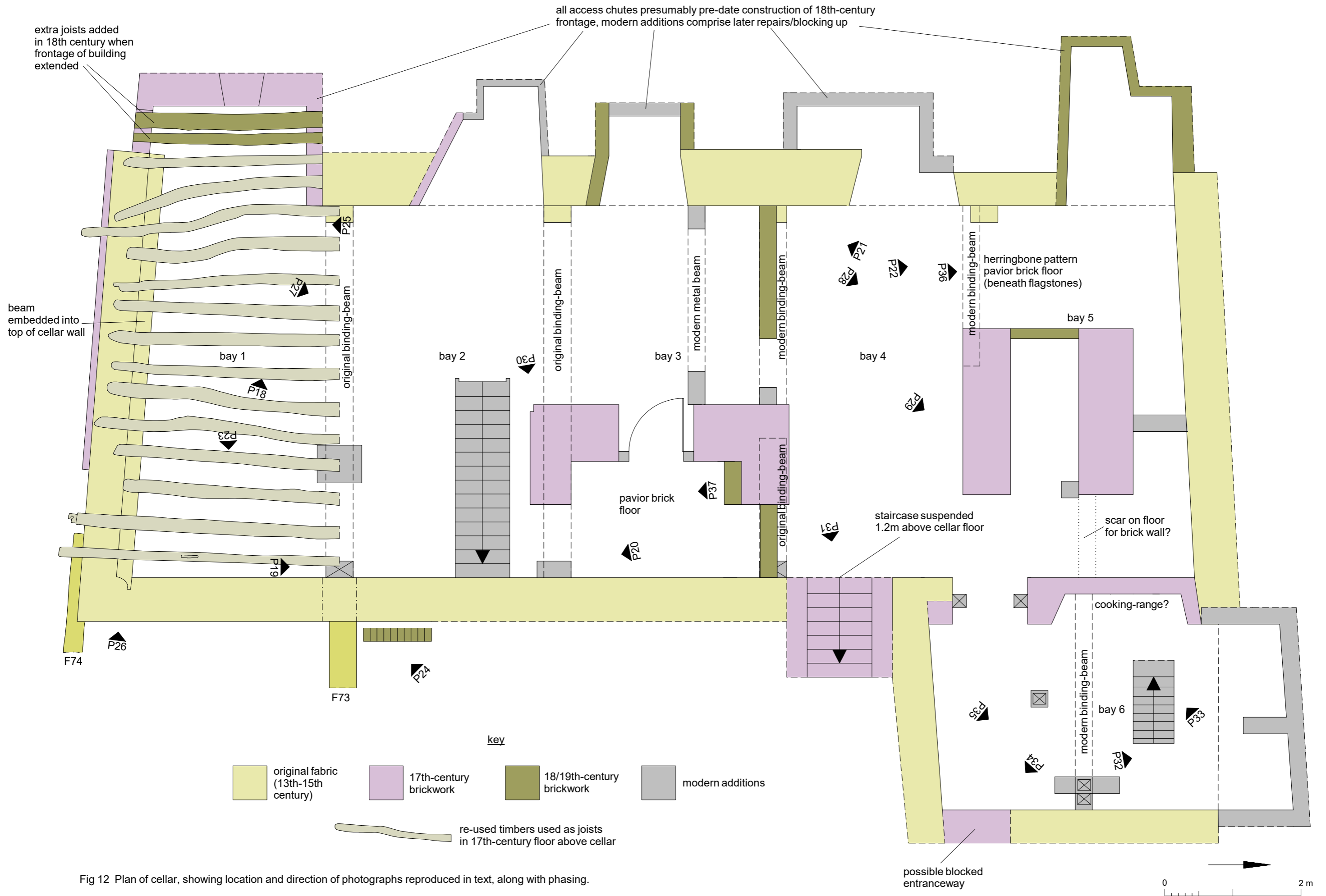


Fig 12 Plan of cellar, showing location and direction of photographs reproduced in text, along with phasing.

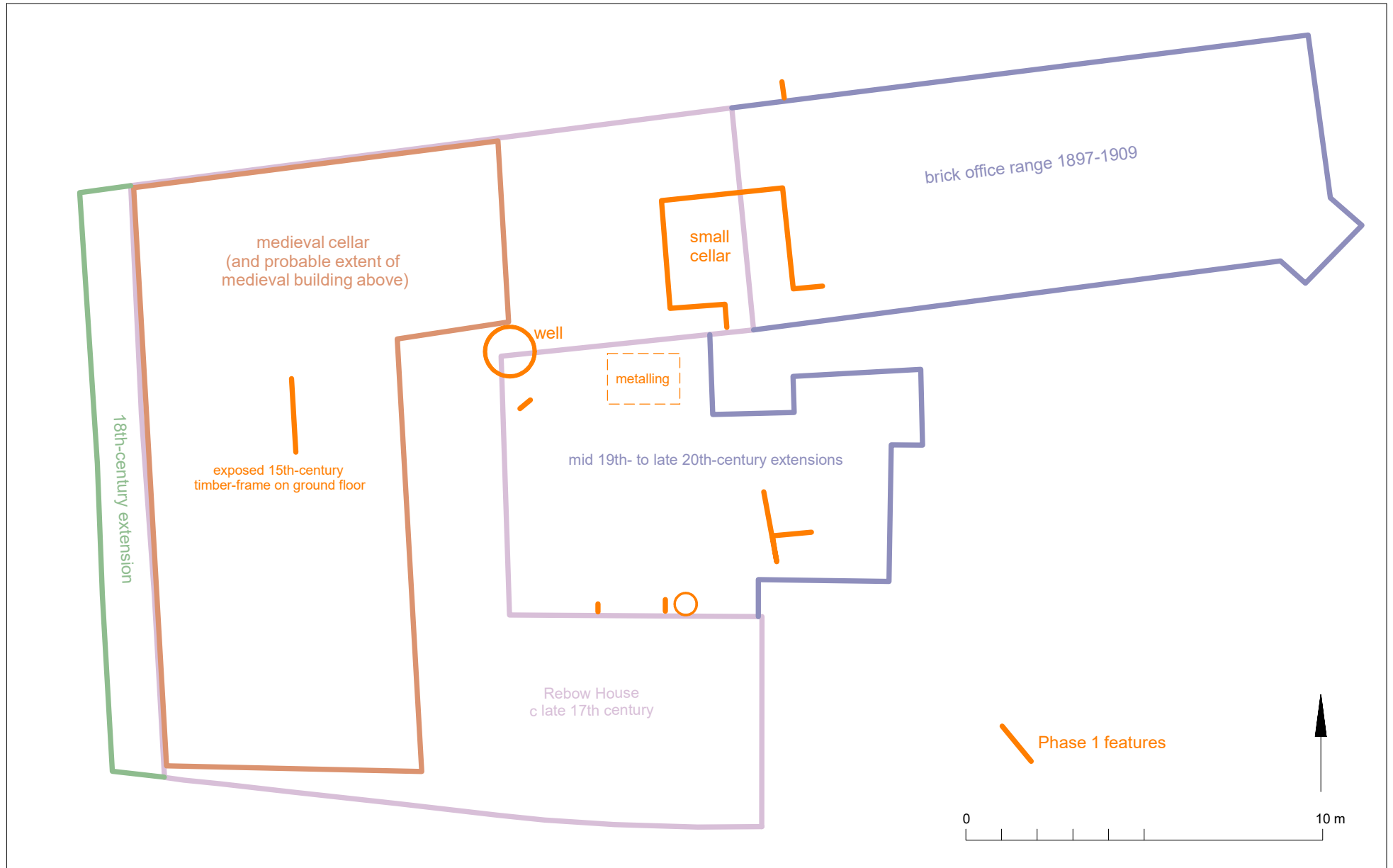


Fig 13 Phased plan of the medieval cellar, Phase 1 features, late 17th-century Rebow House, 18th-century extension to the west and mid 19th- to late 20th-century extensions to the east

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, CO1 1PB	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99438 25018 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2019/11a CHER ref: ECC4518 OASIS ref: colchest3-393708
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 29th October 2019 – 14th February 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.1ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.25	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER numbers: MCC337, MCC477, MCC859, MCC860, MCC905, MCC918, MCC931, MCC1760, MCC3344, MCC3344
Final report: CAT Report 1530	
Periods represented: Medieval, post-medieval & modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Rebow House, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the replacement of mid 19th- to 20th-century extensions to the rear of the property. Rebow House is a Grade II* listed building (NHLE no. 1337728) of late 17th-century date with medieval cellar and 18th-century frontage. It is also located within the Roman fortress and Insula 34 of the Roman walled town.</p> <p>Monitoring of groundworks revealed evidence for three separate phases. Phase 1: Activity on the development site predating Rebow House, probably dating from the later medieval to early post-medieval period and including a well and wall foundations. Phase 2: Late 17th- to early 18th-century brick-built drainage features and other wall foundations contemporary with Rebow House and probably located within a rear yard. Phase 3: Mid 19th- to 20th-century extensions to the rear of Rebow House.</p> <p>Building works inside Rebow House also provided opportunity for a historic building record to be carried out on the medieval cellar.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1102 & 1425	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: Rebow House, medieval cellar, brick soakaway, brick drain	Significance: **
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: May 2020

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological (SI) test pit evaluation and
continuous archaeological recording at
Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester,
CO1 1PB.**

NGR: TL 99438 25018 (centre)

Planning references: 181160

Commissioned by: Graham Cranfield (Tollgate Partnership Limited)

Client: Tollgate Partnership Limited

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc

CHER number: ECC4321

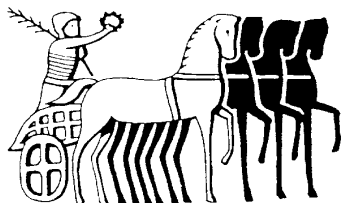
CAT project code: 2019/03I

OASIS project number: colchest3-346384

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 20/03/2019



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

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email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development is located on the eastern side of Head Street, at the southwestern corner of the core of the historic walled settlement within Colchester Town Centre at Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PB (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99438 25018.

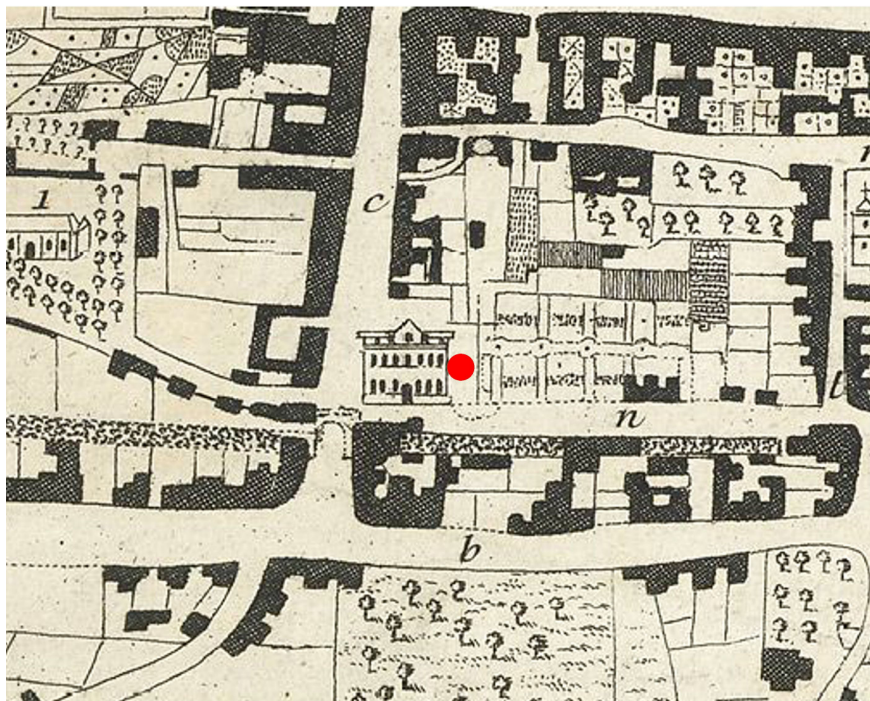
Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of an existing rear single storey extension, to be replaced with a new one, and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology, CAT Report 1102 and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

Rebow House is a Historic England Grade II* listed building (HA 1337728, CHER 3344). The entry for the property by the Colchester Historic Buildings Forum describes the property as a large late 17th-century house with medieval cellar and 18th-century frontage. Known as Headgate House or Rebow's House (the Rebow family were one of the richest and most important within the town in the 17th-18th centuries and Sir Isaac Rebow is said to have entertained King William III here). The house is comprised of two storeys and attics (two hipped dormers at the rear), timber-framed and plastered and tiled roof. The building is half H-shaped in plan with wings extending east from the rear; these wings have a coved eaves cornice of plaster. The roofs are hipped at the east end. The front is plastered and has a parapet, five-window range with central oriel window to the first floor with modillioned corncicing. Morant's map of Colchester shows that to the rear of the property there were large planned gardens (see below).



Map 1: Extract of Morant's map of Colchester 1748 showing the Rebow House site with large planned gardens to the rear (marked red).

The site lies in an extremely rich part of archaeology along the lower edge of the main historic core of the Roman and later walled town (CHER MCC9314). Directly to the east of the site CAT undertook large-scale excavations in advance of the Culver Square shopping precinct development in two phases between 1981-2 and 1984-5 (CHER ECC337). The excavations

yielded a vast amount of information on the development of the town, especially the Roman military fortress (CHER MCC477) and the transition into a Roman colony (see CAR 3: 3-9 and CAR 6: 7-20). The site lies within the southern edge of the fortress which later became part of Insula 34 within the Roman town grid system. The site sits just to the north of a main Roman street (*Via Sagularis*), running east-west, just to the north of the Roman town wall (CHER MCC859) and Head Gate, the southwest entrance to the town through the wall (CHER MCC1760).

The closest area of the Culver excavations to the proposed was Area H. Key finds include surviving patches of burnt floor, gravel surfaces, post-holes and robber trenches for plinths were recorded as belonging to AD49-60/1 (CAR 6, fig 3.12). By c AD 150/200 a Roman building (CAT Building 118, CAR 6, 83) was situated at the east end of the southern yard of another building (CHER MCC905). An earlier building on the site (CHER MCC860) may have been a preliminary phase of this structure as 'the positions of the north and west walls of both buildings were more or less the same'. The buildings west wall was represented by a line of three large rectangular post-holes, two of which were joined by a shallow slot, possibly for a ground-plate. The north and south walls each had a foundation of septaria and tile fragments` set in mortar. The building initially had a floor of sandy clay which was later replaced by a sequence of four mortar floors. The main internal features included an oven and two later pits. Associated with the second mortar floor was a wooden tank set in a pit containing traces of decayed timber. A square cut drain led into the west side of the tank suggesting it was for holding water. A second tank was associated with the latest floors of the building. This was constructed out of mortared tile fragments and was probably for holding liquids too. Along the outside of the buildings south wall was a drain and along its west side was a narrow gully which may also have been for drainage. The destruction debris which resulted from the demolition of this building included a lot of tile from the roof and was sealed by the gravel yard belonging to the later building on the site (CHER MCC918).



Photo 1: The Rebow House site (right, with parked cars) in relation to the excavation at Culver Street Site H, looking south towards Sir Isaac's Walk.

Post-Roman remains mostly comprised of pits and linear features thought to relate to a large planned garden, stretching from the rear of buildings on Head street, which are visible on Morant's map of Colchester 1748 (see Map 1). To the north of a medieval cellar (CHER MCC931) were the fragmented foundations of a small rectangular building (CAT Building 129) The building measured 4.7m by at least 3.4m. The foundations were shallow, coursed septaria and peg-tile, probably supporting a timber-frame. This was probably an outbuilding of 15th to 16th century date belonging to one of the houses fronting onto Head Street.

Directly to the south of the site is the Roman town wall (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1003772, CHER MCC859). The Roman town wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered *septaria* and mortar faced with coursed *septaria* and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2018 (application No.181160) proposing to *demolish the existing single storey rear extensions and erection of replacement single storey extension.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological test pit evaluation and continuous archaeological monitoring and recording for the raft foundation and groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically:

1) Test pit evaluation

Two test pits, 1m x 1m in area area to be excavated at the rear of the property against the walls of the extension to be demolished.

The purpose of the test pitting is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if further archaeological investigation is required. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks will be made by the CBCAA on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

2) The monitoring and recording

Monitoring of the raft foundation, which is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site. The proposed raft foundation involves a 300mm deep slab of reinforced concrete which thickens to 500mm at the edges.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA 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, b)

- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

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.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

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

Test-pitting methodology

The test-pits will be hand excavated to 700mm below ground level.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine 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.

Monitoring methodology

As above, except there will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

Site surveying

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 and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the trial-trenching, the following criteria would be applied; 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 Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and ECCHEA 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.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

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 / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

Other: EH 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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for absolute dating of appropriate finds/deposits

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* (HE 2015).

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:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- 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 within four weeks 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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) 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

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 3	1984	Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex
CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and miscellaneous sites in Colchester 1971-1985.</i> By P Crummy
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1102	2017	<i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological and heritage remains on and around Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, Essex, CO12 1PB: May 2017.</i> By H Brooks
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological (SI) Test Pit Evaluation at Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, CO1 1PB.</i> By J Tipper
Cifa	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
Cifa	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

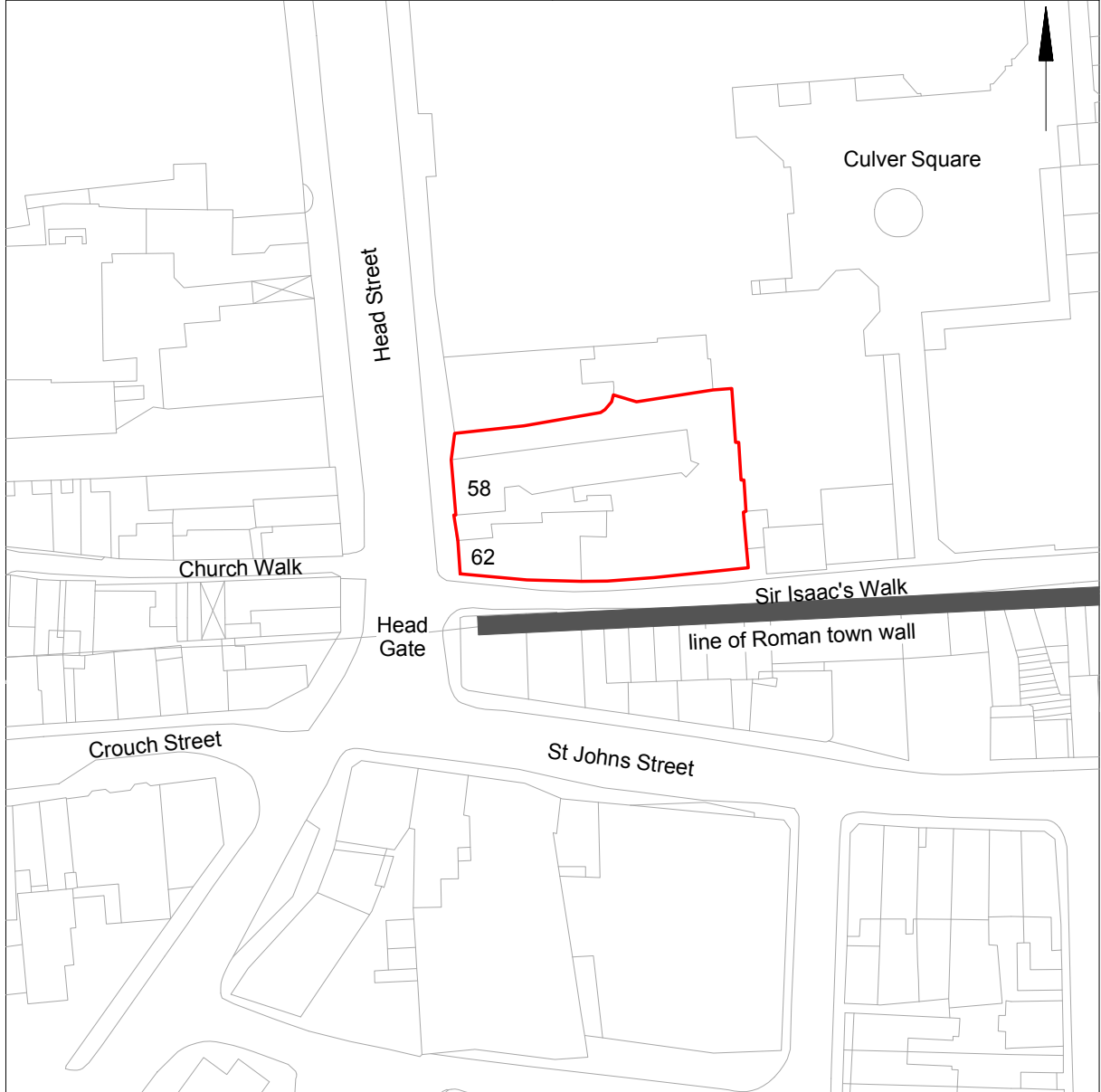
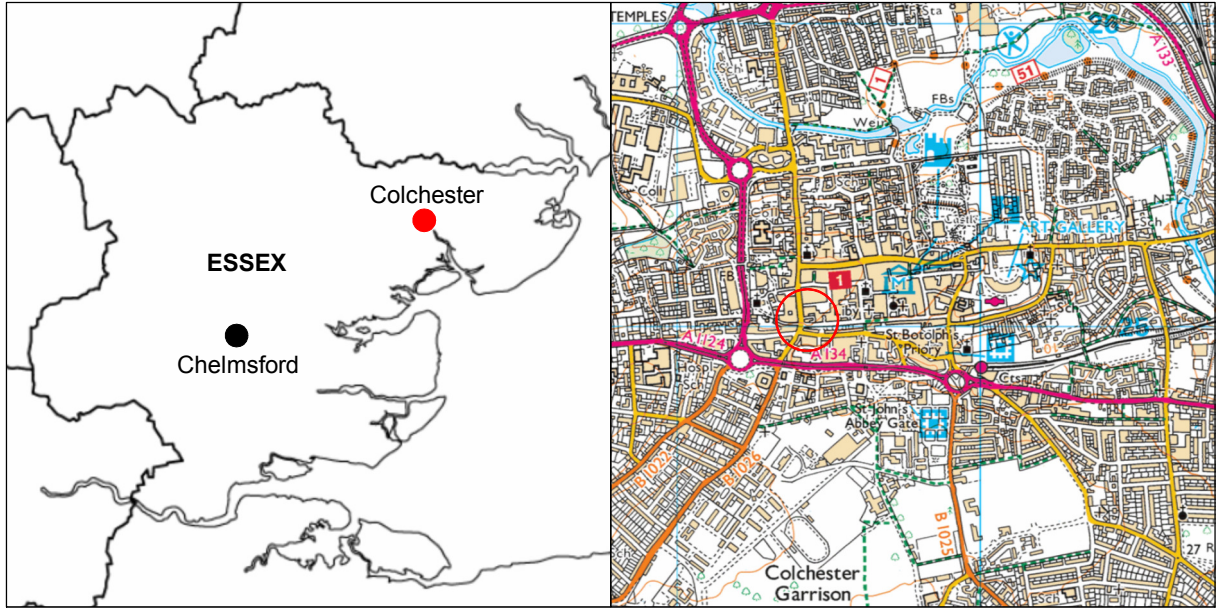
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Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Test pit location plan.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-393708

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and HBR of the medieval cellar at Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PB
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Rebow House, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for the replacement of mid 19th- to 20th-century extensions to the rear of the property. Rebow House is a Grade II* listed building (NHLE no. 1337728) of late 17th-century date with medieval cellar and 18th-century frontage. It is also located within the Roman fortress and Insula 34 of the Roman walled town. Monitoring of groundworks revealed evidence for three separate phases. Phase 1: Activity on the development site predating Rebow House, probably dating from the later medieval to early post-medieval period and including a well and wall foundations. Phase 2: Late 17th- to early 18th-century brick-built drainage features and other wall foundations contemporary with Rebow House and probably located within a rear yard. Phase 3: Mid 19th- to 20th-century extensions to the rear of Rebow House. Building works inside Rebow House also provided opportunity for a historic building record to be carried out on the medieval cellar.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2019 End: 14-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2019.25 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	19/11a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4518 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	CELLAR Medieval
Monument type	WELL Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK DRAINS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	LACE END Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street
Postcode	CO1 1PB
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99438 25018 51.88746099663 0.898437367302 51 53 14 N 000 53 54 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway

Project director/manager Chris Lister
Project supervisor Alec Wade
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2019.25
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Physical Archive notes Human remains will be reburied
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2019.25
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2019.25
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring and a historic building record of the medieval cellar at Rebow House, 58-62 Head Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PB: October 2019 - February 2020
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