

**An archaeological excavation  
and watching brief at  
Colchester High School,  
17 Wellesley Road,  
Colchester, Essex  
February and May-June 2006**

**report prepared by  
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**commissioned by  
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on behalf of  
Cognita**

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological excavation of trenches for footings for a new extension to the High School was carried out in February 2006. A fairly high level of archaeological activity was recorded on the site, with several features inter-cutting each other. The evidence points to the site being an open area used for rubbish-disposal in the Roman period. No definite Roman burials were revealed. However, one feature may represent an inhumation burial and there were pots found in later deposits that may well have been disturbed out of earlier burials. Several patches of gravel may be metalling for a Roman trackway. A watching brief was subsequently carried out after the extension was built, but no further archaeological features were observed.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

- 2.1** This is the report on an archaeological excavation and watching brief at Colchester High School, 17 Wellesley Road, Colchester, Essex. The school is located on Wellesley Road to the south of Lexden Road, 0.5km south-west of Colchester's walled town centre (National Grid Reference or NGR TL 9901 2481). The 17m by 18m site was formerly used as a car-park and was partly covered by hardcore and partly by concrete hard-standing.
- 2.2** Following on from an evaluation in November-December 2005, the excavation was carried out as a condition of planning permission given to erect a new classroom block (planning application number F/COL/05/1705). The block measures 13.5m x 12.5m and only the footings trenches were excavated, not the entire footprint of the planned extension.
- 2.3** The work was commissioned by Holden and Lee on behalf of Cognita and was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). The excavation was carried out between the 6th and the 15th February 2006. The watching brief was undertaken between the 31st May and the 9th June 2006. All work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO).
- 2.4** The work has been carried out in accordance with Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines for the standards and practice of archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CM 2002) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums* (CM 2003), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IFA 1999a), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1999b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001). The guidelines contained in other sources were also followed, ie *Management of archaeological projects* (MAP 2), and also *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1* (EAA 3), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2* (EAA 8), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14).

## 3 Archaeological background (Fig 1)

- 3.1** Colchester High School is situated in an area of Roman cemeteries. To the west, very many burials were discovered in the 1820s when the Essex County Hospital was constructed (CAR 9, 258). These include the famous 'Colchester sphinx', now in Colchester Museums. To the east of the school, over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s before the construction of the Police headquarters on Butt Road (CAR 9, 4-202). Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (for all these sites, see CAR 9, 261). Within the general area of Roman cemeteries, there are a number of burials recorded along Wellesley Road itself (Hull 1958, 203-5): a

single Roman burial at 23 Wellesley Road (just to the south of the school); a Roman lead coffin from the west side of Wellesley Road (just north of the school); and a group of five Roman burials from the north-west corner of Wellesley Road. This last is also the reported find spot of the glass Colchester circus cup (CAR 8, 43-9). A find such as a glass cup would normally come from a cremation burial, so it would seem that the burials in and around Wellesley Road may include both early Roman cremations (1st-2nd century) and also later Roman inhumations (3rd-4th century).

- 3.2** Apart from the Roman cemeteries, medieval remains have been recorded in the vicinity. The site of the Crossed (Crouched) Friars friary lies west of the old Odeon cinema site on Crouch Street. Part of the monastic buildings and cemetery were excavated at 42 Crouch Street in 1988 (CAR 9, 245).
- 3.3** An archaeological evaluation consisting of two trial-trenches was carried out at Colchester High School in November-December 2005 (evaluation trenches 1-2; Fig 2). An inhumation grave was revealed and there was evidence of earlier, disturbed cremation burials on the site as evidenced by early Roman pottery occurring residually in later Roman features. A large Roman rubbish-pit produced oyster shell, animal bone, brick and tile, pottery and a small amount of glass. The rubbish may have been dumped here by the residents of the Roman town. Alternatively, the high percentage of cattle horn-cores may indicate animal butchering or horn-working nearby. It is not inconceivable that the pit was originally dug to quarry sand and was later used as a rubbish-pit (CAT Report 352).

#### **4 Aim**

The aim of the excavation was to locate, identify and assess the quality of any surviving archaeological features

#### **5 Methodology** (Fig 2)

- 5.1** The footings trenches for the new building were excavated archaeologically, which amounted to 92m of trenching, the trenches being 600mm wide. Topsoil and modern overburden was stripped off under archaeological supervision and control by contractors, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Hand excavation then proceeded down to archaeological layers/features. Once features had been recorded, the trenches were dug down to natural sand. The footings trenches were dug in two phases due to space restrictions. They were backfilled by contractors and subsequently re-excavated by machine.
- 5.2** After the extension had been built, the remaining groundworks were subject to a watching brief. These groundworks consisted of a retaining wall trench and a service trench around the perimeter of the new building.
- 5.3** Individual records of layers and features were entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. All exposed subsoil features, archaeological deposits or negative features were manually cleaned, planned using a total station, and fully excavated. Section drawings of features and layers were made at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.4** A register was compiled of finds. Finds were washed, marked and bagged according to context.
- 5.5** Standard 'record' shots of contexts were taken with a digital camera.
- 5.6** A metal-detector was used to check the spoil heaps.

## **6 Results** (Figs 2-6)

### **6.1 Soil profile**

Modern concrete surfaces and overburden for the car-park had already been stripped off by the time of the archaeological excavation. 'Ground-level' in this report refers to the stripped ground-level. Between 200mm and 400mm of topsoil (Layer or L1) was subsequently removed to reveal a subsoil of medium brown silty sand (L2). L2 contained modern and post-medieval finds as well as Roman pottery and two sherds of Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a Roman stylus (Fig 6). L2 varied between 250mm and 900mm in thickness and was thickest at the western side of the site. Natural sand was encountered between 400mm and 1.15m below ground-level. In one area, there appeared to be an intermediate layer (L4) of light brown sand below L2 subsoil, which could also be natural in origin.

### **6.2 Possible Roman trackway** (Figs 2-3)

Six areas of compacted gravel within a yellowish brown sandy silt matrix appear to represent a fragmentary series of metalled road or yard surfaces. The gravel patches were assigned separate feature numbers as they were recorded in different trenches (Feature or F6, F10, F12, F14, F15, F31) and they ranged from 340mm to 60mm in thickness. The gravel patches were sealed by subsoil (L2) and overlaid natural sand (L3), and they were encountered at between 250mm and 600mm below ground-level (between 32.6m and 32.76m AOD). Later 2nd- to mid-late 3rd-century pottery plus Roman tile and some animal bone was removed from the surface of F10, F12 and F14. It was not possible to determine whether these areas of gravel formed a continuous track or whether they were parts of separate gravelled areas. If these collectively represent a track, then it would seem to have been aligned north-west to south-east. No trace of a camber was discerned. The gravel sealed an earlier Roman feature (pit F21) and it was cut by Roman features F20 and F29.

### **6.3 Probable Roman burials** (Figs 2-4)

A straight-sided square or rectangular pit (F23) was partly exposed by the eastern trench. Roman pottery and tile plus animal bone and an earlier Neolithic flint arrowhead were retrieved from its fill. The pottery can be dated to the later 2nd to early 4th century. One iron nail was present in the upper fill. The feature may well be an inhumation burial, but without any human bone surviving it cannot be definitely identified. The pit is on a similar alignment to the inhumation found in the evaluation (F7 in evaluation trench 2).

Much of the lower part of a Cam 278 jar datable to the early 2nd to mid 3rd century was retrieved from L2 and may represent a displaced urn from a cremation burial (find no 23).

The sherds from F4 (find no 33) are from a late Roman folded beaker of mid 3rd- to 4th-century date. Much of this pot is present. It could also be a displaced burial pot.

### **6.4 Other Roman features**

As well as the possible Roman track, the trenches were characterised by numerous Roman pits and ditches, some of which inter-cut each other.

A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (F9) seen in two of the north-eastern trenches contained later Iron Age/early Roman pottery in the lower fill and later 2nd- to early 3rd-century pottery in the upper fills. A large pit (F4; Fig 3) appeared to cut F9. Roman pottery, tile, animal bone and minor charcoal flecking was present in the fill of F4 as well as one piece of Purbeck marble veneer and one piece of Mayen lava quern. F4 extended into the northern baulk and was cut by a small pit (F11; Fig 3). The pottery gives a probable 4th-century date for the pit.

A linear feature/ditch (F21) was recorded in the northern trench. Roman tile, animal bone and ?1st- to 2nd-/3rd-century pottery was contained in its fill. This feature was sealed by the gravel metalling F14.

To the west of F21 was a large rubbish-pit (F29; Fig 4) containing large quantities of oyster shell, horn-cores and Roman pottery. The pottery is dated early to mid 2nd century, with some 1st- to early 2nd-century pottery occurring residually. In the trench to the south (the central northern trench), another rubbish-pit (F30; Fig 5) with a similar fill and array of finds is likely to be part of the same rubbish-pit as F29. Pottery from F30 is

dated late 2nd to mid 3rd century. An iron cleaver from its fill is of Late Iron Age or early Roman date. F29 was cut through by evaluation trench 1 and is the same rubbish-pit as that recorded as F4 in the evaluation. An undulation (F34; Fig 5) to the south of F30 may be part of F30, and it contained animal bone and 2nd-century pottery.

The central and southern area of the excavation featured further pits and ditches of Roman date. A small pit (F19) was exposed in the centre of the site, containing a large quantity of Roman material and frequent charcoal flecking. The pottery from this feature dates from the early to mid 2nd century. A pit in the western trench (F37/F41; Fig 5) contained iron nails, horse jaws and 1st- to 2nd-/3rd-century pottery. Just to the north was another pit (F38) containing oyster shell and residual 1st- to early 2nd-century pottery and a piece of Purbeck marble veneer.

A large pit (F13) with some charcoal flecking and with later 2nd- to mid-late 3rd-century pottery was recorded in the southern trench. To the east of F13 was a pit (F25; Fig 4) with animal bone in its middle fill. F25 was partly sealed by metalling F12. To the south-west of F25 was a smaller pit (F17; Fig 3) whose fill contained pottery dated to the mid 2nd century. F17 was cut by a post-hole (F27; Fig 4) which in turn contained large quantities of Roman pottery and occasional charcoal flecking. On the eastern side of the site was a deep pit (F22; Fig 4) containing Roman pot, tile, and glass plus animal bone. One flint blade of earlier Neolithic date came from its middle fill. The pottery from F22 dates to the mid to late 3rd to 4th century. To the north of F22 was a small pit (F26) containing animal bone, an iron nail, and pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd century. A narrow, U-bottomed linear feature (F20) with Roman pottery and tile, animal bone and glass appeared to cut the gravel surface F15. The upper fill of F20 contained abundant charcoal. The pottery is early to mid 2nd century. On the western edge of the site there was a gully (F40; Fig 5) containing pottery of mid to late 1st- to early 2nd-century date.

#### 6.5 Post-medieval features

Two post-medieval pits were recorded from the excavation. A small pit (F24) contained a large quantity of burnt material and frequent charcoal flecks in its upper fill. F36 was a shallow pit containing glazed pottery.

#### 6.6 Modern features

There were several modern disturbances on the site: pits for stanchion posts (F1-F3); a footpath (F18); and a Victorian wall trench (F32). There were also several pits (F5, F7, F16, F35), a shallow linear (F33), and an electricity cable running from east to west across the site (F8).

## 7 Finds

### 7.1 The prehistoric pottery

*by Stephen Benfield*

#### Introduction

The prehistoric pottery fabrics follow those devised for the recording of prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988).

Prehistoric pottery fabrics used in this report:

size of inclusions: S - small (<1 mm), M - medium (1-2 mm), L - large (>2 mm)

density of inclusions: 1 = less than 6 per square cm, 2 = 6 to 10 per square cm, 3 = more than 10 per square cm.

Fabric K Quartz, flint and grog temper (often with deep rounded or sub-angular voids)  
S-L 1-2

Fabric Q flint S-L and grog S-M 2

#### The prehistoric pottery

Two sherds of abraded prehistoric pottery were recovered from L2 (find nos 29 and 43). Both sherds are about 10 mm thick. The sherd from find no 29 (weight 13 g) is tempered with crushed burnt flint and sparse red-brown grog and contains some sand (Fabric Q),

although the grog temper in this sherd is less dense than indicated in the fabric description). The sherd from find no 43 (weight 18 g) is rather more abraded and is tempered with crushed burnt flint, quartz sand and also contains some dark inclusions some of which are possibly grog (Fabric K).

### Discussion

Only two sherds of prehistoric pottery came from the site. Both sherds were recovered from a modern layer and both are abraded. The sherds are flint tempered; one sherd also contains red-brown grog, although possibly the other sherd also contains dark grog. Neither sherd can really be dated more closely than Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

## 7.2 The Roman pottery

by Stephen Benfield

The excavation produced approximately 25 kg of Roman pottery. Approximately 18 kg (18,007 g, 804 sherds) is from Roman contexts, and approximately 2 kg (2,234 g) was recovered from post-Roman features. In addition, there is also a quantity of Roman pottery, approximately 5.0 kg, which was from modern layers or unstratified.

The fabrics were recorded using the Roman pottery fabric type series devised for *CAR 10*, in which the fabrics are recorded as two-letter codes. The full fabric names for each of the lettered codes are given in Table 1 (below) with the addition of Fabric GTW (grog-tempered wares) and Fabric RCW (Romanising coarse wares). Where possible, the corresponding fabric designation for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection has been included with the listed fabrics (Tomber & Dore 1998). The pot forms were recorded using the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery form type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947 and Hull 1958). One unusual vessel is illustrated (Fig 6). Samian vessels are recorded where possible using Dragendorff (Dr) form numbers.

The main value of the Roman pottery is in helping to provide a dating framework for the Roman features, and the overall dates for each pottery group for each numbered finds bag from each of the Roman features are set out in Table 2. A fully quantified list of the pottery by fabric from each find bag for all the site contexts is contained in the Appendix 2. The pottery which was unstratified (725 g) or from modern layers (L1 and L2; 4,638 g) was only briefly examined for unusual or important sherds and for any significant differences to the stratified pottery. Apart from the lower part of one pot (Fabric GA, form Cam 279A/B), which may represent a pot displaced from a burial (L2 find bag 23), none was noted, and only the total weight of this pottery has been recorded.

**Table 1: Roman pottery fabric codes and fabric names used in this report (after *CAR 10*).**

Fabric code	Fabric name	National Roman Fabric Reference Collection fabric
AA	amphoras, all excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium amphoras	
AJ	amphora, Dressel 20	BAT AM 1/2
BA	plain samian forms	
SG	South Gaulish plain samian	LGF SA
CG	Central Gaulish plain samian	LEZ SA 2
EG	East Gaulish plain samian	
BX	decorated samian forms	
SG	South Gaulish decorated samian	LGF SA
EG	East Gaulish decorated samian	
CB	Colchester red colour-coated roughcast ware	COL CC2
CH	oxidised Hadham wares	HAD OX

Fabric code	Fabric name	National Roman Fabric Reference Collection fabric
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated wares	COL CC2
DJ	coarse oxidised and related wares	COL WH
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	LVN CC
EZ	other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff	
Köln	Cologne (Lower Rhineland) colour-coat ware	KOL CC
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	VER WH
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	DOR BB1
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	COL BB2
GP	fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and North Kent wares)	LON FR/UPC FR
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	WES FR
GR	fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms	
GTW	grog-tempered wares	SOB GT
GX	other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	
HZ	large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	
KX	black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	
MQ	white slipped fine wares and parchment wares	
D	Oxfordshire parchment ware	OXF PA
RCW	Romanising coarse wares	
TE	white fabric with black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash	
TZ	mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent	

#### Fabric descriptions other than fabrics contained in CAR 10

Fabric GTW Grog-tempered wares

Generally thick sherds with patchy red-brown to dark-brown surfaces. Fabric contains various quantities of crushed fired clay (grog) and is grey to brown.

Fabric RCW Romanising coarse wares.

Sherd thickness is generally medium-thin. Fabric contains fragments of burnt organic matter and grog and is either grey-brown with dark grey-brown surfaces which have a tendency to laminate, or pale brown to light grey and appearing abraded.

**Table 2: stratified Roman pottery from Roman dated contexts by numbered find bag with pottery spot date.**

feature	find bag no	Fabric (CAR 10)	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	comments	feature/ note	pottery spot date
F4	3	AJ AA BA(SG) BA(CG) CZ CH DJ EA EZ(Köln) GA GB GX HZ MQ(D) TE TZ	Dr 27 Dr 31? Dr 38 Dr 45 Cam 37A Cam 39A Cam 124 Cam 207 Cam 268 Cam 278 Cam 279C Cam 305A Cam 305B Cam 407 Cam 498 Cam 504/505 variant	194	6,803		Roman pit	late 3rd-4th, probably 4th/late 4th? century

feature	find bag no	Fabric (CAR 10)	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	comments	feature/ note	pottery spot date
F4	33	AJ CZ DJ EA GA GB GX HZ KX	Cam 39A Cam 268 Cam 270B Cam 305A <b>CAR 10</b> Fabric CZ type 60.192	43	754		Roman pit	mid 3rd-mid 4th century/ late 4th century
F9	2	GTW GX		3	63		Roman ditch	Roman, ?Late Iron Age-early Roman
F9	11	BA(EG) GA GX RCW	Walters 79?	12	109		Roman ditch	later 2nd-early 3rd century
F10	1	DJ GX KX	Cam 37B	6	70	find bag also contained sherd of modern flowerpot	Roman surface	late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
F12	7	BA(CG)	Dr 31	1	17		Roman surface	later 2nd-early 3rd century
F13	8	DJ GB GX HZ	Cam 37B Cam 40A Cam 40B Cam 243-244/246 Cam 270B Cam 278	167	312	find bag also contained sherd of modern tile or flowerpot	Roman pit	late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
F14	13	GX HZ		3	97		Roman surface	Roman, ?1st-2nd/3rd century
F17	12	AA GX	Cam 108 plain <b>CAR 10</b> Fabric GX type 101.357	6	216		Roman pit	1st-early 2nd century
F17	38	GA GX HZ	Cam 108 Cam 108 plain <b>CAR 10</b> Fabric GX type 101.357	14	187	Cam 108 plain part of F17 find bag no 12	Roman pit	Roman, early-mid 2nd century
F19	16	BA(CG) CB DJ GB GX HZ	Dr 18/31 Cam 37A (2) Cam 221 or 266 Cam 278	40	546		Roman pit	early-mid 2nd century
F20	15	AJ BA(CG) DJ GA GB GQ GX TZ	18/31R Cam 37A Cam 46/311? Cam 218 Cam 243-244/246 Cam 266 Cam 278 Cam 279 Cam 330	60	1420	large sherd	Roman ditch	early-mid 2nd century
F21	14	GX HZ		2	78		Roman ditch	Roman, ?1st-2nd/3rd century
F22	18	AJ BA(SG) DJ GA GA? GB GX HZ	Cam 157-159 Cam 243-244/246 Cam 266 <b>CAR 10</b> Fabric GA type 25 Cam 305A	26	479	Fabric GA? <b>CAR 10</b> Fabric GA type 25, three examples only listed in <b>CAR 10</b> ,	Roman pit	mid-late 3rd to 4th century

feature	find bag no	Fabric (CAR 10)	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	comments	feature/ note	pottery spot date
						and unknown elsewhere (possibly Fabric GB CAM 40B?)		
F22	24	GA GX	Cam 305A	3	50		Roman pit	mid-late 3rd to 4th century
F23	25	BA(CG) DJ GX HZ	Dr 31	8	93	probably Dr 31	Roman pit/grave	probably later 2nd century
F23	26	GX	Cam 268?	6	36		Roman pit/grave	Roman, ?mid 2nd-early 4th century
F26	39	DJ GX HZ		3	19		Roman pit	1st-2nd century
F27	37	GX		3	48	three sherds all from same pot	Roman post-hole	Roman
F29	44	GB GR GX HZ	Cam 37A Cam 76? Cam 218?	8	317	Fabric GR sherd probably a pedestal beaker form Cam 76 or bowl? (see also Cam 326/331)	Roman pit	early-mid 2nd century
F30	41	AJ BA(EG) DJ FJ GX	Dr 18/31	14	467	Fabric DJ sherds from unusual vessel, upper part, top and handle of unusual pot, ribbed sides, flat top with central hole and handle over (illustrated Fig 6)	Roman pit	early-mid 2nd century
F30	55	AA AJ BA(SG) BA(CG) BA(EG) BX(EG) CB DJ GA GB GP GX HZ KX TZ	Gauloise 4? Dr 18/31 Dr 30 Dr 38 Walters 79 Cam 37A Cam 108 Cam 123 Cam 243-244/246 Cam 270B Cam 273 Cam 278 Cam 279 Cam 315 variant CAR 10 Fabric DZ	174	5163	Fabric TZ blister on one side of mortaria ?firing defect	Roman pit	late 2nd to earlier 3rd century

feature	find bag no	Fabric (CAR 10)	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	comments	feature/ note	pottery spot date
			fig 5.25 no 36 CAR 10 Fabric GX 111.412 Cam 108 variant with bead rim					
F34	48	DJ GX		4	53	Fabric GX sherd from a folded beaker	Roman pit	early 2nd- 2nd century
F38	52	GX	Cam 108	2	28	2 sherds, no join and possibly from 2 pots	Roman pit	residual 1st-early 2nd century
F40	54	TZ	Cam 195	5	533	rim and spout of mortaria, rectangular stamp impression but abraded and illegible	Roman gully	mid-late 1st-early 2nd century
F41	56	AJ		1	49		Roman pit	1st-2nd/ early 3rd century

### The Roman pottery

Vessels of 1st- to early 2nd-century type are quite well represented from this site. The forms recorded are Cam 108 (F17 and F38), Cam 195 (F40), Cam 218 (F20 and ?F29), Cam 243-244/246 (F13, F20, F22), Cam 266 (F20), and Cam 221 or 266 (F19). Also there are two sherds of 1st-century samian (Fabric BA(SG)) one each from F4 (form Dr 27) and F22. However, vessels and fabrics which can be identified as pre-Flavian (pre-AD 69) are almost absent. One exception is a single sherd of grog-tempered ware (Fabric GTW) from F9 which is of Late Iron Age or possibly immediate post-conquest date (c mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD). There is also one rim sherd from F29 which may be from a Cam 76 cup-mouthed pedestal beaker (Fabric GR), and, if so, would be Claudian if not pre-conquest. Most of this pottery is, however, residual in features of early to mid 2nd-century date or later. While there are a number of features which contain pottery that could allow a 1st-century date (F14, F21, F26, F38, F40), almost all of these contain only one or two sherds with a wide date range of the 1st-2nd/3rd century and these are probably better regarded simply as Roman.

The pottery from the majority of the features is of 2nd- to 3rd-century date. Of these, the pottery from three features (F9, F10, F13) can be dated to after the late 2nd century based on the occurrence of later types of black-burnished ware category 2 (Fabric GB) bowls of form Cam 37B that occur from the late 2nd century, but which are typically a 3rd-century type. It can also be noted that most of the samian is from 2nd-century or 2nd- to earlier 3rd-century potteries located in Central and East Gaul, and the samian forms, where more closely datable, are mostly of later 2nd- to earlier 3rd-century types (Dr 31, Dr 38, Dr 45 and Walters 79). One feature (F23) is identified as a possible Roman burial. The pottery from this feature comes from the fill and dates to after the mid 2nd century. There is also a complete base with part of the lower wall of a Cam 279A/B jar (Fabric GA) which, given its partially intact condition, could possibly have been displaced from a burial. Part of an unusual vessel, possibly a flagon, from F30 (find bag no 41) is illustrated (Fig 6).

There is little pottery that can be certainly attributed to the late Roman period (mid 3rd-4th century). Late Roman pottery was recovered from only two features (F4 and

F22). F22 contained sherds from a flanged rim bowl (Cam 305A) in black-burnished ware category 1 (Fabric GA) which can be dated to the later 3rd-4th century. F4 contained sherds of Nene Valley colour-coat ware (Fabric EA) of mid 3rd- to 4th-century date and Hadham oxidised ware (Fabric CH) which can date from the late 3rd century but is typically 4th century in date. Also one sherd recovered from F4 is possibly Oxford parchment ware (Fabric MQ(D)) and of late 4th-century date (*CAR 10*, 289). The sherds in Fabric EA from F4 (find bag no 33) are from a late Roman folded beaker of mid 3rd- to 4th-century date. Much of this pot is present and it could represent a displaced burial pot. The pattern of only a small quantity of late Roman pottery from the site is also the same among the residual and unstratified Roman pottery from the site, with only two late Roman sherds recorded from post-Roman contexts. These are single sherds of Nene Valley colour-coat ware (Fabric EA) from L2 (find bag no 29) and from Cam 279C jar (Fabric GA) from F8 (find bag no 3), both of which date to the mid 3rd-4th century.

Of interest is a rim sherd from F22 (find bag no 18) in a sandy fabric that appears to be black-burnished ware category 1 (Fabric GA). The form, a dish with double-bead, is listed in *CAR 10* as Fabric GA type 25, of which three examples are recorded and illustrated (*CAR 10*, Fabric GA type 25.28-30). This form in black-burnished ware category 1 fabric has not yet been recorded anywhere else other than at Colchester. While the vessel from F22 may possibly be a fourth example from the town, it is noted that black-burnished ware category 2 (Fabric GB) can also be quite sandy. This dish form, while not common in Fabric GB (four examples are recorded in *CAR 10*), is not unusual, and is recorded as a variant of Cam 40B (*CAR 10*, Fabric GB type 25).

### Discussion

The Roman pottery assemblage (about 3 kg) from the earlier archaeological evaluation on the site (CAT Report 352, 3-4) indicated that, although it contained 1st- to 2nd-century material, none of it was necessarily pre-Flavian, and while most of the pottery could date to after the mid 2nd century, there was little in the way of late material of the mid 3rd-4th century. It was also noted that one partial vessel (a Cam 407 beaker in Colchester colour-coat ware (Fabric CZ) of mid to late 3rd-century date) had possibly been disturbed from a Roman burial. Despite the relatively small quantity of pottery involved, this assessment of the material from the evaluation still holds good for the much larger quantity recovered from the excavation.

The near absence of identifiable pre-Flavian pottery from the evaluation and excavation is not necessarily significant. Pottery of the early Roman period (1st-early 2nd century) is well represented in terms of the numbers of pottery forms recorded and some could date from the earliest Roman occupation. However, all of the early Roman pottery is residual. Except for instances of features with one or two sherds that cannot be closely dated, all of the features on the site date contain pottery dating to the 2nd century or later. One possible source of the early Roman pottery is from burials. The site lies outside the occupation areas of the early Roman military fortress and town, and one use to which such an area might be put is burial. The types of coarse ware vessels represented on the site are commonly used either as containers for cremated remains (jars and bowls) or ancillary vessels (beakers) in cremation burials (Philpott 1991, 35). However, there is no direct evidence to suggest that this was how they arrived on the site. None of the early Roman pots are whole or in a partially complete state, but, if they had been, this might suggest that they were disturbed from burials. Also it can be noted that flagons, which are another coarse ware vessel type commonly associated with burials (Philpott 1991, 35), are hardly represented at all.

The pottery from the majority of the Roman features on the site dates to the early 2nd-mid 3rd century. One of the residual pots represented is the intact lower part of a Cam 279A/B jar (dated early 2nd-early 3rd century) from L2. While quite a tenuous identification, this pot could possibly represent a vessel disturbed from a burial. Also sherds from a late Roman folded beaker of mid 3rd- to 4th-century date recovered from F4 could also be part of a displaced burial pot. However, only one feature on the site (F23) is identified as a possible Roman burial. Pottery was recovered only from the fill of

the feature and overall is of mid to late 2nd-century date, although one vessel type represented is a Cam 268 jar. This jar form is not closely datable but it can be noted that it was current as a form from the early-mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century (CAR 10, 479).

There is very little late Roman pottery from the site. Only two features (F4 and F22) contained pottery that can be dated to the late 3rd or 4th century. One (F4) contained sherds that are probably 4th century. These are sherds of oxidised Hadham ware which appeared at Colchester from the late 3rd century, but is typically 4th century (CAR 10, 297), and possibly also a sherd of Oxfordshire parchment ware which is late 4th century (CAR 10, 289). Also there is very little late Roman pottery residual in post-Roman contexts, with only a few late Roman sherds being recorded. One of the late Roman vessels present in F4 (find bag no 33) is a folded beaker from the Nene Valley (Fabric EA). Much of this pot is present as sherds and they may represent a displaced burial pot.

### Illustrated pottery

Figure 6 (F30, find bag no 41), Fabric DJ

This is part of an unusual pot which is a variant form of costrel, ie a vessel shaped like a barrel (Webster 1976, 18 & fig 35 no 10). There is one large sherd, comprising just under half of one end of the pot, with three other joining sherds (including part of the handle) and two non-joining body sherds. The end of the vessel is flat and slightly recessed, with a handle attached at one side and a central circular central hole or opening. The pot rises slightly around the central opening and the edge of the opening has been broken away. The sides of the body of the pot are rippled. Although not fully published, a variant form of costrel from near Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire appears to be a similar vessel (McSloy 2005). The Tewkesbury pot is more complete. The body is rippled towards the ends and attached to one of the ends are the remains of a handle. An internet image of the vessel shows two apertures in that end of the pot (one at each side) rather than one central one (Cotswold Archaeology 2005).

## 7.3 The medieval and later pottery

by Howard Brooks

### Introduction

This is the report on 2.9 kg of medieval and later pottery from the excavation at Colchester High School. Fabric descriptions are after CAR 7.

Fabrics present are Fabric 21a (Colchester-type ware), Fabric 40 (PMRE - post-medieval red earthenware), Fabric 45m (modern stoneware), Fabric 48d (modern ironstone), Fabric 48b (English porcelain), and Fabric 51b (flowerpot).

**Table 3: medieval and later pottery by context.**

Find bag no	Context	Quantity	Weight (in g)	Description
22	F16	2	116	Fabric 51b flowerpot, two bases
58	L1	1	65	Fabric 45m modern stoneware jar base
58	L1	2	60	Fabric 51b flowerpot
58	L1	3	237	Fabric 40 (PMRE) base, rim handle and lid fragments
58	L1	3	90	Fabric 48d modern ironstone
47	F33	1	8	Fabric 51b flowerpot
47	F33	2	708	Fabric 40 (PMRE) - large vessels
47	F33	1	1	Fabric 48d modern ironstone
49	F35	2	37	Fabric 40 (PMRE), including a pipkin leg
49	F35	1	5	medieval sherd, probably Fabric 21a
49	F35	3	4	Fabric 48d modern ironstone

29	L2	1	27	Fabric 40 (PMRE)
46	F32?	2	15	Fabric 51b flowerpot
50	F36	2	24	Fabric 40 (PMRE), 1 glazed
50	F36	1	13	Fabric 21a early (all over white slip under glaze)
43	L2	3	349	Fabric 40 (PMRE), including externally glazed, lid-seated bowl
43	L2	1	1,143	large fragment of Fabric 48d modern ironstone platter
43	L2	3	27	Fabric 48b English porcelain cup fragments
		<b>34</b>	<b>2,929</b>	

## Discussion

This is a small and relatively undistinguished group. The sherds from topsoil L1 and underlying L2 are firmly modern, ie 19th or 20th century. Material from features revealed in the footings trenches, ie F16, F33 and F35, are also modern. F36 may be post-medieval in date rather than modern. The range of post-medieval fabrics present is reasonably typical of small Colchester groups, apart from the absence of tin-glazed earthenware (Fabric 46). The small quantity of local medieval wares may indicate that there was relatively little activity here in the medieval period. It was presumably open fields at the time.

### 7.4 The small finds and bulk metalwork

*by Nina Crummy*

The assemblage ranges in date from Late Iron Age to modern, but most items are Roman or modern. The earliest object is a fragment of a cleaver handle from F30 (55) of Iron Age type; the form may have continued in use into the early Roman period. Diagnostically Roman objects include an iron stylus (Fig 6, SF 5), two fragments of Purbeck marble veneer (SFs 3 and 8), and three fragments of Mayen lava quernstone from Germany (SFs 1-2). Mayen lava querns were also imported from the Middle Saxon to early post-medieval period, but the absence of any other material of this date from the High School site militates against these pieces being post-Roman. The majority of the iron nails are of Manning's Type 1b with more or less round slightly convex head (Manning 1985, 134). They are heavily encrusted with a mixed sand/corrosion layer typical of Roman nails, and many have mineralised wood grain on the shanks. An exception is a nail with short-armed T-shaped head from L1, which may be modern. Certainly modern are part of a composite button and a lead constructional tie from L2.

Fig 6, SF 5. (31) L2. Small iron stylus of Manning's Type 1, with no shoulder above the point (1985, 85). Length 101 mm.

(55) F30. Fragment of the handle from an iron cleaver of Manning's Type 1, with down-curved and knobbed end (1985, 120, fig. 30, 1a). The form is Iron Age, but may have continued in use into the early Roman period. Length 63 mm.

SF 1. (10) L2. Fragment of weathered Mayen lava quernstone with slight traces of grooving on the grinding surface. Maximum dimensions 96 by 74 mm, 35 mm thick.

SF 2. (4) F4. Two fragments from the rim of a weathered Mayen lava quernstone. Maximum dimensions 93 by 61, thickness at rim 42 mm; 71 by 55, thickness at rim 44 mm.

SF 3. (34) F4. Purbeck marble veneer fragment. 50 by 29 mm, 30 mm thick.

SF 8. (57) F38. Purbeck marble veneer fragment, with scratched X and other random scratches on the underside, and two slight parallel scratches on the upper surface. 56 by 63 mm, 18 mm thick.

(15) F20. Two iron nails (one clenched) and one nail shank fragment, lengths 97, 46 and 55 mm.

(18) F22. a) Large iron bolt with round thick head and rectangular-section shank, in two pieces, length 158 mm. b) Three iron nails, one clenched, lengths 70, 49 and 50 mm. c) Two iron nail shanks, one clenched, lengths 46 and 37 mm. d) Tapering strip fragment, probably the shank of a bolt similar to a) above, length 45 mm. Traces of mineralised wood lie transversely across the shanks of most of these items, including the bolt.

(25) F23. Three iron nails, one complete; lengths 40, 36 and 25 mm.

(26) F23. Iron nail, length 100 mm.

(21) L1. Two iron nails, one with small T-head, lengths 73 and 65 mm.

(17) L2. Clenched iron nail, length 61 mm.

(10) L2. a) 19th- or 20th-century copper-alloy plated iron composite button fragment, diameter 26 mm. b) Iron nail, length 52 mm.

(20) L2. Copper-alloy shaft fragment made from five twisted strands. Length 90 mm.

SF 4. (30) L2. Copper-alloy shaft fragment made from five twisted strands. Length 90 mm. Probably modern, as Roman cable armlets are made from two, three or four strands.

(40) L2. Modern lead constructional tie. Length 36 mm, width 12 mm.

SF 6. (19) F22. Roughly T-shaped lead tie with the remains of an iron nail shank fixed in a perforation at the junction of the arms. Length 48 mm, width 42 mm.

## 7.5 The worked flint

*by Hazel Martingell*

F22 (20) 1 retouched flake, fine retouch along right edge. Secondary. Good. Earlier Neolithic

F23 (59) 1 leaf-shaped arrowhead, bifacially worked. Small. Earlier Neolithic

These two pieces of worked flint are probably of similar date. Arrowheads are often found in isolation and it is presumed that they were lost while hunting. The blade could have been used as a serrated knife and supports the idea of hunting activity in this area during the Neolithic.

## 7.6 Other finds

A complete list of finds can be found in Appendix 1.

## 8 Discussion

Twenty Roman features were recorded during the excavation (if one counts the areas of gravel as a single feature and F29/F30 as one pit). Gravelled surfaces of presumed Roman date were recorded in six areas of the footings trenches. The partial nature of the excavation makes these features problematic to interpret. They could form a continuous feature such as a road or trackway or, alternatively, they may be a series of separate gravelled areas. Pottery from three of the patches of gravel ranged in date from the ?1st to the late 3rd century and some patches were cut by Roman (early to mid 2nd-century) features F29 and F20. One area of gravel seals and thus post-dates a pit containing ?1st- to 2nd-/3rd-century pottery. This dating is somewhat problematic but would seem to indicate that the gravel surface was not in use for very long.

If the feature is part of a Roman road, then it must lead somewhere, but a Roman road in this area has not been recorded before. However, there is a possibility that it may link up with a metalled droveway located 500m to the south-east of the High School site and excavated by CAT at the Colchester Garrison in 2004/5 (Garrison Area J, report

in prep). This interpretation remains tentative until more metalling is found between the two sites. If the gravel forms a track, then one might expect it to be cambered, but no camber was discernible. The survival of the gravel is very patchy and there was no trace of it in evaluation trench 1 where it should have been visible. This may mean that a more fitting interpretation of it is as a series of unconnected metalled areas – but for what use? It is known from the evaluation that the site was in use as a Roman cemetery and it is possible that these were gravelled areas between burial plots. At Giltspur Street within London's Roman western cemetery, gravel surfaces probably representing paths through the cemetery have been observed (Watson 2003, 31-2). A cobbled area has also been found at St Stephen's cemetery (4-6 King Harry Lane) in St Albans (Frere 1987, 328).

After the discovery of one inhumation burial during the evaluation, it was expected that further burials would be revealed. One straight-sided pit (F23) may be an inhumation burial. However, with no human bone remaining, it could not be verified as such. If F23 was an inhumation burial then it was on a similar alignment to that found in evaluation trench 2. The presence of animal bone in its fill may be explained as an animal offering. Animal bone tends to survive in a better state than human bone which rots quickly in sandy soils. The upper fill of F23 contained an earlier Neolithic flint arrowhead which is likely to be residual rather than a grave deposit. The base of a jar of a type often used as a cremation urn was found in the subsoil layer (L2). This may well be the remains of a disturbed Roman cremation burial. One explanation for the lack of burials here is that any burials might have been disturbed by later Roman pit-digging or that they are not definitely identifiable due to the low survival of human bone and a lack of coffin nails.

The evidence from the excavation (and the 2005 evaluation) is that the site was in use from at least the 2nd century through to the 4th century. Apart from one post-hole there was no evidence of any structures. The main activity was pit-digging, probably for the disposal of domestic rubbish, although the presence of horn-cores within one of the larger rubbish-pits may indicate animal butchering or horn-working nearby. Some of the pits may originally have been dug as quarry-pits for sand and gravel.

After the Roman period, the site appears to have gone out of use. The evidence points to the land being employed to pasture animals or grow crops in the post-Roman period. This is supported by the pottery which includes only a very small quantity of local medieval wares. Most of the small finds and the bulk ironwork items were Roman or modern.

There has been some post-medieval and modern activity on the site but generally there was a low level of disturbance to Roman features.

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## 10 Acknowledgements

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## 11 Archive deposition

The finds, paper and digital archive are currently held by CAT at 12 Lexden Road, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museums under accession code 2006.17.

## 12 Site data

Table 4: list of contexts.

Context	Location	Description	Latest-dated finds	Date of Context
L1	throughout	Topsoil; loose dark brown silty loam with a quantity of stones plus root activity – modern building debris and abundant charcoal and cinders in places	20th-century pottery	modern
L2	throughout	Firm medium yellowish brown sandy silt with rare to occasional small stones and charcoal flecking – Roman and later finds	Slate, 19th- to 20th-century pottery, peg-tile	modern
L3	throughout	Yellow orange sand with patches of loosely compacted gravel		Glacial
L4	South-western trenches	Light brown loose sand with root or worm activity, between L2 and L3		Glacial?
F1	North-eastern corner of trenches	Pit containing steel stanchion post		modern
F2	North-eastern corner of trenches	Pit containing steel stanchion post		modern
F3	North-eastern corner of trenches	Pit containing steel stanchion post		modern
F4	North-eastern corner of trenches	Large pit filled by a medium yellow brown sandy silt, containing large quantity of mixed archaeological material: pottery, tile, brick, animal bone; minor charcoal flecking, some intrusive later material, one piece of marble veneer and one piece of Mayen lava quern – cut by F11	Mid 3rd- to late 4th-century pottery, probably 4th	Roman
F5	Central trenches	Small pit filled by dark brown silt; possibly associated with a tree stump, high level of root activity, plastic in lower fill – cuts through gravel surface F6	Plastic	modern
F6	Central northern trenches	Compacted gravel surface made up of medium stones within a light yellow/brown sandy silt matrix – cut by later pits F5 and F7		Roman
F7	Northern trench	Smallish pit with dark brown fill – cuts through gravel surface F6		modern
F8	Central trenches	A service trench containing electric cables, running from east to west, observed in five of the footings trenches (left <i>in situ</i> )		modern
F9	North-eastern trench	Narrow ditch on a NE to SW alignment underlying F4, possibly associated with the road?; filled by medium brown silt, with charcoal flecks – contained Roman brick and tile and Roman or Late Iron Age pottery	Roman and Late Iron Age/ early Roman in lower fill. Later 2nd- to early	Roman

			3rd-century pottery in upper fill	
F10	Eastern trench	Compacted gravel surface of small to medium stones in a yellowish silt matrix – contained pottery, tile and animal bone	Late 2nd- to mid-late 3rd-century pottery (plus one residual flowerpot sherd)	Roman
F11	North-eastern trench	Small pit filled by medium yellow brown silt with charcoal flecks in lower fill; the pit was cut through the lowest fills of F4	-	Roman?
F12	Southern trench	Compacted gravel consisting of small to medium stones within a yellowish silt matrix; contained pottery and tile	Late 2nd- to early 3rd-century pottery	Roman
F13	Southern trench	Pit filled by dark brown silt with charcoal flecks – cut the western corner of gravel surface F12; contained pottery, tile and animal bone	Late 2nd- to mid-late 3rd-century pottery	Roman
F14	Northern trench	Compacted gravel surface consisting of small to medium stones in a yellowish silt matrix; contained some Roman tile and pottery	?1st- to 2nd-/3rd-century pottery	Roman
F15	Eastern trench	Compacted gravel surface consisting of small to medium stones in a yellowish silt matrix	-	Roman
F16	Eastern trench	Medium-sized pit filled by dark blackish brown silt, with charcoal flecking – appeared to cut north edge of F15. Large quantity of post-medieval material and dumped cinders	Modern flowerpot	modern
F17	Southern trench	Small regular pit filled by dark brown sandy silt; slight charcoal flecking in the upper and middle fills, pot sherds throughout fill	Early-mid 2nd-century pottery	Roman
F18	Southern trench	Former school footpath formed of a concrete slab	-	modern
F19	Central trench	Medium-sized oval pit containing a large amount of pottery and other Roman material, filled by medium brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks; some minor plant root activity evident	Early-mid 2nd-century pottery	Roman
F20	Central eastern trench	Linear feature (ditch) on an east to west alignment, filled by dark brown silt with abundant charcoal in the upper fill; some plant root activity. Contained Roman pottery, animal bone, glass and tile – cuts edge of gravel surface F15	Early-mid 2nd century	Roman
F21	Northern trench	Linear feature (ditch?) filled by dark brown silt with minor charcoal	?1st- to 2nd-/3rd-	Roman

		flecking; contained pottery, tile and animal bone – sealed by gravel surface F14. Minor root activity	century pottery	
F22	South-east corner of trenches	Medium-sized deep pit, filled by medium grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks; contained pottery, tile, animal bone and glass plus an earlier Neolithic flint blade	Mid-late 3rd to 4th century	Roman
F23	Eastern trench	Possible inhumation burial. Rectangular cut with vertical sides filled by medium yellow brown sandy silt with pottery, bone and tile. One iron nail in upper fill. Charcoal flecks. Fill contained an earlier Neolithic flint arrowhead. Partially sealed by gravel surface F10	Later 2nd- to early 4th-century pottery	Roman
F24	Southern trench	Small pit filled by dark brown black silt with charcoal flecks in the upper fill; contained peg-tile, glass and clay pipe – cut into L2 and gravel surface F12	Clay pipe	post-medieval
F25	Southern trench	Shallow regular pit; animal bone in mid fill, minor charcoal flecking in upper fill – partly sealed by metalling F12	-	Roman
F26	Eastern trench	Small pit filled by medium brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks in the upper fill; contained pottery, bone and an iron nail	1st- to 2nd-century pottery	Roman
F27	Southern trench	Post hole filled by dark brown silt with charcoal flecking; a large quantity of pottery was recovered from the lower fill – cuts pit F17	Roman	Roman
F28	Northern trench	Backfilled 2005 evaluation trench 1	-	2005
F29	Northern trench	Large rubbish-pit filled by medium dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks; contained horn-cores, a large amount of pottery and a seam of oyster shell. Possibly cuts gravel surface F31. Probably the same as F4 of the 2005 evaluation	Early-mid 2nd century	Roman
F30	Northern trench	Large rubbish-pit filled by medium brown sandy silt and containing Roman tile and pottery with a seam of oyster shell; probably part of F29	Late 2nd- to earlier 3rd-century pottery	Roman
F31	Northern trench	Gravel surface made up of large angular stones and small-medium stones compacted in a yellowish sandy silt; possibly by F29	-	Roman
F32	South-western trench	Trench for brick wall; lines up with brick wall at the eastern edge of the site	Post-medieval or modern pottery	modern- 19th century
F33	Western trench	Shallow linear with blackish fill; contained modern pottery and peg-tile	Modern pottery	modern
F34	Central western trench	Possible pit adjacent to F30, filled by medium brown sandy silt; contained Roman pottery and animal bone but no oyster shell	Early 2nd- to 2nd-century pottery	Roman

F35	Southern trench	Large deep pit filled by loose grey brown sandy silt; may be two inter-cutting pits	Modern pottery	modern
F36	South-western corner of trenches	Shallow pit filled by dry medium brown sandy silt; contained post-medieval pottery and tile fragments	Post-medieval pottery	post-medieval
F37	Western trench	Pit filled by medium brown clayey silt, containing animal bone and iron nails; same feature as F41	-	Roman
F38	Western trench	Pit filled by medium brown clayey silt; contained oyster shell and Roman pottery and a piece of marble veneer	1st to early 2nd century pottery - residual?	Roman
F39	Western trench	Natural feature – undulation	-	-
F40	Western trench	Gully NE to SW aligned	Mid-late 1st- to early 2nd-century pottery	Roman
F41	Western trench	Same as F37; pit containing horse jaws and iron nails	1st- to 2nd-/early 3rd-century pottery	Roman

## 13 Appendices

### Appendix 1: list of finds

Table 5: list of finds.

Find no	Feature no/ Layer no	Description	Weight (in g)
-	-	Roman brick, Roman tile	2,490
1	F10, upper fill	Roman pottery	70
1	F10, upper fill	Roman tile	
1	F10, upper fill	Animal bone	
2	F9, lower fill	Roman pottery	63
2	F9, lower fill	Oyster shell and animal bone	
3	F4, middle fill	Animal bone and shell	
3	F4, middle fill	Roman pottery	6,803
3	F4, middle fill	Post-medieval and unidentified tile/brick	61
3	F4, middle fill	Roman tile, Roman brick, flue tile, 2 <i>tesserae</i>	22,945
4	F4, lower fill	Piece of lava quern (small find no 2)	
5	L2	Roman pottery	6,97
5	L2	Animal bone	
5	L2	Unidentified brick/tile	58
6	L2	Roman tile	75
6	L2	Roman pottery	37
7	F12, upper fill	Roman pottery	17
8	F13, middle fill	Animal bone	
8	F13, middle fill	Roman pottery	312
8	F13, middle fill	Roman tile, Roman brick	2,867
9	L2	Roman brick	30
10	L2	Oyster shell	
10	L2	Roman glass	
10	L2	Roman pottery	357
10	L2	Roman tile	470
10	L2	Fragment of lava quern (small find no 1)	
10	L2	Peg-tile	167
11	F9, middle fill	Roman tile, Roman brick	528
11	F9, middle fill	Roman pottery	109
11	F9, middle fill	Animal bone	
12	F17, lower fill	Roman pottery	216
12	F17, lower fill	Roman tile	
13	F14, upper fill	Roman tile	537
13	F14, upper fill	Roman pottery	97
13	F14, upper fill	Animal bone	
14	F21, middle fill	Roman pottery	78
14	F21, middle fill	Animal bone	
15	F20, middle fill	Roman tile	257
15	F20, middle fill	Roman pottery	1,420
15	F20, middle fill	Animal bone	
15	F20, middle fill	Glass	
15	F20, middle fill	Iron nail	
16	F19, middle fill	Roman pottery	546
17	L2, lower fill	Roman tile	480
17	L2, lower fill	Roman pottery	226
17	L2, lower fill	Animal bone	
18	F22, middle fill	F22	198
18	F22, middle fill	Roman pottery	479
18	F22, middle fill	Animal bone	
18	F22, middle fill	Glass	

19	F22, middle fill	Lead object (small find no 6)	
20	F22, middle fill	Retouched flint flake – earlier Neolithic	
21	L1	Animal bone	
21	L1	Roman tile inc one with signature	2,196
22	F16, lower fill	Modern pottery	116
23	L2, lower fill	Roman pottery - including much of the lower part of a pot; possibly a displaced burial	305
24	F22, lower fill	Roman tile	39
24	F22, lower fill	Roman pottery	50
24	F22, lower fill	Animal bone	
24	F22, lower fill	Iron nail	
25	F23, middle fill	Roman tile	200
25	F23, middle fill	Roman pottery	93
25	F23, middle fill	Animal bone	
26	F23, lower fill	Roman tile	43
26	F23, lower fill	Roman pottery	36
27	L2, lower fill	Roman pottery	69
27	L2, lower fill	Animal bone	
28	F24, lower fill	Peg-tile	41
28	F24, lower fill	Clay pipe	
29	L2, middle fill, central trench	Roman brick, Roman tile and peg-tile	8,220
29	L2, middle fill, central trench	Animal bone	
29	L2, middle fill, central trench	Roman pottery	777
29	L2, middle fill, central trench	Post-medieval pottery	27
29	L2, middle fill, central trench	Iron nail	
30	L2	Modern copper-alloy object (small find no 4)	
31	L2, lower fill	Iron Roman stylus (small find no 5)	
32	U/S	Roman tile	100
32	U/S	Animal bone	
33	F4, middle fill	Roman tile, Roman brick	278
33	F4, middle fill	Roman pottery	754
33	F4, middle fill	Animal bone	
34	F4, lower fill	Fragment of Purbeck marble veneer (small find no 3)	
35	F9, lower fill	Roman tile, Roman brick	119
35	F9, lower fill	Animal bone	
35	F9, lower fill	Iron nails	
36	L1	Roman tile	29
36	L1	Animal bone	
37	F27, lower fill	Roman pottery	48
37	F27, lower fill	Animal bone	
38	F17, lower fill	Roman pottery	216
38	F17, lower fill	Animal bone	
39	F26, lower fill	Roman pottery	19
39	F26, lower fill	Animal bone	
39	F26, lower fill	Iron nail	
40	L2, north side of site	Lead object	
41	F30	Roman tile, Roman brick	805
41	F30	Roman pottery	467
42	L2	Roman brick	163
42	L2	Roman pottery	779
42	L2	Animal bone	
43	L2	Post-medieval brick/tile	174

43	L2	Modern and post-medieval pottery	1,519
43	L2	stone	
43	L2	Animal bone	
44	F29	Roman pottery	317
44	F29	<i>Tessera</i>	
44	F29	Animal bone	
44	F29	Iron nail	
45	F8	Animal bone	
46	F32?	Roman tile	178
46	F32?	Modern pottery	15
47	F33	Peg-tile, floor brick	235
47	F33	Post-medieval and modern pottery	717
47	F33	Post-Roman glass	
48	F34	Roman pottery	53
48	F34	Animal bone	
49	F35	Roman brick, Roman tile, unidentified brick/tile	575
49	F35	Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery	46
49	F35	Animal bone	
50	F36	Roman brick	14
50	F36	Medieval and post-medieval pottery	37
51	F37	Animal bone	
51	F37	Iron nail	
52	F38	Roman pottery	28
52	F38	Shell	
53	L2, western trench	Roman tile, Roman brick	649
53	L2, western trench	Roman pottery	27
53	L2, western trench	Animal bone	
53	L2, western trench	Peg-tile	172
54	F40	Roman pottery	533
55	F30	Animal bone	
55	F30	Roman pottery	5,163
55	F30	Iron cleaver - Late Iron Age or Roman	
55	F30	Roman tile	1,956
56	F41	Animal bone	
56	F41	Roman pottery	49
57	F38	Fragment of Purbeck marble veneer (small find no 8)	
58	L2, western trench	Flue tile, Roman brick, indeterminate Roman brick/tile	1,613
58	L2, western trench	Peg-tile, unidentified brick/tile	1,332
58	L2, western trench	Roman pottery	1,140
58	L2, western trench	Post-medieval and modern pottery	452
58	L2, western trench	Animal bone	
59	F23, upper fill	1 flint arrowhead – earlier Neolithic	
60	U/S	Roman tile and peg-tile	300
60	U/S	Animal bone	
61	L2 – watching brief on retaining wall	Animal bone	

## Appendix 2: complete list of Roman pottery

**Table 6: Roman pottery quantified by fabric from each find bag**

LIA = Late Iron Age, LSJ = large storage jar.

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAF 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
not known	F2		HZ			1	284	0.00			1st-2nd/ 3rd century
not known	F2		AJ			1	126	0.00			1st- 2nd/early 3rd century
not known	F2		DJ			2	23	0.00			1st-2nd/ 3rd century
not known	F2		CB			1	2	0.00			early 2nd- mid 3rd century
not known	F2		GB		Cam 37A	1	7	0.00			early 2nd- early 3rd century
not known	F2		GX		Cam 243- 244/246 Cam 268	11	118	0.00			Roman mid 2nd century+
3	F4		HZ		LSJ	8	807	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
3	F4		BA (SG)		Dr 27	1	12	0.00		Roman pit	1st century
3	F4		BA (CG)		Dr 31? Dr 38 Dr 45	7	144	0.25	variation in fabric but possibly all Central Gaulish	Roman pit	mid-late 2nd century
3	F4		MP			2	110	0.00	one (base) sherd an Oxford product?	Roman pit	Roman, ?4th-later 4th century
3	F4		CH			4	33	0.10		Roman pit	late 3rd- 4th, probably 4th century
3	F4		DJ		Cam 207	12	173	0.00		Roman pit	1st- 2nd/3rd century
3	F4		EZ (Köln)			1	6	0.00	KOL CC	Roman pit	late 1st- mid-late 2nd century
3	F4		EA		Dr 38	4	79	0.00	Dr 38 bowl is probably colour- coat, probably Fabric EA rather than samian	Roman pit	mid 3rd- 4th century
3	F4		CZ		Cam 407	12	146	0.50		Roman pit	mid-late 3rd century
3	F4		AJ			7	1744	0.00		Roman pit	1st- 2nd/early 3rd century
3	F4		AA			2	214	0.00		Roman pit	1st-early 2nd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAR 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
3	F4		TE			3	156	0.00		Roman pit	mid-late 3rd century
3	F4		TZ		Cam 498 Cam 504/505 variant	6	598	0.20		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
3	F4		GA		Cam 39A Cam 124 Cam 279C Cam 305A	12	312	0.50		Roman pit	mid 3rd-4th century
3	F4		GB		Cam 37A Cam 278 Cam 305B	13	345	0.35		Roman pit	mid-late 3rd century
3	F4		GX		Cam 268	99	1954	2.00		Roman pit	mid 2nd-early 4th century
33	F4		HZ		LSJ	5	233	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
33	F4		AJ			1	62	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/early 3rd century
33	F4		DJ			4	22	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
33	F4		GA		Cam 39A Cam 305A	4	57	0.15		Roman pit	mid 3rd-4th century
33	F4		GB			3	57	0.00		Roman pit	early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
33	F4		KX			1	22	0.00		Roman pit	early 2nd-3rd/4th century
33	F4		GX		Cam 268 Cam 270B	12	203	0.20		Roman pit	mid 2nd-4th century
33	F4		EA			12	87	0.00	folded beaker, much of one pot, ?displaced from burial	Roman pit	mid 3rd-mid 4th century/late 4th century
33	F4		CZ		CAR 10 Fabric CZ type 60.192	1	11	0.20	lid	Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
56	F4		AJ			1	49	0.00	abraded handle fragment	Roman pit	1st-2nd/early 3rd century
3	F8		DJ			2	7	0.00		modern	1st-2nd/3rd century
3	F8		CH			1	2	0.00		modern	late 3rd-4th century
3	F8		CZ			1	2	0.00		modern	early 2nd-3rd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAF 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
3	F8		GA		Cam 279C	1	14	0.05		modern	mid 3rd-4th century
3	F8		GB		Cam 39B Cam 37	4	20	0.15		modern	early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
3	F8		HZ			2	67	0.00		modern	1st-2nd/3rd century
3	F8		GX		Cam 268	16	100	0.10		modern	Roman, mid 2nd-early 4th century
45	F8		DJ			1	37	0.00		modern	1st-2nd/3rd century
45	F8		GX		Cam 268	3	65	0.25		modern	Roman, mid 2nd-early 4th century
45	F8		BA (CG)		Dr 33	1	2	0.00		modern	2nd century
2	F9		GTW			1	11	0.00		Roman ditch	Late Iron Age
2	F9		GX			2	52	0.00		Roman ditch	Roman
11	F9		BA (EG)		?Walters 79	1	8	0.00		Roman ditch	later 2nd-early 3rd century
11	F9		RCW			1	10	0.00		Roman ditch	LIA?-early Roman
11	F9		GA			1	26	0.00		Roman ditch	early 2nd-4th century
11	F9		GX			9	65	0.00		Roman ditch	Roman
1	F10		KX		Cam 37B	1	23	0.05		Roman surface	late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
1	F10		DJ			2	20	0.05		Roman surface	1st-2nd/3rd century
1	F10		GX			2	22	0.20	bowl	Roman surface	Roman
1	F10					1	5	0.00	modern flowerpot	Roman surface	modern
7	F12		BA (CG)		Dr 31	1	17	0.10		Roman surface	later 2nd-early 3rd century
8	F13					1	16	0.00	modern tile piece	Roman pit	modern
8	F13					1	15	0.00	flowerpot	Roman pit	modern
8	F13		DJ			1	7	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
8	F13		HZ			1	19	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
8	F13		GB		Cam 37B Cam 40A Cam 40B Cam 278	5	109	0.30		Roman pit	late 2nd-mid-late 3rd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAR 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
8	F13		GX		Cam 243-244/246 Cam 270B	9	177	0.00		Roman pit	Roman 1st-early 2nd century
8	F13		TZ			1	71	0.00		Roman surface	1st-2nd/3rd century
8	F13		HZ			1	68	0.00		Roman surface	1st-2nd/3rd century
13	F14		HZ			2	93	0.00		Roman surface	1st-2nd/3rd century
13	F14		GX			1	4	0.00		Roman surface	Roman
22	F16					1	110	0.00	modern flowerpot	post-medieval pit	modern
12	F17		AA			1	144	0.00		Roman pit	1st-early 2nd century
12	F17		GX		Cam 108 plain CAR 10 Fabric GX type 101.357	5	72	0.00		Roman pit	Roman ?1st-early 2nd century
38	F17		GX		Cam 108 Cam 108 plain CAR 10 Fabric GX type 101.357	12	165	0.25	Cam 108 plain part of F17 find bag no 12	Roman pit	Roman 1st-early 2nd century
38	F17		GA			1	10	0.00		Roman pit	Roman early 2nd-4th century
38	F17		HZ			1	12	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
16	F19		BA (CG)		Dr 18/31	1	33	0.00		Roman pit	earlier 2nd century
16	F19		GB		Cam 37A (2) Cam 278	3	160	0.50		Roman pit	early 2nd-early 3rd century
16	F19		HZ			3	43	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
16	F19		DJ			1	6	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
16	F19		CB			1	5	0.00		Roman pit	early 2nd-mid 3rd century
16	F19		GX		Cam 221 or Cam 266	31	299	0.25		Roman pit	Roman ?1st-2nd century
15	F20		BA (CG)		18/31R	1	255	0.00	large sherd	Roman ditch	earlier 2nd century
15	F20		DJ			3	22	0.00		Roman ditch	1st-2nd/3rd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAR 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
15	F20		TZ			2	81	0.00		Roman ditch	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
15	F20		AJ			2	380	0.00		Roman ditch	1st-2nd/ early 3rd century
15	F20		GA		Cam 279	4	68	0.00		Roman ditch	early 2nd- 4th century
15	F20		GB		Cam 37A Cam 278	3	70	0.20		Roman ditch	early 2nd- early 3rd century
15	F20		GQ		Cam 330	4	85	0.00		Roman ditch	late 1st- mid 2nd century
15	F20		GX		Cam 46/311? Cam 218 Cam 243- 244/246 Cam 266	41	459	0.70		Roman ditch	1st-early 2nd/2nd century
14	F21		HZ			1	71	0.00		Roman ditch	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
14	F21		GX			1	7	0.00		Roman ditch	Roman
18	F22		HZ			1	31	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
18	F22		AJ			1	46	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/ early 3rd century
18	F22		BA (SG)			1	4	0.00		Roman pit	1st century
18	F22		DJ		Cam 157-159	5	33	0.10		Roman pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
18	F22		GB			1	14	0.00		Roman pit	early 2nd- mid-late 3rd century
18	F22		GA		CAR 10 Fabric GA type 25 Cam 305A	5	218	0.25	CAR 10 Fabric GA type 25 - three examples only listed in CAR 10, and unknown elsewhere (possibly Fabric GB? Cam 40B)	Roman pit	mid 3rd- 4th century
18	F22		GX		Cam 243- 244/246 Cam 266	12	133	0.15		Roman pit	Roman ?1st-2nd century
24	F22		GA		Cam 305A	1	12	0.05		Roman pit	mid 3rd- 4th century
24	F22		GX			2	38	0.00		Roman pit	Roman
25	F23		BA (CG)		Dr 31	1	10	0.05	probably Dr 31	Roman pit/grave	probably later 2nd century
25	F23		HZ			1	37	0.00		Roman pit/grave	1st-2nd/ 3rd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAF 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
25	F23		DJ			1	4	0.00		Roman pit/grave	1st-2nd/3rd century
25	F23		GX			5	42	0.00		Roman pit	Roman
26	F23		GX		Cam 268?	6	36	0.20		Roman pit/grave	Roman, ?mid 2nd-early 4th century
39	F26		HZ			1	11	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
39	F26		DJ			1	6	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
39	F26		GX			1	2	0.00		Roman pit	Roman
37	F27		GX			3	48	0.20	3 sherds from same pot	Roman pit	Roman
44	F29		GR		Cam 76?	1	33	0.15	probably a pedestal beaker form Cam 76 or bowl?, see also Cam 326/331	Roman pit	1st-earlier 2nd century
44	F29		GX		Cam 218?	5	38	0.05		Roman pit	1st-early 2nd century?
44	F29		GB		Cam 37A	1	24	0.05		Roman pit	early 2nd-early 3rd century
44	F29		HZ			1	222	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
41	F30		AJ			1	39	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/early 3rd century
41	F30		FJ			1	20	0.00		Roman pit	1st-mid 2nd century
41	F30		DJ			2	207	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/3rd century
41	F30		DJ			4	111	0.00	sherds from upper part, top and handle of unusual pot, ribbed sides, flat top with central hole and handle over	Roman pit	1st-2nd/early 3rd century
41	F30		BA (EG)		Dr 18/31	2	18	0.05		Roman pit	early-mid 2nd century
41	F30		GX			4	72	0.00		Roman pit	Roman
55	F30		CB			4	34	0.00		Roman pit	early 2nd-mid 3rd century
55	F30		AJ			3	1,959	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/early 3rd century
55	F30		TZ			4	87	0.05	blister on one side of mortaria ?firing defect	Roman pit	early 2nd-mid 3rd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAR 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
55	F30		GP		Cam 123	2	17	0.25		Roman pit	late 1st- late 2nd/ early 3rd century
55	F30		HZ		Cam 270B Cam 273	10	623	0.10		Roman pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
55	F30		GB		Cam 37A Cam 278	6	86	0.40		Roman pit	early 2nd- early 3rd century
55	F30		GA			3	45	0.00		Roman pit	early 2nd- 4th century
55	F30		KX		Cam278	1	11	0.00		Roman pit	early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
55	F30		DJ		bowl CAR 10 Fabric DZ fig 5.25 36	43	648	0.50	sherds from flagons, and much of a lid	Roman pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
55	F30		AA			1	25	0.00	Gauloise 4?	Roman pit	1st-mid 3rd century
55	F30		BA (SG)		Dr 18/31	12	261	0.50	possibly Fabric BA(SG)	Roman pit	early 2nd- mid 3rd century
55	F30		BA (EG)		Dr 38 Walters 79	5	77	0.05		Roman pit	late 2nd- mid 3rd century
55	F30		BA (CG)		Dr 38	1	18	0.00		Roman pit	mid 2nd- early 3rd century
55	F30		BX (EG)		Dr 30	2	33	0.20		Roman pit	mid 2nd- mid 3rd century
55	F30		GX		Cam 108 Cam 243- 244/246 Cam 315 variant CAR 10 Fabric GX 111.412 Cam 108 variant with bead rim	80	1,335	2.00		Roman pit	early 2nd- mid 3rd century
48	F34		GX			2	29	0.00	sherd from a folded beaker	Roman pit	2nd century+
48	F34		DJ			2	24	0.00		Roman pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
49	F35		AJ			2	217	0.00		modern pit	1st-2nd/ early 3rd century
49	F35		HZ			3	355	0.00		modern pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
49	F35		DJ			2	17	0.00		modern pit	1st-2nd/ 3rd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAF 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
49	F35		GB		Cam 278	3	29	0.00		modern pit	early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
49	F35		GA		Cam 279	1	8	0.00		modern pit	early 2nd-4th century
49	F35		BA (EG)		Dr 27	1	5	0.05		modern pit	early-mid 2nd century
49	F35		BX (EG)		Dr 37	1	20	0.00	footring probably from a Dr 37 bowl	modern pit	early-mid 2nd to earlier 3rd century
49	F35		GX		Cam 266 Cam 268?	13	142	0.00	folded beaker sherd	modern pit	early-mid 2nd century+
49	F35		TZ		Cam 195	1	540	0.15	flange with spout and very abraded rectangular ?name stamp	modern pit	1st-late 1st/earlier 2nd century
52	F38		GX		Cam 108	2	28	0.10	2 sherds, no join, possibly from two pots	modern pit	1st-early 2nd century
54	F40		TZ		Cam 195	5	533	0.25	rim and spout of mortaria, rectangular stamp impression but abraded and illegible	gully	mid-late 1st-early 2nd century

**Table 7: Roman pottery from post-Roman layers quantified by fabric from each find bag.**

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAF 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
5		L2	HZ			2	81	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
5		L2	AJ			1	27	0.00			1st-2nd/early 3rd century
5		L2	CB			1	4	0.00			early 2nd-mid 3rd century
5		L2	DJ		Cam 243-244/246	5	68	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
5		L2	GQ		Cam 330	1	33	0.00			late 1st-early-mid 2nd century
5		L2	GA		Cam 304	7	91	0.00			late 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century
5		L2	GB		Cam 37A	9	118	0.25			early 2nd-early 3rd/3rd century
5		L2	GX		Cam 243-244/246	30	275	0.00			Roman ?1st-2nd century
6		L2	GX		Cam 266	1	37	0.10	large jar		1st-early 2nd century
10		L2	HZ			2	71	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
10		L2	GB		Cam 37A	2	50	0.10			early 2nd-early 3rd century
10		L2	DJ			3	12	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
10		L2	WB			1	4	0.00			Roman
10		L2	GX		Cam 108	16	171	0.25			Roman, ?1st-2nd century
10		L2	BA (CG)		Dr 33	1	5	0.00			2nd century
10		L2	BA (EG)		Dr 33	2	44	0.00	base, no potter's stamp		2nd-early 3rd century
17		L2	DJ		Cam 243-244/246	2	38	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
17		L2	GB		Cam 37B	1	19	0.10			late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
17		L2	GX		Cam 218? Cam 268?	10	169	0.25			Roman ?mid 2nd-3rd century
23		L2	GB		Cam 278	9	305	0.00	much of lower part of pot, part pot and eight smaller sherds, ?displaced from burial		early 2nd-mid 3rd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAF 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
27		L2	GR			1	13	0.00			1st/late 1st-2nd century
27		L2	GX			2	56	0.00			Roman
29		L2	BX (EG)	Dr 37?		1	14	0.05			mid 2nd to early-mid 3rd century
29		L2	AJ			2	257	0.00			1st-2nd/early 3rd century
29		L2	AA			4	130	0.00			1st-2nd century
29		L2	DJ			1	21	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
29		L2	HZ			2	39	0.00			1st-2nd/early 3rd century
29		L2	EA			1	15	0.00			mid 3rd-mid 4th/4th century
29		L2	GB		Cam 37B	3	53	0.05			late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
29		L2	GX		Cam 108 Cam 268	20	248	0.40			Roman mid 2nd century+
42		L2	DJ			2	205	0.00	includes lid sherd		1st-2nd/3rd century
42		L2	HZ			2	128	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
42		L2	GB		Cam 37B Cam 40A	4	84	0.20			late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
42		L2	BA (EG)		Dr 38	1	25	0.05			2nd-earlier 3rd century, ?later 2nd-earlier 3rd century
42		L2	BX (SG)		Dr 37	1	9	0.00			late 1st century
42		L2	GX		Cam 243-244/ 246 Cam 268	28	328	0.35			Roman mid 2nd century+
53		L2	GX			1	9	0.00			early Roman
53		L2	DJ		Cam 175?	1	18	0.15	rim		1st-?early 2nd century
58		L2	DJ			3	20	0.10			1st-2nd/3rd century
58		L2	CZ		Cam 392	1	5	0.10			late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
58		L2	WB			1	17	0.00	beaker base		2nd/3rd century
58		L2	HZ		Cam 273	5	356	0.10			1st-2nd/3rd century
58		L2	AJ		Dressel 20	3	271	0.25	rim		very late 1st to mid-late 2nd century

find bag no	feature	layer	Fabric (CAF 10)	additional Fabric detail	form	sherd quantity	weight (g)	eve	comments	feature/ note	date
58		L2						0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
58		L2	BA (EG)		Dr 36	3	32	0.05			2nd-earlier 3rd century
58		L2	DJ			3	20	0.00			1st-2nd/3rd century
58		L2	GB		Cam 37B Cam 278	6	95	0.30			late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
58		L2	GX		Cam 221 or 266 Cam 268 Cam 307	30	324	0.65			Roman mid 2nd century+

### **Appendix 3: watching brief**

A watching brief was carried out after the extension had been built to monitor a trench dug for a retaining wall trench and a service trench. Three visits were made between the 31st May and the 9th June 2006. The trench dug for the retaining wall trench to the south of the new building was L-shaped and 850mm wide. It was dug using a mechanical excavator down to natural sand. A short north-south trench had already been excavated during the archaeological excavation to cover this area (see Fig 2). Evaluation trench 2 had also been opened up here and therefore all that was encountered was backfill from these two trenches. The only feature observed was a possible continuation of Roman pit F13. However, no artefacts were retrieved. One piece of animal bone came from subsoil L2.

Two visits were made after drainage trenches had been dug around the perimeter of the new extension. These trenches were approximately 450mm wide and between 600mm and 1m deep. They were dug using a mechanical excavator. No features were observed in any of the drainage trenches.

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**Distribution list:**

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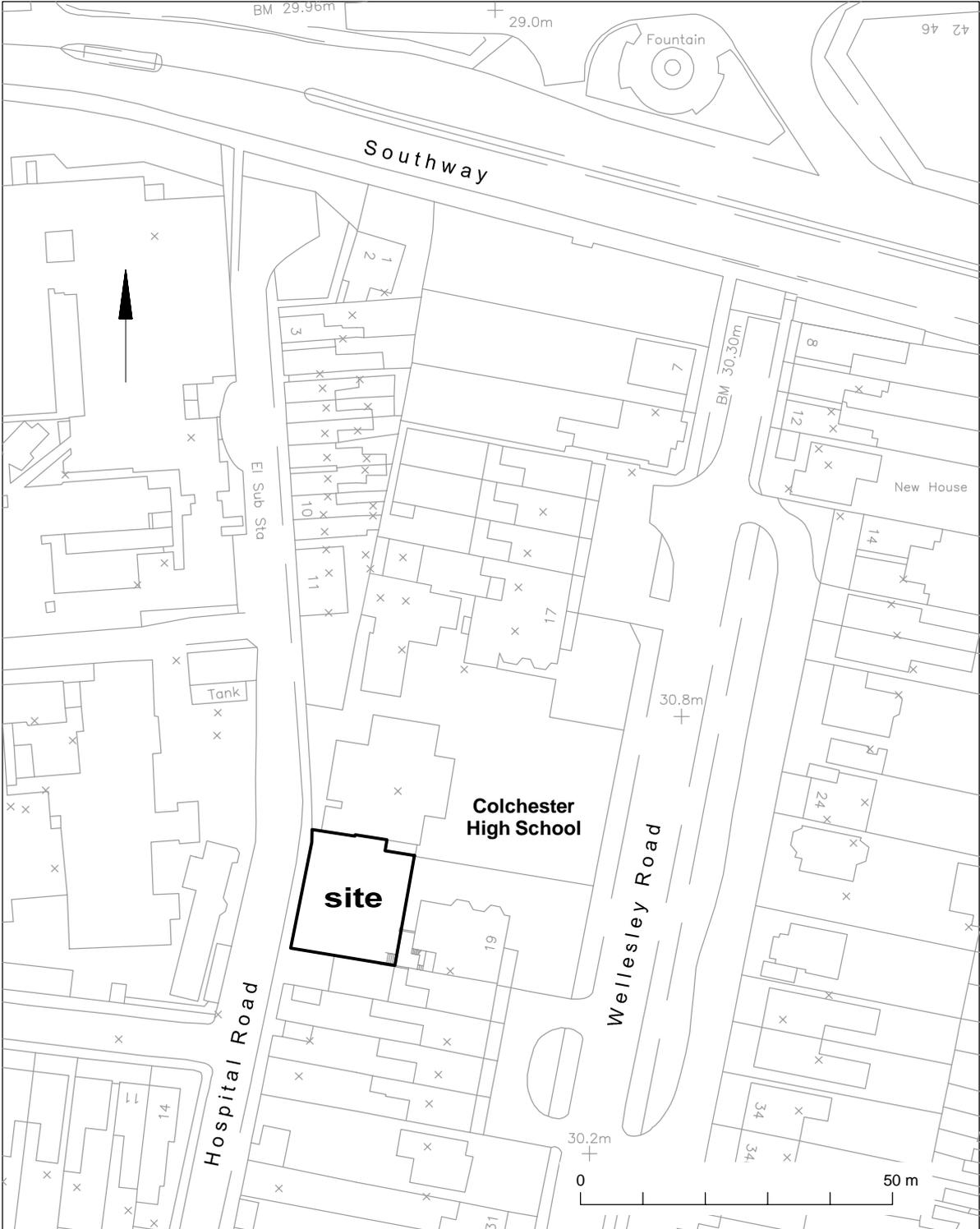
tel./fax: (01206) 500124

email: [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy

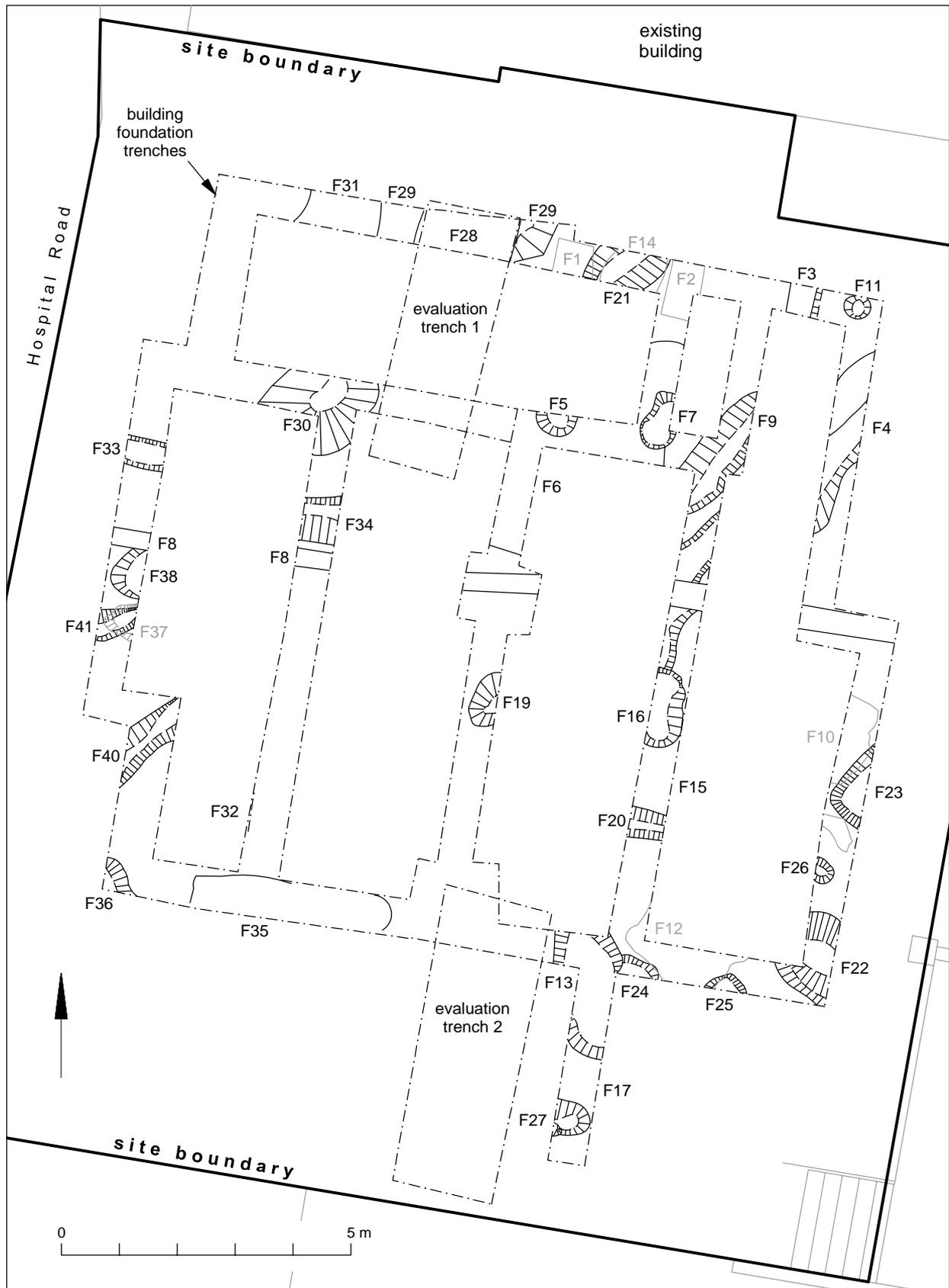
Date: 04.07.06

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Fig 1 Site location (reproduced with kind permission of Concepts Architects).



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Fig 2 Plan of site, showing trenches and features (grey features are earlier).

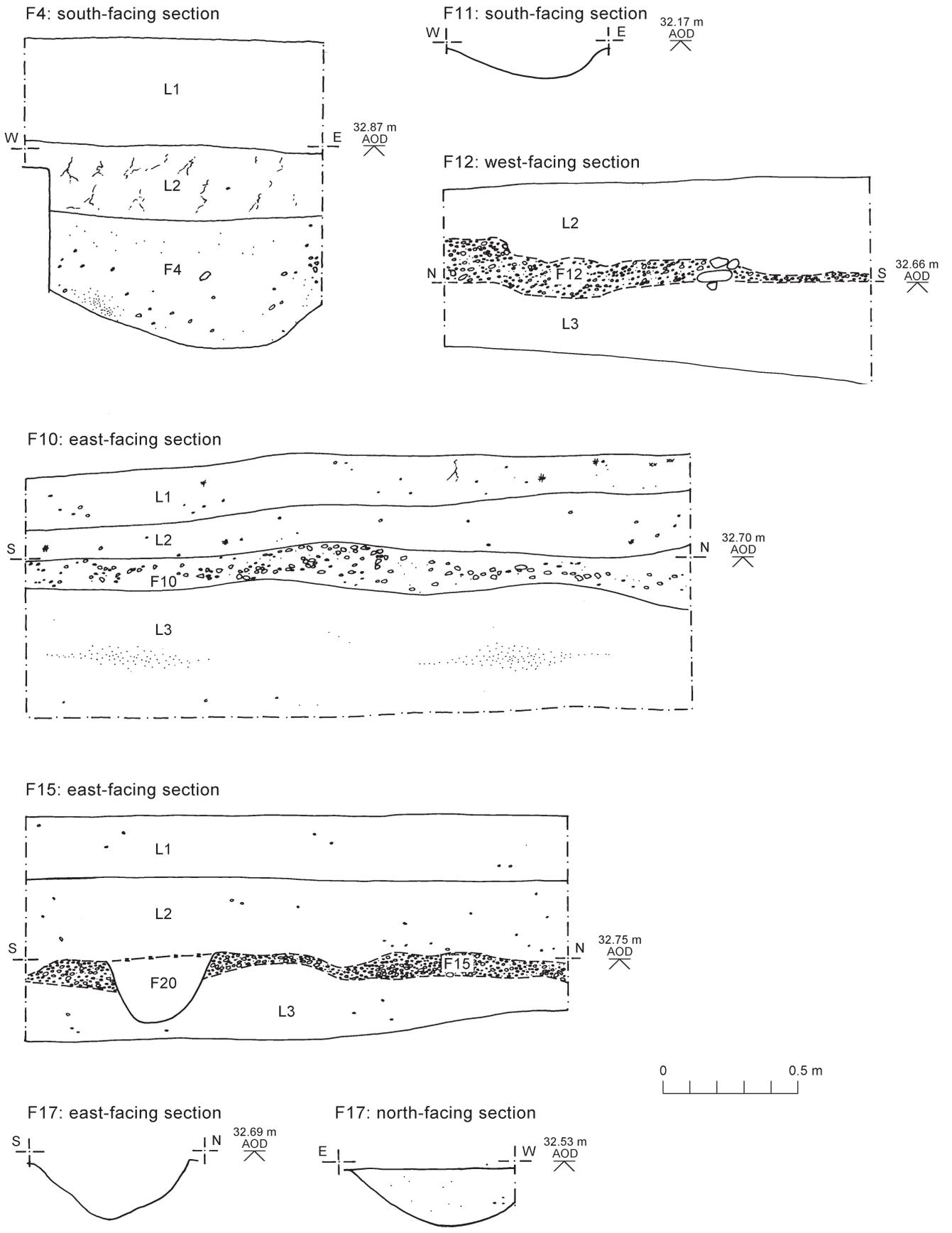


Fig 3 F4, F10, F11, F12, F15, F17: section drawings.

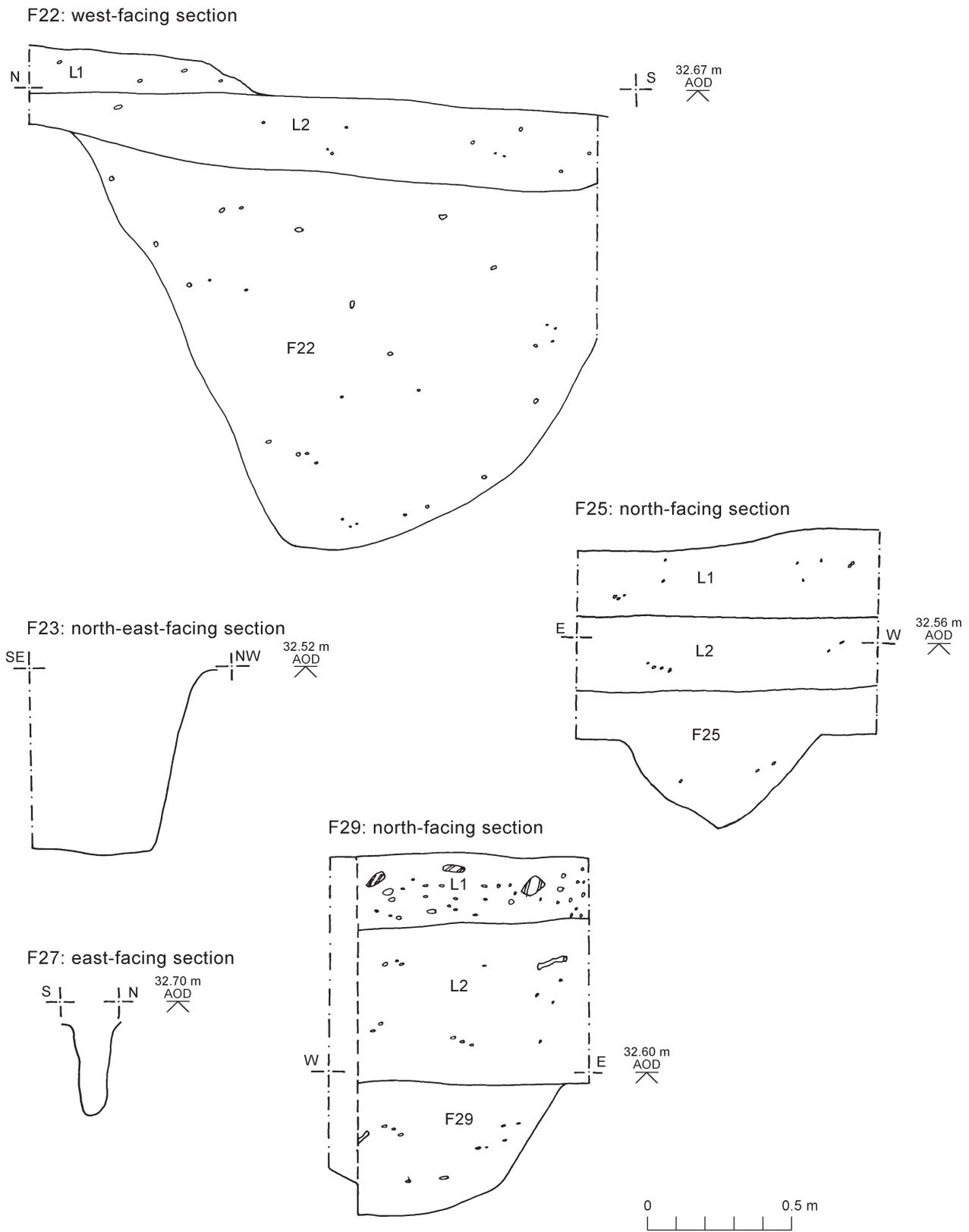
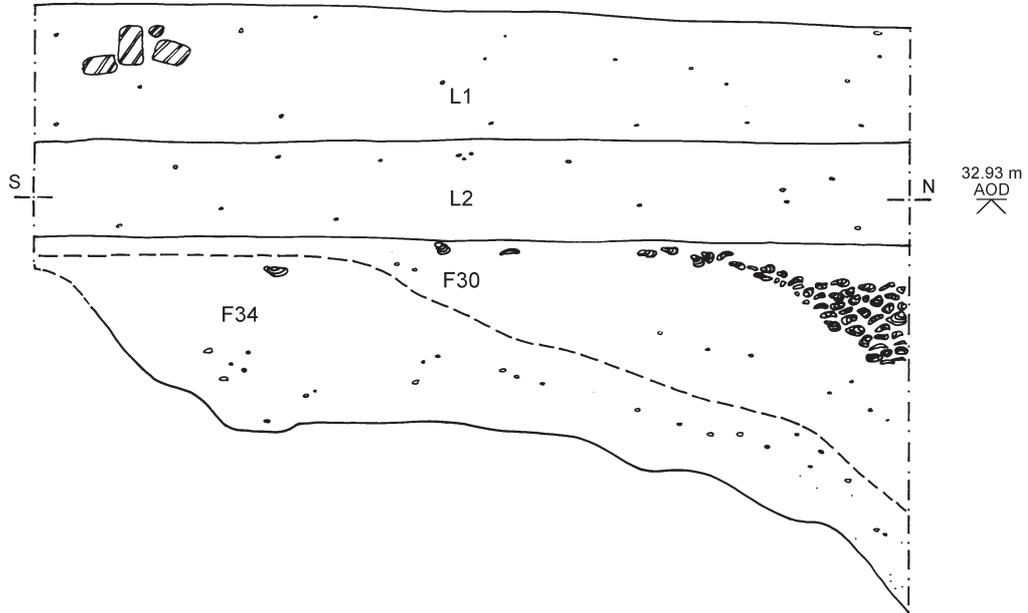
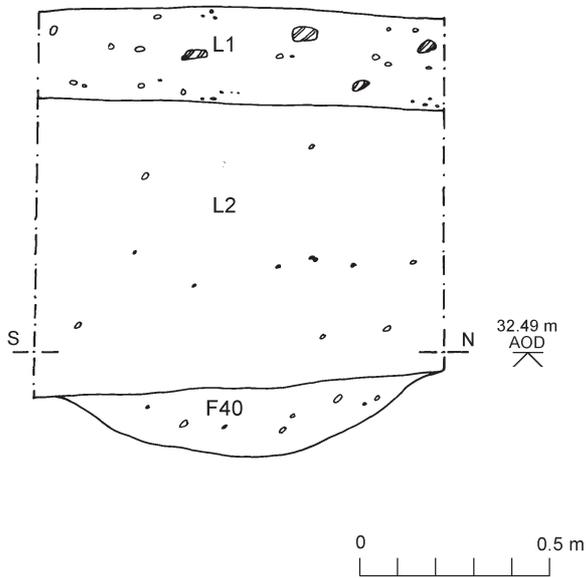


Fig 4 F22, F23, F25, F27, F29: section drawings.

F30 and F34: east-facing section



F40: east-facing section



F41: east-facing section

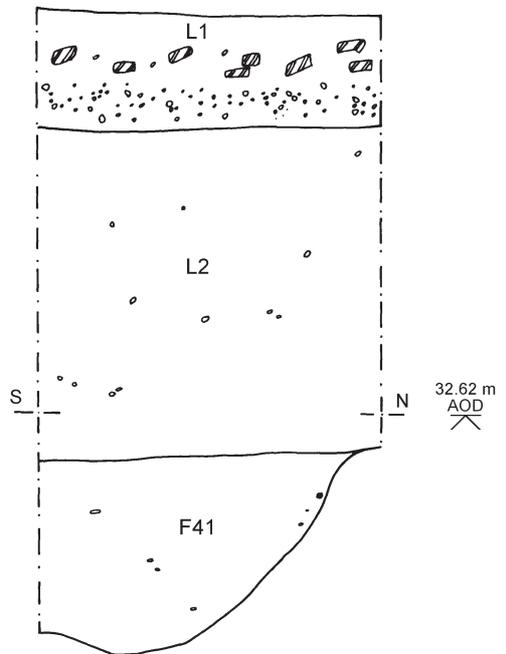
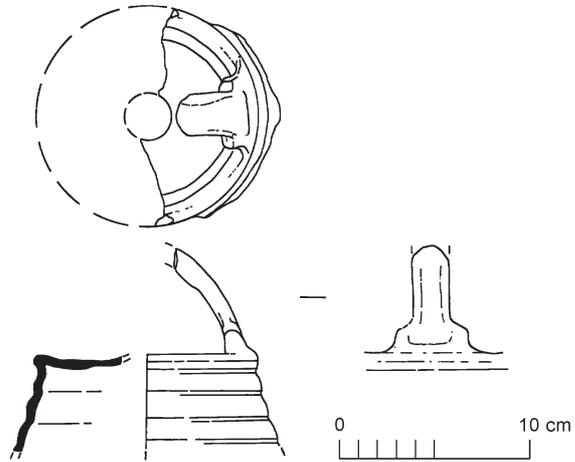


Fig 5 F30, F34, F40, F41: section drawings.

F30 (find no 41): Roman vessel



L2 (small find no 5): Roman iron stylus

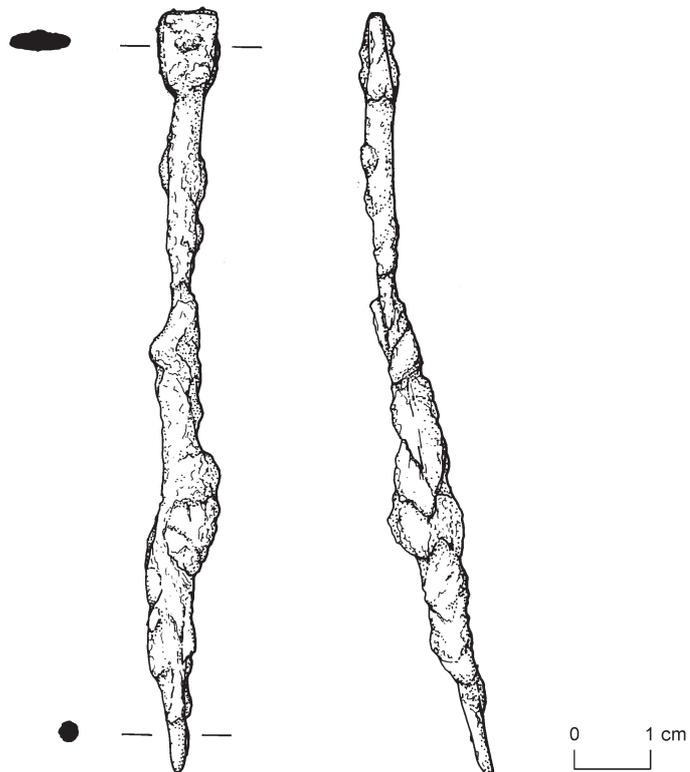


Fig 6 F30 (find no 41): Roman vessel and  
L2 (small find no 5): Roman iron stylus.

**Essex Historic Environment Record/  
Essex Archaeology and History**

**Summary sheet**

<b>Site address:</b> Colchester High School, 17 Wellesley Road, Colchester, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester Borough
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9901 2481	<b>Site code:</b> Museum accession code 2006.17
<b>Type of work:</b> Excavation and watching brief	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> Excavation February 2006 Watching brief May/June 2006	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 92m of foundation trenches excavated plus watching brief on service trenches
<b>Location of finds/curating museum:</b> Colchester Museums	<b>Funding source:</b> Cognita
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related EHER/UAD nos:</b>
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 373 and summary in EAH	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Roman	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  <i>An archaeological excavation of trenches for footings for a new extension to the High School was carried out in February 2006. A fairly high level of archaeological activity was recorded on the site, with several features inter-cutting each other. The evidence points to the site being an open area used for rubbish-disposal in the Roman period. No definite Roman burials were revealed. However, one feature may represent an inhumation burial and there were pots found in later deposits that may well have been disturbed out of earlier burials. Several patches of gravel may be metalling for a Roman trackway. A watching brief was subsequently carried out after the extension was built, but no further archaeological features were observed.</i></p>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 352	
<b>Author of summary:</b> Kate Orr	<b>Date of summary:</b> July 2006