

**An archaeological excavation and watching
brief at Colchester Royal Grammar School,
6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex
January-March and July 2011**



**report prepared by
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**on behalf of
Colchester Royal Grammar School**

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1 Summary

The excavation of footings for an extension to the Sixth Form Block (Phase I) and for a new building on the location of the former 'boarders hut' (Phase II) at the Colchester Royal Grammar School was the subject of an excavation and subsequent monitoring programme by the Colchester Archaeological Trust between January and July 2011.

A deep deposit of topsoil and underlying dark soil (between 1m and 1.4m deep) overlay the archaeology and natural sand/gravel in both development areas. The dark soil is interpreted as a post-Roman cultivated soil or 'dark earth'. The cuts of large trenches were identified in the dark soil during Phase I. It is probable that these trenches and perhaps other unidentified excavations through the dark soil are previous archaeological excavations undertaken by teachers and students possibly prior to the construction of the previous building on the site. As a result of these excavations, a substantial quantity of Roman finds (probably originating from underlying Roman deposits) and a small amount of modern/post-medieval material had become incorporated in the dark soil.

Three Roman accumulation layers were identified beneath the dark soil during Phase I and a Roman stone wall footing was discovered during Phase II. The footing was evidently at right angles to the Roman street to the north and must have been part of a structure such as a tomb or small building fronting on to it.

A large quantity of Roman-period finds and debris was recovered during the excavations, including fragments of vitrified kiln or furnace lining, light slag and burnt tile which indicate some industrial activity in the Roman period on or near the site. There are also two pieces of architectural stone of probable medieval date which may derive from an ecclesiastical building.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

- 2.1 This is the archive report on a programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on behalf of the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CRGS), 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex.
- 2.2 The site is located to the west of Colchester town centre, immediately adjacent to and south of Lexden Road and within the grounds of the Colchester Royal Grammar School (Fig 1). The site is occupied by 19th-century and later buildings situated within the walled boundary of the school. The site is centred at NGR TL 98686 24834.
- 2.3 Between the 24th January and the 11th March 2011, the excavation of footings for a single-storey extension on the eastern side of the Sixth Form Block was undertaken and monitored by CAT (Phase I).
- 2.4 A second watching brief was undertaken on the 25th and 26th of July 2011 during the excavation of footings for a new building on the site of the former 'boarders hut' (Phase II).
- 2.5 A brief describing the required archaeological work (CBC 2010) was written by Mr Martin Winter, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO). In response to this brief, CAT produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the proposed excavation methodology, which was approved by CBCAO (CAT 2010).
- 2.6 This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008a), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2008b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008c), and Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CIMS 2008a) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums* (CIMS 2008b). Other sources used are *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE) and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14).

3 **Archaeological background** (Fig 2)

The site is located within an extensive Roman cemetery area (Fig 2). Large parts of this area have been excavated since the mid 19th century. The grounds of the school were trenched in the 1930s-1950s by Mr A F Hall, an enthusiastic teacher at the school who discovered the course of the main Roman road to London and other roads of lesser importance and also confirmed that the area was an important focus of Roman funerary activity.

In the vicinity of the school, a number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered (Hull 1958). This includes the rectangular walled cemetery with its indications of high-status cremations and inhumations which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946). A full discussion of all cemetery areas can be found in *CAR 9*.

In 2005, CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb 70m south-east of the current site, ahead of the building of an extension for a science lab. (CAT Report 345). In February 2010, two small trenches were excavated within the footprint of a proposed northern extension to the Sixth Form block. These revealed a robbed-out Roman wall and several modern features. When plotted against the line of the Roman road to London and the site of the walled Roman cemetery, this evaluation should have exposed the Roman road gravel, but it did not (CAT Report 538).

4 **Aim**

The aim of the excavation was to identify and preserve by record any archaeological deposits that would be disturbed or damaged by groundworks associated with the new building extension.

5 **Results** (Figs 2-5)

5.1 **Phase I**

Excavation

Between the 24th and 28th January 2011, four footings trenches (T1-T4; Fig 3) were hand-excavated through soft ground by archaeologists. Following the removal of hardstanding by a mechanical excavator, these footings were extended on the 10th and 11th February. The trenches were 450mm wide and excavated to a formation depth of between 0.75m and 1.0m.

The uppermost layer was a dark grey-brown modern topsoil (L1). Within the topsoil, a layer of crushed modern bricks and ash was encountered (L2, T2), along with modern building remains. A 19th-/20th-century red-brick foundation (F1) was identified in T1-T3. This foundation was abutted by similar bricks laid flat and mortared together to form a probable floor surface. F1 was cut in T2 by a 20th-century concrete foundation (F2; Fig 3). Other 19th-/20th-century constructions included two red-brick foundations, each one-course thick, in T3 (F8) and T4 (F12; Fig 4), and a cream-brick foundation in T4 (F13). A north-east/south-west aligned cable trench (F5) was also identified in T1.

In T2, a medium grey-brown loam mixed with orange sand and common stone (L4) was identified beneath the topsoil. Elsewhere, a dark grey-brown sandy loam approximately 600mm thick (L3) was stratified beneath the topsoil. This layer contained common inclusions of charcoal, brick and oyster shell as well as numerous finds (see Appendices 2-3). The finds were predominantly Roman in date, although post-medieval/modern finds such as clay-pipe and slate fragments were also recovered. Post-medieval and modern features cut L3, but the upper part of L3 also appeared to overlie some post-medieval pits (F3, F4, F6/F7). L3 also directly overlay Roman deposits, perhaps suggesting that this homogeneous soil had been accumulating over a long period of time. Three other deposits recorded were similar to L3 but contained lenses of sand and gravel which appeared to derive from the natural geology (L7 throughout all of T3, F16 (fill L10) in the western half of T4, and F9/F10 in T2). These deposits also contained many finds dating to the Roman period as well as a few post-medieval/modern finds including roof slate and clay pipe. The sides of F16 (fill L10) and F9/F10 appeared to be straight and vertical, and they were flat-bottomed as if they were backfilled trenches rather than pits.

Other, smaller, post-medieval/modern features cut L3. A pit (F3) in T1/T2 had a mottled greenish-grey sandy-silt fill containing numerous Roman pottery and CBM (ceramic building material) fragments but also slate and a piece of modern CBM. F3 was not fully excavated as it continued below the formation depth of the footings. Another large pit (F6/F7) immediately south of F3 contained a similar fill and finds and continued below the formation depth of the footing. A shallow pit (F4) with a layer of Roman tile laid flat in the base (mostly *tegulae* with the flanges downwards) was uncovered in T2. However, F4 also contained three pieces of slate and cut the post-medieval/modern contexts L4 and F9/F10. A small stake hole (F11) cut L3 in T4.

Beneath L3 and the post-medieval/modern features, three distinct soil accumulation layers were observed (Fig 5). In T1 and T2, a medium greenish-grey sandy-silt (L5) with common charcoal and oyster shell was identified at a depth of approximately 1.3m below modern ground-level. A very similar layer (L9) was also observed in the southern end of T1 and overlying L5 in T4 (Fig 5). A layer of greenish-grey silt (L6), with yellow-brown sand and frequent small stones, overlay the natural geology. This layer had the appearance of 'worked over' natural and also contained oyster shell charcoal and Roman finds. The natural geology was a mottled yellow-orange-grey sand and gravel (L8).

Watching brief

Between the 3rd and 11th March 2011, a watching brief was undertaken during the machine-excavation of two trenches (T5, T6) and the western extension of T2 (ie the part of the trench west of F14; Fig 3), and the removal of a large modern foundation (F14 in T7).

T5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.15m below modern ground-level. Probable Roman deposits were encountered at a depth of 1.15m below modern ground-level and natural sand (L8) was reached at a depth of 1.45m. However, the upper approximate 0.2m was notably gravelly and could have been Roman metallurgy.

Trench 2 west of F14 was machine-excavated under watching brief conditions to a depth of 1.55m below modern ground-level. A greenish-brown sandy-loam deposit was encountered at a depth of 0.7m below modern ground-level. A 19th-/20th-century brick culvert (F15) was uncovered in the far western end of T2.

T6 was excavated to a depth of 1.6m below modern ground-level through 0.7m of modern hardstanding, dark soil and 0.8m of dark greyish-brown sandy loam (?L5/L6). Natural sand (L8) was visible in the bottom of the eastern end of the trench at a depth of 1.5m below modern ground-level.

The 20th-century concrete foundation (F14) in T7 was removed using a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. In the northern part of the site, T7 was excavated to a depth of between 1.05m and 1.5m below modern ground-level with probable Roman deposits observed at a depth of 0.7m. These deposits consisted of a brown-yellow sandy loam with a green tinge (?L5, approximately 0.35m deep) overlying a green-brown loam with small gravels and oyster shell (?L6, approximately 0.30m deep). Similar deposits were observed throughout much of T7. The southern end of T7 was excavated to a depth of between 1.25m and 2m below modern ground-level through dark soil. The dark soil continued below the formation depth of the footing in this part of the trench and is assumed to be the backfill in a large excavation trench.

5.2 Phase II (Fig 4)

A second watching brief was undertaken on the 25th and 26th of July 2011 during the excavation of footings for a new building to the south-west of the Sixth Form Block extension (Fig 2). The footings were excavated down to the natural sand/gravel at a depth of 1m-1.4m below modern ground level. Modern topsoil (c 0.5m deep) overlay the same thick layer of homogenous dark soil identified in Phase I (L3). The dark soil contained far fewer archaeological finds than in Phase I. Rare post-medieval/modern material such as peg-tile, slate and brown bottle glass was observed down to a depth of c.0.8m below modern ground level. Only eight Roman pottery sherds and twelve fragments of Roman CBM were recovered. The Roman material was all located below a depth of 0.8m from modern ground level. At

the interface with the natural sand/gravel, a lighter sandy/silt layer c100mm thick was identified. This layer contained no inclusions or finds and is interpreted as 'worked over' natural.

Three archaeological features were identified (F1-F3, Fig 4). A stone wall footing (F1), constructed of large septaria blocks, flint and nodules of ferrous sand conglomerate (probably natural iron panning pieces), was encountered at a depth of 0.8m below modern ground level. The stones were packed tightly together but not mortared. Two sherds of Roman pottery (dated late 1st- early 2nd century AD) and a fragment of Roman brick were found within the stone wall footing and in the immediate vicinity. However, no trace of mortar and very little demolished wall material was found in proximity to the footing. A linear feature (F2) cut into the natural sand/gravel was identified in the base of the foundation trench 1.4m below modern ground level (Fig 4). F2 was only 0.11m deep and contained three fragments of Roman pottery. A large pit or trench (F3) cut into the natural sand/gravel to a depth of 1.3m below modern ground level. The fill of the pit was a dark sandy-loam identical to the overlying soil. No finds were recovered from the lower fill but a fragment of roofing(?) slate observed at a depth of 0.9m below modern ground level indicates that the pit was probably post-medieval or modern.

6 Finds

The Roman pottery assemblage consists mostly of sherds of mid Roman (2nd- to 3rd-century) date from bowls, jars, and beakers, together with small numbers of sherds from specialist vessels such as mortaria. Much of this pottery is residual from contexts with either small quantities of sherds of late Roman (mid/late 3rd- to 4th-century) date or post-Roman pottery or other post-Roman finds.

The material is described in Appendices 2-3.

7 Discussion

A thick deposit of modern topsoil (L1) and underlying dark soil (L3) (between 1m and 1.4m deep) was encountered in both Phase I and II of the archaeological investigations. A similar depth of deposits was found during investigations 40m to the east during the excavation of the temple-tomb (CAT 345), and 45m north-west to the rear of 19 Beverley Road (CAT 224). The dark soil accumulation L3 is interpreted as a post-Roman cultivated soil or 'dark earth'. The dark soil excavated in Phase I contained a substantial quantity of Roman finds as well as a small amount of modern/post-medieval material such as clay-pipe, roof slate and post-Roman pottery and CBM located at a considerable depth within the deposit. This suggests that the soil had been excavated in recent times (19th-20th centuries), with the modern/post-medieval finds becoming incorporated in the backfill along with Roman finds. Much of the latter presumably originated from Roman contexts destroyed during this modern excavation.

The cuts of large trenches (L10 (F16) in T4 (Fig 5); L7 in T3; and F9/F10 in T2) were identified in three locations in Phase I. It is possible that these are backfilled earlier archaeological investigations. The trenches had been backfilled with the excavated dark soil making them difficult to detect. Therefore, it is probable that more trenches with post-medieval/modern finds incorporated in the backfill may have been excavated across the site but these have not been identified.

Numerous archaeological excavations have been undertaken in the grounds of the school by teachers and students, particularly A F Hall from the 1930s to the 1950s (Hull 1958, 259) and M Corbishley in the 1970s. New buildings were constructed in the school grounds in 1910, 1928 and 1937 (VCH 9, 354). An archaeological excavation probably took place around one of these dates prior to the construction of a building on the plot, the remains of which were uncovered during the current investigations (ie foundations F1, F2, F8, F12, F13, F14). In places, the excavations cut the Roman deposits but, elsewhere, they only reached the top of them (i.e. F16 (Fig 5)). Perhaps the deposits were not considered interesting enough to warrant further excavation. It is also possible that the pits and trenches identified were associated with groundworks prior to the construction of the buildings on the site, which would explain why so many Roman finds remained in the backfill.

The three soil horizons (L5, L6, L9) stratified beneath L3 are interpreted as Roman accumulation layers. The only closely-datable finds recovered from L6 and L9 are Roman and a moderately large quantity of Roman finds, together with one modern iron object, was recovered from L5. The iron object is interpreted as a modern intrusion in a Roman deposit. The Roman stone wall footing (F1) and a shallow linear feature of probable Roman date, were identified in Phase II evidently at right angles to the Roman street to the north (Fig 4). The footing must have been part of a structure of some sort such as a tomb or small building fronting on to the Roman road.

The site is in a part of town where Roman roads, cemeteries and associated funerary monuments have been identified over a number of years. No evidence of these monument types was recovered on the current site. Moreover, the three layers identified contained frequent inclusions, finds and oyster shell, and are more like soil accumulations in a domestic setting than on a burial site. However, much of the pottery is of types which occur with burials and may derive from disturbed burials or related funerary activity on or around the site.

A large quantity of Roman finds was recovered during the excavations. The Roman pottery suggests little activity prior to the 2nd century, with the majority of the pottery dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries and a smaller quantity of pottery indicating continued activity into the late 3rd and 4th centuries. Also of interest are the fragments of vitrified kiln or furnace lining, light slag and burnt tile which indicate some industrial activity in the Roman period on or near to the site, and two pieces of architectural stone of probable medieval date which probably derive from an ecclesiastical building.

8 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3NF, but it will be permanently deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museums under accession code COLEM 2010.6.

9 Acknowledgements

The Trust would like to thank CRGS for commissioning and funding the evaluation.

The project was managed by B Holloway and the fieldwork was conducted by N Rayner, B Holloway and D Shimmin. Digital survey and figures by C Lister. The project was monitored by Martin Winter on behalf of Colchester Borough Council.

10 References

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

Black, E	2004	Report on the Roman tiles in site archive for 1998 excavations at 21-31 Long Wyre Street, Colchester, Essex
CAR 2	1981	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-9</i> , by N Crummy
CAR 3	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex</i> , by P Crummy
CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School and other sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAR 8	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by H E M Cool & J Price

CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R P Symonds and S Wade, ed by P Bidwell and A Croom
CAT	2010	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological excavation at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex</i> , January 2010
CAT Report 345		A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005, unpublished CAT archive report, by H Brooks, 2005
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Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
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IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
IfA	2008c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Manning, W H	1985	<i>Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum</i>
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Price, J, & Cottam, S	1998	<i>Romano-British glass vessels</i> , CBA, Practical handbook in archaeology, 14
Tyers, P	1996	<i>Roman pottery in Britain</i>
Warry, P	2006	<i>Tegulae, manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain</i> , BAR, British Series, 417
Webster, P	1996	<i>Roman samian pottery in Britain</i> , CBA, Practical handbook in archaeology, 13

11 Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c AD 410 to Norman conquest of AD 1066
CBM	ceramic building material
CIMS	Colchester and Ipswich Museums
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made, usually a layer or a feature
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
<i>imbrex</i>	(plural <i>imbrices</i>) curved Roman roof tile placed over the junction between two <i>tegulae</i>
layer	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
pantile	first appeared in Britain in the late 17th century; most commonly associated with the roofs of out-buildings or lean-to structures
peg-tile	rectangular roof tile of medieval or later date
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century
Roman	the period from AD 43 to AD 410, approximately
RRCSAL	Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London
<i>tegula</i>	(plural <i>tegulae</i>) flat Roman roof tile with edge flanges, which were covered by <i>imbrices</i>

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12 Appendices

Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing;

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.2 Two A3 site plans provided by developer
- 1.3 Risk assessment

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Digital photo. record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.3 Context sheets (F1-F15, L1-L10)
- 2.4 Finds register
- 2.5 Site photographic record on CD
- 2.6 A4 section sheet
- 2.7 Two pages of additional site notes

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report
- 3.2 Finds report

Finds

The finds occupy 4 boxes.

Appendix 2: the finds

by Stephen Benfield

PHASE I

The types of bulk finds material and the total quantities recovered are set out in Table 1. All of the finds are listed by context and finds number in Appendix 3 (see below, p 17). Objects which have been given individual small finds (SF) numbers are described separately in 'Other finds'.

Table 1: type and quantities of finds.

Bulk finds types	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery	315	17,381
Ceramic building material (CBM)	174	41,235
Architectural stone	2	12,864
Building stone	3	1,549
Fired clay	14	1,006
Glass	2	12
Quern stone	4	166
Clay pipe	5	30
Iron nails	4	301
Animal bone	55	1,368
Slag	5	685
Slate	14	425
Mortar	1	239

Roman pottery

In total, 302 sherds of Roman pottery with a combined weight of 16,846 g were recovered. The pottery sherd count and weight was recorded for each finds number by context and this is listed in Appendix 2. The fabric names are listed in Table 2 and the quantity of each fabric type in Table 3. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester fabric series listed and described in *CAR 10*. Vessel-form types were recorded where possible, using the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery form type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958). Samian vessels were recorded using Dragendorff (Dr) form numbers or other common form type references, following those used in Webster 1996. Amphoras were recorded following the generally accepted notation for common amphora types used in Tyers 1996.

Roman pottery was recovered from excavated contexts (features and layers) and as unstratified finds. Most of the Roman pottery recovered was residual, as most of these contexts also produced finds of post-Roman (post-medieval and modern) date. The pottery from the latter is not described in any detail but briefly discussed in terms of the overall assemblage. The closely-datable finds from two contexts at the base of the excavated sequence (L6, L9) are exclusively of Roman date and, except for one piece of modern iron (SF 1), all the finds from L5 are also of Roman date. The pottery from these layers is described separately.

Table 2: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics.

Fabric code	Fabric name
AA	amphoras, all excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium amphoras
AJ	amphoras, Dressel 20
BA(SG)	South Gaulish plain samian
BA(CG)	Central Gaulish plain samian
BA(EG)	East Gaulish plain samian
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware
CH	oxidised Hadham wares
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated wares
DJ	coarse oxidised and related wares
DZ	fine oxidised wares
EC	early Colchester colour-coated ware
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2
GX	other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares
HD	shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares
HZ	large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares
KX	black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares
MQ(E)	white-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (Nene Valley)
ON	mica-gilt wares
TZ	mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent
TE	Nene Valley, white fabric and black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash
WA	silvery micaceous grey wares
WB	grey slipped wares

Table 3: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantified by fabric.

Fabric code	no	% no	wt (g)	% wt
<i>Amphoras</i>				
AA	5		379	
AJ	5		433	
sub-total	10	3.3	812	4.8
<i>Samian</i>				
BA(SG)	1		15	
BA(CG)	7		263	
BA(EG)	5		120	

Fabric code	no	% no	wt (g)	% wt
sub-total	13	4.3	398	2.3
<i>Fine wares</i>				
CB	1		4	
CZ	10		180	
DZ	2		22	
EC	1		2	
ON	1		7	
sub-total	15	4.9	215	1.3
<i>Coarse wares</i>				
DJ	6		200	
GA	3		62	
GB	13		273	
GX	97		2,299	
HZ	113		11,101	
KX	7		195	
TZ	6		826	
WA	2		14	
WB	1		3	
sub-total	248	82.1	14,973	88.9
<i>Late Roman specialist wares</i>				
CH	2		41	
EA	5		173	
HD (late)	2		49	
MP	1		7	
MQ(E)	4		75	
TE	2		103	
sub-total	16	5.3	448	2.6
Total Roman pottery	302	99.9	16,846	99.9

The date of the assemblage

In terms of dating, there is little among the Roman pottery which can be closely dated to the early Roman period of the mid 1st-early 2nd century AD. One sherd (L3(2)) is probably a locally-produced pre-Flavian (c AD 43-70) colour-coated ware (Fabric EC). However, there are no sherds from imported *terra nigra* or locally-produced *terra nigra*-type vessels and there is just one sherd of 1st-century South Gaulish samian (Fabric BA(SG); L6(15)). The common 1st- to early 2nd-century jar form Cam 266 was not recorded and all of the small quantity of shell-tempered ware (Fabric HD) is of late Roman date. A number of sherds from large storage jars (Cam 273 and Cam 270B) could date to the early Roman period, but the form remained current through the 2nd century. Some of the amphora sherds (Fabrics AA and AJ) could also date to the early Roman period, although amphoras of form Dressel 20 in Fabric AJ were current until the early-mid 3rd century. Also, a sherd from a flat-rimmed bowl of form Cam 243-244/246 in Fabric ON (U/S(36)) is probably also of mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century date. Most of the closely-datable pottery can be dated to the 2nd century or later.

Fine wares which can be dated to the mid Roman period of the 2nd-3rd century consist of imported samian and local colour-coated wares. The majority of the samian from the site is plain wares from centres in Central Gaul (Fabric BA(CG)) and East Gaul (Fabric BA(EG)). Most of the sherds which can be attributed to a numbered form type are from bowls of form Dr 31 or Dr 31R which date to the mid-late 2nd to mid 3rd century, with one sherd from a cup of form Dr 33 (Fabric BA(CG)) which can be dated to the 2nd century. One of the Dr 31 bowls (L5(5)) preserves a fragment of a potter's stamp (Fabric BA(CG)). Forms recorded in local colour-coated wares (Fabrics CB and CZ), which date to the early/mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century, are from beakers Cam 391 and Cam 392. The most commonly-recorded coarse ware forms dating to the mid Roman period are dishes of form Cam 40A and 40B in Fabric GB and Fabric KX, and bowls of form Cam 37A and 37B in Fabric GB. The vessels in Fabric GB can be dated to the early/mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century, although dishes of form Cam 40 in Fabric KX remained current into the late Roman period. There are also sherds from coarse ware jars (Fabric GX) of form Cam 268, dated early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century. Mortarium sherds (Fabric TZ) are also

present with the form Cam 497, broadly dated to the mid 2nd-early 3rd century, recorded from two contexts (L5(25) and L6(7)). There is also a body sherd from a dot-panel beaker sherd (L6(20)) in Fabric WA. In this fabric type, dot-panel beakers commonly appear as variants of form Cam 108/100 (CAR 10, fig 6.85, nos 60-62) and, as such, can probably be dated to the early-mid 2nd century.

Pottery dating to the late Roman period (late 3rd-4th century), is represented by small quantities of sherds from a number of regionally-important pottery centres, ie Nene Valley (Fabrics EA, MQ(E) and TE); Hadham (Fabric CH); Oxford (Fabric MP); and late shell-tempered wares (Fabric HD) which are probably from a source in the south Midlands. A few form types could be recognised. There is a scale-decorated beaker of form Cam 407 (Fabric EA), a flask of form Cam 281 (U/S(36)) in Fabric MQ(E), a bowl of Type 45 (CAR 10, Fabric MP-bowls with white paint), and a sherd from a mortarium (Fabric TE). Oxford red colour-coated ware (Fabric MP) is one of the latest-dated of the Roman pottery fabric types found at Colchester as, although recorded in small quantities from early-mid 4th-century contexts, most clearly dates to the period of the late 4th/early 5th century (CAR 10, 304).

Pottery from the layers L5, L6 and L9

Except for a single modern metal object from L5, all the datable finds from these layers are of Roman date and the pottery is, therefore, of potentially greater significance in terms of dating these layers and interpreting the nature of the site. L5 produced 88 sherds of pottery weighing 6,697 g. L6 produced 56 sherds weighing 3,326 g, and L9 produced just seven sherds weighing 140 g.

Both L5 and L9 produced sherds which can be dated to the late Roman period (late 3rd-4th century). L5 produced two sherds of Hadham oxidised ware (Fabric CH), two sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Fabric EA), and one sherd of Oxford red colour-coated ware (Fabric MP) which is probably of late 4th- to early 5th-century date. The majority of the closely-dated pottery from this layer is residual material of 2nd- to 3rd-century date. The small quantity of pottery from L9 includes sherds from a Nene Valley mortarium which can be dated to the mid-late 3rd to 4th century. In contrast, the latest-dated pottery from L6 is sherds of local colour-coated ware (Fabrics CB and CZ) dated to the early/mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century and sherds from a mortarium of form Cam 497 which can be dated as mid 2nd-early 3rd century.

The average sherd weights for L5 and L6 are slightly higher than for the post-Roman features and layers. The average sherd weight for L5 and L6 features is just under 44 g while, for the post-Roman layers containing Roman pottery (L1-L3, L7), the average sherd weight is just over 48 g. The average sherd weight for L5 is 76 g, and for L6 it is 59 g, although this drops to an average sherd weight of just 20 g for the small quantity of pottery from L9.

The nature of the pottery assemblage and pottery of intrinsic interest

The assemblage consists mostly of sherds of mid Roman (2nd- to 3rd-century) date from bowls, jars, and beakers, together with small numbers of sherds from specialist vessels, such as mortaria. Much of this pottery is residual from contexts with either small quantities of sherds of late Roman (mid/late 3rd- to 4th-century) date or post-Roman pottery or other post-Roman finds. The site is situated in a Roman cemetery area which was used extensively in the 1st-3rd century for cremation burials (CAR 9, fig 8.4). The forms of the mid Roman vessels are of types which commonly accompanied Roman cremations (although flagons appear to be poorly represented among the assemblage here), and much of the pottery here may represent disturbed vessels from Roman burials or residual pottery from Roman funeral rites.

Of interest are the sherds from a large storage vessel. In total, 17 sherds (16 body sherds and one rim sherd) with a combined weight of 873 g can be identified as being from this pot. The sherds were recovered from two contexts L5(22) and F9/F10(24). They are distinctive, being generally quite thick (up to 15 mm), all have been burnt black and all have a smooth black interior surface. The fabric in a fresh break is dark grey with moderate, well-sorted quartz sand, similar to many locally-produced grey wares (Fabric GX). Some sherds, presumably from the lower body, exhibit wiping with organic-temper drag as on many storage jars from Colchester. The sherds have been burnt, and are blackened with a sooty deposit across the

breaks showing that they had been burnt after breakage, and this sooting is of a different nature to the interior surface. This indicates that the interior surface is almost certainly a deliberate lining. One small sherd (F9/F10(24)) from this vessel, which is slightly thinner than most at 10 mm and probably comes from the upper body, preserves decoration on the exterior. This consists of part of three groups of three parallel scored lines, two parallel and one cutting across the others. A small, recently broken fragment of rim (L5(22)) is almost certainly part of this pot and, if so, then the form can be identified as Cam 275 (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 272-3; *CAR 10*, figs 6.108 & 6.109, nos 108-112). Insufficient of the pot remains to calculate its size, although the curvature of the body sherds suggests that it was similar in size to many other large storage jars from Colchester.

Post-medieval and modern pottery (with identifications by Howard Brooks)

A small quantity of post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered. In total, this amounts to thirteen sherds with a combined weight of 535 g (average sherd weight 41 g). The pottery sherd count and weight was recorded for each finds number by context. The fabrics recorded refer to the Colchester post-Roman pottery fabric series (*CAR 7*). The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 4, which also shows the quantity by sherd and weight for each fabric type.

The pottery was recovered from features F1 and F10, layers L1, L3, L7 and L10, and as unstratified (U/S) sherds.

Table 4: post-medieval pottery quantified by fabric.

Fabric code	description	no	wt (g)	Fabric dated
40	post-medieval red earthenware	2	129	17th-18th century
45D	Frechen stoneware	2	65	15th/16th-17th century
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	3	43	19th-20th century
48V	sanitary wares	1	129	19th-20th century
50	Staffordshire-type slipware	2	140	later 17th-18th century
51A	late slipped kitchen ware	1	7	19th-20th century
51B	flowerpot	2	22	19th-20th century
Total		13	535	

All of the pottery is of post-medieval or of modern date, and almost all the fabric types date to the 17th century or later, with the majority dating to the 19th-20th century. The small quantities of each fabric type (between one and three sherds) suggests accidental incorporation of residual or stray material into the contexts.

Ceramic building material

In total, the ceramic building material (CBM) recovered amounts to 174 pieces which together weigh about 41 kg (41,235g). These are listed by finds number and context in Appendix 2 (below, p 17). The majority of the CBM is of Roman date with a smaller quantity of post-Roman, probably mostly post-medieval and modern, date. Any distinguishing features such as the presence and location of mortar and burning or over-firing were noted along with the broad fabric types.

The CBM was divided between nine categories or CBM types (Table 5) based on physical characteristics and fabric. The Roman CBM has been identified as *tegula* (RT), *imbrex* (RI), flue-tile (RFT), or Roman brick (RB). Apart from unequivocal pieces of brick, the Roman 'brick' has been identified on the basis of thickness, with pieces of 35mm or over being included in this group. Some thinner pieces were identified as brick if sufficient part of a corner survived; other flat pieces of Roman CBM have been classified as Roman brick or tile (RBT). The post-Roman brick and tile has been identified as peg-tile (PT), pantile (PAN), and pieces from bricks

categorised as other brick (OB) but, where possible, a closer date is provided in Appendix 3, the finds catalogue.

Table 5: ceramic building material (CBM) by context.

CBM type	code	general date	no	wt (g)
Roman				
<i>tegula</i>	RT	Roman	25	9,645
<i>imbrex</i>	RI	Roman	31	4,356
Roman brick	RB	Roman	11	6,826
Roman flue tile	RFT	Roman	2	188
Roman brick/tile	RBT	Roman	78	14,293
sub total			147	35,308
post-Roman				
pantile	PAN		2	802
peg-tile	PT	13th/14th century to modern	10	1,383
other brick	OB	post-Roman to modern	15	3,742
sub total			27	5,927
Total CBM			174	41,235

Roman CBM

The Roman CBM was recovered from a small number of contexts which produced Roman finds or was residual in contexts dated as post-Roman. All of the tile was recovered as broken pieces. In the absence of any recorded buildings and, given that much and possibly all of the brick and tile is residual, only the main features of the assemblage are discussed.

Almost all of the Roman brick and tile is in red-coloured fabrics, except where over-fired or burnt, which are silty or contain fine sand with few other visible inclusions. There is one piece in a cream fabric (L7(14)). The majority of the pieces which could be identified to a tile type are parts of roof tiles, either *tegula* or *imbrex*, with a small number of pieces from Roman bricks. Five *tegula* lower cut-aways were present. As lower cut-aways have been suggested as having a chronological significance (Warry 2006, 61-4), as has the thickness of the tile base (Black 2004), these have, therefore, been recorded and presented in Table 6. Warry suggests that lower cut-away Type C date to the c mid 2nd-mid 3rd century and Type D to after the c early-mid 3rd century, although this scheme is not consistent with the *tegulae* from closely-dated deposits from the Lion Walk site in Colchester (CAR 3, fiche 301 & fig 203).

Table 6: lower cut-away (LCA) types recorded.

LCA Type	context	find	LCA length and height at flange (FH)	tile base thickness (mm)
C5	F4	10	LCA, length 30 mm, FH 47 mm, part of circular signature mark on upper face	18
C5	L5	5	LCA, length 45 mm, FH 45 mm	17
C5	U/S	36	FH 32 mm, part signature(s) at edge	19
D1	L3	4	FH, 48 mm	25
D16	L3	4	LCA, length 45 mm, FH 43 mm	-

A small number of individual brick and tile pieces are of interest or significance. There is a brick piece (38 mm thick) which has had one edge chipped into a rounded edge and which has almost certainly been worked for use as part of a column (L3(2)). There is white mortar over the breaks. The radius indicates a column diameter of about 260 mm. Although white mortar was noted on the original surface of several of the pieces of brick or tile, only one other piece (F4(10)) has traces of mortar across a tile edge break indicating re-use in a mortared structure.

Two small pieces of flue tile were recorded. One (L6(7)) retains part of what appears to be a small piece of a stamped surface, while the other (U/S(36)) is a corner from a combed tile which has white mortar on the base edge. These can be dated to the mid-late 1st century or after (CAR 6, 268).

Several of the brick or tile pieces had been burnt or scorched. These are three pieces from L5(25), two pieces from F4(10), and one each from L3(2) and F3(8). Where the tile type could be identified, two of these are *tegulae* and two are *imbrices*.

Post-Roman CBM

The post-Roman CBM consists of a small quantity of pieces of peg-tiles, bricks and two pieces of pantile. While most of the CBM cannot be closely dated, the post-Roman pottery from the site suggests that the post-Roman CBM recovered is probably mostly or all post-medieval or modern in date.

Pieces and fragments of post-Roman bricks, mostly in red coarse sandy fabrics, were recovered from L1(1), L3(2), L7(14), L10(25), F3(18), F9(16), and F10(17). Pieces of peg-tiles, which of themselves can only be broadly dated from the c 13th century to the modern period, were recovered from L1(1), L3(2), L3(4), L5(25), L7(14), and F9(16). There are also two pieces of modern pantile from L7(14).

Fired clay

A small quantity of fired clay was recovered. In total, there are fourteen pieces with a combined weight of 1,006 g. All are probably of Roman date.

Nine of the pieces (891 g) are nondescript rounded lumps in silty fabrics. These come from contexts L5(4), F3(8) and F4(10).

Of significance are five pieces (115 g) all from L5(5). These have a dark grey vitrified surface with red, fired-clay backing and are fragments of a lining from a kiln or furnace.

Stone

(with identification of architectural stone types by Keith Oak)

Of interest are two pieces of carved architectural stone, both from the same layer, ie L3. These have been examined by Richard Shackleton who comments that one (L3(21)) is almost certainly of medieval date and the other (L3(3)) is possibly medieval. The measurements appear to be imperial. They were cut by a skilled mason or masons and probably derive from an ecclesiastical building or buildings.

L3(3) Architectural piece (1,315 g), white sandstone, well sorted fine sand moderately-poorly cemented (orthoquartzite).

Description: Probably a vertical moulding, broken on two faces, part of a smooth concave moulded face and a small rebate cut at just under 90 degrees survive to full height of the block, square back at back with back faces at 90 degrees; small rough conical hole cut in top or base – possibly from re-use of the block. Only one measurement could be taken, and this is the depth of the block which is 3.5 inches.

L3(21) Architectural piece (approximately 10,000 g), Jurassic white oolitic limestone, slightly fossiliferous, grain size 0.5-1 mm.

Description: Large rectangular piece 4 inches x 7 inches broken at one end (maximum surviving length 28 cm), faint tooling marks on surviving end, shallow, broad recess along whole of surviving face cut 1 inch deep and 3.75 inches wide with a very smooth finish which could possibly have taken a painted inscription, set between smooth-surfaced even borders which have a concave moulding along the edges of the recess and with the upper border having a chamfered edge along the presumed top of the stone, and there is a roughly-cut, small channel along the top side of the stone close to the face presumably to help secure another stone above; small V-shaped cut for clamp at surviving end of stone 2 inches long, 0.25 inches deep and 1 inch wide at base with small circular and rectangular holes at the narrow end and placed centrally at the back edge to attach the stone from the back; part of a rounded, smooth narrow cut position to one side of the recess at the broken end may be original or possibly indicate re-use.

There are also three pieces of greensand, one each from contexts F4(10), L3(2) and L6(7). These are mostly likely to be of Roman date, probably dating to the period of the 2nd-4th century.

Other finds

Objects given individual small find (SF) numbers:

SF1 (L5(6)) Corroded iron object (83 g), overall length 10 mm. Flat bar with bent over/hooked back end, the end of which has been broken away. The condition and nature of piece show that it is of modern date (pers comm N Crummy).

SF2 (L9(30)). Top half of a Roman bone pin, broken end to shaft, surviving length 55 mm. Crummy Type 1 (pins with 1-4 transverse grooves beneath a conical head), dated mid-late 1st to 2nd century (CAR 2, 21).

SF3 (U/S(37)). Lead sheet (52 g). Rectangular piece (70 mm x 38 mm), thickness 2-4 mm, plain, cut/broken at one end.

Glass

Two pieces of glass were recovered. One (L5(23)) is from a Roman jar. The other, which is unstratified (U/S(36)), is a flat piece of translucent pale blue-green colour which is probably a piece of post-medieval or modern window glass.

L5(23) Jar rim (rim diameter 120 mm, EVE 0.17, weight 4 g). Blue-green glass, flattish tubular rim (CAR 8, fig 8 7.4 772; Price & Cottam 1998, fig 60a). Dated mid 1st-2nd century.

Quern stone

Four fragments of lava quern (166 g) were recovered from L5(27). Lava querns were imported from the beginning of the Roman period. The fragments here are most probably of Roman date.

Clay pipes

Five clay-pipe stems (30 g) were recovered from two contexts, ie L3(2) and L7(14). These can be dated to the post-medieval or modern period.

Nails

Four iron nails (301 g) were recovered from three contexts, ie L5(22) and L5(25), L6(7), and L7(14). Based on other closely-dated finds from these contexts, the nails from L6 and probably L5 are probably of Roman date and can be described as Manning Type 1B (Manning 1985).

Iron tin

The part of the corroded base and wall of a round iron tin (234 g) were recovered from L7(14). The tin is modern.

Animal bone

(with identifications by Adam Wightman)

In total, 55 pieces of animal bone were recovered from eight contexts and as unstratified material. This material is listed by context in Table 7. A significant proportion of this material comes from the possible Roman contexts L6, L5 and L9. It is likely that much of the animal bone from contexts with post-Roman dated finds is also of Roman date. Among the bone assemblage from the possible Roman layers and from the later-dated layers and features, the identified species are the main domesticates, ie cattle, sheep and pig. Other species (horse and bird) are only represented among the unstratified (U/S) material.

Table 7: animal bone by finds number and context.

context	finds no	description	no	wt (g)
F4	10	Bos (cattle) humerus fragment	1	23

context	finds no	description	no	wt (g)
F7	12	large mammal, probably cow tibia fragment with chop-mark; large mammal pelvis fragment	2	88
F9/F10	24	Bos (cattle) metatarsal end	1	48
L3	4	long-bone fragment from large mammal	1	31
L5	5	Bos: (cattle) thoracic vertebra with cut marks, pelvis fragment, two humerus fragments; Sus (pig) - fibula; also large medium scapula with cut mark; overall classic butchery waste	8	135
L5	25	large mammal (probably cow but not diagnostic), split ling bone fragments, possibly split for marrow extraction	5	185
L6	7	Bos (cattle) tooth, mandible and metatarsal; Sus (pig) first phalanx; also one rib bone	5	119
L6	9	Bos (cattle) first phalanx	1	26
L6	15	large mammal axial skeleton fragment (possibly vertebra), large mammal pelvis fragment	2	51
L7	14	Ovis (sheep) tibia, gnawed by canid (dog) at both ends	1	23
L9	13	large mammal vertebra; large mammal long-bone fragment; medium mammal long-bone fragment; mandibular hinge probably sheep, sheep molar and mandible fragment	5	69
U/S	36	Bos (cattle) metacarpal (2) 137g, mandibular hinge 31g, calcaneus 25 g; Ovis sheep mandible, 39 g; Sus (pig) ulna (2) 22 g, Aves (bird) humerus, 1 g; large mammal long-bone fragments, axial fragments, vertebra, rib 212 g	18	467
U/S	38	Equis (horse) molar 52g; Ovis (sheep) radius 8 g, juvenile; Antidae (duck, goose, swan, etc) tibia, tarsus, 4 g; large mammal humerus fragment, 39 g	5	103

Other finds

Fourteen pieces of slate weighing a total of 425 g were recovered from six contexts. These are L1(1), L3(4), F3(8), F3(18), F4(10), F6(11), and F7(12). The largest quantity associated with one context is L3 with six pieces (184 g). This material is from roof slates and is, therefore, all of modern date.

Five pieces of light slag material, together weighing 685 g, were recovered from two contexts which also contained closely-dated post-Roman finds, ie L3(4) and F3(8).

A single piece of Roman *opus signinum* mortar (239 g) came from L7 (L7(14)).

Summary

While the majority of the finds are, or probably are, of Roman date, most of the contexts (features and layers) produced small quantities of finds which can be dated to the post-Roman period. The post-Roman pottery and the nature of the finds suggests that most of the contexts have been disturbed in relatively recent times, that is, in the 19th or 20th centuries. However, the only closely-datable finds recovered from two contexts (L6, L9) are Roman and a moderately large quantity of Roman finds were recovered from another context (L5). This suggests that these layers could be of Roman date. Of these, L6 is probably the least likely to have been disturbed by later activity. This is because, unlike L5 and L9, this layer produced no closely-datable late Roman pottery, the presence of which might suggest that these layers had been disturbed and so incorporate late-dated Roman finds.

The Roman pottery suggests little activity prior to the 2nd century, with the majority of the pottery dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries and a smaller quantity of pottery indicating continued activity into the late 3rd and 4th century. Based on the knowledge that the area was used extensively for cremation burials in the 1st-3rd century (CAR 9, fig 8.4), and although no cremated remains were recovered, much of the pottery is of types which occur with burials and may well derive from disturbed burials or funerary activity on or around the site. A small number of finds also

indicate some industrial activity in the Roman period on or near to the site. These are pieces of vitrified kiln or furnace lining and light slag. The slag is most likely to be of Roman date because it was recovered from post-Roman contexts. Some pieces of tile were also scorched or burnt, indicating a possible use as a base for fires or as part of ovens or kilns, and there is a small quantity of burnt daub.

Of interest are two pieces of architectural stone of probable medieval date. These probably derive from an ecclesiastical building and are the only finds that can be dated to the period between the end of the Roman period and the post-medieval/modern period.

PHASE II

A small quantity of finds was recovered from three numbered features (F1-F3). These are listed in Table 8. In addition a small number of finds were recovered from the sections of the footing trenches and from spoil which are listed below.

Table 8: Finds associated with numbered contexts

context	finds no	context type	finds	spot date
F1	1	stone wall footing	pottery Roman: Fabric BASG, 1@15g, Dr 36 dated late 1st century (Flavian-Trajanic); Fabric DJ 1@60g, double handled flagon rim (CAR 10 Fabric DJ Type 118 – miscellaneous double-handled flagons) dated mid 1st-?early 2nd century CBM Roman brick piece 1@355g (55mm thick), red fabric Other ferrous sand conglomerate with stones 2@642g (large piece and one small piece), non-magnetic, possibly natural iron panning pieces incorporated in stone foundation	L1-?E2C
F2	2	linear feature or pit	pottery Roman: Fabric GX 3@20g, includes rim fragment from a jar or bowl Bone Small fragment of medium-large mammal rib (2 g)	Roman
F3	3	?pit	Roofing(?) slate 1@ 615g recovered from section 800 mm below modern ground level.	post-med(?) – modern

Other finds recovered from the footing trenches and spoil

The majority of the finds collected are of Roman date but also include finds which are dated as post-medieval (16th-17th century) or modern (18th-20th century).

Roman:

Eight sherds of Roman pottery (42 g) all reduced coarse wares. These include a beaker sherd from form Cam 108 (1st-early 2nd century), a rim with a groove below from a rounded bowl (Roman) and an everted rim which is probably from a jar and probably of 1st-2nd century date. Eleven pieces of Roman tile (798 g) all red sandy fabric, which include flange pieces from *tegulae* tiles, pieces from Roman bricks and one piece of combed flue tile (dated late 1st/early 2nd century+). Small piece of *opus-signinum* mortar (23 g).

Two Roman *tegula* tiles could be more closely described as to type

Tegula tile 3@1267 g, red fabric with grey-brown surface, two large joining pieces, other not joining, lower cut away Type C5 (Warry 2006, fig 1.3), base thickness 20 mm, height at flange 40 mm.

Tegula tile 1@120 g, orange-red fabric, flange preserving part of rounded (circle quadrant) lower cut away (not penetrating top of flange), this type of lower cut away is recorded on *tegula* tiles from Boudican destruction deposits at the St Mary's site, Colchester.

Post-medieval-modern:

Brown bottle glass sherd (16 g) (modern) recovered from section 700 mm below surface in south footing section.

Finds recovered from spoil

One large rim sherd (rounded rim) from a flower pot (100 g) (modern). Two small pieces of red brick (66 g) (post-medieval(?)-modern). One piece of hard-fired dark brick or tile (27 g) (modern).

Appendix 3: finds catalogue (on next page)

Appendix 3: finds catalogue for Phase I. (For Phase II, see Table 8.)

CBM:

RT-Roman tegula; RI-Roman imbrex; RFT-Roman flue tile; RBT-Roman brick and tile; TE-tesserae
 PT-peg-tile (dated 13th/14th century+); OB-other brick, OT-other tile; LCA-lower cut away
 UCA-upper cut away; FH-flange height, MSL-maximum surviving length
 Fired clay fabrics as CBM with ss-small stones

Fabric: r -red, pf-pale red, c-cream (white);
 inclusions s-sand, fs-fine sand; cs-coarse sand, pc-pale clay, sf-sparse flint
 sq-sparse quartz, is-ironstone, rs-red ?sandstone, o-other (described)

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
F3	8	T1	pit	CBM	RT	FH 50 mm, thickness measured at flange	rfs	22		1	188	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1	pit	CBM	RT	FH 35 mm, thin flange, curving tile	rsf	15		1	252	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1	pit	CBM	RBT	burnt grey	rfs	30		1	292	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1	pit	CBM	RBT	edge of tile, no flange, MSL 140 mm	rfs	15-20		2	143	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1	pit	CBM	RB	rouletted beaker	rfs	15		1	216	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1	pit	pottery			CZ			1	31	Roman	early 2nd-mid/ late 3rd century
F3	8	T1	pit	pottery		white fabric, dirty white surface with yellow-brown and brown rings painter around the body, probably from a flask or flagon	MQ(E)			2	18	Roman	late 3rd-4th century
F3	8	T1	pit	pottery			GX			5	115	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1	pit	slag		light slag, irregular lump				1	159		
F3	8	T1	pit	slate						1	11	post-medieval/ modern	post-medieval/ modern
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	CBM	RB	corner, MSL 240 mm, scorched on one corner, two hoof prints, one complete	rfs	30		1	1,603	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	CBM	RB	side piece, MSL 205 mm	rfs	30		1	1,047	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	CBM	RT	FH 50 mm	rfs	16		1	285	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	CBM	RBT		rfs	20		1	215	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	fired clay		silty fabric with some sand and white quartz, irregular lumps, one with flat surface, yellow brown, some brunt out organic matter voids				2	136	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	fired clay		burnt black, silty fabric with some sand and white quartz, irregular lumps with some flat surface				3	357	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	fired clay		silty orange red fabric with some sand and white quartz, flat lump with one surface, some brunt out organic matter voids				1	178		
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	pottery		beaker base	CZ			1	57	Roman	early 2nd-mid/ late 3rd century
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	pottery			HZ			1	32	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/ 3rd century
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	pottery			GX			3	27	Roman	Roman
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	slag		light slag, irregular lump				1	60		
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	slag		light slag, irregular lump				1	223		
F3	8	T1/T2	pit	slag		light glassy slag, irregular lump				1	29		

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
F3	18	T1	pit	CBM	OB		rcs	60		1	356	post-medieval/modern	?modern
F3	18	T1	pit	CBM	RBT		rfs	14		1	231		
F3	18	T1	pit	pottery		bowl/dish base sherd	GA			1	13	Roman	early/mid 2nd-4th century
F3	18	T1	pit	pottery		small everted beaker rim	WA			1	7	Roman	late 1st-2nd century
F3	18	T1	pit	slate						1	8	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	bone		(Bos) cow humerus fragment				1	23	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RT	FH 47 mm, UCA present	rfs	19		1	989	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RT	LCA Type C5, LCA length 30 mm, FH 47 mm, part of circular signature mark on upper face	rfs	18		1	646	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RT	part of LCA	rfs	22		1	298	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RB	corner piece MSL 120 mm, white mortar on upper surface and edge, possible mortar traces on break	rfs	29		1	331	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RI	one piece scorched or burnt	rfs	14-16		4	666	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RI		rsf	16		1	207	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RBT	fragments	rfs	16-19		5	526	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RBT	fragments, 2 scorched/burnt	rfs	20-29		4	608	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	CBM	RBT	fragments	rfs	30-35		2	570	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	fired clay		lump with one flat surface, baked grey, organic /wood impression on one broken side, structural daub	cs	40+		1	102	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	fired clay		orange, silty fabric, irregular slightly rounded lump with some organic matter impressions	o			1	19	Roman	Roman
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	pottery			HZ			1	44	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	pottery		late shell-tempered ware	HD(2)			1	13	Roman	mid-late 4th century
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	pottery		rouletted beaker sherd	CZ			1	1	Roman	early 2nd-mid/late 3rd century
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	pottery	Cam 40A	chamfered base	KX			1	35	Roman	early 2nd-3rd/4th century
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	pottery		bowl/dish chamfered base sherd	GB			1	16	Roman	early 2nd-mid/late 3rd century
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	pottery	Cam 268	includes rim sherd from Cam 268 jar	GX			3	44	Roman	early/mid 2nd-late/early 4th century

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	slate						3	103	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
F4	10	T2	shallow depression	stone	greensand	greensand (limestone)				1	714	Roman	2nd century+
F6	11	T1	pit	CBM	RBT	fragments, one piece has large white calcareous piece in it	rfs			2	232	Roman	Roman
F6	11	T1	pit	pottery	Cam 268	rim, probably Cam 268	GX			1	13	Roman	early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century
F6	11	T1	pit	slate						1	22	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
F7	12	T1	pit	bone		large mammal, probably cow tibia fragment with chop mark; large mammal pelvis fragment				2	88		
F7	12	T1	pit	CBM	RT	FH 40 mm	rfs	15		1	347	Roman	Roman
F7	12	T1	pit	CBM	RBT		rfs	32		1	168	Roman	Roman
F7	12	T1	pit	CBM	RI		rfs	11		1	74	Roman	Roman
F7	12	T1	pit	pottery		base	BAEG			1	33	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd century
F7	12	T1	pit	pottery	Cam 37B	rim and base sherd	GB			2	37	Roman	late 2nd-mid/late 3rd century
F7	12	T1	pit	pottery			GX			2	19	Roman	Roman
F7	12	T1	pit	slate						1	82	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
F9	16	T2	pit	CBM	RI		rfs	11		1	82	Roman	Roman
F9	16	T2	pit	CBM	PT	white mortar trace on base	rfs	11		1	96	medieval/modern	medieval/post-medieval/modern
F9	16	T2	pit	CBM	OB	brick fragment, white mortar on base and top, red fabric, has medium sand with sparse white calcareous inclusions	rcs	64		1	279	post-medieval/modern	modern
F9	16	T2	pit	pottery	CAR 10, Fabric HD, type 35/36	late shell-tempered ware HD(2) rim	HD(2)			1	36	Roman	mid-late 4th century
F9	16	T2	pit	pottery			GX			1	15	Roman	Roman
F9	16	T2	pit	pottery	Cam 273	shoulder with stab decoration plus body sherd, both in grey fabric	HZ			2	230	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	bone		Bos (cattle) metatarsal end				1	48		
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	CBM	RI	two fragments	rfs	12 & 17		2	136	Roman	Roman
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	CBM	RBT		rfs	20		1	61	Roman	Roman
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	CBM	RBT	2 fragments				2	297	Roman	Roman
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	pottery	Cam 37B	rim	GB			1	22	Roman	late 2nd-mid/late 3rd century
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	pottery		base	GX			1	22	Roman	Roman
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	pottery		heated/burnt	BACG			1	7	Roman	Roman
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	pottery		burnt body sherds, spaced groups of thin comb decoration, most sherds with smooth, black internal ?lining, other burnt residue, see sherds L5, 22	GX			15	805	Roman	Roman

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
F9/F10	24	T2	pit	pottery		miscellaneous sherds	HZ			8	598	Roman	1st-2nd/3rd century
F10	17	T2	pit	CBM	OB	fragment, orange open fabric with coarse sand and white quartz	o			1	46	post-medieval/modern	?modern
F10	17	T2	pit	CBM	RB		rfs	45		1	338	Roman	Roman
F10	17	T2	pit	CBM	RB	corner MSL 7 mm	rfs	35		1	129	Roman	Roman
F10	17	T2	pit	pottery		Spanish amphora fabric, burnt, especially inside, D 20 or Haltern 70	AA			1	203	Roman	mid 1st-?2nd century
F10	17	T2	pit	pottery		more than one pot, includes base sherd	HZ			4	415	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
F10	17	T2	pit	pottery		includes rim sherd	GX			3	34	Roman	Roman
F10	17	T2	pit	pottery		willow pattern plate	45D			1	12	modern	19th-20th century
F10	17	T2	pit	pottery		glazed inside	40			1	108	post-medieval/modern	17th-18th century
F10	17	T2	pit	pottery			51A			1	7	modern	19th-20th century
L1	1	T1	topsoil	CBM	PT	corner with peg hole	rs	8		1	67	medieval/modern	medieval/post-medieval/modern
L1	1	T1	topsoil	CBM	OB	fragment, dim. 60 x 65 mm	rsq			1	272	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L1	1	T1	topsoil	pottery		two plate/bowl forms, one with lettering- HEAT(N) letter N is indistinct, inside vegetation scroll, C.M & S below scroll	48D			2	37	modern	19th-20th century
L1	1	T1	topsoil	slate		slate piece				1	15	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	PT	part tile, width 160 mm	rfs	11		1	563	medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	PT	fragment	rfs			1	20	medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	OB	orange-red	rfs			2	210	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L3	2	T1	accum	CBM	RT	FH 42 mm, burnt/overfired, red, some small stones and white calcareous inclusions	o	19		1	290	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	RT	flange broken off	rfs	19		3	816	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	RB	edge chipped rounded, part of a column, white mortar over breaks, measure of diameter from edge indicates column approx 260 mm across, coarse sand	rsf	38		1	1,657	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	RI	white mortar all over except across breaks	rfs	14		1	391	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	RI	fragments, two with traces of burning	rfs	11-14		4	358	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	RI		ros	14		1	270	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	RBT	pieces and fragments	rfs	30-35		5	2,140	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	CBM	RBT		rfs	14-19		10	1,115	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	clay pipe		stems, bore 3 mm				2	10	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery	Cam 308	shoulder sherd, lidded bowl (Castor box)	EA			1	17	Roman	mid/late 3rd-4th century

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery		LSJ, one sherd grey fabric	HZ			2	60	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/ 3rd century
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery		bowl, soft fabric but wheel-made and appears to be sandy GB rather than GA	GB			1	9	Roman	early 2nd-mid/ late 3rd century
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery		plate - blue transfer	48D			1	6	modern	19th-20th century
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery			50			1	3	post-medieval	mid 17th-18th/ 19th century
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery		base, rim and body sherds	GX			4	68	Roman	Roman
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery	D 20		AJ			2	191	Roman	1st-2nd/early 3rd century
L3	2	T1	accumulation	pottery			AA		*	3	164		1st-2nd/ 3rd century
L3	2	T1	accumulation	slate						3	112	post-medieval/ modern	post-medieval/ modern
L3	2	T1	accumulation	stone	greensand					1	560	Roman	Roman
L3	3	T1	accumulation	stone	sandstone	architectural piece, white sandstone, well sorted fine sand moderately-poorly cemented (orthoquartzite; no reaction to HCL)				1	1,315	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	bone		long bone fragment from large mammal				1	31		
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RT	LCA, D16, length 45 mm, FH 43 mm	rfs			1	178	Roman	Roman, 2nd century +
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RI		rsf	10		1	264	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RI		rsf	15	*	1	114	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RT		rsf	20		1	425	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RT	FH 45 mm	rsf	25		1	287	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RT	LCA D1, FH 48 mm	rfs	20		1	464	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT		rfs	22		1	808	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT	white mortar across base	rsf	30		3	1,324	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RI		rsf	15		3	395	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RI		rfs	11	*	1	51	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RT	FH 40 mm	rsf	19		1	954	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RT	thin flange, FH 40 mm	rfs	19		1	251	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT		rsf	16		1	185	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RB	corner, MSL 95 mm	rsf	30		1	208	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT		rfs	30		2	369	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT	miscellaneous	rfs	35-40		4	1,153	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT	white mortar on surface, fabric-sparse soft white inclusions	rfs o	45		1	189		
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RT	HF 40	rsf	17		1	162	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RI		rfs	11		1	60	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	PT		rfs	10		1	34	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RB	corner, MSL 85 mm	rsf	30		1	307	medieval- modern	medieval/post- medieval/ modern
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT	overfired?, dark grey/red	rsf			1	285	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT	miscellaneous	rfs	18		3	226	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT		rsf	18		1	143	Roman	Roman

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT	miscellaneous fragments, one with white mortar on original surface	rfs			3	99	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	CBM	RBT	fragment	rfs	35		1	77	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery	Cam 37B	rim	GB			1	23	Roman	late 2nd-mid/ late 3rd century
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery	Cam 40A	rim, plain	KX			1	22	Roman	early 2nd-4th century
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery			GX			5	83	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery		more than one pot, stab-decorated shoulder sherd	HZ			10	915	Roman	1st-2nd/ 3rd century
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery	Cam 207	rim, orange-red colour	DJ			1	78	Roman	mid 1st-early 3rd century
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery		beaker base	DZ			2	22	Roman	2nd century+
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery		red fine cc, rouletted	EC?			1	2	Roman	pre-Flavian
L3	4	T2	accumulation	pottery		LSJ? sherd burnt	GX			1	47	Roman	Roman
L3	4	T2	accumulation	slag		irregular lump, light slag				1	214		
L3	4	T2	accumulation	slate		4-6 mm thick, one piece quite thick at 8 mm				6	184	post-medieval/ modern	post-medieval/ modern
L3	21	T3	accumulation/ disturbed natural	stone	limestone	large rectangular architectural piece, Jurassic white oolitic limestone, slightly fossiliferous, grains 0.5-1 mm				1	1,000 0		
L5	4	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	fired clay		corner, partly rounded lump, reddish brown	fs ss			1	99	Roman	Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	bone		Bos: (cattle) thoracic vertebra with cut marks; pelvis fragment, two humerus fragments; sus (pig): fibula; also large medium scapula with cut mark; overall classic butchery waste				8	135	?Roman	?Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RT	LCA C5, length 45 mm, FH 45 mm	rfs	17		1	769	Roman	Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RI		rfs	10-12		2	145	Roman	Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RB	corner MSL 125 mm	rfs	26		1	633	Roman	Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RI		rfs	14		1	227	Roman	Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RBT		rfs	28		1	256	Roman	Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	misc		vitrified lining from kiln or oven, dark grey vitrified surface with red fired clay backing, 2 pieces joining				5	115		
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Dr 31R	rim and base SV, stamp fragment VII abraded possibly MI(I)	BASG			2	77	Roman	late 2nd century (after AD 160)
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 391	cornice rim	CZ			1	6	Roman	early 2nd-early 3rd century
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		one sherd with row of stab decoration	DJ			2	22	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/ 3rd century
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 273	3 rim sherds, SV with 2 joining, stab decorated on shoulder (different to (4)), 11 body sherds, 1 base sherd	HZ			15	2,771	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/ 3rd century

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	D 20?	probably Dressel 20 sherd	AJ			1	96	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/ early 3rd century
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 392	rim	CZ			1	3	Roman	late 2nd-late 3rd century
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		roller-stamped sherd, white residue/scale on inside	GX			1	11	Roman	3rd century
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		miscellaneous 2 rim pieces	GX			9	94	Roman	Roman
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 40B	rim	GB			1	4	Roman	mid 2nd-late 3rd century
L5	5	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		base with broad low footring, brown sandy fabric, orange-red slipped surface	CH?			1	32	Roman	late 3rd-4th century?
L5	6	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	iron	obj	corroded iron object (SF 1)				1	83	modern	modern
L5	22	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RBT?	fragment, possibly Roman				1	72	Roman	Roman
L5	22	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	iron nail		very corroded nail, length 70 mm, ?flat head				1	31		
L5	22	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Dr 33		BACG			1	14	Roman	2nd century
L5	22	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		LSJ sherds	HZ			13	1,382	Roman	1st-2nd/3rd century
L5	22	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 268	rim, SV not joining	GX			2	28	Roman	early/mid 2nd- late 3rd/early 4th century
L5	22	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		burnt, sherd with smooth black surface lining on inside, part of large storage jar in grey ware? (other sherds in T2, F9/F10 (24))	GX?			1	37	Roman	Roman
L5	22	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		burnt, rim (LSJ), surface smoothed over top of rim; see burnt sherd from this context	GX?			1	31	Roman	Roman
L5	23	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	glass	jar/bowl	rim, blue-green glass, jar, flattish tubular rim, rim diameter 120 mm, EVE 0.17 (CAR 8, fig 8 7.4, no 772; Price & Cottam, 1998, fig 60a)				1	4	Roman	mid 1st-2nd century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	bone		large mammal, probably cow but not diagnostic, split long bone fragments, possibly split for marrow extraction				5	185		
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RT	burnt/scorched esp. on upper surface	rfs	16	*	1	567	Roman	Roman
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RI		rfsf	15		1	218	Roman	Roman
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RI	burnt grey	fs	15		1	65	Roman	Roman
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM	RBT	fragment, burnt grey, iron nail fragment adhering to surface	fs			1	123	Roman	Roman
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	CBM		flaked fragment, iron mark on one flaked surface	fsc		*	1	135	Roman	Roman

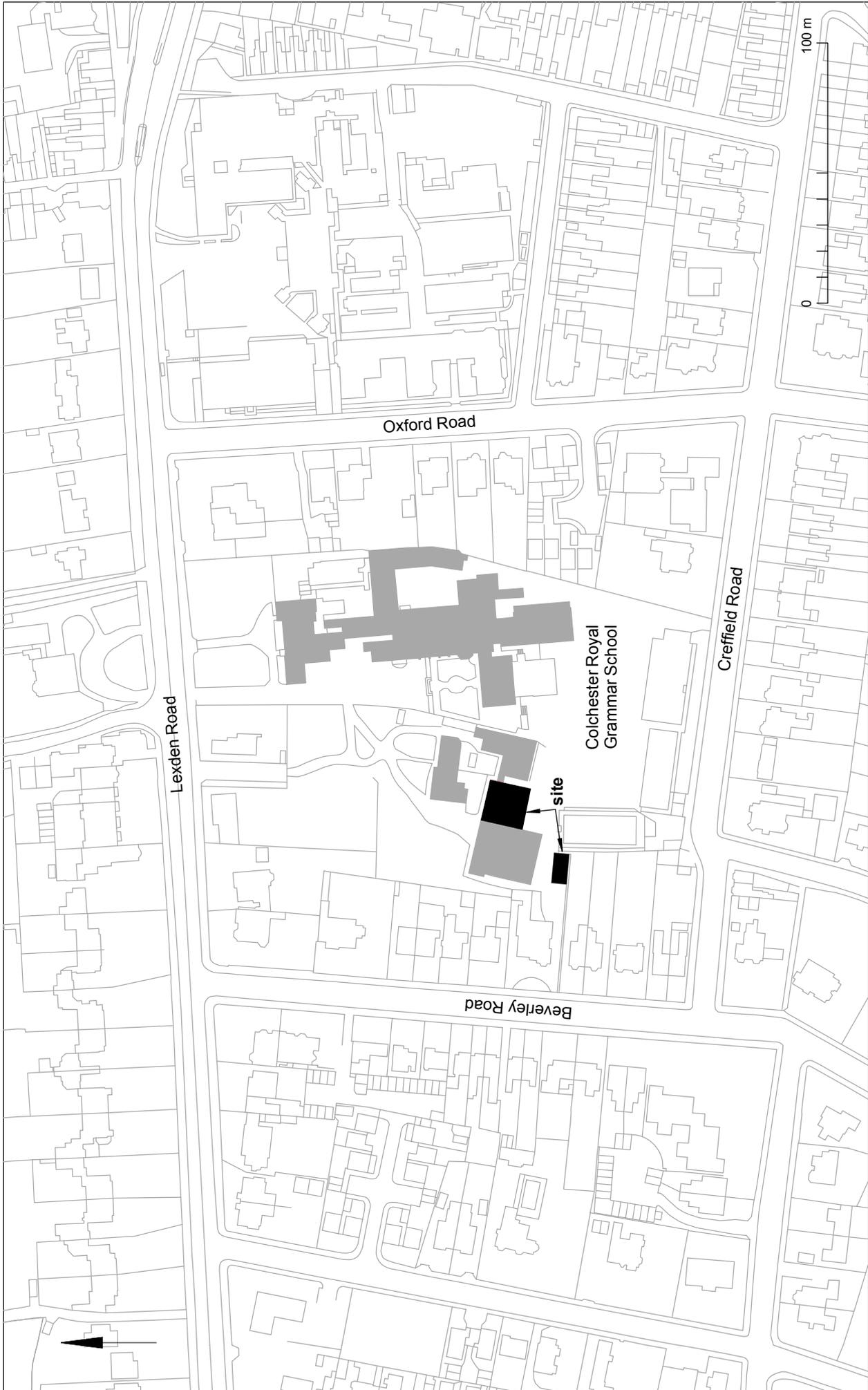
context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	iron nail		corroded, length 68 mm, sq. shaft, round head (Manning 1985, Type 1B)				1	15	Roman	Roman
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Dr 31R	large part of base, rim and wall sherds prob all SV but no joins	BACG			3	165	Roman	mid-late 2nd century (after AD 160)
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Dr 31	lower wall sherd, slightly micaceous but probably EG, certainly different pot to other Dr 31 from this context	BAEG			1	20	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		base	BAEG		*	1	18	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	CAR 10, Fabric MP, Type 45	slightly everted bowl rim with thick white painted dots below rim	MP			1	7	Roman	mid-late 4th/early 5th century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 407	folded scale-decorated beaker and one other sherd	EA			2	18	Roman	mid/late 3rd-4th century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		probably sherds from a flagon	CH			2	9	Roman	4th century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 273	rim with stab-decorated shoulder, body and base sherds, more than one pot	HZ			13	1,435	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 497	mortarium rim	TZ			1	179	Roman	mid 2nd-early/mid 3rd century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 37B	rim and base sherds from 2 pots	GB			3	88	Roman	late 2nd-mid/late 3rd century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery	Cam 40A	deep dish	KX			4	111	Roman	mid 2nd-3rd/4th century
L5	25	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	pottery		miscellaneous body sherds	GX			5	39	Roman	Roman
L5	26	T2	accumulation/ old topsoil	burnt stone		sandstone/quartzite cobble pieces				8	2,578		
L5	27	T2		quern	lava	lava quern fragments, probably Roman				4	166	Roman	Roman
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ dist natural	bone		Bos (cow) tooth, mandible and metatarsal; Sus (pig) first phalanx; also one rib bone				5	119		
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	CBM	RBT		rsc	25		1	145		
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	CBM	RFT	possible small piece of stamped surface survives	rfs	15		1	50	Roman	late 1st-3rd/4th century
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	CBM	RBT	abraded				1	50	Roman	Roman
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	CBM	RBT	burnt black	fs	25		2	109	Roman	Roman
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	iron nail		corroded, tip missing, length 100 mm, flat round head, sq shaft (Manning Type 1B)				1	21	?Roman	?Roman
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery	Cam 273	rim, stab-decorated shoulder sherd (different to L6(9)), miscellaneous body and base sherds	HZ			34	1,796	Roman	1st-2nd/3rd century
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery		rim and body sherd which has external sooting	GX			2	44	Roman	Roman

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery	Cam 497	mortarium spout and rim one side, also one separate body sherd with grits worn away	TZ			2	501	Roman	mid 2nd-early 3rd century
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery		thick sherd (20 mm), heavily burnt, traces of burnt residue on interior, outer surface degraded	HZ			1	50	Roman	Roman
L6	7	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	stone	greensand	appears heated/burnt				1	275	Roman	2nd-4th century
L6	9	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	bone		Bos (cattle) first phalanx				1	26		
L6	9	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	CBM	RI	side edge		14		1	37	Roman	Roman
L6	9	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery	Cam 273 (2)	shoulder and rim sherd from 2 LSU, one in grey fabric	HZ			2	705	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/ 3rd century
L6	9	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery		from two beakers, one is a folded beaker, other sherds brownish fabric but probably Fabric CZ	CZ			3	16	Roman	early 2nd-mid/ late 3rd century
L6	9	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery		buff fabric grey and white quartz grits	TZ			1	29	Roman	1st/2nd-3rd century
L6	9	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery			GX			4	38	Roman	Roman
L6	9	T2	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery		bowl/dish base	KX			1	27	Roman	2nd-3rd/4th century
L6	15	T3	accumulation	bone		large mammal axial skeleton fragment (possibly vertebra), large mammal pelvis fragment				2	51		
L6	15	T3	accumulation	CBM	RBT	base	rfs			1	68	Roman	Roman
L6	15	T3	accumulation	pottery			BASG			1	15	Roman	mid-late 1st century
L6	15	T3	accumulation	pottery		rim from necked, shouldered jar	GX			1	22	Roman	1st-2nd century
L6	15	T3	accumulation	pottery		rim, narrow-mouthed jar or possibly a flagon	DJ			1	9	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/ 3rd century
L6	20	T1	accumulation/ disturbed natural	CBM	RBT		rfs	26		1	217	Roman	Roman
L6	20	T1	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery		beaker base, rouletted	CZ			1	63	Roman	early 2nd-mid/ late 3rd century
L6	20	T1	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery			CB			1	4	Roman	early 2nd-mid/ late 3rd century
L6	20	T1	accumulation/ disturbed natural	pottery		dot panel beaker sherd, some in Fabric WA are variants of Cam 108/100 (CAR 10, fig 6.85, nos 60-62)	WA			1	7	Roman	late 1st-early 2nd/2nd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	bone		Ovis (sheep) tibia, gnawed by canid (dog) both ends				1	23		
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	OB	2 brick pieces, one with frog, mortar on surfaces, one other irregular piece	rcs	60		3	1,341	post-medieval/ modern	post-medieval/ modern
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	OB	orange colour, light weight	rfs		*	1	18	post-medieval/ modern	post-medieval/ modern
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	OB	orange-red, sandy with pale clay plus red sandy fragment	rpc	60	*	2	656	post-medieval/ modern	post-medieval/ modern

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	PT	mortar traces on surfaces	rfs			4	507	medieval-modern	post-medieval/modern
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	RT	FH 48 mm		19		1	146	Roman	Roman
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	RI			11		1	322	Roman	Roman
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	RBT	cream fabric		40	*	1	276	Roman	Roman
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	PAN	pan tile		15		2	802	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	RBT	fragments	rfs	22-25		4	768	Roman	Roman
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	CBM	OB	fragment, fine dense cream fabric	o			1	44	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	clay pipe		plain stem pieces, one with fragment of rounded foot, longest stem piece bore 2 mm, other pieces (inc piece with foot) bore 3 mm				3	20	post-medieval/modern	17th-20th century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	iron		iron object, corroded, part of base and wall of a round tin, dirt adhering				1	234	modern	modern
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	mortar	<i>opus signinum</i>					1	239	Roman	Roman
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery		plate and cup/bowl sherds	45D			1	53	modern	19th-20th century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery		internal glaze	40			1	21	post-medieval/modern	17th-18th century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery	flower pot	plain rim, lettering JM	51B			1	4	modern	19th-20th century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery	Dr 31	base and sherd	BAEG			2	49	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery		probably flagon base and body sherd	DJ			2	91	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery	D 20	probably D 20	AJ			2	146	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/early 3rd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery		thick sherd, possibly DJ	AA		*	1	12	Roman	mid 1st-2nd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery	Cam 37B	rim and sherd	GB			2	39	Roman	late 2nd-mid/late 3rd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery	Cam 273	LSJ, rim and sherds in grey fabric	HZ			3	153	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery			GX			1	179	Roman	Roman
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery	270B	LSJ rim in grey ware, scorched black or sooted on exterior	GX			1	78	Roman	mid 1st/2nd-3rd century
L7	14	T3	redeposited pit fill	pottery		fragment from a sink				1	129	modern	19th-20th century
L9	13	T1	accumulation	bone		large mammal vertebra; large mammal long bone fragment; medium mammal long bone fragment; mandibular hinge probably sheep, sheep molar and mandible fragment				5	69		

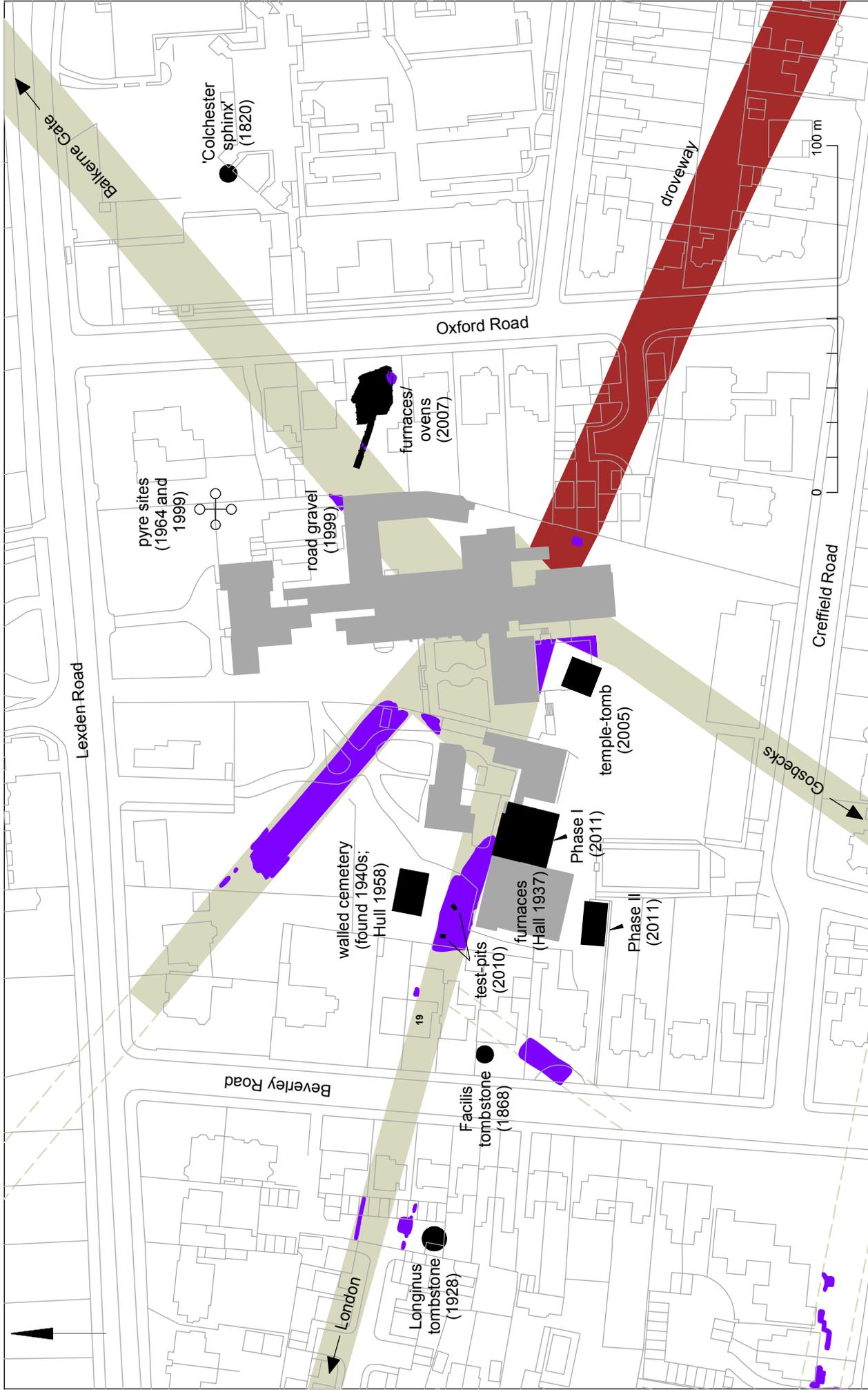
context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
L9	13	T1	accumulation	CBM	RB	corner, MSL 105 mm	rfs	40		1	357	Roman	Roman
L9	13	T1	accumulation	CBM	RBT	fragments	rfs	26-30		2	353	Roman	Roman
L9	13	T1	accumulation	CBM	RBT		rfs	14		1	66	Roman	Roman
L9	13	T1	accumulation	pottery	CAR 10, fig 6.80, no 734	lid-seated jar with slightly hooked rim (see CAR 10, fig 6.80, no 734), 3 other sherds	GX			4	71	Roman	2nd-4th century
L9	13	T1	accumulation	pottery		mortarium with ironstone grits	TE		*	1	28	Roman	late 3rd-4th century
L9	19	T1	accumulation	CBM	RT	FH 50 mm	rfs	19		1	379	Roman	Roman
L9	19	T1	accumulation	CBM	RI		rfs	13		1	41	Roman	Roman
L9	19	T1	accumulation	pottery	Cam 280-281	rim of flask with cordon on shoulder, one other sherd	GX			2	41	Roman	mid/late 2nd-4th century
L9	30	T4	accumulation	bone	pin	top half of bone pin, Crummy Type 1 (CAR 2) (SF2)				1	1	Roman	mid/late 1st-2nd century
L10	25	T4		CBM	OB	joining pieces, red surface, pale red fabric with pale firing clay	r cp	22		2	520	post-medieval/modern	post-medieval/modern
L10	31	T4		pottery		sherd from edge of large rectangular dish with 'pie crust' effect, pale fabric with yellow slip and dark brown feathered trails	50			1	137	post-medieval	late 17th-18th/19th century
U/S	36	EXT		bone		Bos (cow) metacarpal (2) 137g, mandibular hinge 31g, calcaneus 25 g; Ovis (sheep) mandible, 39 g; Sus (pig) ulna (2), 22 g, Aves (bird) humerus, 1 g; large mammal long bone fragments, axial fragments, vertebra, rib, 212 g				18	467		
U/S	36	EXT		CBM	RFT	corner, combed, white mortar on tile end edge	r fs	11		1	138	Roman	2nd-3rd/4th century
U/S	36	EXT		CBM	RI		r fs	12		1	233	Roman	Roman
U/S	36	EXT		CBM	PT	corner, orange	r fs	10		1	96	medieval/post-medieval/modern	medieval/post-medieval/modern
U/S	36	EXT		CBM	RT	LCW Type C5, FH 32 mm, part signature(s) at edge	r fs	19		1	188	Roman	?mid 2nd-3rd century
U/S	36	EXT		CBM	RT	FH 45 mm	r fs	24		1	642	Roman	Roman
U/S	36	EXT		CBM	RT	FH 40 mm	r fs	19		1	122	Roman	Roman
U/S	36	EXT		CBM	RBT		r fs	17-21		2	199	Roman	Roman
U/S	36	EXT		glass		3 mm thick, very pale blue-green, translucent, slightly degrading surfaces, presumed window glass	r fs	3		1	8		
U/S	36	EXT		pottery		sherds from minimum 2 pots	HZ			4	515	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery		Nene Valley	TE			1	75	Roman	mid/late 3rd-4th century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery	Cam 37A	lattice decorated	GB			1	35	Roman	early/mid 2nd-early 3rd century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery	Cam 279C	lattice band	GA			1	9	Roman	mid/late 3rd-4th century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery	Cam 305B		GA			1	40	Roman	late 3rd-4th century

context	finds no	trench	context type	material	type/form	description	Fabric	thick (mm)	abr.	no	wt (g)	period	spot date
U/S	36	EXT		pottery	Cam 243-244/246	small bowl	ON			1	7	Roman	mid 1st-early/mid 2nd century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery			EA			1	4	Roman	mid/late 3rd-4th century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery	Cam 281	Nene Valley, flask, yellow-brown paint below neck cordon, small chip missing from rim, old break, similar to ritual breakage seen in some burials	MQ(E)			1	39	Roman	mid/late 3rd-?4th century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery			MQ(E)			1	18	Roman	mid/late 3rd-4th century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery			CZ			1	3	Roman	early/mid 2nd-mid/late 3rd century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery	Cam 268	miscellaneous sherds from more than one pot, 'kettle' scale noted on body sherd	GX			16	194	Roman	early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century
U/S	36	EXT		pottery		sherds from 2 pots (jars), sandy coarse red fabric, 1 with dark grey surface and 1 with red-brown surface, origin unknown, possibly local coarse wares, possibly Fabric WB	GX			2	94	Roman	Roman
U/S	36	EXT		pottery		probably from a beaker, rouletted, brown fabric with dark-grey surfaces	WB			1	3	Roman	2nd-4th century
U/S	38	EXT		bone		Equis (horse) molar, 52g; Ovis (sheep) radius, 8 g, juvenile; Antidae (duck, goose, swan, etc) tibia, tarsus, 4 g; large mammal humerus fragment, 39 g				5	103		
U/S	38	EXT		pottery		beaker base, recent hole in base and sherd flake from hole	EA			1	134	Roman	mid/late 3rd-4th century
U/S	38	EXT		pottery	mortarium	joining base/body sherds	TZ			2	117	Roman	mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
U/S	38	EXT		pottery			GX			1	6	Roman	Roman
U/S	38	EXT		pottery	flower pot		51B			1	18	modern	19th-20th century



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Fig 1 Site location (CRGS buildings are shown as light tone).



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Fig 2 Site location in relation to previous discoveries of Roman roads and funerary monuments.

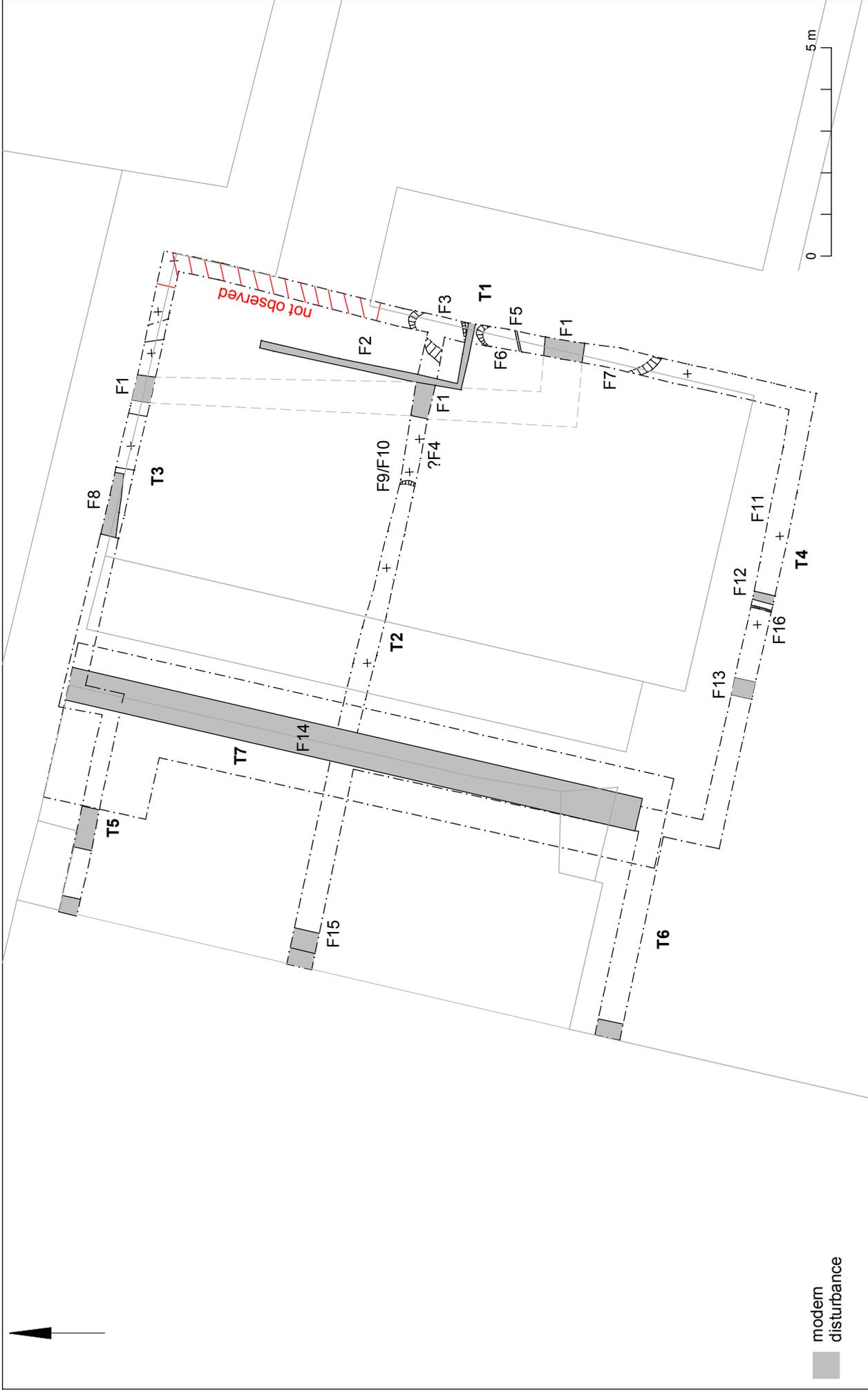
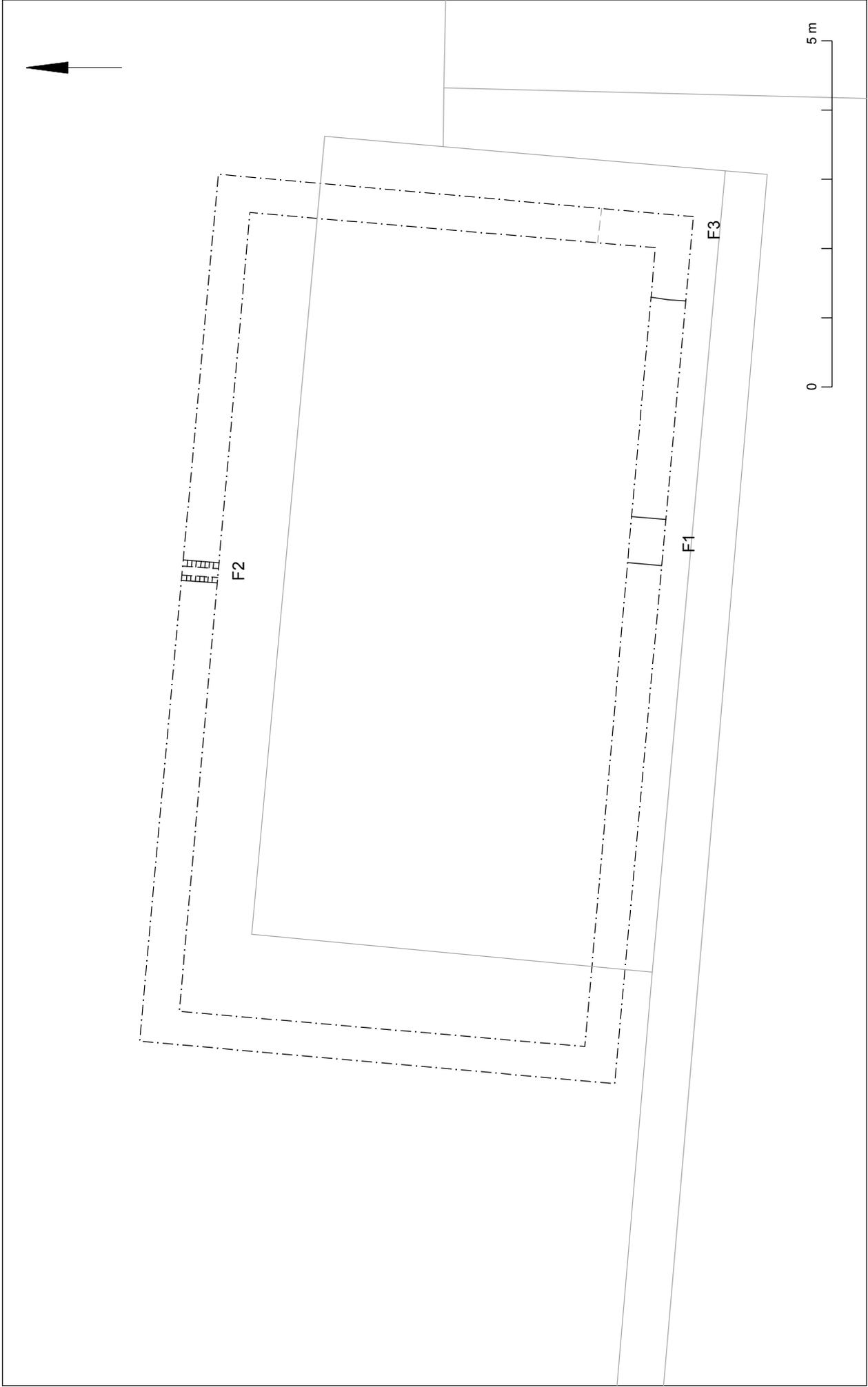


Fig 3 Phase I results.



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Fig 4 Phase II results.

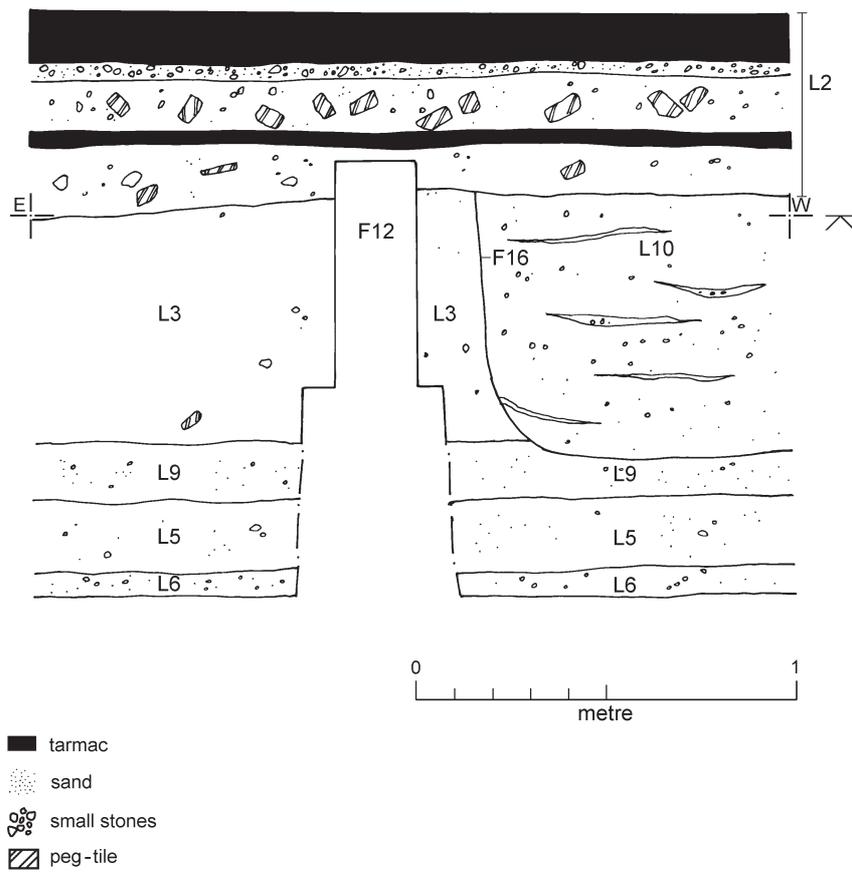


Fig 5 Representative section (T4).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: Colchester Royal Grammar School, 6 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98686 24834 (c)	Site codes: CAT project - 10/12b Museum accession - COLEM 2010.11
Type of work: Excavation and watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: January and March 2011	Size of area investigated: 260m ²
Curating museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museums	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related UAD nos: -
Final report: CAT Report 590 and summary in <i>EAH</i>	
Periods represented: Roman, post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>The excavation of footings for an extension to the Sixth Form Block (Phase I) and for a new building on the location of the former 'boarders hut' (Phase II) at the Colchester Royal Grammar School was the subject of an excavation and subsequent monitoring programme by the Colchester Archaeological Trust between January and July 2011.</i></p> <p><i>A deep deposit of topsoil and underlying dark soil (between 1m and 1.4m deep) overlay the archaeology and natural sand/gravel in both development areas. The dark soil is interpreted as a post-Roman cultivated soil or 'dark earth'. The cuts of large trenches were identified in the dark soil during Phase I. It is probable that these trenches and perhaps other unidentified excavations through the dark soil are previous archaeological excavations undertaken by teachers and students possibly prior to the construction of the previous building on the site. As a result of these excavations, a substantial quantity of Roman finds (probably originating from underlying Roman deposits) and a small amount of modern/post-medieval material had become incorporated in the dark soil.</i></p> <p><i>Three Roman accumulation layers were identified beneath the dark soil during Phase I and a Roman stone wall footing was discovered during Phase II. The footing was evidently at right angles to the Roman street to the north and must have been part of a structure such as a tomb or small building fronting on to it.</i></p> <p><i>A large quantity of Roman-period finds and debris was recovered during the excavations, including fragments of vitrified kiln or furnace lining, light slag and burnt tile which indicate some industrial activity in the Roman period on or near the site. There are also two pieces of architectural stone of probable medieval date which may derive from an ecclesiastical building.</i></p>	

Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 538	
Keywords: previous archaeological excavation	Significance: *
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: October 2011