

# Pre-development archaeological evaluation (Phase 2) and archaeological monitoring at Essex County Hospital, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NB

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## 1 Summary

*The second phase of a pre-development archaeological evaluation (seven trial-trenches) was undertaken in the north and south car parks of Essex County Hospital, Colchester in advance of the redevelopment of the site, to ascertain the depths of significant archaeological horizons. Monitoring of an associated programme of soil investigation and groundworks for the erection of four posts was also carried out. The hospital is located on the site of a Roman cemetery where excavations in 1820-1 uncovered the Colchester Sphinx sculpture from an elaborate tomb. Roman kilns were also recorded on the site.*

*Four trial-trenches were excavated in the north car park revealing ten Roman/ possibly Roman pits, a pit/posthole, a kiln-related feature, a linear feature and layers of demolition material which might represent the remains of kilns or funerary monuments. Roman contexts were recorded starting at 32.75-31.44m AOD.*

*Three trial-trenches were excavated in the south car park. These revealed significant disturbance from modern footings and drainage runs, which presumably have truncated archaeological deposits in this area. The remains of a Roman hearth were uncovered, along with two pits and a ditch, none of the latter yielding any dating evidence. These features were recorded starting at 33.91-32.98m AOD.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological work carried out at Essex County Hospital, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex during January-March 2019. This is a 1.9ha development site located 350m southwest of the historic walled town of Colchester on the south side of Lexden Road, between Hospital Road and Gray Road. Recent investigations undertaken at this site by Colchester Archaeological Trust consist of the following:

1. The first phase of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of eight test-pits, carried out during October 2017 and March-April 2018;
2. A second phase of evaluation, consisting of seven trial-trenches, undertaken in January 2019;
3. Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of four postholes across the entrance to the site in December 2018, and monitoring of a programme of geoarchaeological soil investigation carried out in March 2019.

This report details the results of the second phase of the evaluation and of the archaeological monitoring carried out at this site.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT), commissioned by Essex Housing (ECC), ahead of a planning application for a residential estate, including conversion of key existing hospital buildings and demolition of the remainder, landscaping and parking. CAT was managed in a consultancy capacity by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological pre-determination evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2017). The brief stated that a GPR survey should take place within the car parks followed by a 5% by area trial-trenching evaluation (140m<sup>2</sup>). A written scheme of investigation

(WSI) was produced (Hughes 2017a) and the GPR survey carried out (Udyrysz 2017, see summary below). However, due to logistical issues only one trial-trench (T1) was excavated (CAT Report 1186, see summary below).

CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) were appointed by Essex Housing in March 2018 to provide consultancy support. An updated WSI was subsequently prepared by CgMs Heritage (2018) for test-pitting and more trial-trenching, which was agreed with the ECCPS. This is the subject of this report.

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

### 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The original Essex County Hospital building is Grade II listed (NHLE no. 117069). Building work for the hospital began in 1819 on open fields (Philip Crummy, pers comm), so any modern activity on the development site is unlikely to be earlier than 1819.

A full archaeological background for the development site and wider area can be found in the *Essex County Hospital, Colchester: pre-application heritage appraisal* (Wood and Henderson 2014), the *Essex County Hospital: historic environment baseline and site model* (Hughes 2017b) and the CgMs WSI (2018). The following is therefore a summary of archaeological remains found specifically on the development site.

The development site is located immediately to the southwest of Colchester town centre, within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and on the route of the main Roman road (CHER MCC8545) which runs northeast/southwest across the site from Balkerne Gate. This route, via a junction located beneath the adjacent Grammar School, leads southwest towards the Gosbecks Roman temple site or west towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; CAR 11). Previous excavations on the site revealed that the road had survived less than 1m below ground surface and was around 5.5m wide with ditches a metre wide on either side. Another road or track leading towards the junction at the Grammar School may cross the extreme southeast corner of the development site (CAT Report 373), and a third metalled road or track, aligned east-west across the site, was observed during the construction of the west wing of the hospital (Hull, 1958, 9).

Importantly the site is also located within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of the Roman road (Hull 1958 and CAR 9). Groundworks carried out in 1821 shortly after the construction of the Hospital in 1819-20 revealed one or two burials and the large Colchester Sphinx stone sculpture and smaller bronze figurine (MCC2133, MCC7654, EHER 11859). The survival of the stone sphinx is significant as it indicates the presence of an elaborate high-status tomb. Multiple Roman burials have been found on the site in the past including inhumations (MCC1081, MCC2427), cremations (MCC1081, MCC2498), high status tombstones (MCC1366,

MCC2676) and evidence of mausoleums, shrines or high-status domestic buildings (MCC1079).

There are also references to Roman kilns being found on the development site in 1819 (MCC1812, EHER 13139) but very little is known about them.

Recent archaeological investigations on the development site are as follows:

**Test-pit evaluation, August 2015** (Jones 2016)

Six test-pits excavated by hand along the western edge of the development site revealed stratified deposits associated with high quantities of Roman material, as well as areas of Roman pitting. Finds included Roman building material, pottery of 1st-3rd century date, animal bone indicative of domestic activity and some high-status metal artefacts.

**Monitoring and recording** (Lambert 2017)

Eight windowless sampler boreholes and three trial pits were monitored. Six of the boreholes contained archaeological deposits and artefacts, and three pits contained deposits and features (three pits), all dated to the later Roman period.

**Geophysical Survey** (Udyrysz 2017)

Ground penetrating radar survey in the front and rear car parks revealed anomalies associated with previous buildings (mainly below the rear car park), a cluster of possible burial remains in the central part of the front car park and anomalies of uncertain origin (possibly obstructions or made ground).

**Test-pit evaluation, October 2017 and March-April 2018** (CAT Reports 1186 and 1255)

During the first phase of this present evaluation, eight test-pits excavated in the northern and southern car parks exposed several Roman features consisting of five pits, a ditch, a further cut feature and a layer of Roman building debris, six undated features including a possible grave, two modern features and the corner of a post-medieval wall foundation which forms part of the remains of an old hospital building. The finds recovered during this investigation included 1st-4th century pottery, a fragment of Roman vessel glass, a piece of Roman painted wall plaster, animal bone, a piece of worked stone and post-medieval pottery and CBM.

## 4 Aims

As per the brief, the aim of the archaeological evaluation was to characterise the nature, date, function and importance of the archaeological features within the affected area.

Specifically to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

The WSI expanded the aims of the projects to:

- establish the presence/absence Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity;
- establish the presence/absence of later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age activity;
- inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, prior to the construction of Camulodunum;
- elucidate the nature of spatial organisation within this area of the oppidum;
- address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town;

- elucidate the presence/absence and density of Roman burials within this area of the Western Cemetery;
- establish the likely presence/absence of funerary monuments based on building remains and/or artefacts;
- confirm the presence/absence of buried remains associated with the major Roman Road;
- identify presence/absence of archaeological remains associated with the previously identified Roman kiln/s;
- establish whether there is clear evidence for domestic occupation at the Site and whether tessellated floors found previously are domestic or ritual in function;
- identify presence/absence elements of the Roman to post-Roman landscape; and
- identify presence/absence of any remains potentially associated with the Siege of Colchester offensive line.

## 5 Results (Figs 2-9)

### 5.1 Evaluation results

Seven trial-trenches were excavated across the site, each located in the area of test-pits (TPs) 2-8 excavated during the first phase of this investigation.

#### North car park

##### **Trench 2 (T2): 9m long and 1.8m wide (Figs 4, 6 & 8)**

Trench 2 was excavated through modern tarmac (L1) and underlying crush (L2) onto natural sands and gravels (L3).

Roman (late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century) pit F21 extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was 1.93m wide. While excavation of the feature ceased due to safe working depths, an exploratory sondage established that it was 1.3m deep.

Roman (3rd-century) pit F26 similarly extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed dimensions were 1.26m wide and 1.13m deep.



**Photograph 1** T2 trench shot – looking west



**Photograph 2** F21 (T2) oblique view  
– looking east northeast



**Photograph 3** F26 (T2) oblique view  
– looking east southeast

Roman features were identified starting at 31.44m AOD, cut into natural sands and gravels.

**Trench 3 (T3): 8m long and 1.8m wide (Figs 4, 6, 8 & 9)**

T3 was excavated through L1 (0.06-0.08m thick) and L2 (0.19-0.24m thick) onto a layer of cultivated soil / buried topsoil (L8, 0.32-0.35m thick). Within the southern half of the trench, L8 sealed a layer of subsoil (L20, 0.29-0.46m thick), which in turn sealed L3. Outside of the area covered by L20, L8 was situated directly above L3.

Roman (late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century) pit F20 was cut into L3. It extended beyond the limit of excavation but its exposed extent was 1.56m wide and 0.69m deep.

A cluster of features lay adjacent to F20. Roman (late 2nd to mid 3rd-century) kiln-related feature F37 was cut into L3. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation but its exposed extent was 0.75m wide and 0.07m deep. This feature was cut by Roman (late 2nd to mid-3rd century) pit F36, which was 0.74m wide and 0.76m deep. F37 was also cut by Roman (2nd- to early 3rd-century) pit F28, which was 0.57m wide and 0.28m deep, and was cut into L3 and L20. ?Roman pit / rooting F29 was also cut into L20. It was 0.41m wide and 0.14m deep.

Roman features were identified starting at 32.02m AOD, cut into subsoil and natural sands and gravels.



**Photograph 4** T3 trench  
shot – looking south



**Photograph 5** F20 sx (T3) – looking south

**Trench 4 (T4): 9m long and 1.8m wide** (Figs 4, 6 & 9)

Trench 4 was excavated through L1 (0.05-0.16m thick) and L2 (0.28-0.32m thick) onto L8 (0.38-0.47m thick). At the western end of the trench, L8 sealed demolition layer L9 (0.03-0.25m thick). Together, L8 and L9 sealed subsoil L21 (0.11-0.23m thick) which was situated above L3.

Two pits, F30 and F31, were located towards the eastern end of the trench. F30 was Roman in date, and was 0.26m wide and 0.25m deep. F31 was ?2nd-century in date and 0.41m wide and 0.11m deep.

A slot was excavated in demolition layer L9, located at the western end of the trench, revealing a number of features. Roman (mid 1st- to early 2nd-century) pit F32 was cut into L21. It extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was 1.09m wide and 0.26m deep. Undatable ?pit/posthole F34 was similarly cut into L21 and also extended beyond the limit of excavation; its exposed dimensions were 0.54m wide and 0.38m deep. Underlying L21 was undatable ?curvilinear feature F33, which was cut into L3. The exposed extent of this feature was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. Undatable pit F38 was identified during the cleaning of the slot. It was 0.79m wide and 0.16m deep.

Roman features and layers were identified starting at 32.75m AOD cut into subsoil and natural sands and gravels.



**Photograph 6** T4 trench shot – looking east



**Photograph 7** L21, F32 and F33 (T4) – looking south

**Trench 5 (T5): 2m long and 1.8m wide (Figs 4, 6 & 8)**

Trench 5 was excavated through L1 (c 0.05m thick) and L2 (c 0.15m thick) onto a layer of cultivated soil / topsoil (L5, c 0.7m thick). Within the southern half of T5, L5 sealed a demolition layer (L22). Together, L5 and L22 sealed L3.

Two pits, F27, of mid to late 2nd century date, and F35, of Roman date, both of which extended beyond the limit of excavation, were uncovered. The exposed extent of F27 was 1.7m wide and 0.8m deep. The exposed dimensions of F35 were 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep.

Roman features and layers were identified starting at 32.03m AOD), cut into natural sands and gravels.



**Photograph 8** T5 trench shot – looking south



**Photograph 9** F27 (T5) oblique view – looking southeast

**South car park**

**Trench 6 (T6): 9m long and 1.8m wide (Figs 5, 7 & 9)**

Trench 6 was excavated through L1 (0.08-0.12m thick), L2 (0.5-0.53m thick) and a layer of buried topsoil (L19, c 0.22-0.24m thick), which sealed L3.



**Photograph 10** T6 trench shot – looking north

Undatable ditch F19 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep.

Five modern concrete footings, F17, cut across the trench. They were all aligned E-W and were 0.2m thick. A modern drain, F18, cut across the trench on a NE-SW alignment.

A probable Roman feature was identified starting at 32.98m AOD, cut into natural sands and gravels.

**Trench 7 (T7): 9m long and 1.8m wide (Figs 5 & 7)**

Trench 7 was excavated through L1 (c 0.1m thick) and L2 (c 0.2m thick) onto a layer of buried topsoil (L18, c 0.5m thick), which sealed L3.

Two undatable pits were uncovered at the northern end of the trench. F22 was 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep, and F23 was 0.63m wide and 0.07m deep.

Roman hearth or base of oven F25 was located towards the southern end of the trench. Only the base of the feature survived. It was composed of tiles and was surrounded by heat-affected gravels. It was 0.72m wide 0.35m long. This lay adjacent to a modern concrete footing, F24, which was aligned E-W and was 0.85m wide.

Probable Roman features were identified starting at 32.98m AOD, cut into natural sands and gravels.



**Photograph 11** F25 (T7) – looking east



**Photograph 12** T7 trench shot – looking north

**Trench 8 (T8): 9m long and 1.8m wide** (Figs 5, 7 & 9)

T8 was excavated through L1 (0.1-0.12m thick), L2 (0.54-0.58m thick) and L18 (0.7m thick) onto L3.

Modern concrete footing F16 was aligned E-W and was 0.9m wide.

No Roman features were uncovered within T8.



**Photograph 13** T8 trench shot – looking north

| Context no. | Test-pit / trench             | Findings no. | Context Type | Description and finds  | Date   |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------|
| L1          | TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, | -            | Tarmac       | <b>Description:</b><br>Tarmac (car park surface).<br>c 0.05-0.18m thick.<br>Identified at 34.67m AOD | Modern |

|    |  |       |                           |   |                          |
|----|--|-------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
|    | TP8,<br>T2,<br>T3,<br>T4,<br>T5,<br>T6,<br>T7,<br>T8   |       |                           |   |                          |
| L2 | TP2,<br>TP3,<br>TP4,<br>TP5,<br>TP6,<br>TP7,<br>T2,<br>T3,<br>T4,<br>T5,<br>T6,<br>T7,<br>T8 | -     | Hardcore for L1           | <b>Description:</b><br>Brick rubble and stone in a sandy-silty clay.<br>c 0.1-0.58m thick.<br>Identified at 34.12m AOD  | Modern                   |
| L3 | TP2,<br>TP3,<br>TP6,<br>TP7,<br>TP8,<br>T2,<br>T3,<br>T4,<br>T5,<br>T6,<br>T7,<br>T8         | -     | Natural sands and gravels | <b>Description:</b><br>Natural orange sands and gravels.<br>Identified at 33.30m AOD  | Post-glacial             |
| L4 | TP2,<br>TP3  | -     | Colluvium                 | <b>Description:</b><br>Firm, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay.<br>c 0.25m thick<br>Identified at 31.76m AOD  | Post-glacial             |
| L5 | TP5,<br>T5   | 4, 17 | Cultivated soil / topsoil | <b>Description:</b><br>Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam, inclusions include flecks/ fragments of CBM, oyster shell and charcoal, common stones.<br>c 0.7-0.8m thick<br>Identified at 32.74m AOD<br><br><b>Finds:</b><br><b>Roman pottery:</b> VLQ (mostly medium size sherds); LQ (medium size sherds); Fabrics AA; AJ; BAEG (Dr 4, late 2nd-early 3rd century; Dr 33 cup, mid 2nd-early 3rd century); CZ; DJ; GB (Cam 37A, early 2nd-late 2nd century; Cam 37B, late 2nd-early 3rd century; possibly Nene Valley Fabric EA, early 2nd-3rd/4th century); GX (Cam 227, late 1st-early 2nd century; Cam 108 mid 1st-early 2nd century; Cam 243-244/246 mid 1st-early 2nd century; Cam 268 early/mid 2nd-3rd century); TZ; HZ (Cam 270B).<br><b>Roman CBM:</b> RB.<br><b>CBM:</b> Q; RFT(combed), RT, RB.<br><b>Post-medieval pottery:</b> Fabric 45 (c 16th-18th/19th century).<br><b>Modern pottery:</b> Fabric 46A (18th-19th century)<br><b>Modern CBM:</b> Cream wall tile, 19th/late 19th-early 20th century.<br><b>Small finds:</b> iron nails.<br><b>Stone:</b> septaria piece.<br><b>Animal bone:</b> Q, cattle (phalanx, metacarpal, skull fragment/horn core piece, metatarsal); sheep (mandible – gnawed?, radius, calcaneus, mandible); plus LM (rib, vertebra, femoral head, pelvis piece with chop marks, skull piece); MM (vertebra). | Post-medieval (pre-1819) |
| L6 | TP5  | -     | Dump layer                | <b>Description:</b><br>Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-clay.<br>Uncertain thickness.<br>Identified at 31.94m AOD   | ?Roman                   |

|     |                   |                         |                           |   |                                  |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| L7  | TP5               | 5,<br>13<br><5>         | Fill of F6                | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Originally identified as L7, before it was realised this was actually the fill of pit F6.<br/>Soft, moist, medium yellow/mottled grey/brown sandy-slightly loamy silt, inclusions include flecks/fragments of CBM, oyster shell and charcoal, occasional stone.<br/>Identified at 31.94m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> LQ (small-medium sherds, quite broken-up), Fabrics AJ; CB; GX; HZ.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RB; RBT<br/><b>Animal bone:</b> Q, pig (mandible); LM (humerus, rib, pelvis); MM (vertebrae)</p>  | Roman (early 2nd to 3rd century) |
| L8  | TP4,<br>T3,<br>T4 | 14,<br>16,<br>18,<br>19 | Cultivated soil / topsoil | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam, inclusions include flecks/ fragments of CBM, oyster shell and charcoal, common stones.<br/>0.32-0.5m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.27m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> LQ (small-medium sherds), Fabrics AJ; BASG; BAEG (Dr 31, late 2nd-early 3rd century); CZ; DJ; GA (Cam 124, early 2nd-3rd century); GB; GX (Cam 218? mid 1st-early 2nd century); HD(LSH); HZ; TE; TF.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> LQ (medium-large pieces) RT; RI; VSQ; RB; RBT.<br/><b>Roman coin:</b> Roman 4th-century copper-alloy nummus.<br/><b>Wall plaster:</b> fragment with red surface.<br/><b>Glass:</b> piece of pale blue-green vessel glass (probably Roman, c mid/late 1st-3rd century).<br/><b>Post-medieval pottery:</b> Fabric 40 (17th-18th century).<br/><b>Stone:</b> septaria lump.<br/><b>Animal bone:</b> SQ, Q, cattle (metacarpal, phalanx, radius, tibia); pig (maxilla, canine); sheep (metatarsal, metatarsal unfused, metacarpal); plus LM (rib with cut marks, vertebrae); MM (scapula (pig?), vertebrae, gnawed rib).</p> | Post-medieval (pre-1819)         |
| L9  | TP4,<br>T4        | 20,<br>21               | Demolition                | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam, inclusions include flecks/ fragments of CBM, oyster shell and charcoal, common stones.<br/>0.01-0.25m thick.<br/>Identified at 32.95m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Q (includes medium-large sherds), Fabrics AA; AJ; BACO (Dr 18/31, c mid 2nd century); DJ (Cam 302?); TZ (flange, large sherd, Cam 479-type, early Antonine).<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> VSQ RB; RI.<br/><b>Animal bone:</b> VSQ, LM (tibia, rib, other fragments)<br/><b>Worked stone:</b> Small rectangular sawn stone block (120mm x 55mm deep x 45mm wide), grey limestone/ calcareous fine sandstone.<br/><b>Bone hairpin:</b> Fragment from the tip of a tapering bone hairpin, head missing, Roman.</p>   | Roman (mid to late 2nd century)  |
| L10 | TP8               | -                       | Levelling                 | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Levelling layer for the car park consisting of CBM, stone and gravel in a medium grey sandy-silt, sat on a layer of membrane.<br/>c 0.47-0.53m thick.<br/>Identified at 34.55m AOD</p>   | Modern                           |
| L11 | TP7,<br>TP8       | 24                      | Accumulation              | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Moist, dark grey/brown silty-sandy loam, &lt;2% stone, inclusions of CBM, bitumen etc.<br/>0.41-0.54m thick.<br/>Identified at 34.02m AOD</p>  | Post-medieval/modern             |

|     |        |    |                           |  |                                   |
|-----|--------|----|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| L12 | TP8    | 24 | Cultivated soil / topsoil | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, friable, medium-dark grey/brown silty-sand, with flecks of oyster shell and CBM, occasional stone.<br/>0.3m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.60m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabric AJ (mid 1st-early 3rd century), GX.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RBT.<br/><b>Post-Roman CBM:</b> peg-tile piece (medieval-post-medieval).<br/><b>Post-medieval pottery:</b> Fabric 40B, probably a drinking vessel (c 17th-early 18th century).<br/><b>Oyster shell:</b> small piece of shell.</p> | Post-medieval (pre-1819)          |
| L13 | TP7    | 26 | Accumulation              | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Firm, moist, medium brown silty-loam, &lt;1% stone.<br/>0.14-0.24m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.37m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Modern pottery:</b> Fabric 51B (c 19th-20th century)</p>   | Modern, c 19th-early 20th century |
| L14 | TP7    | 27 | Cultivated soil / topsoil | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty loam.<br/>c 0.05-0.35m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.20m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabric DJ (abraded handle, thick possibly from a two handled pot, mid 1st-2nd century?).<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RBT.<br/><b>Post-Roman CBM:</b> peg-tile (medieval-post-medieval), four misc. small abraded pieces not closely dated.</p>   | Post-medieval (pre-1819)          |
| L15 | TP6    | -  | Hardcore / crush          | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Layer of hardcore / crush in a dark grey/brown sandy-silt sealed between two layers of membrane.<br/>c 0.2m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.99m AOD</p>   | Modern                            |
| L16 | TP6    | -  | Build-up / buried topsoil | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Friable, dark black sandy-silt.<br/>c 0.4m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.79m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/>Modern pottery was identified in the fill but not retained for post-excavation analysis.</p>  | Modern, c 1819+                   |
| L17 | TP6    | -  | Subsoil                   | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft/friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.<br/>c 0.29m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.40m AOD</p>  | Undatable                         |
| L18 | T7, T8 | 32 | Buried topsoil            | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist dark grey/brown loamy-sand with rare charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and common stones.<br/>0.5-0.7m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.40m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabric HZ (rim).</p>  | Roman                             |
| L19 | T6     | -  | Buried topsoil            | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown loamy-sand with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and common stones.<br/>0.22-0.24m thick.<br/>Identified at 33.24m AOD</p>  | Modern                            |
| L20 | T3     | 60 | Subsoil                   | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Friable/firm, moist light/medium grey silty-clay with 5% stone and 5% CBM.<br/>0.29-0.46m thick.<br/>Identified at 32.43m AOD</p>   | Roman, 3rd century at latest      |

|     |     |  |                     |  |                                      |
|-----|-----|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
|     |     |  |                     | <p><b>Finds:</b><br/> <b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics DJ ( inc. flagon/jug), KX, GX (Cam 218B/C, CI/Ner-early 2nd century AD), WC, BXSG (Drag. 37).<br/> <b>Animal bone:</b> Sheep/goat (humerus – distal complete)</p>  |                                      |
| L21 | T4  | 64, 68   | Subsoil             | <p><b>Description:</b><br/> Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks.<br/> 0.11-0.23m thick.<br/> Identified at 32.86m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/> <b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20), HZ (inc. Cam 273, CI-2/3rd century AD), GX (Cam 218B/C, CI/Ner-early 2nd century AD; Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century; Cam 108, CI-AD 130/140), DJ (Cam 155, CI/Ner-early Ant; Cam 16/30, AD 40-85), UR (Cam 14/28, AD 40-pre-Flavian), NOG WH 2, BXEG, BASG (Drag. 27 or 33), HZ, DZ.<br/> <b>Roman CBM:</b> RBT, RT, RFT, RB, BR<br/> <b>Small finds:</b> Complete iron nail broken into two joining pieces.</p>   | Roman (2nd- to early 4th-century)    |
| L22 | T5  | -  | Demolition layer    | <p>Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell, CBM and mortar flecks and occasional stones.<br/> Identified at 32.03m AOD</p>  | ?Roman                               |
| F1  | TP2 | 1, 10 <1><br><br>7, 10 <1><br><br>8, 11 <2><br>9, 12 <3> | Pit                 | <p><b>Description:</b><br/> <b>Fill A (upper fill):</b> pale to mid greyish-brown sandy-silty clay, inclusions include flecks of oyster shell and charcoal, occasional small stones.<br/> <b>Fill B:</b> mid to mark slightly brownish-grey sandy-silty clay.<br/> <b>Fill C:</b> coarse orange sand.<br/> <b>Fill D:</b> dark grey sandy-silty clay.<br/> Sealed by L2, cuts L4.<br/> At least 0.73m deep (not bottomed).<br/> Identified at 31.23m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/> <b>Roman pottery:</b> VSQ (small-medium sherds), Fabric GX (Cam 108, mid 1st-early 2nd century; Cam 221/266, mid 1st-early 2nd century), LQ (small sherds) Fabrics AA, DJ, HZ, MR (Dr 38, late 3rd-early 4th century).<br/> <b>Roman CBM:</b> RT; RBT.<br/> <b>Flint:</b> natural large thick flake/lump with one side cortex, row of several small flake removals along one edge made into non cortex face, prehistoric?.<br/> <b>Small find:</b> iron nail.<br/> <b>Animal bone:</b> VSQ (small pieces), sheep (radius, tooth).<br/> <b>Oyster shell:</b> Q, 4.</p> | Roman, late 3rd to early 4th century |
| F2  | TP3 | -  | Disturbance         | <p><b>Description:</b><br/> Small patch of modern disturbance in L3, probably dating to when the car park was laid. Hard, dry, dark brown sandy-clay with modern brick fragments.<br/> Identified at 31.76m AOD</p>  | Modern                               |
| F3  | TP3 | 3  | Disturbance         | <p><b>Description:</b><br/> Small patch of modern disturbance in L3, probably dating to when the car park was laid. Hard, dry, dark brown sandy-clay with modern brick fragments.<br/> Identified at 31.76m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/> <b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabric CZ (complete beaker base, wall probably cut down to form a counter disc but not smoothed).</p>  | Modern                               |
| F4  | TP2 | 6  | Shallow cut feature | <p><b>Description:</b><br/> Identified in sx only.<br/> Soft, friable, moist, dark sandy-silty clay, inclusions</p>  | Roman (later than F1)                |

|     |     |                  |                          |   |   |
|-----|-----|------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
|     |     |                  |                          | <p>include very occasional flecks of oyster shell and charcoal, &lt;1% stone.<br/>Sealed by L2, cuts F1 and L4.<br/>c 0.11m deep.<br/>Identified at 31.18m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabric BASG (Dr 15/17, CI-Ner to early Flav).<br/><b>Animal bone:</b> VSQ (pig teeth).</p>  |   |
| F5  | TP4 | 15,<br>22<br><4> | Pit                      | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, friable, moist, dark grey silty-clay, inclusions include rare flecks/ fragments of CBM, oyster shell and charcoal, &lt;1% stone.<br/>Sealed by L8, cuts L9 and L4.<br/>c 0.3m deep.<br/>Identified at 32.82m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> LQ (small-medium sherds), Fabrics AJ, BXSG (Dr 37, late 1st century), DJ, GB (Cam 39B, early 2nd-3rd century), GX (Cam 266, mid 1st-early 2nd century), KX (Cam 39 or Cam 40, early/mid 2nd-4th century), MQ.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RB; RBT.<br/><b>Animal bone:</b> SQ, cattle (metacarpal with cut mark); LM (vertebra); MM (rib and tibia).</p> | Roman, early/mid 2nd to 3rd/4th century |
| F6  | TP5 | -                | Pit                      | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Originally identified as L7, before it was realised this was actually the fill of a pit.<br/>For description see L7.<br/>Sealed by L5, cuts L6.<br/>c 0.3m deep.<br/>Identified at 31.94m AOD</p>  | Roman                                   |
| F7  | TP5 | -                | Pit                      | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Not excavated. Friable, moist, dark grey slightly sandy-silty clay, rare charcoal flecks, 3% stone.<br/>Sealed by L5, cuts L6.<br/>Identified at 31.94m AOD</p>  | ?Roman                                  |
| F8  | TP5 | -                | ?Pit                     | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Not excavated. Friable, moist, dark grey slightly sandy-silty clay, rare charcoal flecks, 2% stone.<br/>Sealed by L5, cuts L6.<br/>Identified at 31.94m AOD</p>  | ?Roman                                  |
| F9  | TP8 | -                | Wall foundations         | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Post-medieval red brick foundations.<br/>Sealed by L10, cuts L11, L12.<br/>Identified at 24.02m AOD</p>  | Modern, c 1819+                         |
| F10 | TP8 | 25<br><29<br>>   | Unidentified cut feature | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Not fully excavated. Soft, friable, moist, dark grey/brown silty-loamy sand, occasional gravel and stone.<br/>Sealed by L12, cuts L3<br/>Not bottomed, at least 0.37m deep.<br/>Identified at 33.30m AOD</p>   | Undated                                 |
| F11 | TP8 | 23<br><30<br>>   | Unidentified cut feature | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Not fully excavated. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-sand, occasional small stones.<br/>Sealed by L12, cuts L3<br/>c 0.35m deep.<br/>Identified at 33.47m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics GX, GX/BSW</p>   | Roman                                   |
| F12 | TP7 | <28<br>>         | Ditch                    | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt, daub flecks, &gt;2% stone.<br/>Sealed by L14, cuts L3.<br/>Identified at 32.90m AOD</p>   | Undated                                 |
| F13 | TP6 | -                | ?modern service          | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>A square cut-feature, possibly associated with services, not bottomed. Soft, dry, medium</p>   | Modern                                  |

|     |     |  |                     |   |                                      |
|-----|-----|--|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
|     |     |  |                     | orange/grey sandy-silt (mottled dark soil and natural fill).<br>Sealed by L15, cuts L16.<br>Identified at 33.79m AOD  |                                      |
| F14 | TP6 | -  | Pit                 | <b>Description:</b><br>Not excavated, observed in section only. Soft, dry, dark black sandy-silt, with flecks of CBM.<br>Sealed by L15, cuts L16 and F15<br>c 0.45m deep.<br>Identified at 33.79m AOD   | Modern                               |
| F15 | TP6 | 31   | ?Pit / grave cut    | <b>Description:</b><br>Not fully excavated. Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.<br>Sealed by L16, cut by F14, cuts L3 and L17.<br>At least c 0.38m deep.<br>Identified at 33.40m AOD<br><br><b>Finds:</b><br><b>Animal bone:</b> 12 misc small pieces (25g) from a medium or large mammal.  | Undatable                            |
| F16 | T8  | -  | Footing             | <b>Description:</b><br>E-W aligned concrete footing, 0.9m wide.<br>Sealed by L18.<br>No depth recorded.   | Modern                               |
| F17 | T6  | -  | Footings            | <b>Description:</b><br>Five E-W footings composed of red bricks on concrete, each 0.2m thick.<br>Sealed by L2.<br>Identified at 33.20m AOD  | Modern                               |
| F18 | T6  | -  | Drain               | <b>Description:</b><br>NE-SW aligned drain.<br>Sealed by L2.<br>Identified at 33.47m AOD  | Modern                               |
| F19 | T6  | -  | Ditch               | <b>Description:</b><br>Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown loamy-sand with occasional stones.<br>Sealed by L19, cut by F17, cuts L3.<br>c 0.16m deep.<br>Identified at 32.98m AOD  | Undatable                            |
| F20 | T3  | 43,<br>44,<br>45,<br>46,<br>47,<br>48,<br>49,<br>50,<br>51 | Refuse / quarry pit | <b>Description:</b><br><b>Fill A (upper fill):</b> dark brown/black silty-clay with common gravel and occasional stones animal bone, CBM and pottery and rare oyster shell.<br><b>Fill B:</b> medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with common pottery and oyster shells and occasional stones and CBM.<br><b>Fill C:</b> dark brown silty-clay with common CBM and occasional oyster shells, stones and pottery.<br><b>Fill D:</b> medium grey/brown silty-clay with common oyster shells and stones and occasional animal bone, pottery and CBM.<br>0.69m deep.<br>Sealed by L8, cuts L3.<br>Identified at 31.90m AOD<br><br><b>Finds:</b><br><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics HZ, GX (inc. Cam 218B/C and Cam 268, lid, Cl/Ner-late 3rd/early 4th century AD; and Cam 280-281?, mid/late 2nd-4th century AD), BASG (Curle 11B, Flavian), BACG (Drag. 79A, AD 160>; Drag. 31 or 31R, 150/160-late 2nd century AD), CZ (inc. Cam 392, AD 150-250), DJ (inc. Cam 157-159/366, Cl-late 3rd/early 4th century AD), ON/DZ, DZ, GA (Cam 39A, early Ant-4th century AD), GB (Cam 37B/38B, late 2nd century-AD 275; Cam 40B, Traj/Had-AD 275), KX (Cam 37B/38B, Traj/Had-AD 275; Cam 37A/38A plain, Traj/Had-late 2nd/early 3rd century AD), GP (Cam 123, late 1st-late 2nd/early 3rd century AD), AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20), MP (Cam 316 (Drag. 38), late 3rd-4th century AD), BAEG (Drag. 31, late 2nd-AD 250), TZ.<br><b>Roman CBM:</b> RI, RB, RT, mortar. | Roman (late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century) |

|     |    |  |         |   |                                      |
|-----|----|--|---------|---|--------------------------------------|
|     |    |  |         | <p><b>Animal bone:</b> Pig (mandibular tooth), sheep/goat (metatarsal – complete), horse (metatarsal – complete), domestic cattle (phalanx 1 – complete, metacarpal - distal complete).</p>   |                                      |
| F21 | T2 | 33,<br>34,<br>36,<br>40,<br>41,<br>42,<br>57 | Pit     | <p><b>Description:</b><br/> <b>Fill A (upper fill):</b> medium grey/brown silty-clay with common stones and occasional charcoal flecks.<br/> <b>Fill B:</b> light grey/brown silt with occasional stones.<br/> <b>Fill C:</b> medium yellow/brown silty-sand with very common stones.<br/> <b>Fill D:</b> dark grey/brown silt with rare stones, occasional charcoal flecks and common oyster shells.<br/>                     1.3m deep.<br/>                     Identified at 31.42m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/> <b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20); HD (A) (Storage jar); HZ (CI-2nd/3rd century AD, inc. Cam 273, CI-2nd/3rd century AD); GX (inc. Cam 108, CI-130/140 AD; Cam 218B/C, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 268, Cam 307, CI/Ner-late 3rd/early 4th century AD; Disc, 30/32 mm diam., GX (E) thin, egg shell fabric; Cam 241/242, CI-late 1st/early 2nd century AD; Cam 306); DZ (Cam 119, Pre-Conquest-early 4th century AD); DJ (inc. Cam 155, Cam 157-9/366, Cam 207, CI-late 3rd/early 4th century AD; Cam 390 spout); TZ (inc. Cam 195B/C); CZ (inc. Cam 391A/B); CB; UR (Plater); KX; GB (Cam 37A/38A, Traj/Had-275 AD); GA (Cam 279A/B and Cam 303, early 2nd-early 3rd century AD); WC; WA; GP; BACG (inc. Drag. 27B, Drag. 33A, mid-late 2nd century AD); BASG (inc. Drag. 37, Drag. 30); BXSG (Drag 37 decorated); HD.<br/> <b>Roman CBM:</b> RT; RI; RBT; RB; baked clay.<br/> <b>Animal bone:</b> domestic pig (mandible, Mandibular tooth : dp2, Mandibular tooth : l); sheep/goat (mandible, metatarsal – metaphysis, phalanx 1 – metaphysis); domestic cattle (phalanx 1 – complete, metacarpal - distal complete, metatarsal – complete, Phalanx 1 – complete).<br/> <b>Small finds:</b> Roman copper-alloy coins; incomplete copper-alloy pin, Cool Group 2 metal hairpin (1990, 154), Roman; copper-alloy probe with long plain shaft; incomplete copper-alloy needle, Crummy Type 2a (CAR 2, ref.1977) , Roman; incomplete copper-alloy shaft or handle from an unidentified object, Roman; two fragments of copper-alloy wire,, Roman; corroded lump of iron, Roman; corroded lump of iron with a fragment of copper-alloy, Roman; iron U-shaped object, Roman; fragments of iron nail shank, Roman; incomplete of iron nails, Roman; possible iron hobnail; fragment of blue/green glass from a plain ribbon handle, Roman; fragment of green glass, curved, from a vessel, Roman; fragment of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, Roman; fragment of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, Roman; melted fragment of glass, Roman.</p> | Roman (late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century) |
| F22 | T7 | -  | Pit     | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>                     Soft, moist, dark yellow/brown loamy-sand with rare stones.<br/>                     Sealed by L18, cuts L3.<br/>                     c 0.09m deep.<br/>                     Identified at 32.64m AOD</p>   | Undatable                            |
| F23 | T7 | -  | Pit     | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>                     Soft, moist dark yellow/brown loamy-sand with rare stones.<br/>                     Sealed by L18, cuts L3.<br/>                     c 0.07m deep.<br/>                     Identified at 32.67m AOD</p>  | Undatable                            |
| F24 | T7 | -  | Footing | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>                     E-W aligned concrete footing, 0.85m wide.<br/>                     Sealed by L18.</p>   | Modern                               |

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|-----|----|----------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|     |    |                |                      | No depth recorded.  |                                   |
| F25 | T7 | 52             | Hearth/ base of oven | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Base of hearth or oven composed of tile surrounded by heat-affected gravel.<br/>Sealed by L18, cuts L3.<br/>0.72m wide 0.35m long<br/>Identified at 32.98m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Small finds:</b> fragments of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, Roman.</p>   | Roman                             |
| F26 | T2 | 53, 54, 55, 56 | Pit                  | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Firm, moist, medium green/grey/brown silty-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and 5% stones.<br/>c 1.13m deep.<br/>Identified at 31.44m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20); HZ; CZ (inc. Cam 407, AD 250-4th century AD; Cam 392, 150-250 AD); EA (Cam 407, AD 250-4th century AD); DJ; CH; DZ; KX; WA; GA; GB (inc. Cam 37B/38B, late 2nd-275 AD; Cam 37A/38A, Traj/Had-275 AD); GX (inc. Cam 268, Cam 279C, early/mid 2nd-4th century AD; Cam 392, 150-250 AD); TZ; CH; BXSG; BACG; BAEG (inc. Drag. 33, mid/late 2nd-3rd century AD); CL; EA; GQ.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RT; RBT; RI; baked clay; RB<br/><b>Animal bone:</b> cattle (metatarsal – complete, phalanx 3); sheep/goat (mandible, astragalus).<br/><b>Small finds:</b> Fragment from the tip of a tapering bone hairpin, Roman; Fragment from the tip of a tapering bone hairpin, Roman; tip of an iron nail; fragment of blue/green glass, curved from a vessel, Roman.</p> | Roman (3rd-century)               |
| F27 | T5 | 58, 59, 67, 75 | Pit                  | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist medium/dark green/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster, daub and CBM flecks and occasional stones.<br/>Sealed by L5 and L22, cuts L3.<br/>c 0.8m deep.<br/>Identified at 32.03m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> BASG (Drag. 15/17R, Claudian-Neronian); AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20); BACG (inc. Drag. 18/31, 120-150 AD; Drag. 33); HD (A) (Storage jar); HZ; BXCG (Drag. 30, 145-180 AD; Drag. 37); CB; TZ; DJ (inc. Cam 207/269); AA; GX (inc. lid); DZ; CB; GB (Cam 40A, Traj/Had-275 AD).<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RB; RFT; RT; RI.<br/><b>Animal bone:</b> sheep/goat (tibia - distal metaphysis); domestic cattle (metacarpal - distal metaphysis, mandibular tooth : M1/2, radius - distal complete, metacarpal - distal complete); domestic pig (mandible).<br/><b>Small finds:</b> Incomplete bone hairpin of Crummy Type 1 (CAR 2), Roman; iron slide key of Manning Type 1 with L-shaped bit; complete iron nails; incomplete iron nail; iron nail shank.</p> | Roman (mid to late 2nd-century)   |
| F28 | T3 | 61             | Pit                  | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Friable, dry/moist medium/dark brown silty-clay with oyster shell flecks, &gt;4% stones, &gt;2% CBM and &gt;3% pottery sherds.<br/>Sealed by L8, cuts L20.<br/>0.27m deep.<br/>Identified at 31.58m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20); GX; HZ; CZ (Cam 391A/B, 110/125 AD-late 2nd/early 3rd century AD).</p>  | Roman (2nd- to early 3rd-century) |

|     |    |                |                      |   |   |
|-----|----|----------------|----------------------|---|---|
| F29 | T3 | 62             | Pit/ rooting         | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Friable, dry/moist medium/dark brown silty-clay. Sealed by L8, cuts L20. 0.14m deep. Identified at 31.97m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics GX; DZ.</p>   | ?Roman  |
| F30 | T4 | 63             | Pit                  | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and 1% stone. Sealed by L8, cuts L21. 0.25m deep. Identified at 32.72m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics GX; HZ (Cam 273, Cl-2nd/3rd century AD); DZ; RT.</p>   | Roman   |
| F31 | T4 | 65             | ?Pit                 | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist dark brown/black silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks. Sealed by L8, cuts L21. c 0.11m deep. Identified at 32.68m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics GX (Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century); BASG; BXSG; CB.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RBT.</p>  | Roman (? 2nd-century)                         |
| F32 | T4 | 69, 70, 71, 76 | Pit                  | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Firm, dry/moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks. Sealed by L9, cuts L21. c 0.26m deep. Identified at 32.75m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20); DZ (Cam 119, Pre Conquest-early 4th century AD); DJ (Cam 218B/C, Cl/Ner-early 2nd century AD); GX.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RB; RT.<br/><b>Small finds:</b> Unidentified iron object, Roman; irregular lump of copper-alloy, probably melted, Roman; Large, straight, iron bar with circular cross-section, Roman; fragment of iron nail shank.</p> | Roman (mid to late 1st- to early 2nd-century) |
| F33 | T4 | 72             | ?Curvilinear feature | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay. Sealed by L21, cuts L3. c 0.25m deep. Identified at 32.53m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabric DZ.<br/><b>Roman CBM:</b> RT.</p>   | ?Roman  |
| F34 | T4 | -              | ?Pit / posthole      | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Friable, dry/moist dark grey/brown silty-clay. Sealed by L9, cuts L21. c 0.38m deep. Identified at 32.70m AOD</p>  | Undatable                                     |
| F35 | T5 | 66             | Pit                  | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist, medium green/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and occasional stones. Sealed by L5 and L22, cuts L3. Depth uncertain. Identified at 32.03m AOD</p> <p><b>Finds:</b><br/><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics GX, WA, HZ, DJ.</p>  | Roman   |
| F36 | T3 | 73             | Pit                  | <p><b>Description:</b><br/>Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-loam with charcoal and oyster shell flecks. Sealed by L8, cuts F37 and L3.</p>   | Roman (late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century)          |

|     |    |    |                      |   |                                      |
|-----|----|----|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
|     |    |    |                      | 0.78m deep.<br>Identified at 31.92m AOD<br><br><b>Finds:</b><br><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics GX (inc. Cam 405/406, late 2nd-mid 3rd century AD), WA (Cam 37A, Traj/Had-late 2nd/early 3rd century AD), DJ, CZ.<br><b>Roman CBM:</b> RB, RT, RBT.   |                                      |
| F37 | T3 | 74 | Kiln-related feature | <b>Description:</b><br>Soft, dry/moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks.<br>Sealed by L8, cuts L3, cut by F28 and F36.<br>Identified at 32.02m AOD<br><br><b>Finds:</b><br><b>Roman pottery:</b> Fabrics AJ (Dr20) (Dressel 20); HZ; GX (inc. Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century AD); DZ (inc. Cam 100, Neronian-Flavian); DJ; CZ; BAEG (Drag. 31, late 2nd-250 AD).<br><b>Roman CBM:</b> RT. | Roman (late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century) |
| F38 | T4 | -  | Pit                  | Soft, moist light yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional stones.<br>Sealed by L21, cuts L3.<br>c 0.15m deep.<br>Identified at 32.38m AOD   | Undatable                            |

**Table 1** Context list

## 5.2 Archaeological monitoring

On 13th December 2018, a CAT archaeologist supervised the excavation of four postholes across the entrance of the site.

Each posthole was 0.3m in diameter and 0.9m deep. They were dug through L1 (0.06-0.08m thick) and L2 (0.19-0.24m thick) into L8.

No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

During 11th-12th March 2019 a CAT archaeologist monitored a programme of soil investigation which was carried out on the site by the MLM group to inform the development planning for the site.

### Test-pit TP101 (soakaway)

TP101 was 1.2m long and 0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.6m through a layer of turf and topsoil, 0.55m thick, onto orange/brown natural sands and gravels. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

### Cable percussion borehole CP101

CP101 had a diameter of 0.17m. It was excavated through 0.2m of tarmac and underlying crush and a layer of mixed sand and crush 1.5m thick onto orange/brown natural sands and gravels. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

### Cable percussion borehole CP102

CP102 had a diameter of 0.17m and was excavated through a layer of concrete and underlying sub-base, each measuring 0.1m thick, a layer of clayey-silt with CBM fragments and then a lighter clayey-silt, together measuring 0.3m thick onto natural sands and gravels. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

### Inspection pit IP101

IP101 was 0.8m long and 0.8m wide and was excavated through a layer of tarmac 0.1m thick and 0.6m of medium yellow/brown sandy-loam onto natural yellow sand. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Inspection pit IP102**

IP102 was 0.5m long and 0.4m wide and was excavated through a layer of tarmac some 0.1m thick and a layer of mixed sand, mortar and concrete measuring 0.4m thick onto a layer of dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM fragments. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Inspection pit IP103**

IP103 was 0.6m long and 0.3m wide. It was excavated through a layer of very dark grey sandy loam to a depth of 0.8m. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Inspection pit IP104**

IP104 was excavated through a layer of tarmac and underlying crush, together measuring 0.4m thick onto a dark yellow/brown sandy-loam with CBM fragments. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Windowless sampler borehole WS101**

WS101 had a diameter of 0.17m. It was excavated through a layer of tarmac and underlying crush 0.4m thick onto orange/brown natural sands and gravels. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Windowless sampler borehole WS102**

WS102 had a diameter of 0.17m. It was excavated through a layer of tarmac and underlying crush 0.5m thick onto a dark grey/brown sandy-loam. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Windowless sampler borehole WS103**

WS103 had a diameter of 0.17m. It was excavated through a layer of tarmac and underlying crush some 0.4m thick and a layer of dark grey/brown sandy-loam approximately 0.6m thick onto orange/brown natural sands and gravels. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Windowless sampler borehole WS104**

The excavation of WS104 was abandoned due to the presence of concrete in the area of the proposed borehole. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

#### **Windowless sampler borehole WS105**

WS105 had a diameter of 0.17m. It was excavated through a layer of tarmac and underlying crush 0.6m thick and a layer of dark grey/brown sandy-loam 1m thick onto orange/brown natural sands and gravels. No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.

## **6 Finds**

### **6.1 Pottery** (Figs 11-12) *by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation produced 922 sherds of Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of nearly 63kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight (henceforth MSW) at 68g is relatively high and reflects the presence of some large ceramic sherds in the assemblage.

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in **CAR 10** (1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998) (Table 2). Roman vessel types

were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR 10, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVREP (estimated vessel representation) and rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

| Ceramic material                | No.        | %    | Weight (g)    | %    | MSW/g     | No. Rim    | Rim EVE      | Rim EVREP  |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|---------------|------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Roman pottery                   | 756        | 82.0 | 23,336        | 37.1 | 31        | 117        | 15.65        | 109        |
| Ceramic Building Material (CBM) | 162        | 17.6 | 39,524        | 62.8 | 244       | -          | -            | -          |
| Baked clay                      | 4          | 0.4  | 90            | 0.1  | 23        | -          | -            | -          |
| <b>All</b>                      | <b>922</b> |      | <b>62,950</b> |      | <b>68</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>15.65</b> | <b>109</b> |

**Table 2** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

| Fabric code | Fabric description  | Fabric date range guide                  |
|-------------|---|--|
| AA          | All amphorae (excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill)               | Mid 1st-2nd early 3rd century            |
| AJ          | Dressel 20 amphorae   | 1st-early 3rd century AD                 |
| BASG        | South Gaulish plain samian  | Mid 1st-late 1st century AD              |
| BXSG        | South Gaulish decorated samian                                      | Mid 1st-late 1st century AD              |
| BACG        | Central Gaulish plain samian  | 2nd century AD                           |
| BXCG        | Central Gaulish decorated samian                                    | 2nd century AD                           |
| BAEG        | East Gaulish plain samian   | Mid 2nd-early 3rd century AD             |
| BXEG        | East Gaulish decorated samian                                       | Mid 2nd-early 3rd century AD             |
| CB          | Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware                        | Early 2nd-3rd century AD                 |
| CH          | Oxidised Hadham wares   | Late 3rd-4th century AD                  |
| CL          | Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares         | Second to third century AD               |
| CZ          | Colchester and other red colour-coated ware                         | Early 2nd-3rd century AD                 |
| DJ          | Coarse oxidised and related wares                                   | Roman (primarily mid 1st-2nd century AD) |
| DZ          | Fine oxidised wares   | Mid 1st-early 2nd century AD             |
| EA          | Nene Valley colour-coated wares                                     | Mid 3rd-4th century AD                   |
| GA          | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1                               | Early 2nd-4th century AD                 |
| GB          | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2                               | Early 2nd-3rd century AD                 |
| GP          | Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)      | Mid 1st-early 2nd century AD             |
| GQ          | East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares        | Mid 1st-early 2nd century AD             |
| GX          | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares               | Roman                                    |
| HD          | Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares                            | 4th century AD                           |
| HZ          | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | Mid 1st-2nd/3rd century AD               |
| KX          | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware                  | Early 2nd-4th century AD                 |
| MP          | Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware                             | Mid 3rd-late 4th century AD              |
| ON          | Mica-gilt wares   | Late 1st to early 3rd century AD         |
| NOG<br>WH2* | North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Powdery) White ware 2                   | Late Iron Age-Early Roman                |
| TZ          | Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports                        | Mid 1st-early 3rd/3rd century AD         |
| UR          | Terra Nigra-type ware   | Late Iron Age-Early Roman                |
| WA          | Silvery micaceous wares   | Roman                                    |
| WC          | Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares                              | Roman                                    |

**Table 3** Roman Pottery fabrics recorded. \*NRFRC

### **Roman pottery**

The assemblage of Roman pottery consists of 756 sherds with a weight of just over 23kg (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is relatively high at 31g. The rim estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) is 15.65 while the estimated vessel representation (EVREP) is 109 (Table 4). The assemblage as a whole shows a slightly greater proportion of local and imported fine wares and they account for nearly 19% of the assemblage by sherd count. In contrast, the ubiquitous locally-produced grey wares, which include most of the everyday cooking, serving, and storage vessels, only account for c 50% of the assemblage by sherd count.

Pottery of the Late Iron Age and early Roman period is generally absent except for one sherd from an imported North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Powdery) white ware 2 (fabric NOG WH2) vessel and two sherds of Terra Nigra-type ware (fabric UR). However, two of these sherds were not stratified and came from the layer L21 (64) including a Cam 14/28 platter dating from AD 40 to the pre-Flavian period (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469). The only stratified piece was a terra nigra base from the Cam 14 or 24, which came from the feature F21.

As regards the fine wares there is a good collection of plain and decorated southern and central Gaulish samian with some occasional eastern Gaulish material (see later discussion). Colour-coated beakers (fabric CZ) and fine oxidised wares (fabric DZ) are also well represented with eight vessels (rim EVREP) (Table 4). There are examples of the Cam 100 (ovoid beaker with barbotine decoration), Cam 119 (butt-beaker), Cam 391A/B (Bag-shaped beaker with cornice-rim), Cam 392 (Bag-shaped beaker with plain rim), and most are presumably of local manufacture. The Cam 391A/B (two ex.) dates from AD 110 until the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD and the Cam 392 (three ex.) from AD 150-250.

For the locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) there are 395 sherds with a weight of just over 6kg and are the most common ware represented in the assemblage accounting for just over half the assemblage by sherd count and over a quarter by weight (Table 3). There was one greyware sherd, from the feature F21 (42), in a somewhat different fabric with lots of round black inclusions (grog, iron nodules?) which is possibly a sherd of Patchgrove Grog-tempered ware (fabric PAT GT) from west Kent (Tomber and Dore 1998, 167). The rim EVREP is 40 while the rim EVE is 5.02 (Table 4) and there are examples of the Cam 108, Cam 123, Cam 218B/C (11 ex.), Cam 243-244/246 (two ex.), Cam 268 (nine ex.), Cam 279C, Cam 280-281, Cam 306, and Cam 307. Most these forms are datable from the mid/late 1st century AD until the late 3rd/early 4th century AD. For example, the most common grey ware vessel represented in the assemblage the Cam 218B/C dates from the Claudian-Neronian period until the early 2nd century AD. The Cam 268 is slightly later dating from the early/mid 2nd until the late 3rd/early 4th century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 477, 479). The Cam 279C from the feature F26 is later, dating to the early 3rd to the late 4th century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 480). There were also two ceramic lids although they are not closely datable (CAR 10 1999, 416 fig. 6.81).

There was a small collection of Black-Burnished (fabric GA) and related wares (fabrics GB, KX), with 15 vessels (rim EVREP), again mostly of forms dating from the second to late third century AD. The Cam 37/38 is common with nine vessels in fabrics GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) and KX (Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware). This form dates from the Trajanic/Hadrianic period to AD 275.

Coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ) are reasonably well represented with 47 sherds (6.2%) with a weight of nearly 2kg (8.3%) and eight vessels (rim EVREP). There are examples of the Cam 155 (conical-necked flagon) and Cam 157-159/366 (pinched-mouth flagon).

There was a small collection of amphorae with 32 sherds with a weight of just under 6kg (Table 3) and apart from one small unsourced sherd all of this material is from the Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora. Sherds of wine amphorae, such as the Gauloise 4, are absent.

Finally, it is worth noting the presence of two large storage vessels in the fabric HD (Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares) which are from North Kent (CAR 10 1999, 462-463 fig. 6.113 no. 76).

Overall wares typical of the later Roman period and from the mid/late 3rd century AD onwards, such as oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH), Nene Valley colour-coated (fabric EA), Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated (fabric MP), and Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted (fabric HD) wares are not common (Table 3). Hence, most of the Roman pottery can be date from the mid/late 1st until the mid/late 3rd century AD and, as such, generally confirms to the dating of the Roman pottery assemblage recovered from earlier test-pitting on the site (CAT Report 1255).

| Fabric Group | Fabric description   | No. | %    | Weight (g) | %    | MSW/g | Rim | Handle | Base |
|--------------|--|-----|------|------------|------|-------|-----|--------|------|
| AA           | All amphorae (excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill)          | 1   | 0.1  | 15         | 0.1  | 15    | 0   | 0      | 0    |
| AJ           | Dressel 20 amphorae  | 31  | 4.1  | 5,928      | 25.4 | 191   | 0   | 0      | 0    |
| BASG         | South Gaulish plain samian                                     | 20  | 2.6  | 1,297      | 5.6  | 65    | 7   | 0      | 3    |
| BXSG         | South Gaulish decorated samian                                 | 5   | 0.7  | 57         | 0.2  | 11    | 1   | 0      | 0    |
| BACG         | Central Gaulish plain samian                                   | 14  | 1.9  | 225        | 1.0  | 16    | 7   | 0      | 5    |
| BXCG         | Central Gaulish decorated samian                               | 4   | 0.5  | 127        | 0.5  | 32    | 2   | 0      | 0    |
| BAEG         | East Gaulish plain samian                                      | 4   | 0.5  | 54         | 0.2  | 14    | 3   | 0      | 0    |
| BXEG         | East Gaulish decorated samian                                  | 1   | 0.1  | 7          | 0.0  | 7     | 0   | 0      | 0    |
| CB           | Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware                   | 6   | 0.8  | 51         | 0.2  | 9     | 0   | 0      | 1    |
| CH           | Oxidised Hadham wares  | 2   | 0.3  | 27         | 0.1  | 14    | 0   | 0      | 0    |
| CL           | Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares    | 4   | 0.5  | 5          | 0.0  | 1     | 0   | 0      | 1    |
| CZ           | Colchester and other red colour-coated ware                    | 51  | 6.7  | 324        | 1.4  | 6     | 7   | 0      | 3    |
| DJ           | Coarse oxidised and related wares                              | 47  | 6.2  | 1,939      | 8.3  | 41    | 8   | 1      | 5    |
| DZ           | Fine oxidised wares  | 21  | 2.8  | 190        | 0.8  | 9     | 2   | 0      | 0    |
| EA           | Nene Valley colour-coated wares                                | 3   | 0.4  | 8          | 0.0  | 3     | 1   | 0      | 0    |
| GA           | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1                          | 8   | 1.1  | 185        | 0.8  | 23    | 4   | 0      | 0    |
| GB           | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2                          | 22  | 2.9  | 370        | 1.6  | 17    | 8   | 0      | 2    |
| GP           | Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) | 2   | 0.3  | 10         | 0.0  | 5     | 1   | 0      | 0    |
| GQ           | East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares   | 1   | 0.1  | 2          | 0.0  | 2     | 0   | 0      | 0    |
| GX           | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares          | 395 | 52.2 | 6,296      | 27.0 | 16    | 45  | 0      | 39   |
| HD           | Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares                       | 3   | 0.4  | 514        | 2.2  | 171   | 2   | 0      | 0    |

|              |   |            |     |               |      |           |            |          |           |
|--------------|---|------------|-----|---------------|------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| HZ           | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | 63         | 8.3 | 3,950         | 16.9 | 63        | 7          | 0        | 2         |
| KX           | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware                  | 13         | 1.7 | 207           | 0.9  | 16        | 5          | 0        | 1         |
| MP           | Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware                             | 1          | 0.1 | 9             | 0.0  | 9         | 1          | 0        | 0         |
| ON           | Mica-gilt wares   | 1          | 0.1 | 10            | 0.0  | 10        | 0          | 0        | 0         |
| NOG<br>WH2*  | North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Powdery) White ware 2                   | 1          | 0.1 | 73            | 0.3  | 73        | 0          | 0        | 1         |
| TZ           | Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports                        | 16         | 2.1 | 1,249         | 5.4  | 78        | 4          | 0        | 1         |
| UR           | Terra Nigra-type ware   | 2          | 0.3 | 37            | 0.2  | 19        | 1          | 0        | 1         |
| WA           | Silvery micaceous wares   | 7          | 0.9 | 119           | 0.5  | 17        | 1          | 0        | 0         |
| WC           | Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares                              | 7          | 0.9 | 51            | 0.2  | 7         | 1          | 0        | 0         |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>756</b> |     | <b>23,336</b> |      | <b>31</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>65</b> |

**Table 4** Details on the Roman pottery

| <b>Fabric Group</b> | <b>Fabric description</b>   | <b>Rim EVE</b> | <b>Rim EVREP</b> |
|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|
| BASG                | South Gaulish plain samian  | 1.17           | 7                |
| BXSG                | South Gaulish decorated samian                                      | 0.09           | 1                |
| BACG                | Central Gaulish plain samian  | 0.60           | 6                |
| BXCG                | Central Gaulish decorated samian                                    | 0.20           | 2                |
| BAEG                | East Gaulish plain samian   | 0.31           | 3                |
| CZ                  | Colchester and other red colour-coated ware                         | 1.12           | 7                |
| DJ                  | Coarse oxidised and related wares                                   | 3.22           | 8                |
| DZ                  | Fine oxidised wares   | 0.17           | 2                |
| EA                  | Nene Valley colour-coated wares                                     | 0.13           | 1                |
| GA                  | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1                               | 0.53           | 4                |
| GB                  | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2                               | 0.59           | 6                |
| GP                  | Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)      | 0.13           | 1                |
| GX                  | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares               | 5.02           | 40               |
| HD                  | Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares                            | 0.23           | 2                |
| HZ                  | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | 0.81           | 6                |
| KX                  | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware                  | 0.44           | 5                |
| MP                  | Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware                             | 0.07           | 1                |
| TZ                  | Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports                        | 0.46           | 4                |
| UR                  | Terra Nigra-type ware   | 0.08           | 1                |
| WA                  | Silvery micaceous wares   | 0.08           | 1                |
| WC                  | Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares                              | 0.19           | 1                |
| <b>Total</b>        |   | <b>15.65</b>   | <b>109</b>       |

**Table 5** Roman pottery quantification

### Assemblages from features

Roman pottery was recovered from 13 features and three layers although four features (F20, F21, F26 and F27) account for the majority of the Roman pottery by sherd count and sherd weight (Table 5). The assemblages of Roman pottery from these features will be briefly described below.

| <b>Cxt</b> | <b>Feature type</b>   | <b>No.</b> | <b>Weight (g)</b> | <b>MSW/g</b> | <b>Rim</b> | <b>Handle</b> | <b>Base</b> | <b>Rim EVREP</b> | <b>Rim EVE</b> |
|------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| F20        | Refuse/<br>quarry pit | 94         | 4,634             | 49           | 29         | 0             | 5           | 27               | 4.47           |
| F21        | Pit                   | 341        | 9,420             | 28           | 46         | 0             | 27          | 41               | 5.43           |
| F26        | Pit                   | 98         | 1,178             | 12           | 11         | 0             | 9           | 11               | 0.96           |
| F27        | Pit                   | 106        | 4,806             | 45           | 10         | 0             | 18          | 9                | 1.52           |

|     |                      |    |       |    |   |   |   |   |      |
|-----|----------------------|----|-------|----|---|---|---|---|------|
| F28 | Pit                  | 5  | 484   | 97 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.19 |
| F29 | Pit / rooting        | 3  | 52    | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| F30 | Posthole             | 5  | 116   | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.04 |
| F31 | Pit / rooting        | 15 | 153   | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.09 |
| F32 | Pit                  | 5  | 96    | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.23 |
| F33 | ?Curvilinear feature | 1  | 6     | 6  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| F35 | Pit                  | 12 | 115   | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| F36 | Pit                  | 9  | 149   | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.09 |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 16 | 362   | 23 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.32 |
| L18 | Buried topsoil       | 1  | 89    | 89 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.10 |
| L20 | Subsoil              | 9  | 198   | 22 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0.47 |
| L21 | Subsoil              | 36 | 1,478 | 41 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1.77 |

**Table 6** Quantities of Roman pottery from specific contexts

### Feature F20

This feature contained 94 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of just over 4.6kg and rim sherds from 27 vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 4.47 (Table 6). The mean sherd weight at 49g is relatively high. The assemblage as a whole shows a greater representation of both local and imported fine wares; together they account for nearly 30% of the assemblage by sherd count. Conversely, coarse grey wares (fabric GX), which include many of the locally-produced cooking, serving and storage vessels, are less well represented and they only account for 35% of the assemblage by sherd count.

There are two Colchester red-coloured coated (fabric CZ) bag-shaped beakers with rouletted decoration (Cam. 392), dating from AD 150-250 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 485-486). There was also a Poppy-head beaker (Cam 123) in a fine grey Colchester, London-type or North Kent ware (fabric GP), produced from the late 1st until the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD although at Colchester most examples are recovered from later 3rd and 4th century contexts (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 473).

The samian includes sherds from all the main production centres and four vessels (rim EVREP), of which three (Drag. 31 or 31R, Drag. 79A) date from the mid/late 2nd century onwards and into the 3rd century in the case of the eastern Gaulish example (Table 10) (Webster 1996, 35, 64). The exception is the Curle 11B bowl from La Graufesenque with applied trailed leaves decoration on the flange from the context F20A (44). This vessel can be dated to the Flavian period and was only made up to AD 140 (Webster 1996, 50) and is unlikely to be residual as there is a substantial proportion of this vessel and moreover the sherds are relatively fresh. Apart from a Cam 218B/C bowl in locally-produced greyware fabric (fabric GX) which dates from the Claudian-Neronian period until the early 2nd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 477) there was no other obviously 1st-century AD material.

As regards the coarse wares there is also a sizeable collection of black-burnished pottery in fabrics GA, GB, and KX, with nine vessels: Cam 37/38 (six), Cam 39A (two), and Cam 40B; these can be dated from the early/mid 2nd to the late 3rd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469-470). Locally produced grey wares (fabric GX) include three examples of the Cam 268 cooking pot, dating from the early/mid 2nd century until the late 3rd/early 4th AD, and one Cam 280-281 storage-jar dating from the mid-late 2nd to 4th century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479-480).

The only notably later material is one sherd of Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (fabric MP) from the Cam 319 (Drag. 38 copy), which at Colchester dates to the late 3rd and 4th century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 482). However, Young (1977, 160) suggests that the earliest examples may have appeared by AD 240. Notably, there were no sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) which is first found at Colchester from AD 225 onwards and is found until the end of the Roman period (CAR 10 1999, 279).

Apart from the Flavian Curle 11B samian bowl, the presence of which is hard to explain, the Roman pottery from this feature can be dated from the late 2nd until the mid 3rd century AD.

| Fabric Group | Fabric description  | No.       | %    | Weight (g)   | %    | MSW/ g    | Rim       | Handle   | Base     | Rim EVREP | Rim EVE     |
|--------------|---|-----------|------|--------------|------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| AJ           | Dressel 20 amphorae   | 7         | 7.4  | 2,214        | 47.8 | 316       | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0.00        |
| BASG         | South Gaulish plain samian  | 5         | 5.3  | 297          | 6.4  | 59        | 1         | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0.30        |
| BACG         | Central Gaulish plain samian  | 2         | 2.1  | 60           | 1.3  | 30        | 2         | 0        | 0        | 2         | 0.22        |
| BAEG         | East Gaulish plain samian   | 1         | 1.1  | 22           | 0.5  | 22        | 1         | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0.11        |
| CZ           | Colchester and other red colour-coated ware                         | 16        | 17.0 | 126          | 2.7  | 8         | 3         | 0        | 2        | 3         | 0.61        |
| DJ           | Coarse oxidised and related wares                                   | 6         | 6.4  | 363          | 7.8  | 61        | 1         | 0        | 1        | 1         | 1.00        |
| DZ           | Fine oxidised wares   | 1         | 1.1  | 8            | 0.2  | 8         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0.00        |
| GA           | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1                               | 3         | 3.2  | 53           | 1.1  | 18        | 2         | 0        | 0        | 2         | 0.13        |
| GB           | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2                               | 5         | 5.3  | 105          | 2.3  | 21        | 4         | 0        | 0        | 2         | 0.31        |
| GP           | Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)      | 1         | 1.1  | 9            | 0.2  | 9         | 1         | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0.13        |
| GX           | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares               | 33        | 35.1 | 634          | 13.7 | 19        | 6         | 0        | 2        | 6         | 0.83        |
| HZ           | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | 3         | 3.2  | 451          | 9.7  | 150       | 1         | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0.20        |
| KX           | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware                  | 8         | 8.5  | 156          | 3.4  | 20        | 5         | 0        | 0        | 5         | 0.43        |
| MP           | Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware                             | 1         | 1.1  | 9            | 0.2  | 9         | 1         | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0.07        |
| ON           | Mica-gilt wares   | 1         | 1.1  | 10           | 0.2  | 10        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0.00        |
| TZ           | Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports                        | 1         | 1.1  | 117          | 2.5  | 117       | 1         | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0.13        |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>94</b> |      | <b>4,634</b> |      | <b>49</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>4.47</b> |

**Table 7** Details on the Roman pottery from the feature F20

### Feature F21

This feature produced the largest collection of Roman pottery from the evaluation with 341 sherds with a weight of nearly 9.5 kg and rim sherds from 41 vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 5.43 (Table 7). The mean sherd weight at 28g is relatively high.

The collection of samian shows a bias towards southern Gaulish productions from La Graufesenque with five vessels. There were examples of the Drag. 18, Drag. 18/31, Drag. 30 and Drag. 37 (Tables 7, 10) which can be broadly dated to AD 50-110 (Webster 1996). There was a small collection of central Gaulish Lezoux samian including examples of the Drag. 27B and Drag. 33A which can be dated to the first half of the 2nd century AD (Webster 1996, 38, 45).

Locally-produced fine wares are relatively uncommon except for one Colchester red colour-coated (fabric CZ) Cam 391A/B cornice-rim beaker dating from AD 110-125 to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 485) and one sherd of red colour-coated roughcast ware (fabric CB) which first appears in PEG 8 (up to AD 125) (CAR 10 1999, 264). There was one base sherd from a terra nigra-type ware (fabric UR), possibly of the Cam 14 or 24, which dates to the Claudian-Neronian period (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469).

As regards the coarse wares, sherds of black-burnished wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX) are rare and there are only three vessels with examples of the Cam 37A/38A, Cam 279A/B, and Cam 303. These forms appeared during the early second century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469, 480-481). There is a large collection of locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) and they represent 62% of the assemblage by sherd count and 28% by weight (Table 7). Twenty vessels are represented with examples of the Cam 108 (two ex.), Cam 218B/C (eight ex.), Cam 243-244/246 (two ex.), Cam 268, Cam 306, and Cam 307. Most of these forms (Cam 108, 218B/C, 243-244/246) are datable from the Claudian-Neronian period until the early/mid 2nd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 472, 477-478). However, the Cam 268, Cam 306, and Cam 307 are slightly later appearing during the early/mid or later 2nd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479, 482).

For the coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ) there are three flacons: two Cam 155's with ringed everted mouthpieces and one Cam 157-159/366 with a pinched-mouth. These date from the Claudian-Neronian period onwards and are found until the mid 2nd (Cam 155) and the end of the 3rd century AD for the Cam 157-159/366 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 475). In fabric DJ there was one also notably a spout from a Cam 390 (CAR 10 1999, 344 fig. 6.27 nos. 789-790) which dates from the Claudian-Neronian period until the 3rd century AD. A similar spout has been noted on a face pot from Usk (Greene 1993, 14 fig. 5 no. 18).

It is worth noting the relative large number of sherds in fabric HZ (Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares) from the Cam 273 which is dated from the Claudian period to the 2nd and possibly 3rd century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 480). Finally, there are two sherds of the shell-tempered and calcite gritted ware (fabric HD) from a storage vessel possibly from North Kent (CAR 10 1999, 462-463 fig. 6.113 no. 76). Storage vessels in the fabric HZ are common at Colchester during the 4th century AD although they can be found throughout the Roman period (*ibid*, 458). In North Kent, examples are known from contexts dating from the mid 1st to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD (Pollard 1988, 48 fig. 12 no. 16; Tyers 1996, 193-194). These vessels are common in London and on sites along the Thames estuary and may have been used for the transportation of salt (Tyers 1996, 194 fig. 245).

Finally, it is worth noting that sherds from later Roman wares, such as the Nene Valley colour-coated ware (fabric EA) and Oxfordshire-type red colour coated wares (fabric MP) are absent. In summary then most of the Roman pottery from this feature can be dated from the late 1st century until the mid 2nd century AD although the local grey wares indicate the presence of a small number of vessels (Cam 306, Cam 307) which appeared during the mid/late 2nd century AD.

| Fabric Group | Fabric description  | No. | %   | Weight (g) | %    | MSW/g | Rim | Handle | Base | Rim EVREP | Rim EVE |
|--------------|---------------------|-----|-----|------------|------|-------|-----|--------|------|-----------|---------|
| AJ           | Dressel 20 amphorae | 15  | 4.4 | 2,515      | 26.7 | 168   | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |

|              |   |            |      |              |      |           |           |          |           |           |             |
|--------------|---|------------|------|--------------|------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| BASG         | South Gaulish plain samian  | 11         | 3.2  | 84           | 0.9  | 7         | 5         | 0        | 1         | 5         | 0.28        |
| BXSG         | South Gaulish decorated samian                                      | 2          | 0.6  | 16           | 0.2  | 8         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0.00        |
| BACG         | Central Gaulish plain samian  | 5          | 1.5  | 55           | 0.6  | 11        | 3         | 0        | 2         | 2         | 0.24        |
| CB           | Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware                        | 1          | 0.3  | 12           | 0.1  | 12        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0.00        |
| CZ           | Colchester and other red colour-coated ware                         | 4          | 1.2  | 8            | 0.1  | 2         | 1         | 0        | 0         | 1         | 0.20        |
| DJ           | Coarse oxidised and related wares                                   | 28         | 8.2  | 550          | 5.87 | 20        | 4         | 0        | 3         | 4         | 1.07        |
| DZ           | Fine oxidised wares   | 4          | 1.2  | 33           | 0.4  | 8         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0.00        |
| GA           | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1                               | 4          | 1.2  | 127          | 1.3  | 32        | 2         | 0        | 0         | 2         | 0.39        |
| GB           | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2                               | 1          | 0.3  | 39           | 0.4  | 39        | 1         | 0        | 0         | 1         | 0.10        |
| GP           | Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)      | 1          | 0.3  | 1            | 0.0  | 1         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0.00        |
| GX           | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares               | 213        | 62.4 | 2,898        | 30.8 | 14        | 23        | 0        | 18        | 20        | 2.46        |
| HD           | Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares                            | 2          | 0.6  | 314          | 3.3  | 157       | 1         | 0        | 0         | 1         | 0.07        |
| HZ           | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | 33         | 9.6  | 1,897        | 20.1 | 57        | 3         | 0        | 1         | 2         | 0.28        |
| KX           | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware                  | 2          | 0.6  | 13           | 0.1  | 7         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0.00        |
| TZ           | Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports                        | 6          | 1.8  | 764          | 8.1  | 127       | 3         | 0        | 1         | 3         | 0.33        |
| UR           | Terra Nigra-type ware   | 1          | 0.3  | 13           | 0.1  | 13        | 0         | 0        | 1         | 0         | 0.00        |
| WA           | Silvery micaceous wares   | 2          | 0.6  | 39           | 0.4  | 20        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0.00        |
| WC           | Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares                              | 6          | 1.8  | 42           | 0.4  | 7         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0.00        |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>341</b> |      | <b>9,420</b> |      | <b>28</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>5.43</b> |

**Table 8** Details on the Roman pottery from the feature F21

## Feature F26

This feature produced 98 sherds with a weight of just over 1kg and rim sherds from 11 vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 0.95 (Table 8). The mean sherd weight at 12g is considerably lower than for the features F20 and F21.

Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) sherds are well represented and they account for 27% of the sherd count. There are sherds from two bag-shaped beakers (Cam 392) which can be dated to AD 150-250 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 485-6). There is also a small quantity of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) including one 'funnel mouth' ovoid folded beaker (Cam 407) dating from c AD 225 (?) until the 4th century AD (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 486-487). There was also rare sherds of Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares (CL) and oxidised Hadham wares (CH). The former ware is not found at Colchester before the 3rd century AD (CAR 10 1999, 275) while the latter is typically of later 3rd- and 4th-century AD date (*ibid*, 297). There is small quantity of samian with all the major production areas represented (fabrics BXSG, BACG, BAEG). There was only one samian vessel, an eastern Gaulish Drag. 33 cup, dating from the mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century AD (Table 10) (Webster 1996, 45).

For the coarse pottery there is a slightly greater representation of black-burnished and related wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX) although mostly of BB2 (fabric GB), of which there are examples of the Cam 37A/38A and Cam 37B/38B. The 37A/38A is dated from the early 2nd century to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD while the Cam 37B/38B is slightly later spanning from the late 2nd century until AD 275 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 469). The locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) consists of five vessels with examples of the Cam 268 (two ex.) and Cam 279C. The former is dated from the early/mid 2nd century AD until the late 3rd/early 4th, and the latter from the early 3rd till the late 4th century (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479-80).

This assemblage of Roman pottery is later than the assemblages from the features F20, F21 and F27, given the presence of rare sherds of Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares (fabric CL), Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA), and oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH). Most of the Roman pottery from this feature can be dated to the early to late 3rd century AD.

| Fabric Group | Fabric description  | No. | %    | Weight (g) | %    | MSW/g | Rim | Handle | Base | Rim EVREP | Rim EVE |
|--------------|---|-----|------|------------|------|-------|-----|--------|------|-----------|---------|
| AJ           | Dressel 20 amphorae   | 1   | 1.0  | 139        | 11.8 | 139   | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| BXSG         | South Gaulish decorated samian                              | 1   | 1.0  | 4          | 0.3  | 4     | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| BACG         | Central Gaulish plain samian                                | 1   | 1.0  | 1          | 0.1  | 1     | 0   | 0      | 1    | 0         | 0.00    |
| BAEG         | East Gaulish plain samian                                   | 2   | 2.0  | 8          | 0.7  | 4     | 1   | 0      | 0    | 1         | 0.05    |
| CH           | Oxidised Hadham wares                                       | 2   | 2.0  | 27         | 2.3  | 14    | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| CL           | Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares | 4   | 4.1  | 5          | 0.4  | 1     | 0   | 0      | 1    | 0         | 0.00    |
| CZ           | Colchester and other red colour-coated ware                 | 27  | 27.6 | 164        | 13.9 | 6     | 2   | 0      | 1    | 2         | 0.13    |
| DJ           | Coarse oxidised and related wares                           | 1   | 1.0  | 10         | 0.8  | 10    | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| DZ           | Fine oxidised wares   | 3   | 3.1  | 24         | 2.0  | 8     | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| EA           | Nene Valley colour-coated                                   | 3   | 3.1  | 8          | 0.7  | 6     | 1   | 0      | 0    | 1         | 0.14    |

|    |   |           |      |              |      |           |           |          |          |           |             |
|----|---|-----------|------|--------------|------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|    | wares   |           |      |              |      |           |           |          |          |           |             |
| GA | BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1                               | 1         | 1.0  | 5            | 0.4  | 5         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0.00        |
| GB | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2                               | 11        | 11.2 | 169          | 14.3 | 15        | 2         | 0        | 2        | 2         | 0.10        |
| GQ | East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares        | 1         | 1.0  | 2            | 0.2  | 2         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0.00        |
| GX | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares               | 31        | 31.6 | 294          | 25.0 | 9         | 5         | 0        | 2        | 5         | 0.53        |
| HZ | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | 1         | 1.0  | 23           | 2.0  | 23        | 0         | 0        | 1        | 0         | 0.00        |
| KX | Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware                  | 2         | 2.0  | 37           | 3.1  | 19        | 0         | 0        | 1        | 0         | 0.00        |
| TZ | Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports                        | 4         | 4.1  | 225          | 19.1 | 56        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0.00        |
| WA | Silvery micaceous wares   | 2         | 2.0  | 33           | 2.8  | 17        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0.00        |
|    | <b>Total</b>  | <b>98</b> |      | <b>1,178</b> |      | <b>12</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>0.95</b> |

**Table 9** Details on the Roman pottery from the feature F26

### Feature F27

This feature contained 106 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of nearly 5kg and nine vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 1.52 (Table 9). The mean sherd weight at 45g is relatively high and similar to the mean sherd weight for the assemblages from features F20 and F21.

The samian is from southern and central Gaul, and includes a large part of a south Gaulish Drag. 15/17R platter (fabric BASG) (Fig 10 no. 4a), and several decorated pieces from Lezoux (fabric BXCG) (Fig 10 no. 1-2). Five vessels are represented (Table 10): Drag. 15/17R, Drag 18/31, Drag. 30 (two ex.), and Drag. 33; most of these can be dated to AD 100/120-150/180 (Webster 1996). The exception is the Drag. 15/17R which is of 1st century date and possibly pre-Flavian (Webster 1996, 30). The Drag. 30 bowl is decorated with imagery of a kneeling figure or athlete, and a medallion with dolphins on a basket (Rogers 1974, Q59), and a Pan-mask (Fig 10 no. 1). These designs are in the style of the Lezoux potter Cinnamus ii whose main period of operation was c AD 140-170/180 although these designs are found on the Drag. 29 (Hartley *et al.* 1994, 106-8, 117-8 fig. 51 no. 283, fig. 52 no. 285; Webster 1996, 84). The kneeling figure or athlete and dolphins on a basket can also be found on Drag. 30s produced by the Lezoux potter Doveccus i whose output is dated to c AD 165-200 (Hartley *et al.* 1994, 94, 111 fig. 45 nos. 9, 16; Knorr and Sprater 1927, 33 figure 6a). Another samian sherd from a Drag. 37 is decorated with a free style design with a gladiator (? or human sacrifice) facing a lion while above there is the start of a medallion and below there is a 'roped' border and a series of spirals (Fig 10 no. 2). There was also a samian stamp (see later discussion) perhaps datable to AD 120-145.

It is worth noting the four sherds of Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware (fabric CB) as this first appears at Colchester during the early 2nd century AD (CAR 10 1999, 264).

One notable sherd is a large solid pedestalled base (Fig 10 no. 3) from a Cam 207/296 (CAR 10 1999, 337 fig. 6.20 nos. 533-536) in fabric DJ (coarse oxidised ware) which dates from the Claudian-Neronian period until the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD. This vessel has previously been recovered from the Essex Country Hospital site and was produced on the 1933 and 1959 kilns in the town (Hull 1963, 128-130 fig. 71-72).

The locally-produced grey ware (fabrics GX) provide little help towards the dating of the assemblage as the only identifiable form was a lid which is not tightly datable. There was Cam 40A in black-burnished ware, category 2 (fabric GB) dating from the Trajanic-Hadrianic period until AD 275. There was one storage vessel in a shell-tempered and calcite gritted ware (fabric HD) from Northern Kent (CAR 10 1999, 462-463 fig. 6.113 no. 76). As previously noted these wares are common at Colchester during the 4th century AD although they can be found throughout the Roman period (*ibid* 458). In North Kent, examples are known from the mid 1st to late 2nd/early 3rd century AD (Pollard 1988, 48 fig. 12 no. 16; Tyers 1996, 193-4).

Finally, wares typical of the later Roman period and the mid 3rd to 4th century AD, for instance the fabrics CH (Oxidised Hadham ware), EA (Nene Valley colour-coated ware) and MP (Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware) are absent (CAR 10 1999, 279, 297, 304).

The evidence of the samian vessels with a bias towards Lezoux products and the absence of eastern Gaulish material suggests that this assemblage dates to second half of the 2nd century AD.

| Fabric Group | Fabric description                                    | No. | %    | Weight (g) | %    | MSW/g | Rim | Handle | Base | Rim EVREP | Rim EVE |
|--------------|---|-----|------|------------|------|-------|-----|--------|------|-----------|---------|
| AA           | All amphorae (excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill) | 1   | 0.9  | 15         | 0.3  | 15    | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| AJ           | Dressel 20 amphorae                                   | 2   | 1.9  | 458        | 9.5  | 229   | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| BASG         | South Gaulish plain samian                            | 2   | 1.9  | 879        | 18.3 | 440   | 1   | 0      | 0    | 1         | 0.58    |
| BACG         | Central Gaulish plain samian                          | 6   | 5.7  | 109        | 2.3  | 18    | 2   | 0      | 2    | 2         | 0.14    |
| BXCG         | Central Gaulish decorated samian                      | 4   | 3.8  | 127        | 2.6  | 32    | 2   | 0      | 0    | 2         | 0.20    |
| CB           | Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware          | 4   | 3.8  | 38         | 0.8  | 10    | 0   | 0      | 1    | 0         | 0.00    |
| DJ           | Coarse oxidised and related wares                     | 3   | 2.8  | 816        | 17.0 | 272   | 0   | 0      | 1    | 0         | 0.00    |
| DZ           | Fine oxidised wares                                   | 4   | 3.8  | 27         | 0.6  | 7     | 0   | 0      | 0    | 0         | 0.00    |
| GB           | BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2                 | 5   | 4.7  | 57         | 1.2  | 11    | 1   | 0      | 0    | 1         | 0.07    |
| GX           | Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares | 59  | 55.7 | 1,473      | 30.6 | 25    | 3   | 0      | 14   | 2         | 0.38    |
| HD           | Shell-tempered  | 1   | 0.9  | 200        | 4.2  | 200   | 1   | 0      | 0    | 1         | 0.15    |

|              |   |            |     |              |     |           |           |          |           |          |             |
|--------------|---|------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
|              | and calcite-gritted wares   |            |     |              |     |           |           |          |           |          |             |
| HZ           | Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares | 10         | 9.4 | 464          | 9.7 | 46        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0.00        |
| TZ           | Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports                        | 5          | 4.7 | 143          | 3.0 | 29        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0.00        |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>106</b> |     | <b>4,806</b> |     | <b>45</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>1.52</b> |

**Table 10** Details on the Roman pottery from the feature F27

### Samian

The excavation produced an important collection of samian with 48 sherds with a weight of 1.767kg. These sherds account for just over 6% of the assemblage by sherd count and nearly 8% by weight. There are rim sherds from 19 vessels (rim EVREP) or 2.36 according to the rim EVE. The number of samian vessels accounts for 17% of the assemblage EVREP. The most common vessels are various bowls or shallow bowls (Curle 11, Drag. 18/31, Drag. 30, Drag. 31, Drag. 37) and then dishes and plates (Drag. 15/17, Drag. 18, Drag. 79). In contrast, drinking vessels are less common with only two cups (Drag. 27, Drag. 33).

| Cxt | Feature type         | BASG                               | Date approx.   | BACG  | Date approx.                           | BAEG                | Date approx.                |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| F20 | Pit                  | Curle 11B (1)                      | AD 70-100      | Drag. 31 or 31R (1)<br>Drag. 79A (1)            | AD 160-200<br>AD 160-200               | Drag. 31 or 31R (1) | AD 180-250                  |
| F21 | Pit                  | Drag. 18 (1)<br>Mid-late 1st c. AD |                | Drag. 27B (1)<br>Drag. 33A (1)                  | AD 100-160<br>AD 100-140               | -                   | -                           |
|     |                      | Drag. 18/31 (1)                    | AD 90-110      | -   | -                                      |                     |                             |
|     |                      | Drag. 18 or 18/31 (1)              | AD 50-110      |   |  |                     |                             |
|     |                      | Drag. 30 (1)                       | 1st century AD |   |  |                     |                             |
|     |                      | Drag. 37 (1)                       | AD 70-100      |   |  |                     |                             |
| F26 | Pit                  | -                                  | -              | -   | -                                      | Drag. 33 (1)        | Mid 2nd-early/mid 3rd c. AD |
| F27 | Pit                  | Drag. 15/17R (1)                   | 1st century AD | Drag. 18/31 (1)<br>Drag. 30 (2)<br>Drag. 33 (1) | AD 120-150<br>AD 145-180<br>AD 100-180 | -                   | -                           |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | -                                  | -              | -   | -                                      | Drag. 31 (1)        | AD 180-250                  |
| L20 | Subsoil              | Drag. 37 (1)                       | AD 70-100      | -   | -                                      | -                   | -                           |

**Table 11** Samian forms. In brackets the number of vessels represented by rim EVREP. Dates are taken from Webster (1996) and Delage (2010a, 2010b)

### Samian stamps

There were four stamps:

1. F26 (53): SELE[RIANVS], interior of base. This stamp is rare and is only known from a Drag. 18R from Lezoux, central France (Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum/Names on Terra Sigillata, <https://www1.rgzm.de/samian/home>).
2. F27 (58) (Fig 11 7b): JTIOF, interior of base, Drag. 18/31, Lezoux, central France. Possibly a stamp of RENTIOF (Rentus), dating to AD 120-145, and examples are known from Juslenville and Tongeren (Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum/Names on Terra Sigillata, <https://www1.rgzm.de/samian/home>).
3. F27 (?) (Fig 10 no. 4b): JM? or MALL? x 3, interior of Drag. 15/17R base, La Graufesenque.
4. F21 (42): start of cartouche inside of Drag. 27B base, Lezoux, central France.

### Post-firing graffiti

Notably, there is a small collection of *post cocturam* graffiti and/or marks.

- 1: F37 (74) (Fig 11 no. 5): A?, on body sherd of Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ).
- 2: F21 (42) (Fig 11 no. 6): N (retro?), on the underside of a south Gaulish plain samian (fabric BASG) Drag. 15/17R base.
- 3: F27 (58) (Fig 11 no. 7a): two grooves cut on the footring of a Central Gaulish plain samian (fabric BASG) Drag. 18/31 base. It is not clear whether this was done *ante* or *post cocturam*.
- 4: F40a (44) (Fig 11 no. 8): three grooves cut on the rim of a Cam 392 bag-shaped rouletted beaker in Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ).

### Pottery modification and reuse

One sherd from a Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora from F21 (42) has a linear cut or saw mark (Fig 11 no. 9) resulting from the attempt to remove the lower amphora portion, possibly so it could be reused as a funerary urn. At Colchester 'Garrison' Area JS1 south a complete Dressel 20 from which the top was cut-off was reused as a cremation urn for the burial JSF9 (CAT Report 412, 57-58, 93, 339-340).

### Conclusion

Several unusual and significant aspects of the Roman pottery assemblage from the evaluation should be noted, since they seem consistent with the presence of a high number of displaced funerary goods. Firstly, the relatively large quantity of pottery, primarily recovered from four features (F20, F21, F26 and F27), and the more modest quantity of CBM. Secondly, the condition of the pottery, with many large fragments and one nearly intact samian Drag. 15/17R platter (Fig 10 no. 4a). Intact vessels are more likely to be recovered from funerary contexts. Thirdly, the presence of some rare and unusual vessel forms, such as the Cam 157-159/366 (pinched-mouth flagon), Cam 207/296 (large pedestalled vase) (Fig 10 no. 3), and the Cam 390. Fourthly, the presence of post-firing graffiti (Fig 11 nos. 5-6) and the modified Dressel 20 (Fig 11 no. 9), which may have been reused as a funerary urn, although other reuses are possible. Finally, the slightly elevated number of fine ware vessels which account for 21% of the vessel assemblage (rim EVREP) while the locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) are slightly less frequent and only accounting for only 37% of the assemblage.

## 6.2 Ceramic building material (CBM) (Fig 12)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

There was a modest assemblage of ceramic building material with 162 sherds with a weight of just over 39 kg (Table 11). Most of this material belongs to Roman *tegula*, *imbrex* and brick and came from the features F20, F21 and F26 (Table 12).

Notable pieces included two Roman roof tiles from F20 with lower cut aways (LCA) of types C56 (AD 160-260) and D15 (AD 240-380) (Warry 2006, 63). The date of the cut away type D15 is significantly later than the proposed date of c AD 180-250 for the assemblage of Roman pottery from this feature. It is possible that this piece of tile is intrusive or alternatively the cut away type D15 may have appeared at a slight earlier date. It is worth noting that Warry records some type D cut aways from London 'Lime Street' from c AD 200 onwards (Warry 2006, 62 fig. 4.2, 159) and Mills has some further examples dating from the start of the 3rd century AD (Mills 2013, 459). For France tiles with lower cut aways which appear to be of the type D15 are found at Valence 'rue d'Arménie' during the mid 1st century BC and at Mâcon 'rue Tilladet' during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Clément 2009, 629 fig. 42, 630 fig. 630).

A fragment of Roman brick from the feature F32 (69) was marked with a pre-firing cursive graffito of NIII (Fig 11 no. 10). There were also three sherds of Roman box-flue tile, of which two pieces from F27 were combed. Finally, there were 21 pieces of plaster and painted-wall plaster with a weight of 1,230g including some pieces with white painted surfaces; there were no traces of any other colours or decorations. Five pieces of wall-plaster when viewed in cross-section show two layers of plaster with a painted white surface. Nearly all of the wall-plaster came from the feature F20 (45, 47, 48) with 20 sherds with a weight of 1,175g while one small sherd of 55g came from the feature F36 (73).

| CBM code           | CBM type                      | No.        | Weight (g)    | MSW        |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Roman              |                               |            |               |            |
| RT                 | Roman <i>tegula</i>           | 58         | 11,496        | 198        |
| RI                 | Roman imbrex                  | 18         | 3,069         | 171        |
| RB                 | Roman brick                   | 31         | 20,797        | 671        |
| RB?                | Roman brick?                  | 2          | 1,110         | 555        |
| RFT                | Roman flue tile               | 3          | 844           | 281        |
| RBT                | Roman brick or tile (general) | 29         | 987           | 34         |
| Wall Plaster       |                               | 21         | 1,230         | 59         |
| <b>Grand Total</b> |                               | <b>162</b> | <b>39,524</b> | <b>244</b> |

Table 12 CBM by period and type

| Feature      | Feature Type         | No.        | Weight (g)    | MSW/g      |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| F19          | Ditch                | 2          | 185           | 93         |
| F20          | Refuse/quarry pit    | 39         | 8,222         | 211        |
| F21          | Pit                  | 39         | 8,352         | 214        |
| F26          | Pit                  | 31         | 4,058         | 131        |
| F27          | Pit                  | 11         | 5,051         | 459        |
| F30          | Posthole             | 1          | 20            | 20         |
| F31          | Pit / rooting        | 1          | 10            | 10         |
| F32          | Pit                  | 8          | 7,550         | 944        |
| F33          | ?Curvilinear feature | 1          | 154           | 154        |
| F36          | Pit                  | 13         | 1,859         | 143        |
| F37          | Kiln-related feature | 4          | 464           | 116        |
| L21          | Subsoil              | 12         | 3,599         | 300        |
| <b>Total</b> |                      | <b>162</b> | <b>39,524</b> | <b>244</b> |

Table 13 Quantities of CBM by features and layers

## Summary

Table 14 provides a brief dating summary for the features which produced datable ceramic finds.

| Feature | Roman Pottery   | CBM   | Overall date Approx.                    |
|---------|---|---|---|
| F20     | Mid/late 1st,<br>Late 2nd to mid 3rd century<br>AD                | LCA C56: AD 160-260<br>LCA D15: AD 240-380? | Mostly late 2nd-mid 3rd century<br>AD   |
| F21     | Late 1st to mid 2nd century<br>AD<br>Rare mid/late 2nd century AD | Roman                                       | Mostly late 1st-mid 2nd century<br>AD   |
| F26     | Early to late 3rd century AD                                      | Roman                                       | Early to late 3rd century AD            |
| F27     | Mid to end of 2nd century AD                                      | Roman                                       | Mid to end of 2nd century AD            |
| F28     | 2nd-early 3rd century AD?   | -   | 2nd-early 3rd century AD?               |
| F29     | Roman?  | -   | Roman?                                  |
| F30     | Roman   | Roman                                       | Roman                                   |
| F31     | Early/mid to late 2nd century<br>AD?                              | Roman                                       | Early/mid to late 2nd century<br>AD?    |
| F32     | Mid/late 1st to early 2nd<br>century AD                           | Roman                                       | Mid/late 1st to early 2nd century<br>AD |
| F33     | Roman?  | Roman                                       | Roman?                                  |
| F35     | Roman   | -   | Roman                                   |
| F36     | Late 2nd to mid 3rd century<br>AD?                                | Roman                                       | Late 2nd to mid 3rd century<br>AD?      |
| F37     | Late 2nd to mid 3rd century<br>AD?                                | Roman                                       | Late 2nd to mid 3rd century<br>AD?      |

**Table 14** Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

### 6.3 Baked-clay

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

Three sherds of baked-clay with a weight of 14g were recovered from the feature F21 (57) and one piece with a weight of 76 g from F26 (53).

### 6.4 Small finds (Fig 10)

*by Laura Pooley*

The second phase of evaluation at Essex County Hospital produced twenty-five numbered small finds from seven Roman contexts, pits F20, F21, F26, F27 and F32, demolition layer L9 and subsoil L21. Pits F20 and F21 both produced significant assemblages of small finds, seven from F20 and nine from F21. One to three objects were recovered from each of the other contexts. Objects made out of copper-alloy, iron, lead, bone and ceramic are represented among the assemblage. In general, most of the objects were fragmentary and all of the metal finds had suffered significant corrosion.

#### Coins

Two Roman copper-alloy coins recovered from pit F21 (SF7 and SF8) were worn and in a very poor condition. Neither could be identified.

SF7 F21 (33) Roman copper-alloy coin. Worn and in very poor condition with no original surfaces surviving. Completely illegible. 27mm diameter, 7.2g.

SF8 F21 (34) Roman copper-alloy coin. Worn and in very poor condition. Mostly illegible. Obverse: bust right. Reverse: standing figure with S C either side. 24mm diameter, 7.2g, die axis: 6.

### Objects of personal adornment

An incomplete copper-alloy two-piece Colchester brooch came from subsoil L21 (SF22a) (Fig 10.3). These brooches are defined by being made in two pieces, with a separate spring/pin attached to a lug behind the head. The lug is made with two holes which hold the chord of the spring and the axial bar through it (for examples see *CAR 2*, 12, Types 92-3; Bayley & Butcher 2004, 82-9 & 157, ref. 160-205). The lug is cast over the top of the bow to form a crest, but is damaged on this particular brooch. The spring of SF22a is made of seven coils protected by semi-cylindrical wings which are plain and open-ended. The incomplete bow has a central rib with central groove running the length of the brooch and is covered with fine lines of rocker-arm decoration. These brooches are dated to the mid-1st century, with examples from Colchester found in contexts dated to AD 50-80 (*CAR 2*, 12). Several small fragments of copper-alloy also found in L21 (SF22b) are likely to be from the pin of the brooch.

An incomplete bone hairpin of Crummy Type 1 (*CAR 2*, 20) with plain conical head was recovered from pit F27 (SF17a) (Fig 10.2). The pin has a simple tapering shaft, the thicker end of which has been sharpened to a short point to form the head. Pins of this type from Colchester have been found in contexts dating from the ?Flavian period to the 4th century, but Nina Crummy suggests they were probably manufactured from AD c 50 to 200 (*CAR 2*, 21). Five additional fragments of bone shafts, all probably from hairpins, came from pits F20 (SF4), F26 (SF15 and SF16), F27 (SF17b) and demolition L9 (SF21). Two of the shafts were swollen and three tapered, with two of the tapering shafts including the tip of the pin. One of these tips (SF21) was very short and rounded, suggesting that the tip had probably been repointed after being broken.

An incomplete copper-alloy hairpin with spherical head and tapering shaft with circular cross-section came from pit F21 (SF13) (Fig 10.1). The pin is in a very poor condition and has four longitudinal cracks running through it, making the pin seem thicker than it would originally have been as the edges have come away from the core, although it would still be a reasonably stout pin compared to many published examples. The poor condition of the shaft makes it difficult to distinguish, but there appears to be at least two cordons around the shaft, a larger one directly below the head and a smaller one underneath. This is a Cool Group 2 metal hairpin with knob on cordon head (1990, 154), found in contexts throughout the Roman period.

SF4 F20b (46) Swollen shaft fragment from a bone hairpin, both head and tip missing, 77mm long, 5mm diameter (max.), 2.1g. Roman.

Fig 10.1 SF13 F21 (40) Incomplete copper-alloy pin with spherical head and tapering shaft with circular cross-section, tip missing. In a very poor condition, highly corroded and with four longitudinal cracks running through it. Difficult to distinguish but appears to have at least two cordons around the shaft, a larger one directly below the head and a smaller one underneath, 30mm long, head: 10mm diameter, shaft: 5-7mm diameter. Cool Group 2 metal hairpin (1990, 154), Roman.

SF15 F26 (54) Swollen shaft fragment from a bone hairpin, both head and tip missing, 57mm long, 3mm diameter (max.), 0.6g. Roman.

SF16 F26 (55) Fragment from the tip of a tapering bone hairpin, head missing, 37mm long, 3mm diameter (max.), 0.4g. Roman.

Fig 10.2 SF17 F27 (59) SF17a) Incomplete bone hairpin of Crummy Type 1 (*CAR 2*) with plain conical head and tapering shaft, the lower part of the shaft and tip is missing, 42mm long, head: 2mm long, 4-4.5mm diameter, 1.1g. Roman, AD c 50-200, although found in contexts throughout the Roman period (*CAR 2*, 21). SF17b) Tapering shaft fragment from a bone hairpin, both head and tip missing, 56mm long, 2.5-3.5mm diameter, 1.1g. Roman.

SF21 L9 (72) Fragment from the tip of a tapering bone hairpin, head missing. The tip is very short and rounded, possibly having been repointed after being broken, 36mm long, 3.5mm diameter, 0.3g. Roman.

Fig 10.3 SF22 L21 (68) SF22a) Incomplete two-piece Colchester brooch with head, wings, spring and part of the bow surviving. The spring has seven coils and the spring and chord are held in two holes in the lug behind the head (upper-most lug broken). The semi-cylindrical wings are plain and open-ended. The bow has a central rib with incised groove running down the centre of the rib, and fine lines of rocker-arm decoration cover the front of the bow. Height: 26mm, width of wings: 28mm, width of bow: 6mm, weight: 26g. Classified by M R Hull as brooch Type 92-93 (CAR 2; Bayley & Butcher 2004). SF22b) Six fragments of copper-alloy with square cross-section, recently broken so all likely to join together, probably the pin of brooch SF22a, 7-14mm long, 3m by 3mm, total 0.7g. Roman, mid-1st century.

#### **Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical objects**

A copper-alloy probe from F21 (SF9) (Fig 10.4) is now in two separate pieces that probably originally joined. One piece includes the probe (22mm long and 7mm diameter) and the other the pointed tip, with the break occurring mid-shaft. Probes were likely used for a variety of functions including as surgical, pharmaceutical or toilet instruments (CAR 2, 60).

Fig 10.4 SF9 F21 (36) Copper-alloy probe with long plain shaft, now in two pieces, one piece tapers to a point (50mm long, 2mm diameter), the other piece ends in the probe (total: 62mm long, shaft: 2mm diameter, probe: 23mm long, 7mm diameter), the two pieces probably originally joined to form one complete object. Highly corroded and in a very poor condition with only one small part of its original surface surviving, 112mm long (total) and 4g.

#### **Recreational objects**

Two counters were found during the evaluation from pit F20 (SF3 and SF6). One was ceramic (SF3) made from the cut-down base of a vessel (SF3) in Colchester red colour-coated ware (Fabric CZ) (CAR 10) (Fig 10.6). The other was a plain bone counter of Crummy Type 1 (CAR 2, 91) with flat reverse, countersunk obverse with a central indentation from a lathe, and a slightly bevelled edge (Fig 10.5).

Fig 10.6 SF3 F20a (43) Complete ceramic counter made from a cut-down base of a pottery vessel, Fabric CZ (Colchester red colour-coated ware, early 2nd to 3rd century AD), 35mm diameter, 5mm thick, 7.9g.

Fig 10.5 SF6 F20d (51) Complete plain bone counter of Crummy Type 1 (CAR 2) with flat reverse and countersunk obverse (upper surface) with a central indentation from a lathe and bevelled edge. The counter is thicker on one side than the other, 19.5mm diameter, 3-5mm thick, 1.9g. Roman.

#### **Household objects**

An incomplete copper-alloy needle of Crummy Type 2a (CAR 2, 65, ref.1977) with flat spatulate head was recovered from pit F21 (SF10). Most of the head is missing but enough has survived to show the edge of the flat head and rectangular eye. The tip of the needle is also missing.

An iron tumbler lock slide key (SF24) from pit F27 is of Manning Type 1 with an L-shaped bit (1985, 92-93, ref. O39). Identified by x-ray, the handle includes an integral loop but unfortunately the x-ray does not show the number or pattern of the teeth on the bit.

SF10 F21 (37) Incomplete copper-alloy needle, Crummy Type 2a (CAR 2, ref.1977) with flat spatulate head, most of the head is missing but the start of the flat head and traces of the rectangular eye are visible. The tip of the needle is also missing, 105mm long, 2mm diameter, 2.5g. Roman.

SF24 F27 (58) Identified from an x-ray. An iron slide key of Manning Type 1 with L-shaped bit (1985, 92-93, ref. O39-O44, particularly O39). A simple handle ends in an integral loop. Unfortunately, the x-ray does not show the number or pattern of the teeth. Handle: 68mm long, 7mm wide; loop: 11mm diameter; bit: 30mm long, 7mm wide.

## Others

A fragment of rectangular copper-alloy strip (SF2a) with convex moulding along one of the long edges came from pit F20. A rivet hole through the strip would suggest it was probably a decorative fitting. A similar copper-alloy fitting, but with two moulded edges, came from a wooden box or casket found in a grave at the Butt Road cemetery (CAR 2, 85, ref.2192). Three small fragments of corroded copper-alloy sheet (SF2b) were found with this strip, but do not appear to be part of the object.

An incomplete shaft or handle from an unidentified copper-alloy object was recovered from pit F21 (SF11a). The shaft/handle tapers, has a pointed-oval cross-section and is broken at the narrower end. At the opposite end, the object appears to terminate in a flat reel head, with an incised groove around the shaft/handle about a third of the way down the surviving length. A small fragment of rectangular copper-alloy strip (SF11b) was also found with this item.

Other finds from the evaluation include: a fragment of copper-alloy sheet (SF5), two pieces of corroded iron (possibly including the remains of nails) (SF14a-b), a lump of scrap lead (SF23) and a rectangular strip of iron (SF26) from pit F20; two fragments of copper-alloy wire (SF12) possibly from the shafts of pins or needles and a probable fragment of an iron double-spiked loop (SF25) from pit F21; and an unidentified iron object (SF18a), lump of melted copper-alloy (SF19) and large iron bar (SF20) from pit F32.

SF2 F20a (43) SF2a) Copper-alloy strip, rectangular, broken at both short ends, a convex moulding runs along one of the long edges but otherwise the strip is flat, includes one small rivet hole through the flat strip (1.5mm diameter). Probably a decorative fitting. Similar to a box fitting in CAR 2, ref. 2192 (but this example has two moulded edges). 42mm long, 16mm wide, 1mm thick, 2.8g. SF2b) Three small fragments of copper-alloy sheet, not obviously joining to each other or to the larger strip, very corroded, 21mm by 15mm by 3mm, 13mm by 7mm by 3mm and 11mm by 7mm by 3mm, totalling 1.5g. Roman.

SF5 F20d (51) Fragment of flat copper-alloy sheet, plain, one original straight edge surviving, all other edges broken, 36mm long, 25mm wide, 0.5mm thick, 1.1g. Roman.

SF11 F21 (38) SF11a) Incomplete copper-alloy shaft or handle from an unidentified object, tapering with a pointed oval cross-section, broken at the narrower end. The terminal appears complete but is in a poor condition making it difficult to distinguish details. It constitutes approximately a third of the object, is defined by an incised groove around the shaft/handle, and appears to terminate in a reel head. 55mm long, 4-6mm wide, 2-4mm thick, 3.9g. SF11b) Fragment of rectangular copper-alloy strip, very corroded and in a poor condition, 26mm long, 8mm wide, 2mm thick, 2g. Roman.

SF12 F21 (39) Two fragments of copper-alloy wire, possibly from the shafts of pins/needles but do not appear to be from the same object. Both have a circular cross-section, are very corroded and in a poor condition. The shorter of the two appears to taper. 41mm and 35mm long, 2mm diameter, totalling 1g. Roman.

SF14a-b F21 (42) a) Corroded lump of iron, little detail visible on x-ray. Three pottery sherds within the concretion. 65mm by 35mm by 30mm, 94.4g. b) Corroded lump of iron with a fragment of copper-alloy either corroded onto the side of it, little detail visible on x-ray. 48mm by 25mm by 25mm, 70.3g. Roman.

SF18a F32 (69) SF18a) Unidentified iron object, 132mm by 55mm by 55mm wide, 266g, made of two iron strips, one flat and roughly sub-rectangular (132mm long, 30-35mm wide, 10-15mm thick, but incomplete), the other oval and slightly domed (89mm long (but broken and is likely to originally have been the same length as the other strip), 91mm wide, c 25mm thick), the oval strip is perpendicular to the sub-rectangular strip sat on its long edge, uncertain if two separate pieces or part of the same object, poor quality iron. Roman.

SF19 F32 (70) Irregular lump of copper-alloy, probably melted, 37mm by 28mm by 17mm, 21.6g. Roman.

SF20 F32 (76) Large, straight, iron bar with circular cross-section, one end starts to curve but is broken at this point, the other end is broken on a slight diagonal. There are patches of mineralised wood on the surface of the bar, no other details appear on x-ray. 380mm long, c 30mm diameter, 1072g. Roman.

SF23 F20a (44) Fragment of irregularly-shaped scrap lead, 44mm by 30mm by 15mm, 35g. Roman.

SF25 F21 (42) Iron U-shaped object, both arms broken, possibly part of a double-spiked loop, arms appear to be square in cross-section, 25mm long, 25mm wide, 9mm thick, 8.8g. Roman

SF26 F20d (50) Unidentified strip of iron. Roughly rectangular, x-ray shows it is squared at one end but tapers towards the opposite end where the corners are slightly rounded, 52mm long, 26mm wide, 20mm thick, 52.5g. Roman.

### Iron nails

Twenty-four iron nails or part nails came from pits F20, F21 (including SF14c-e), F26, F27, F28, F32 (SF18b) and F35, kiln-related feature F37 and subsoil layers L20 and L21. The largest quantities were from pits F20 (x5), F21 (x5) and F27 (x6). Seven of the nails were complete, eleven were incomplete but the head was present, five were shank fragments and one was obscured within a lump of corrosion. The complete nails were 45mm to 87mm long, and where present the heads were all flat and round with a diameter ranging from 12mm to 25mm, corresponding to Manning Type 1 nails (1985, 134-5). A probable hobnail was also identified among the assemblage from F21 (SF14f).

F20a (44) Complete iron nail, square-section shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (c 17mm diameter), Manning Type 1b (1985), 74mm long, 16.8g. (45) Complete iron nail corroded onto a piece of tile, square-section shank, flat round head (c 16mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 60mm long.

F20c (49) Incomplete iron nail with lower shaft and tip missing, square-section shaft, flat round head (c 17mm diameter but slightly obscured by corrosion), Manning Type 1b.

F20d (50) a) Complete iron nail, square-section shank, clenched at 45°, flat round head (14mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 80mm long, 21.2g. b) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-section shank, flat round head (12mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 44mm long, 7.6g.

SF14c-f F21 (42) c) Fragment of iron nail shank, head missing, 45mm long, 42.8g. d) Fragment of iron nail shank, head missing, 45mm long, 6.8g. e) Incomplete of iron nail with most of shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (13mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 12mm long, 9.3g. f) Possible iron hobnail, head 13mm diameter, 11mm long, 2.2g.

F21 (42) Incomplete iron nail with most of shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (25mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 50mm, 62.9g. (57) Incomplete iron nail with lower shaft and tip missing, square-section shaft, flat round head (c 15mm diameter but slightly obscured by corrosion), Manning Type 1b, 43mm long, 5.8g.

F26 (56) Tip of an iron nail, 28mm long, 3.1g.

F27 (58) a) Complete iron nail, square-section shaft, flat round head (20mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 87mm long, 38.2g. b) Complete iron nail, square-section shank, flat round head (14mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 80mm long, 26.8g. c) Complete iron nail, square-section shank bent into a gentle curve below the head, bottom third clenched at 45°, flat round head (15mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 64mm long, 21g. d) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-section shank, flat round head (16mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 70mm long, 29.2g. e) Iron nail shank, square-sectioned, 70mm long, 9.7g. (67) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-section shank clenched at 45°, round head (c 17mm diameter, partially obscured by corrosion), Manning Type 1b, 100mm long, 44.9g.

F28 (61) Iron nail in lump of corrosion, 75mm long, 27.8g.

SF18b F32 (69) Fragment of iron nail shank, square-sectioned, 80mm long, 56.2g.

F35 (66) a) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-section shank, damaged flat round head (c 13mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 72mm long, 17.7g. b) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-section shank, damaged flat round head (c 16mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 49mm long, 8g.

F37 (74) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-section shank, round head (c 16mm diameter, partially obscured in corrosion), Manning Type 1b, 52mm long, 13.7g.

L20 (60) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-section shank, flat round head (c 19mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 46mm long, 12.3g.

L21 (64) Complete iron nail broken into two joining pieces, square-section shank, flat round head (c 17mm diameter), Manning Type 1b, 45mm long, 9.6g.

### Glass

Nine small fragments of Roman glass were recovered from three contexts, pits F21, F25 and F26. Most were fragments of vessel glass and included one fragment of melted glass and another showing pitting in the surface suggesting it had been heat-affected. The largest and only identifiable piece was a fragment from a plain ribbon handle (Price & Cottam 1998, 25).

| Context | Finds no. | Description   |
|---------|-----------|---|
| F21     | 41        | a) Fragment of blue/green glass from a plain ribbon handle, full width survives, 11.6g, 26mm long, 45mm wide, 5mm thick.<br>b) Fragment of green glass, curved, from a vessel, 1.7g, 36mm long, 8mm wide, 4mm thick.<br>c) Fragment of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, 1.5g, 12mm long, 12mm wide, 5mm thick.<br>d) Fragment of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, <0.1g, 10mm long, 6mm wide, 2mm thick.<br>e) Melted fragment of glass, 1.6g, 15mm long, 13mm wide, 7mm thick. |
| F25     | 52        | Recovered from an environmental sample<br>a) Fragment of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, 3.4g, 37mm long, 25mm wide, 4mm thick.<br>b) Fragment of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, pitting in surface may suggest heat-affected, 1.9g, 29mm long, 9mm wide, 5mm thick.<br>c) Fragment of blue/green glass, curved, from a vessel, 0.2g, 14mm long, 7mm wide, 2mm thick.  |
| F26     | 56        | Recovered from an environmental sample<br>a) Fragment of blue/green glass, curved from a vessel, <0.1g, 10mm long, 6mm wide, 1mm thick  |

**Table 15** Details of the Roman glass by context

### Summary

Given the size of the evaluation and the relatively small number of contexts excavated, the number of small finds, nails and glass fragments recovered is significant. The assemblages from pits F20 and F21 are particularly large. Excavated from pit F20 was: a ceramic gaming counter; a bone gaming counter and hairpin; a copper-alloy strip and sheet fragments; an iron strip; a piece of lead scrap; and five iron nails. From pit F21: two copper-alloy coins; a copper-alloy probe, needle, hairpin, shaft/handle, strip and wire; two unidentified lumps of iron and a double-spiked loop; five iron nails and a hobnail; and five fragments of glass. These two pits also produced the largest quantity of Roman pottery and CBM from the evaluation, and the finds assemblages (pottery, CBM, small finds and nails) from pits F26, F27 and F32 were also comparatively large.

These pits could simply be rubbish pits containing a large quantity of domestic refuse. However, the development site is known to be located within a Roman cemetery that was at least partially excavated in the early 19th century when the hospital was built. It is therefore perhaps more likely that the finds are burial goods, even though no burial contexts were identified during the evaluation. If they are burial goods, they have been disturbed from their original contexts (possibly by the antiquarian excavations). In this regard it is interesting to note that all but four of the finds (the two gaming counters and two coins) were incomplete and fragmented, and that all of the metal objects were in a poor condition and very corroded, both of which could have resulted from disturbance and reburial. Significantly, aspects of the pottery assemblage also suggest that these finds came from a funerary context (see Laughton, Section 6.1).

## 6.5 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a total of 185 pieces of bone weighing 4.079 kg from twelve contexts, all Roman in date. This included material both collected by hand during excavation and also recovered later from environmental samples.

Most of the material (141 pieces or 76% of the assemblage) was produced by pits of late 2nd- to mid 3rd- or 3rd-century date (F20 in T3, F21 and F26 in TP2). The next most prolific feature was pit F27, of slightly earlier date (mid to late 2nd-century), which contained another 15% of the assemblage total (27 pieces).

The assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M Davis (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92).

Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practices and metrical data.

These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short.

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification (see Quantification of assemblage table in appendix) these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs. Where this is the case the presence of the species is noted by a (+) sign in the following distribution table.

The bone was found to be generally in fair (though fragmented) condition resulting in 29 POSAC elements. The following table shows their distribution by context, species and period.

| Context   | No. Finds | Feature Type       | Species                         | Roman | Mid to late 2nd century | Late 2nd to mid 3rd century | 3rd century | 3rd century at latest | 2nd to early 4th century |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| F20a (T3) | 44        | Refuse/ Quarry pit | Cattle<br>Sheep/<br>Goat<br>Pig |       |                         | (+)<br>(+)<br>1             |             |                       |                          |

|           |    |                        |  |                         |   |   |                     |            |               |
|-----------|----|------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------|------------|---------------|
| F20b (T3) | 48 | Refuse/Quarry pit      | Horse<br>Sheep/<br>Goat<br>Red<br>Deer |                         |   | 1<br>2<br>(+)   |                     |            |               |
| F20c (T3) | 49 | Refuse/Quarry pit      | Cattle                                 |                         |   | 2   |                     |            |               |
| F21 (T2)  | 42 | Pit                    | Cattle<br>Sheep/<br>Goat<br>Pig        |                         |   | 3<br>2<br>1   |                     |            |               |
| F21 (T2)  | 57 | Pit                    | Cattle<br>Sheep/<br>Goat<br>Pig        |                         |   | 1<br>2<br>2   |                     |            |               |
| F26 (T2)  | 53 | Pit                    | Cattle<br>Sheep/<br>Goat               |                         |   |   | 3<br>1              |            |               |
| F26 (T2)  | 56 | Pit                    | Sheep/<br>Goat                         |                         |   |   | 1                   |            |               |
| F27 (TP5) | 58 | Pit                    | Cattle<br>Sheep/<br>Goat<br>Pig        |                         | 2<br>1<br>1                               |   |                     |            |               |
| F27 (TP5) | 67 | Pit                    | Cattle<br>Sheep                        |                         | 2<br>(+)                                  |   |                     |            |               |
| F35 (TP5) | 66 | Pit                    | Cattle<br>Sheep/<br>Goat               | (+)<br>(+)              |   |   |                     |            |               |
| F37 (T3)  | 74 | Kiln-related structure | Cattle                                 |                         |   | (+)   |                     |            |               |
| L20 (T3)  | 60 | Subsoil                | Sheep/<br>Goat                         |                         |   |   |                     | 1          |               |
| L21 (TP4) | 64 | Subsoil                | Cattle                                 |                         |   |   |                     |            | (+)           |
|           |    |                        | Totals                                 | (+) Cattle<br>(+) Sh/Go | 4 Cattle<br>1<br>Sh/Go<br>1 Pig<br>(+) Sh | 1 Horse<br>6 Cattle<br>6 Sh/Go<br>4 Pig<br>(+) Red Deer | 3 Cattle<br>2 Sh/Go | 1<br>Sh/Go | (+)<br>Cattle |

**Table 16** POSAC and species distribution by context and date

(+) in the above table denotes the presence of the species noted amongst the otherwise non-countable specimens (NCS) from the context. The abbreviation “Sh/Go” is used in the totals row for “Sheep/Goat” and similarly “Sh” for “Sheep”.

As well as being found in most of the contexts also yielding POSACs, non-countable specimens were present in pits F28 and F36 (both T3) and F30 and F31 (both TP4).

The main domestic species of horse, cattle, sheep, sheep/goat (where no distinction is possible between the species due to a lack of diagnostic features being present) and pig were all represented in the assemblage with cattle and sheep/goat bone being the most prolific (accounting for 79% of the POSAC elements).

A fragment of Red deer antler (Pit F20 in T3, late 2nd to mid 3rd century) provides the only positive evidence for a wild species in the assemblage and had been worked. The NCS material included two indeterminate pieces of small bird bone from pit F21 (T2) and kiln related feature F37 (T3) both of late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date.

Evidence of butchery and dog gnawing was not uncommon amongst the NCS material but was less so amongst the generally larger and better condition POSAC elements. Amongst these, however, deliberate breakage or hacking (usually associated with marrow extraction) was noted to possibly affect over a third of the material perhaps suggesting the quicker disposal of these skeletal parts into nearby rubbish pits.

Two small fragments of burnt bone (1g) were recovered from a sample of the fill of pit F26 (in T2, 3rd century).

Where it is possible to tell, most of the POSACs are from mature animals. Skeletal parts of the lower legs and feet were most common, accounting for 17 of the 29 elements recorded (59%) though given the very small sample size this may not be a significant observation.

Signs of possible working were found on a fragment of large mammal bone (perhaps part of a horse metapodial) and as mentioned previously, a piece of Red deer antler. The fragment of large mammal bone (from pit F26 in T2, 3rd century) was very roughly triangular, 46mm long and appeared to have been crudely flattened on its two opposing surfaces to make a uniform section at its widest end 10.6mm thick.

The piece of Red deer antler (Pit F20 in T3, late 2nd to mid 3rd century) is a fragment of antler beam 28mm in diameter and sawn off at either end to create a possible handle 133.1mm long for a tool. At one end there appears to be a crude sub-circular hole (suggestive of the tang of a blade) approximately 6mm in diameter but this is too small to be effective.

Amongst the other bone recovered from pit F20 in T3 (mid 2nd to late 3rd century) was a small isolated fragment of human skull (weighing 8g).

## 7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

### Introduction – aims and objectives

Three samples were presented for assessment. The author has also carried out an assessment of samples taken during an earlier evaluation at the site of the Essex County Hospital (see Gray, CAT Report 1255).

| Sample no. | Feature no. | Finds no. | Feature           | Date  | Sample volume (L.) |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1          | F21         | 57        | Pit               | Roman | 40                 |
| 2          | F25         | 52        | ?Hearth/oven base | Roman | 10                 |
| 3          | F26         | 56        | Pit               | Roman | 40                 |

**Table 17** Sample details

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples and consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

### Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were completely processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Low

numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

At this stage numbers given are estimates but where only one item is present that has been noted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been described as that. Charred wood <4mm diameter are described as 'flecks'. Samples this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this and larger than 2mmØ were scanned in case any fragments of twig or roundwood survived.

## Results

### The plant remains

Fragments of identifiable charcoal were found in pits F21 (sample 1) and F26 (sample 3). Charred cereal grains were also found in these samples. Sample 1 contained one poorly preserved barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain. Sample 3 contained low numbers of bread/club/rivet (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*) wheat grains. A charred, poorly preserved segetal corncockle (*Agrostemma githago* L.) seed was found also found in sample 1, and another segetal, sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia* L.) seed was found in ?hearth/oven base F25 (sample 2). A fragment of uncharred endocarp of the ruderal shrub elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seed was also found in sample 2.

### Fauna

The only faunal remains in these samples were found in pits F21 and F26. These were fragments of marine mollusc shell, mostly oyster and some mussel.

### Artefacts

No artefactual remains were found in any sample.

| Sample number | Flot volume (L.) | Charred plant remains |   |   |       |   |   |       |   |   |                         |                      | Uncharred plant remains |   |   | Fauna                 |                 |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
|               |                  | Grains                |   |   | Seeds |   |   | Chaff |   |   | >4mm charcoal fragments | <4mm charcoal flecks | Seeds                   |   |   | Root/rhizome fragment | Marine mollusca |
|               |                  | a                     | d | p | a     | d | p | a     | d | p |                         |                      | a                       | a | a |                       |                 |
| 1             | 0.025            | 1                     | 1 | 1 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 3                       | 3                    | -                       | - | - | 2                     | 3               |
| 2             | 0.005            | -                     | - | - | 1     | 1 | 3 | -     | - | - | -                       | 3                    | 1                       | 1 | 3 | -                     | -               |
| 3             | 0.40             | 1                     | 1 | 3 | -     | - | - | -     | - | - | 1                       | 3                    | -                       | - | - | 1                     | 3               |

**Table 18** Flot contents

Key to Table 24:

a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100];

d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high];

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); 3 = good (species identification possible)]

## **Discussion**

### ***Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination***

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples at the time of writing. Modern root/rhizome fragments were present in each sample so bioturbation is possible. The only evidence of bioturbation were root/rhizome fragments found in pits F21 and F56.

### ***Quality and type of preservation***

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. Preservation by waterlogging occurs when plant remains are in anoxic conditions such as sealed pits, layers or a high water-table (Campbell *et al* 2011, 13). Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under 'reducing conditions' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al* 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds 1979, 57).

No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson and Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

### ***Potential and significance***

The estimated densities of charred plant remains in all these samples, apart from the charcoal assemblage in sample 1, are low suggesting that they arrived in the sampled contexts accidentally into the fills of features they no longer have any association with. They may, however, be general background waste from activities taking place in the area and the charred seeds and grains could be indicative of waste from cereal processing.

These archaeobotanical results are like those from an earlier evaluation at the site of Essex County Hospital (see Gray, CAT Report 1255) where low numbers of cereal grains and crop weed seeds were found in features provisionally dated as Roman.

So, it is likely that some kind of cereal processing type activity took place at this site during the Roman period but any significance such low numbers of charred plant remains may have is limited by the fact that these durable charred plant remains survive being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves (Pelling *et al* 2015, 96).

### ***Recommendations for further work on these samples and if the evaluation goes to excavation***

Further work is not recommended on these samples unless the charcoal is needed for identification to select taxa suitable for radiocarbon dating.

It is clear that charred plant remains have survived at this site so further bulk 'whole earth' sampling for flotation may reveal archaeobotanical evidence for feature use and activities at the site.

## **8 Conclusion**

### ***North car park***

Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching in the north car park at Essex County Hospital revealed Roman pits, a kiln-related feature, a pit/posthole and a possible curvilinear feature, all of which originated from the period from the 2nd to the 4th century. Roman archaeological horizons were recorded starting at:

Trench 2: 31.44m AOD.

Trench 3: 32.02m AOD.

Trench 4: 32.75m AOD.

Trench 5: 32.03m AOD.

The excavation of T3, positioned directly to the south of TP3, revealed a layer of cultivated soil or buried topsoil beneath the car park surface which, towards the southern end of the trench, sealed a layer of subsoil. This contrasts with the stratigraphy revealed by TP3, in which the car park surface directly sealed the natural, and indicates that the ground reduction undertaken during the construction of the car park and consequent truncation of archaeological deposits was limited to the most northerly part of the site. Another layer of subsoil was uncovered in the eastern half of T4, where it sealed a possible curvilinear feature, indicating that these subsoil layers might mask further archaeological features elsewhere within the site.

The predominating archaeological features uncovered within the north car park were a number of large pits, F20 (T3), F21 (T2), F26 (T2) and F27 (T5). These pits may have been used for gravel extraction during the Roman period, possibly associated with the nearby Roman road. However, each yielded large assemblages of pottery comprising of comparatively large sherds, CBM and small finds which included Roman coins, gaming counters, copper-alloy and bone hairpins, iron nails, glass fragments and an iron tumbler lock slide key, as well a collection of unidentifiable metal objects. While no graves were encountered during this evaluation, intact pottery and larger sherds are more frequently recovered from funerary contexts, and the small finds retrieved from these features give the impression of being grave goods. Extensive groundworks were carried out on this site during the early 19th century, and so while these pits may have been used for quarrying, it is possible that they were dug during these groundworks and then used to discard artefacts which were removed from their original contexts but not retained. Unfortunately, however, no post-Roman finds were recovered from these features, and so this cannot be stated with certainty.

Some evidence indicating the previous presence of structures was also uncovered within the northern car park. Roman demolition layers uncovered in T4 and T5 might indicate the previous presence of funerary monuments, but equally, they might represent the remains of structures unrelated to funereal practices. Several kilns were reportedly traced during the early 19th-century groundworks at the site, and a further kiln-related feature was discovered during this investigation, although this comprised only of an area of scorching, rather than the remains a structure, and may represent the remains of one of the kilns traced during the 19th century. As during the first phase of this evaluation, however, there was no trace of the Roman road which is projected to run through site in the area of T2 or T3 and T4. Previously it was speculated that this road may have been truncated during the construction of the hospital car park; its apparent absence during this phase of work means that this remains an issue which has yet to be resolved.

### **South car park**

Trial-trenching within the south car park revealed extensive modern disturbance associated with the hospital buildings and drainage runs. The archaeological deposits revealed were limited to two pits and a ditch, none of which could be dated, and the base of a hearth dating to the Roman period. These remains were recorded starting at depths of:

Trench 6: 32.98m AOD.

Trench 7: 32.98m AOD.

In contrast to the north car park, no potential colluvial or alluvial deposits were encountered. There was no trace of the possible pit/grave identified in TP6 during the first phase of this evaluation, and, in T8, the cut features previously recorded in TP8 were not evident, nor any trace of metalling to indicate the presence of the Roman road thought to extend across this part of the site. Within T7, however, the base of a Roman hearth was

uncovered, suggesting that a dwelling may have stood in this part of the site at some point during the Roman period.

Finally, this investigation produced no evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age activity at the site, while evidence of Late Iron Age and early Roman activity is limited to a single sherd of pottery. There were no indications of land uses prior to the construction of the *oppidum* or of spatial organisation within it, and nor were any post-Roman archaeological remains encountered.

## 9 Acknowledgements

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## 11 Abbreviations and glossary

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Bronze Age    | period from c 2500 – 700 BC  |
| CAT           | Colchester Archaeological Trust  |
| CBC           | Colchester Borough Council   |
| CBCAA         | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor  |
| CBM           | ceramic building material, ie brick/tile   |
| CHER          | Colchester Historic Environment Record   |
| CIfA          | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists   |
| context       | specific location of finds on an archaeological site   |
| EHHER         | Essex Historic Environment Record  |
| feature (F)   | an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'  |
| Iron Age      | period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43  |
| layer (L)     | distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material  |
| modern        | period from c AD 1800 to the present   |
| natural       | geological deposit undisturbed by human activity   |
| Neolithic     | period from c 4000 – 2500 BC   |
| NGR           | National Grid Reference  |
| OASIS         | <b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a> |
| post-medieval | from c AD 1500 to c 1800   |
| residual      | something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit   |
| Roman         | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410  |
| section       | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s  |
| ws            | written scheme of investigation  |

## 12 Contents of archive

**Finds:** seven boxes

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1401)

CBC evaluation brief, CgMs Heritage written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1401)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log  
Graphic files  
Survey data  
Site digital photos and log

### **13 Archive deposition**

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.33

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Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 11.05.2019

**Appendix 1 Ceramic and Pottery list**

| Cxt  | Feature type        | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form                     | Comments                                      | Date                 |
|------|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| F19  | Ditch               | 35       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 185        | 0   | 0      | 0    | RI                       |   |                      |
| F20  | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 251        | 0   | 0      | 0    | RI                       |   |                      |
| F20  | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 4  | 2306       | 0   | 0      | 0    | RT                       |   |                      |
| F20  | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 377        | 0   | 0      | 0    | RB                       | 33 mm thick                                   |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 57         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                          |   |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GX           | 12 | 265        | 4   | 0      | 1    | Cam 218B/C, Cam 268, lid |   | Cl/Ner-I3/e4th c. AD |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | BASG         | 5  | 297        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Curle 11B                | Flange with trailed leaves applied decoration | Flavian              |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 45         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 79A                | Wear top of rim                               | AD 160>              |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 15         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 31 or 31R          | Lots of wear /abr outer top of rim            | 150/160-I2nd c. AD   |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GX           | 2  | 84         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                          |   |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | CZ           | 7  | 43         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 392                  | Rouletting, three groves cut on rim           | AD 150-250           |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 18         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                          |   |                      |

| Cxt  | Feature type        | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form        | Comments             | Date                 |
|------|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | ON/DZ        | 1  | 10         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             | Some mica (nr ON)    |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 8          | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                      |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GA           | 2  | 27         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 39A     | Wavy line decoration | eAnt—4th c. AD       |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GB           | 3  | 38         | 2   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37B/38B |                      | L2nd-AD275           |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GB           | 2  | 67         | 2   | 0      | 0    | Cam 40B     |                      | Traj/Had-AD 275      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 23         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                      |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | KX           | 2  | 76         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37B/38B |                      | Traj/Had-AD 275      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | KX           | 1  | 21         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37B/38B |                      | Traj/Had-AD 275      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GX           | 3  | 27         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                      |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 12         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                      |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | Pottery   | GP           | 1  | 9          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 123     |                      | L1st-l2nd/e3rd c. AD |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 44       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 111        | 0   | 0      | 0    | RI          | Burnt                |                      |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry     | 44       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 61         | 0   | 0      | 0    | RBT         |                      |                      |

| Cxt  | Feature type        | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form            | Comments  | Date             |
|------|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-----------------|---|------------------|
|      | pit                 |          |           |              |    |            |     |        |      |                 |   |                  |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 358        | 1   | 0      | 0    | misc            | CAR p. 450 fig. 6.102 no. 19                      |                  |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 300        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20      |   |                  |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 671        | -   | -      | -    | RT              | One cream paler fabric                            |                  |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 898        | -   | -      | -    | RB              | 42 mm thick                                       |                  |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 703        | -   | -      | -    | RB              | 28 mm thick, iron nail stuck on upper surface     |                  |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 12 | 678        | -   | -      | -    | Mortar          | Wall plaster, white                               |                  |
| F20a | Refuse / quarry pit | 45       | CBM       | -            | 5  | 213        | -   | -      | -    | Mortar          | Wall plaster, white, two layers                   |                  |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 47       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 1026       | -   | -      | -    | RT              | Signature curves                                  |                  |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 47       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 228        | -   | -      | -    | Mortar          | Wall plaster, white                               |                  |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 36         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                 |   |                  |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | GX           | 5  | 52         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 280-281?    |   | m/l2-4th c. AD   |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | DJ           | 3  | 294        | 1   | 0      | 1    | Cam 157-159/366 | CAR p.355 fig. 6.18 no. 465, pinched mouth flagon | CI-I3/e4th c. AD |

| Cxt  | Feature type        | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form               | Comments                     | Date                     |
|------|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | MP           | 1  | 9          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 316 (Drag. 38) |                              | 13rd-4th c. AD           |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | CZ           | 2  | 13         | 1   | 0      | 0    | ?                  | Rouletting                   |                          |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | BAEG         | 1  | 22         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 31           |                              | L2nd-AD 250              |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 1          |     |        |      |                    |                              |                          |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 10         |     |        |      |                    |                              |                          |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | GA           | 1  | 26         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 39A            | Lattice/wavy line decoration | e Ant-4th c. AD          |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | Pottery   | KX           | 3  | 25         | 2   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37A/38A plain  |                              | Traj/Had-12nd/e3rd c. AD |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 120        | -   | -      | -    | RT                 |                              |                          |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 56         | -   | -      | -    | Mortar             |                              |                          |
| F20b | Refuse / quarry pit | 48       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 13         | -   | -      | -    | RBT                | Burnt                        |                          |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 988        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20         |                              |                          |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 216        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20         |                              |                          |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry     | 49       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 3  | 35         | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20         |                              |                          |

| Cxt  | Feature type        | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form        | Comments                      | Date                     |
|------|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|      | pit                 |          |           |              |    |            |     |        |      |             |                               |                          |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | Pottery   | GX           | 7  | 160        | 1   | 0      | 1    | Cam 268     |                               | E/m 2nd-l3rd/e4th        |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | Pottery   | CZ           | 2  | 21         | 0   | 0      | 1    |             |                               | Roman                    |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | Pottery   | KX           | 2  | 34         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37A/38A |                               | Traj/Had-l2nd/e3rd c. AD |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | Pottery   | TZ           | 1  | 117        | 1   | 0      | 0    |             | CAR p.186 fig. 4.16 no. 308   | Roman                    |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 19         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             | ?                             | Roman                    |
| F20c | Refuse / quarry pit | 49       | CBM       | RB           | 1  | 510        | 0   | 0      | 0    |             | Signature curves, 38 mm thick | Roman                    |
| F20d | Refuse / quarry pit | 50       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 675        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20  |                               | Roman                    |
| F20d | Refuse / quarry pit | 50       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 32         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                               | Roman                    |
| F20d | Refuse / quarry pit | 50       | Pottery   | CZ           | 5  | 49         | 1   | 0      | 1    | Cam 392     | Rouletting                    | AD 150-250               |
| F21  | Pit                 | 42       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 9  | 794        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20  |                               | Roman                    |
| F21  | Pit                 | 42       | Pottery   | HD (A)       | 1  | 298        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Storage jar | North Kent                    | Roman                    |
| F21  | Pit                 | 42       | Pottery   | HZ           | 26 | 1209       | 2   | 0      | 0    |             | Notches on neck/shld          | CI-2/3rd c. AD           |
| F21  | Pit                 | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 32         | 1   | 0      | 0    | ?           | Round black grog (PAT GT?)    | Roman                    |
| F21  | Pit                 | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 41 | 769        | 0   | 0      | 10   |             | Three compete bases           | Roman                    |
| F21  | Pit                 | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 74 | 813        | 0   | 0      | 4    |             |                               | Roman                    |
| F21  | Pit                 | 42       | Pottery   | HZ           | 3  | 47         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                               | Roman                    |

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form   | Comments                          | Date                 |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | DZ           | 3  | 28         | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 35 | 626        | 15  | 0      | 0    | Cam 108, Cam 218B/C, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 268, Cam 307 |                                   | Cl/Ner-I3/e4th c. AD |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | DJ           | 9  | 202        | 4   | 0      | 1    | Cam 155, Cam 157-9/366, Cam 207                        |                                   | Cl-I3rd/e4th c. AD   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | TZ           | 4  | 294        | 2   | 0      | 0    | Cam 195B/C   | CAR p. 174 fig. 4.4 no. 60, spout | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | DJ           | 10 | 216        | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 1          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | CB           | 1  | 12         | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | UR           | 1  | 13         | 0   | 0      | 1    | Plater   |                                   | Cl-Nero>             |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | KX           | 1  | 5          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GB           | 1  | 39         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37A/38A  |                                   | Traj/Had-AD 275      |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GA           | 4  | 127        | 2   | 0      | 0    | Cam 279A/B, Cam 303                                    | Lattice decoration                | E2nd-e3rd c. AD      |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 5          | 0   | 0      | 0    | Disc, 30/32 mm diam.                                   |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | KX           | 1  | 8          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 7          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | WC           | 4  | 26         | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | WA           | 2  | 39         | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 4          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 391A/B   | Overfired nr GX                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 3          | 0   | 0      | 0    | GX (E) thin, egg shell fabric                          |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 3  | 48         | 0   | 0      | 0    |  | Lattice decoration                | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | WC           | 1  | 9          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 6          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 3  | 21         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 108  |                                   | Cl-AD 130/140        |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | WC           | 1  | 7          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 4          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GP           | 1  | 1          | 0   | 0      | 0    |  | Barbotine dot decoration          | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 17         | 0   | 0      | 0    | ?  |                                   | Roman                |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 31         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 241/242  | ?                                 | Cl-I1st/e2nd c. AD   |

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form              | Comments                                   | Date               |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | BACG         | 3  | 39         | 2   | 0      | 1    | Drag. 27B         | Stamp inside base, start of cartouche only | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | BASG         | 5  | 55         | 1   | 0      | 1    | Drag. 37          |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | BXSG         | 2  | 16         | 0   | 0      | 0    | Drag 37 decorated | Hare, astragalus border                    | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | BASG         | 4  | 16         | 3   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 1          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 33A         |  | Mid-late 2nd c. AD |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | BASG         | 1  | 12         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 30          |  | 1st c. AD          |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 15         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 278        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20        |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 5  | 176        | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | HZ           | 2  | 306        | 1   | 0      | 1    | Cam 273           |  | Cl-2/3rd c. AD     |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | GX           | 3  | 94         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 32         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | DJ           | 2  | 80         | 0   | 0      | 1    | Cam 390 spout     | CAR p.344 fig. 6.27 nos. 789-790           | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 258        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20        |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 303        | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | TZ           | 1  | 119        | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | TZ           | 1  | 351        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 195B/C        | Burning inside                             | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 2  | 728        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20        | Cut/saw line                               | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 2  | 457        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20        |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 27         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 404        |     |        |      | RT                |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 126        |     |        |      | RI                |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 10         |     |        |      | RBT               |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 177        |     |        |      | RI                |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 303        |     |        |      | RT                |  | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 150        |     |        |      | RT                | White, lighter colour, red nods            | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 331        |     |        |      | RB                | 29 mm thick                                | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 306        |     |        |      | RI                | Burnt                                      | Roman              |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 134        |     |        |      | RBT               |  | Roman              |

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form                                 | Comments                      | Date                    |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 367        |     |        |      | RT                                   | Signature curves              | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 147        |     |        |      | RI                                   |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 685        |     |        |      | RB                                   | 35 mm, 38 mm thick            | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 616        |     |        |      | RI                                   |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 291        |     |        |      | RT                                   | Nail on surface, some burning | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 42         |     |        |      | RBT                                  |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 122        |     |        |      | RB                                   | 34 mm thick                   | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 292        |     |        |      | RT                                   | Signature curves              | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 2239       |     |        |      | RB                                   | 230+/130+, 40 mm thick        | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 984        |     |        |      | RB                                   | 38 mm thick                   | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 337        |     |        |      | RT                                   |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 141        |     |        |      | RI                                   |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 42       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 119        |     |        |      | RT                                   | White, different fabric       | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 20         |     |        |      | RBT                                  |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 14         |     |        |      | Baked clay                           |                               | -                       |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 5          | 0   | 0      | 0    | Cam 119                              | Combed decoration             | Pre-Conquest-e4th c. AD |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 9          |     |        |      | RBT                                  | Burnt                         | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | Pottery   | CZ           | 2  | 3          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | Pottery   | BASG         | 1  | 1          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | Pottery   | HD           | 1  | 16         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | Pottery   | DJ           | 6  | 25         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F21 | Pit          | 57       | Pottery   | GX           | 41 | 246        | 5   | 0      | 3    | Cam 218B/C, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 306 |                               | Roman                   |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 139        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20                           |                               | Roman                   |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 23         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | CZ           | 4  | 31         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | EA           | 1  | 6          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 407                              |                               | AD 250-4th c. AD        |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 4          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 10         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | CH           | 1  | 10         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                                      |                               | Roman                   |

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|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 4          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | KX           | 1  | 21         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | WA           | 2  | 33         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | GA           | 1  | 5          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   | Lattice decoration                                     | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | GB           | 3  | 58         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | GX           | 12 | 192        | 4   | 0      | 0    | Cam 268, Cam 279C |  | E/m 2nd-4th c. AD |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | GB           | 2  | 86         | 1   | 0      | 1    | Cam 37B/38B       |  | L2nd-AD 275       |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | TZ           | 3  | 191        | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | CZ           | 3  | 26         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | CZ           | 2  | 83         | 0   | 0      | 0    | Cam 407           | Grey fabric, nr GX overfired, rouletted pinched beaker | AD 250-4th c. AD  |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | KX           | 1  | 16         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 3          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 392           |  | AD 150-250        |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | GX           | 4  | 40         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | CH           | 1  | 17         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 12         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 8          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 16         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | BXSG         | 1  | 4          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                   | Cut down into small tess cube 1.5 x 1.5, 8 mm thick    | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 1          | 0   | 0      | 1    |                   | Stamp inside base SELE[RIANVS]                         | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | BAEG         | 1  | 2          |     |        |      |                   | ?  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | Pottery   | BAEG         | 1  | 6          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 33          | Worn top of rim  | M/I 2nd-3rd c. AD |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 965        |     |        |      | RT                |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 4  | 135        |     |        |      | RBT               |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 76         |     |        |      | Baked clay        |  | -                 |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 80         |     |        |      | RI                | Light buff, finer fabric                               | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 444        |     |        |      | RB                |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 104        |     |        |      | RBT               |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 131        |     |        |      | RBT               | Circular margin  | Roman             |

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form         | Comments   | Date              |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|--------------|--|-------------------|
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 6  | 565        |     |        |      | RT           |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 212        |     |        |      | RB           | 37 mm thick  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 53       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 1105       |     |        |      | RB           | 135+/100+ 56 mm thick, rounded edge                          | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 155        |     |        |      | RT           |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | CBM       | -            | 7  | 48         |     |        |      | RBT          |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 114        |     |        |      | RT           |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | TZ           | 1  | 34         | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | GX           | 10 | 29         | 1   | 0      | 0    | ?            |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | GB           | 4  | 19         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37A/38A  |  | Traj/Had-AD 275   |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | GB           | 2  | 6          | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | GX           | 4  | 17         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 392      |  | AD 150-250        |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | CL           | 4  | 5          | 0   | 0      | 1    |              |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | EA           | 2  | 2          | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F26 | Pit          | 56       | Pottery   | GQ           | 1  | 2          | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 67       | Pottery   | BASG         | 1  | 867        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 15/17R | Stamp (x3) JM? Inside base, p-f graf N retro? base underside | Claudian-Neronian |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 398        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20   |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 15         | 0   | 0      | 1    |              |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 60         | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20   |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | HD (A)       | 1  | 200        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Storage jar  | North Kent CAR p.462 fig. 6.113 no. 76                       | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | HZ           | 3  | 327        | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 42         | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BACG         | 2  | 74         | 0   | 0      | 1    | Drag. 18/31  | Two grooves cut on base underside, stamp inside base ] TIOF  | AD 120-150        |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BASG         | 1  | 12         | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 9          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 33     |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 5          | 0   | 0      | 0    |              |  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BXCG         | 1  | 30         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 30     | Ovols  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BXCG         | 1  | 48         | 0   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 37     | Zonal/free decoration  | Roman             |

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form        | Comments                           | Date              |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BXCG         | 2  | 49         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 30    | Lezoux imagery, but odd fabric     | AD 145-180        |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | BACG         | 1  | 6          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 18/31 |                                    | AD 120-150        |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | CB           | 3  | 32         | 0   | 0      | 1    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | TZ           | 1  | 22         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             | Tess cube                          | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | DJ           | 2  | 51         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | AA           | 1  | 15         | 0   | 0      | 0    | ?           |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GX           | 46 | 1191       | 0   | 0      | 13   |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | DZ           | 4  | 27         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 40         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Lid         |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | CB           | 1  | 6          | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | HZ           | 5  | 87         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 8          | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GB           | 5  | 57         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 40A     | Curvy line                         | Traj/Had-AD 275   |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GX           | 2  | 25         | 1   | 0      | 0    | ?           |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 6          | 1   | 0      | 0    | ?           |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GX           | 3  | 65         | 0   | 0      | 1    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 11         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 8          | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | Pottery   | TZ           | 4  | 121        | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 1072       |     |        |      | RB          | 35 mm thick, 135+/130+             | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 1411       |     |        |      | RB          | 45 mm thick, 170+/150+             | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 801        |     |        |      | RFT         | Combed decoration                  | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 232        |     |        |      | RT          |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 32         |     |        |      | RBT         |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 824        |     |        |      | RI          |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 58       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 33         |     |        |      | RT          |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 75       | Pottery   | GX           | 4  | 127        | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                                    | Roman             |
| F27 | Pit          | 75       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 765        | 0   | 0      | 1    | Cam 207/269 | Large vase with tall pedestal foot | Cl/Ner-I2nd c. AD |
| F27 | Pit          | 75       | CBM       | RT           | 1  | 646        |     |        |      |             | Signature curves                   | Roman             |

| Cxt | Feature type  | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form       | Comments                                  | Date                      |
|-----|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|------------|---|---------------------------|
| F28 | Pit           | 61       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 2  | 283        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20 |   | Roman                     |
| F28 | Pit           | 61       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 57         | 0   | 0      | 1    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F28 | Pit           | 61       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 140        | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F28 | Pit           | 61       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 4          | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 391A/B |   | AD 110/125-l2/e3rd. c. AD |
| F29 | Pit / rooting | 62       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 12         | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F29 | Pit / rooting | 62       | Pottery   | DZ           | 2  | 40         | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F30 | Posthole      | 63       | Pottery   | GX           | 3  | 20         | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F30 | Posthole      | 63       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 92         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 273    |   | cl-2/3rd c. AD            |
| F30 | Posthole      | 63       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 4          | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F30 | Posthole      | 63       | CBM       | RT           | 1  | 20         |     |        |      |            |   | Roman                     |
| F31 | Pit / rooting | 65       | Pottery   | GX           | 12 | 112        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 268    |   | E/m 2nd-l3rd/e4th         |
| F31 | Pit / rooting | 65       | Pottery   | BASG         | 1  | 20         | 0   | 0      | 1    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F31 | Pit / rooting | 65       | Pottery   | BXSG         | 1  | 20         | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |   | Roman                     |
| F31 | Pit / rooting | 65       | Pottery   | CB           | 1  | 1          | 0   | 0      | 0    |            | Rouletting                                | Roman                     |
| F31 | Pit / rooting | 65       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 10         |     |        |      | RBT        | ?   | Roman                     |
| F32 | Pit           | 69       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 2  | 60         | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20 |   | Roman                     |
| F32 | Pit           | 69       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 14         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 119    | ?   | Pre Conq-e4th c. AD       |
| F32 | Pit           | 69       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 18         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 218B/C |   | Cl/Ner-e2nd c. AD         |
| F32 | Pit           | 69       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 4          | 0   | 0      | 0    |            | ? vss (F20?)                              | Roman                     |
| F32 | Pit           | 69       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 2021       |     |        |      | RB         | Graf cursive NIII, 150+/170+, 37 mm thick | Roman                     |
| F32 | Pit           | 69       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 619        |     |        |      | RT         |   | Roman                     |
| F32 | Pit           | 71       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 1182       |     |        |      | RB         | 43 mm thick                               | Roman                     |
| F32 | Pit           | 71       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 1396       |     |        |      | RB         | 38 mm thick, 145+/170+                    | Roman                     |
| F32 | Pit           | 71       | CBM       | -            | 1  | 2332       |     |        |      | RB         | 39 mm thick, 225+/190+                    | Roman                     |
| F33 | ?Linear       | 72       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 6          | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |   | Roman                     |

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|-----|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|     | feature              |          |           |              |    |            |     |        |      |             |                    |                          |
| F33 | ?Linear feature      | 72       | CBM       | RT           | 1  | 154        |     |        |      |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F35 | Pit                  | 66       | Pottery   | GX           | 6  | 46         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F35 | Pit                  | 66       | Pottery   | WA           | 2  | 18         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             | Lattice decoration | Roman                    |
| F35 | Pit                  | 66       | Pottery   | HZ           | 3  | 42         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F35 | Pit                  | 66       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 9          | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 62       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 510        |     |        |      | RB          | 45 mm thick        | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 62       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 82         |     |        |      | RBT         |                    | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 62       | CBM       | -            | 2  | 282        |     |        |      | RT          |                    | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 66       | CBM       | -            | 3  | 350        |     |        |      | RT          |                    | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | Pottery   | GX           | 3  | 30         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | Pottery   | WA           | 1  | 29         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 37A     |                    | Traj/Had-I2nd/e3rd c. AD |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 17         | 0   | 0      | 0    | Cam 405/406 | Pinched beaker     | L2nd-mid 3rd c. AD       |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | Pottery   | DJ           | 3  | 65         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 8          | 0   | 0      | 0    |             | Pinched beaker     | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | CBM       | Mortar       | 1  | 55         |     |        |      |             |                    | -                        |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | CBM       | RI           | 1  | 105        |     |        |      |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | CBM       | RB           | 1  | 298        |     |        |      |             | 35 mm thick        | Roman                    |
| F36 | Pit                  | 73       | CBM       | RT           | 1  | 177        |     |        |      |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 111        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20  |                    | Roman                    |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 76         | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                    | Roman                    |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | GX           | 6  | 80         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 268     |                    | E/m 2nd-I3rd/e4th c. AD  |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 4          | 0   | 0      | 0    |             |                    | Roman                    |

| Cxt | Feature type         | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form       | Comments                     | Date              |
|-----|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | DZ           | 2  | 28         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 100    | ?                            | Neronian-Flavian  |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 21         | 0   | 0      | 0    |            | Burnt                        | Roman             |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 5          | 0   | 0      | 0    |            | Post-firing graf A?          | Roman             |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | CZ           | 1  | 9          | 0   | 0      | 0    |            | Rouletting, overfired        | Roman             |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | GX           | 1  | 4          | 1   | 0      | 0    | ?          |                              | Roman             |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | Pottery   | BAEG         | 1  | 24         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 31   |                              | Late 2nd-AD 250   |
| F37 | Kiln-related feature | 74       | CBM       | RT           | 4  | 464        |     |        |      |            |                              | Roman             |
| L18 | Buried topsoil       | 32       | Pottery   | HZ           | 1  | 89         | 1   | 0      | 0    | misc       | CAR p. 450 fig. 6.102 no. 19 | Roman             |
| L20 | Subsoil              | 60       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 27         | 0   | 1      | 0    | Flagon/jug |                              | Roman             |
| L20 | Subsoil              | 60       | Pottery   | KX           | 1  | 1          | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |                              | Roman             |
| L20 | Subsoil              | 60       | Pottery   | GX           | 5  | 144        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 218B/C |                              | CI/Ner-e2nd c. AD |
| L20 | Subsoil              | 60       | Pottery   | WC           | 1  | 9          | 1   | 0      | 0    | ?          |                              | Roman             |
| L20 | Subsoil              | 60       | Pottery   | BXSG         | 1  | 17         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Drag. 37   | Ovols                        | Roman             |
| L20 | Subsoil              | 60       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 27         | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |                              | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil              | 64       | Pottery   | AJ (Dr20)    | 1  | 148        | 0   | 0      | 0    | Dressel 20 |                              | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil              | 64       | Pottery   | HZ           | 2  | 100        | 0   | 0      | 0    |            |                              | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil              | 64       | Pottery   | HZ           | 5  | 479        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 273    |                              | CI-2/3rd c. AD    |
| L21 | Subsoil              | 64       | Pottery   | GX           | 7  | 274        | 1   | 0      | 2    | Cam 218B/C |                              | CI/Ner-e2nd c. AD |
| L21 | Subsoil              | 64       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 50         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 155    | Small jug one handle         | CI/Ner-early Ant  |
| L21 | Subsoil              | 64       | Pottery   | UR           | 1  | 24         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 14/28  |                              | AD 40-pre-Flavian |

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Find type | Fabric Group | Nr | Weight gr. | Rim | Handle | Base | Form           | Comments   | Date              |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----|------------|-----|--------|------|----------------|--|-------------------|
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | NOG WH 2     | 1  | 73         | 0   | 0      | 1    |                | Base with footring                               | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | BXEG         | 1  | 7          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                |  | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | BASG         | 1  | 17         | 0   | 0      | 1    | Drag. 27 or 33 |  | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | HZ           | 2  | 97         | 0   | 0      | 0    |                |  | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | DZ           | 1  | 2          | 0   | 0      | 0    |                |  | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | GX           | 10 | 184        | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 268        |  | E/m 2nd-l3rd/e4th |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | DJ           | 1  | 10         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 16/30      |  | AD 40-85          |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | Pottery   | GX           | 2  | 13         | 1   | 0      | 0    | Cam 108        | fFner, burnished                                 | CI-AD 130/140     |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | RBT          | 1  | 6          |     |        |      |                |  | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | RBT          | 1  | 141        |     |        |      |                | Slightly marbled (y nods), orange lighter fabric | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | RT           | 3  | 334        |     |        |      |                |  | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | RFT          | 1  | 43         |     |        |      |                | Thinner, 9 mm sanded inside, earlier             | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | RB           | 1  | 999        |     |        |      |                | 37, 39 mm thick                                  | Roman             |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | BR           | 1  | 821        |     |        |      |                | 55 mm thick, 100+/100+                           | Roman?            |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | BR           | 1  | 289        |     |        |      |                | 50 mm thick                                      | Roman?            |
| L21 | Subsoil      | 64       | CBM       | RB           | 3  | 966        |     |        |      |                | 28, 39, 30 mm thick                              | Roman             |

## Appendix 2 POSAC / Skeletal parts recovered by context

NISP – Number of Individual Skeletal Parts

| Context | Finds no. | NISP | POSAC                          | Species                 | Cut | Hacked or broken? | Dog gnawed |
|---------|-----------|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| F20     | 44        | 1    | Mandibular tooth : I           | Sus (domestic pig)      | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F20     | 48        | 1    | Metatarsal - complete          | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F20     | 48        | 1    | Metatarsal - complete          | Equus caballus (horse)  | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F20     | 48        | 1    | Tibia - distal complete        | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F20     | 49        | 1    | Phalanx 1 - complete           | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F20     | 49        | 1    | Metacarpal - distal complete   | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F21     | 42        | 1    | Mandible                       | Sus (domestic pig)      | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F21     | 42        | 1    | Mandible                       | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 0                 | 1          |
| F21     | 42        | 1    | Metatarsal - metaphysis        | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F21     | 42        | 1    | Phalanx 1 - complete           | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F21     | 42        | 1    | Metacarpal - distal complete   | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F21     | 42        | 1    | Metatarsal - complete          | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F21     | 57        | 1    | Mandibular tooth : dp2         | Sus (domestic pig)      | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F21     | 57        | 2    | Phalanx 1 - metaphysis         | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F21     | 57        | 1    | Phalanx 1 - complete           | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F21     | 57        | 1    | Mandibular tooth : I           | Sus (domestic pig)      | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F26     | 53        | 1    | Metatarsal - complete          | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F26     | 53        | 1    | Metatarsal - complete          | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F26     | 53        | 1    | Mandible                       | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F26     | 53        | 1    | Phalanx 3                      | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F26     | 56        | 1    | Astragalus                     | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 0                 | 1          |
| F27     | 58        | 1    | Tibia - distal metaphysis      | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F27     | 58        | 1    | Metacarpal - distal metaphysis | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| F27     | 58        | 1    | Mandible                       | Sus (domestic pig)      | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F27     | 58        | 1    | Mandibular tooth : M1/2        | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F27     | 67        | 1    | Radius - distal complete       | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 0                 | 0          |
| F27     | 67        | 1    | Metacarpal - distal complete   | Bos (domestic cattle)   | 0   | 1                 | 0          |
| L20     | 60        | 1    | Humerus - distal complete      | Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) | 0   | 1                 | 0          |

### Quantification of animal bone assemblage by context, number of individual skeletal pieces (NISP) and weight (g)

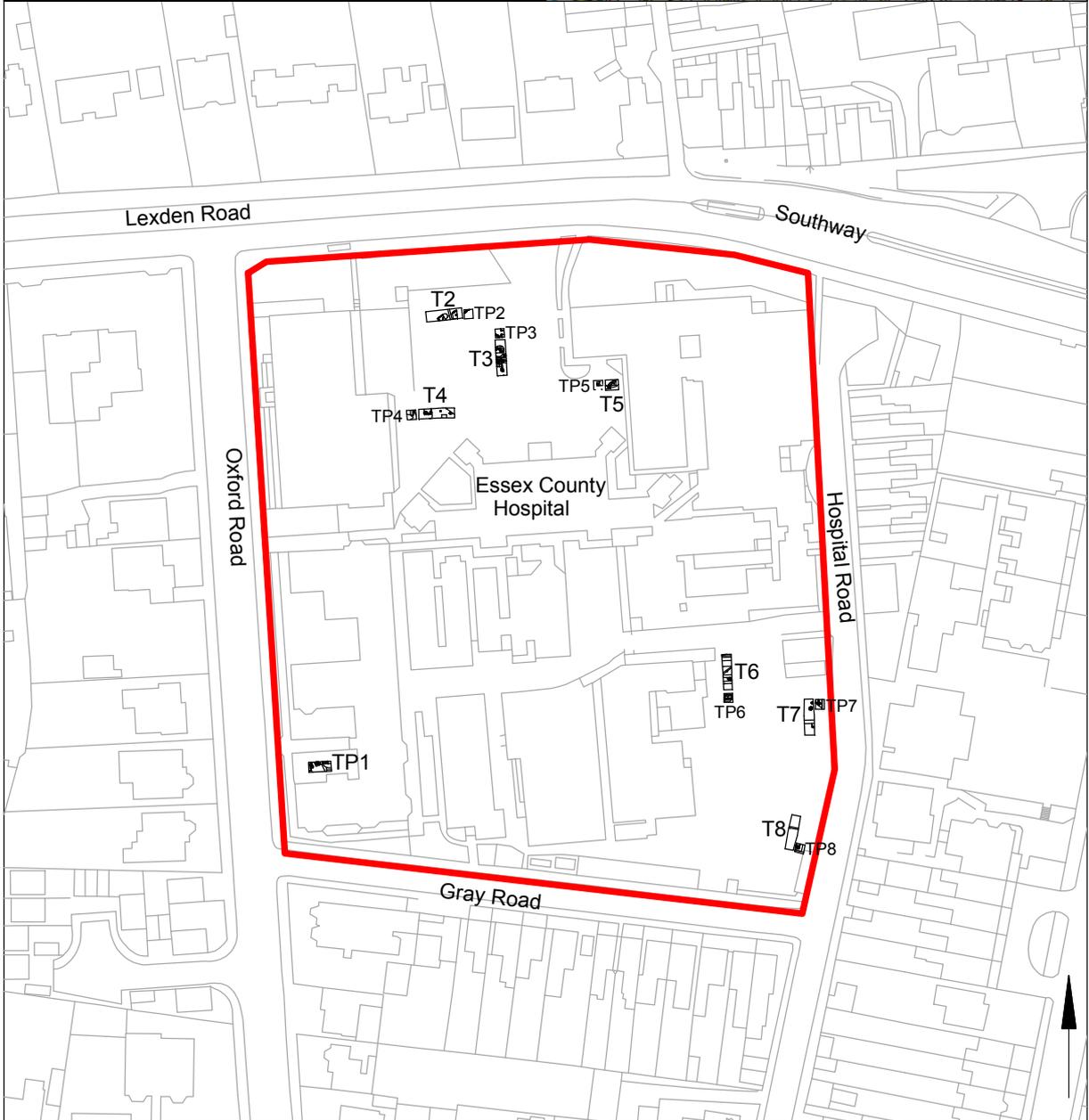
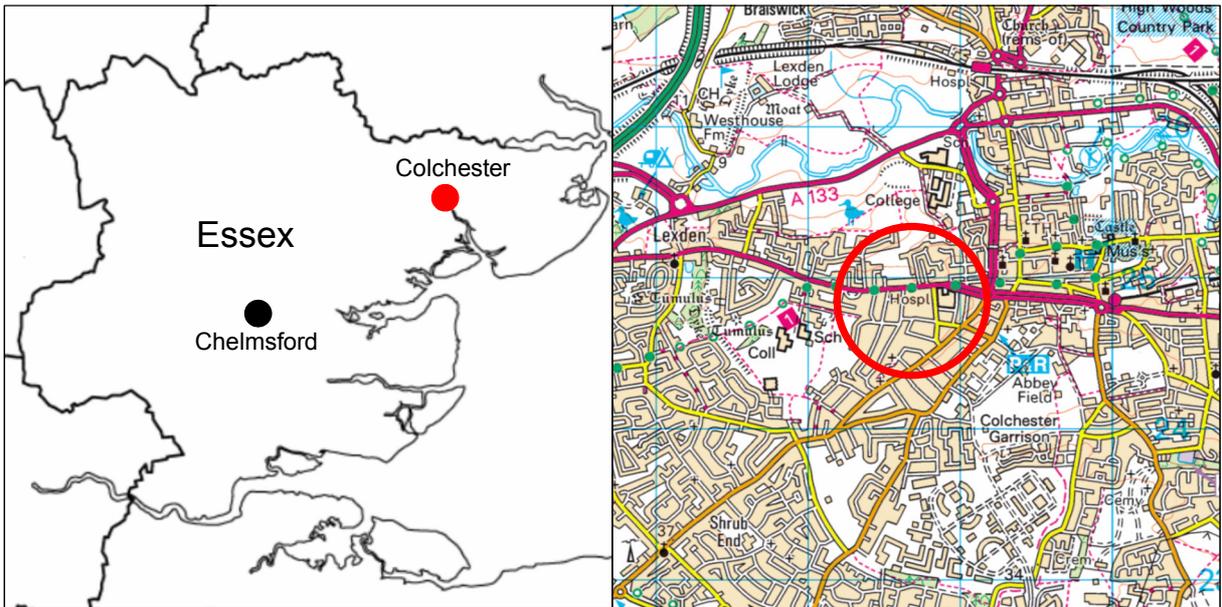
POSAC – Parts of skeleton always counted

NCS – Non-countable specimen

NISP – Number of individual skeletal parts (POSAC + NCS)

| Context | Finds number | POSAC | NCS | NISP | Weight (g) | Collection method |
|---------|--------------|-------|-----|------|------------|-------------------|
| F20a    | 44           | 1     | 14  | 15   | 230        | hand              |
| F20b    | 48           | 3     | 6   | 9    | 392        | hand              |
| F20c    | 49           | 2     | 4   | 6    | 290        | hand              |

|      |        |    |     |     |      |        |
|------|--------|----|-----|-----|------|--------|
| F20d | 50     | 0  | 1   | 1   | 10   | hand   |
| F21  | 42     | 6  | 45  | 51  | 926  | hand   |
| F21  | 57     | 5  | 16  | 21  | 84   | sample |
| F26  | 53     | 4  | 18  | 22  | 904  | hand   |
| F26  | 56     | 1  | 15  | 16  | 25   | sample |
| F27  | 58     | 4  | 16  | 20  | 360  | hand   |
| F27  | 67     | 2  | 5   | 7   | 594  | hand   |
| F28  | 61     | 0  | 1   | 1   | 16   | hand   |
| F30  | 63     | 0  | 1   | 1   | 6    | hand   |
| F31  | 65     | 0  | 2   | 2   | 70   | hand   |
| F35  | 66     | 0  | 2   | 2   | 36   | hand   |
| F36  | 73     | 0  | 4   | 4   | 18   | hand   |
| F37  | 74     | 0  | 3   | 3   | 26   | hand   |
| L20  | 60     | 1  | 0   | 1   | 42   | hand   |
| L21  | 64     | 0  | 3   | 3   | 50   | hand   |
|      | Totals | 29 | 156 | 185 | 4079 |        |



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Fig 1 Site location



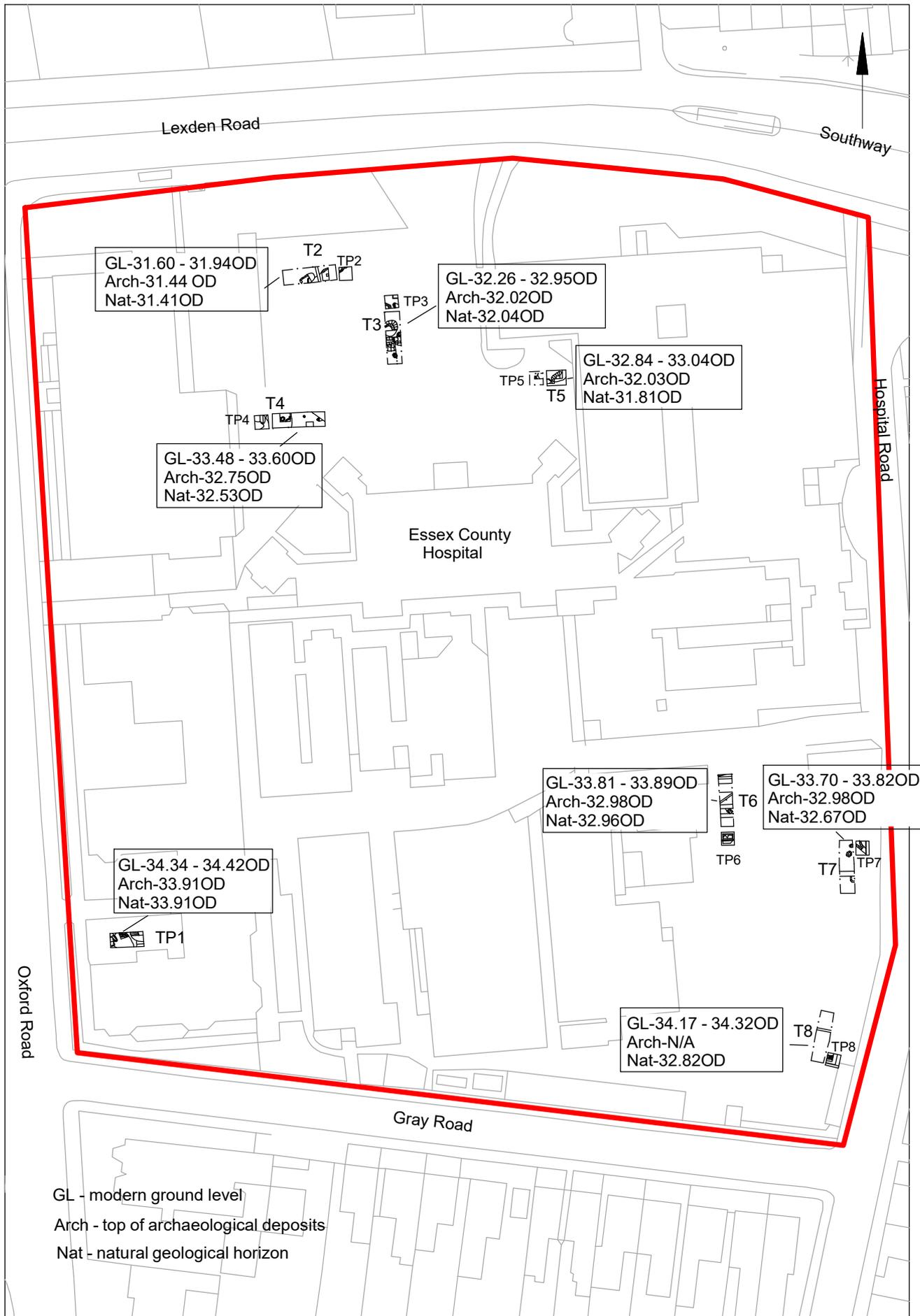
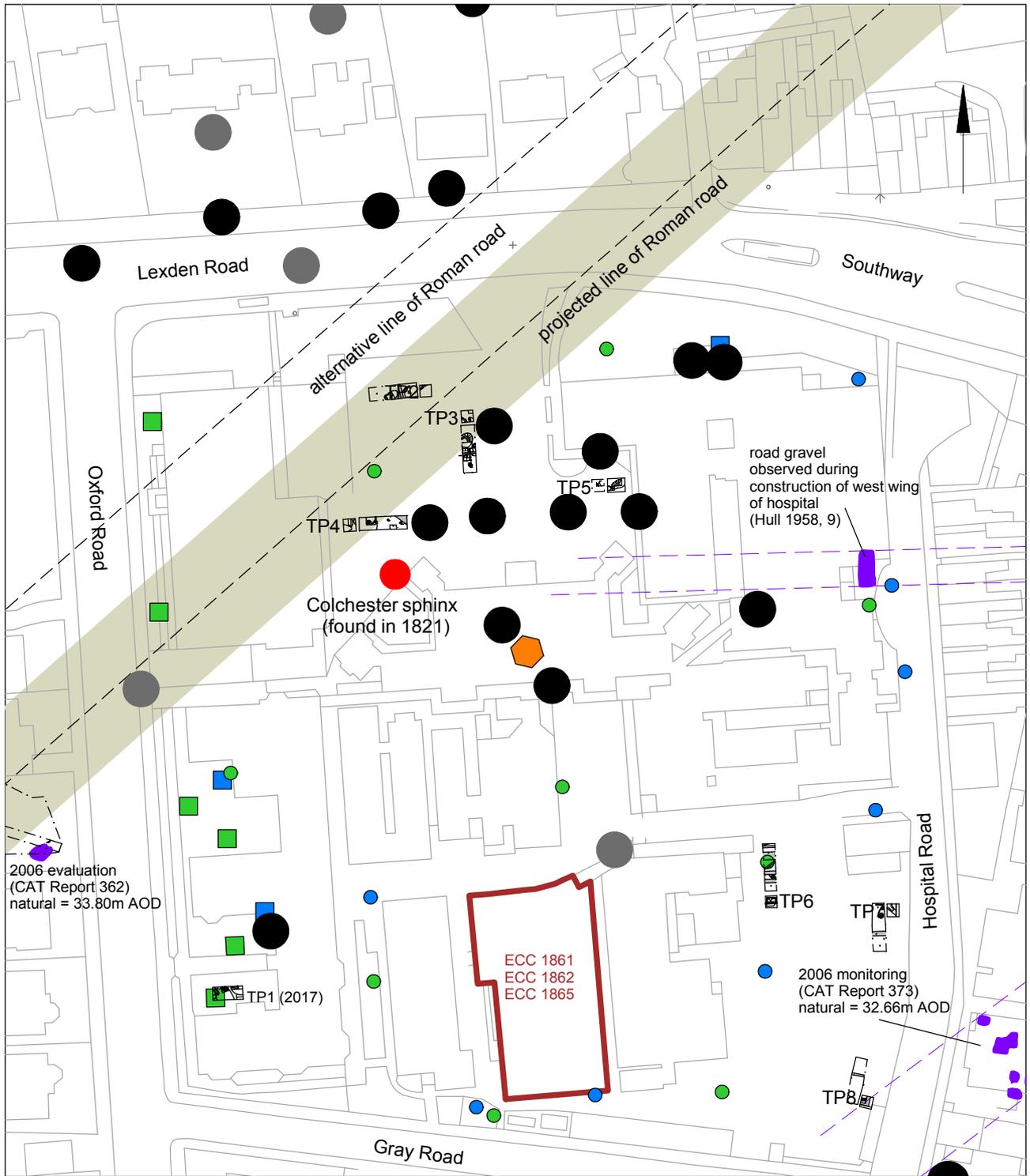


Fig 2 Heights AOD at which archaeological deposits may be encountered



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Fig 3 Trench locations (T2-T8), showing archaeological sites and investigations within the immediate vicinity of the Essex County Hospital



- key
- = burials (CHER)
  - = approximate location of burials (CHER)
  - = test pits (2016)
  - = test pits (2017)
  - = boreholes (2016)
  - = boreholes (2017)
  - ⬡ = Roman kiln found while constructing hospital in 1819. Precise location unknown (Hull 1958, 248)
  - ▭ = observed road gravel and projections
- ECC 1861 = Excavation in advance of construction of a new operating theatre.  
 ECC 1862 = Monitoring of trenches for new operating theatre.  
 ECC 1865 = Observation of burials at centre and north-east corner of building.  
 (All taken from Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER))

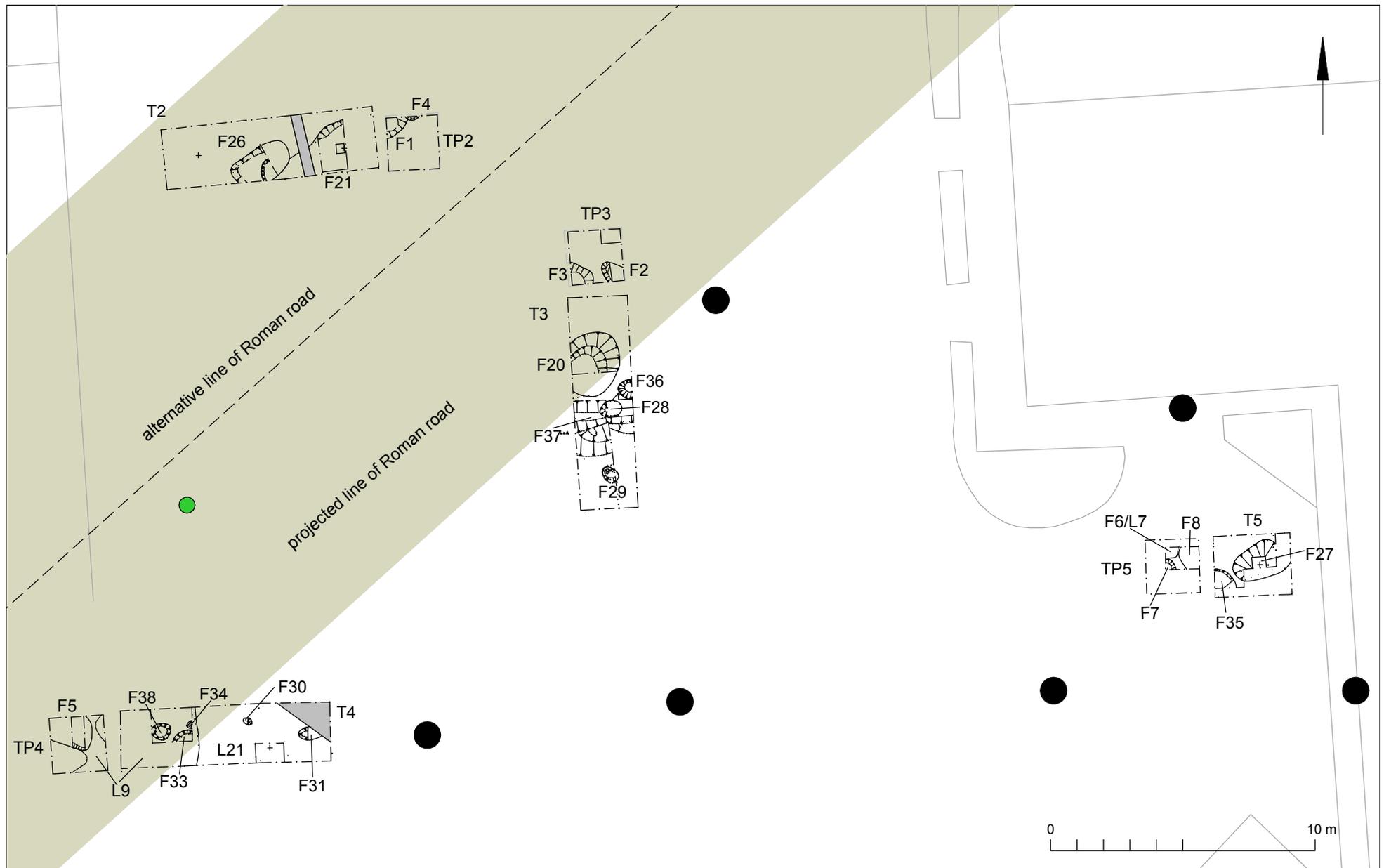
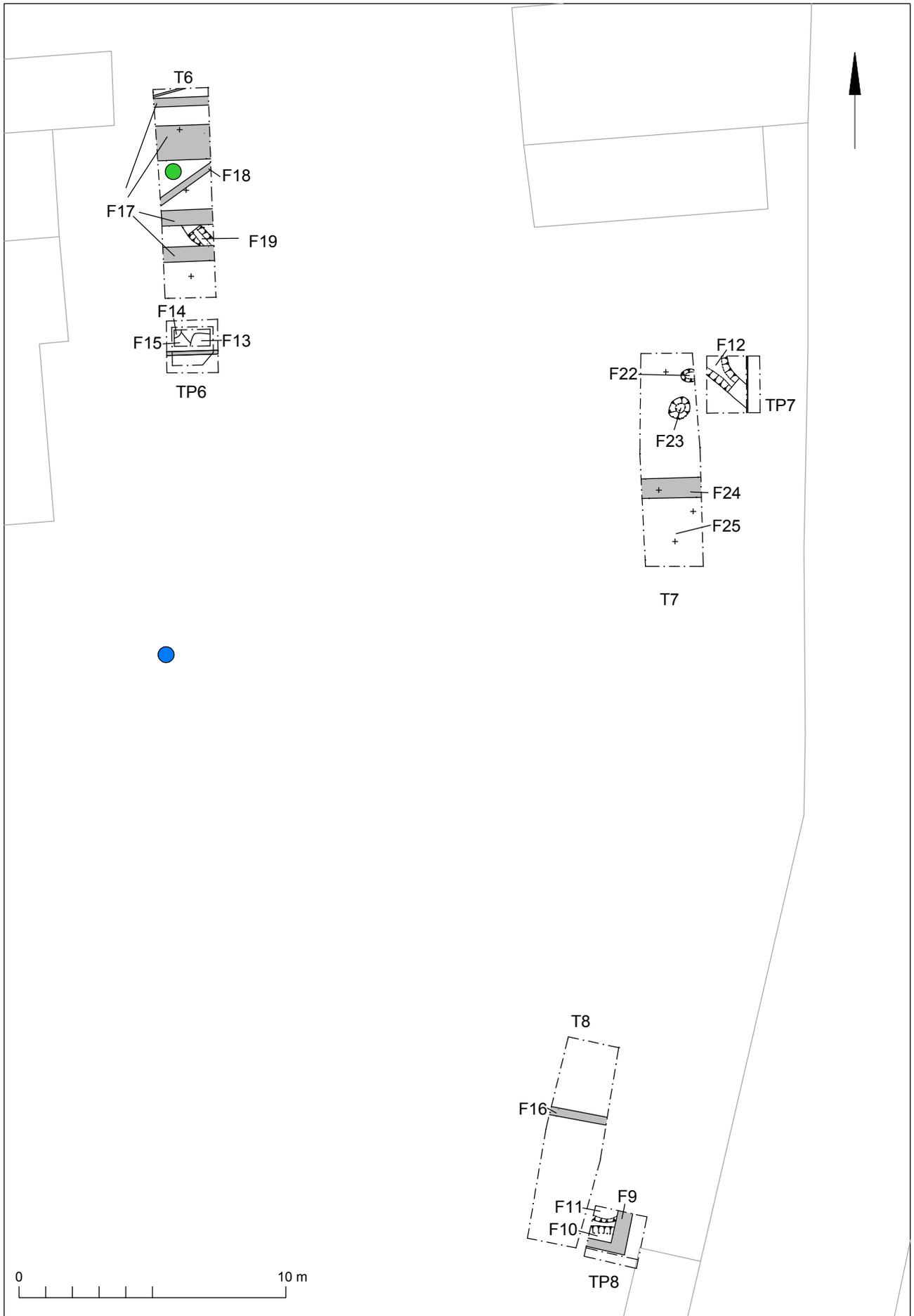


Fig 4 Results: trenches T2-T5 (including test-pits TP2-TP5)

● = burials (CHER)

● = approximate location of burials (CHER)

● = borehole samples (2016)



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Fig 5 Results: trenches T6-T8  
(including test-pits TP6-TP8)

● = borehole samples (2016)

● = borehole samples (2017)

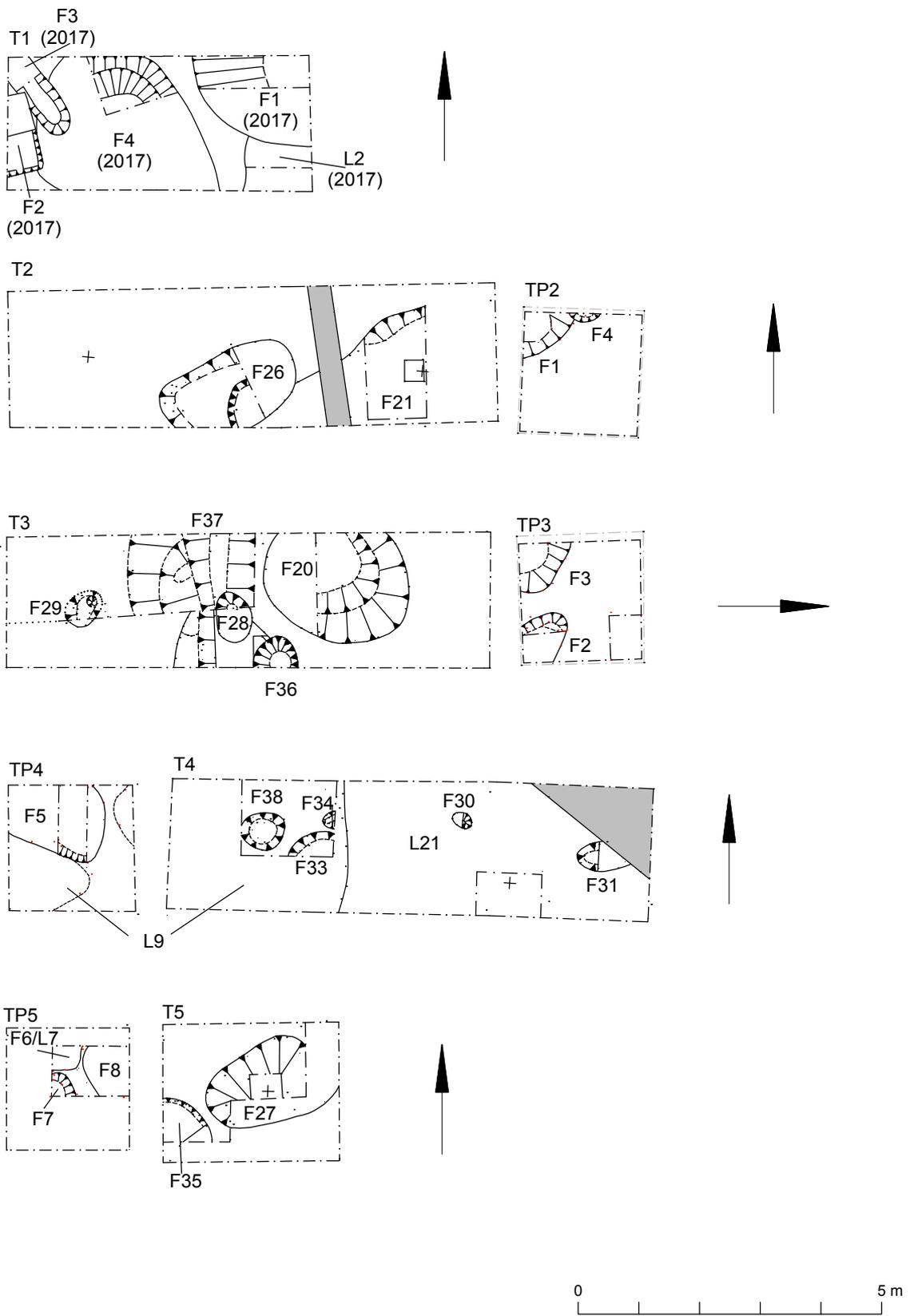


Fig 6 Trench results.

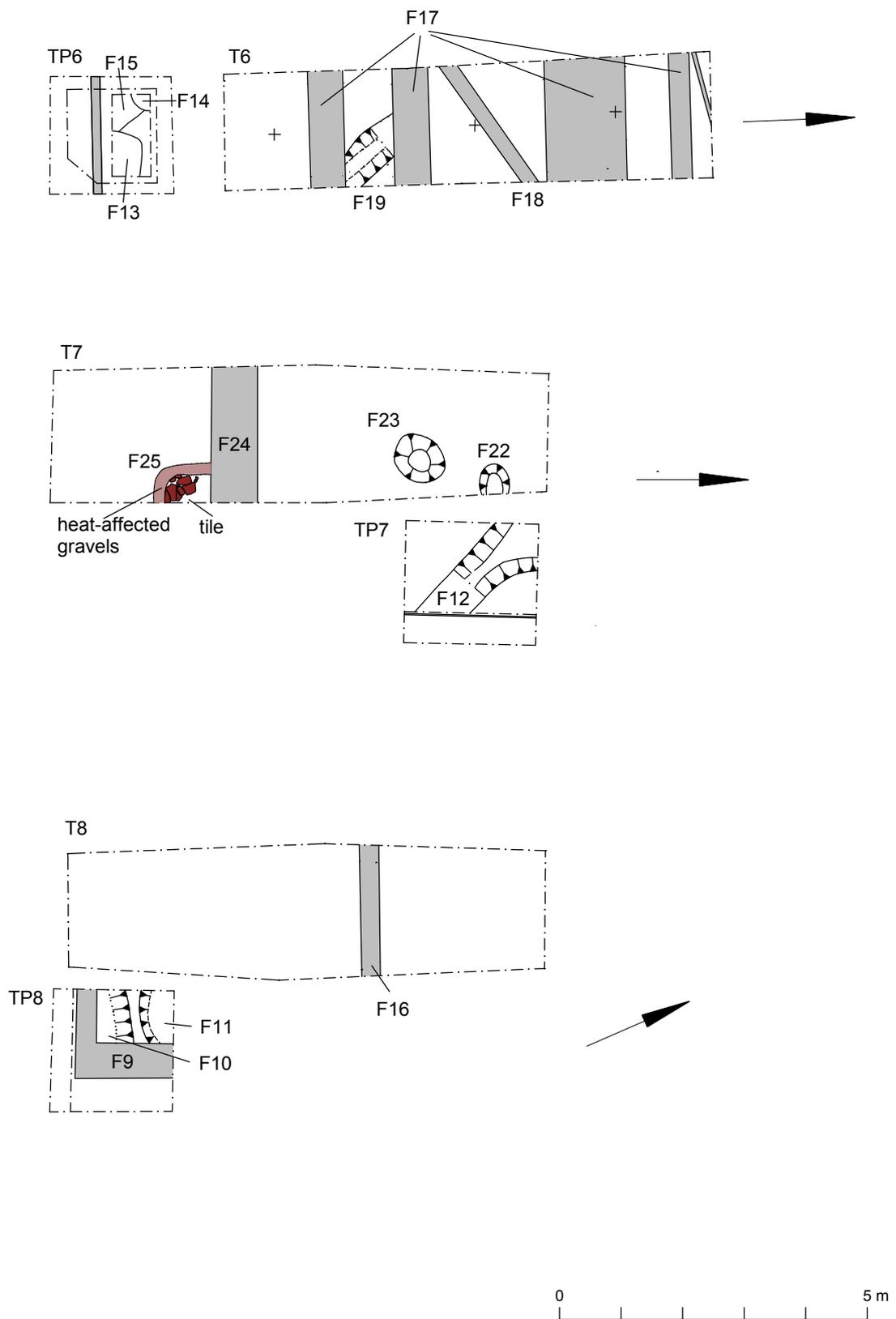


Fig 7 Trench results.



Fig 8 Feature sections.

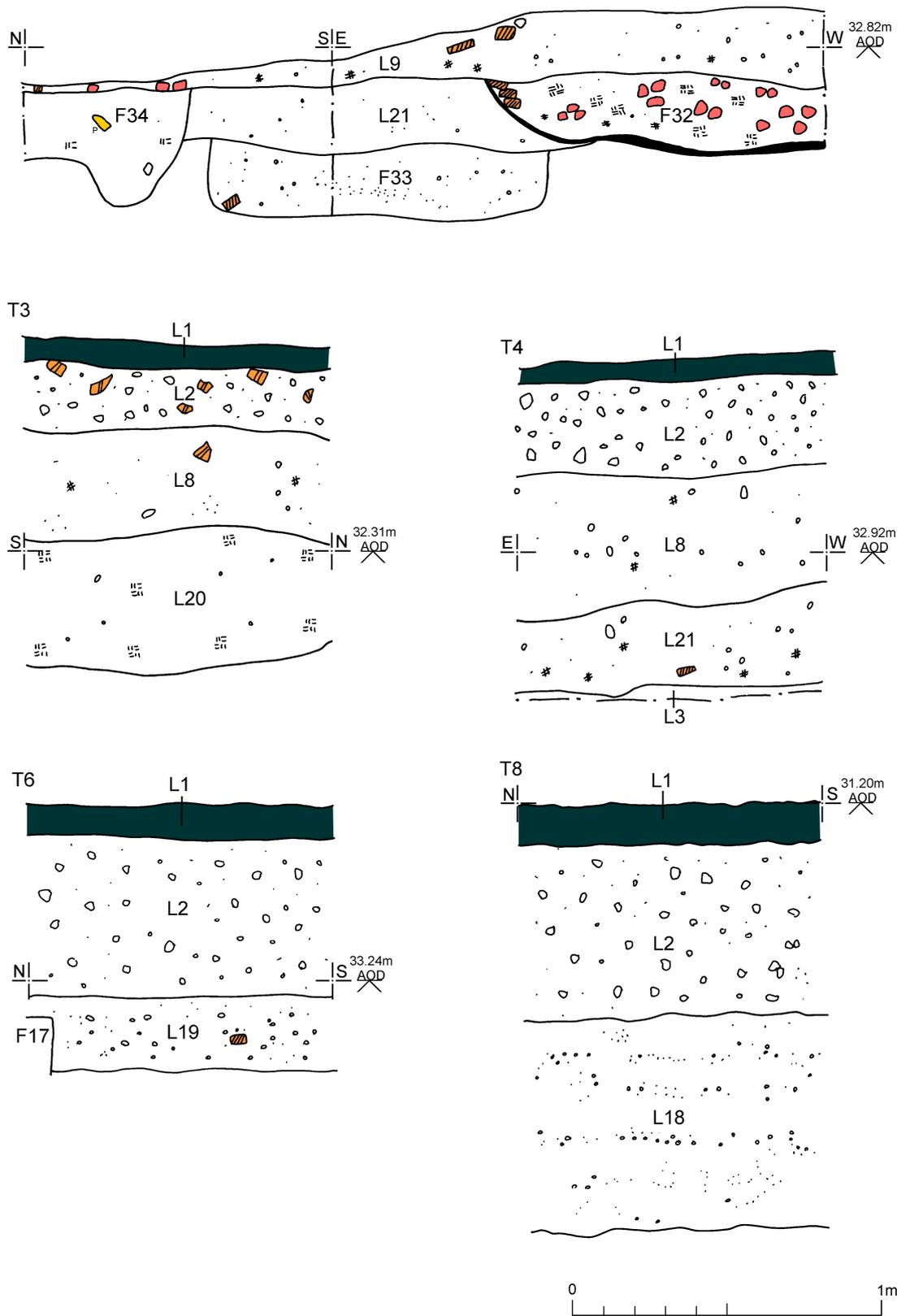


Fig 9 Feature and representative sections.



Fig 10 Small finds.



Fig 11 Roman pottery from F21 (1-3) and F27 (4).

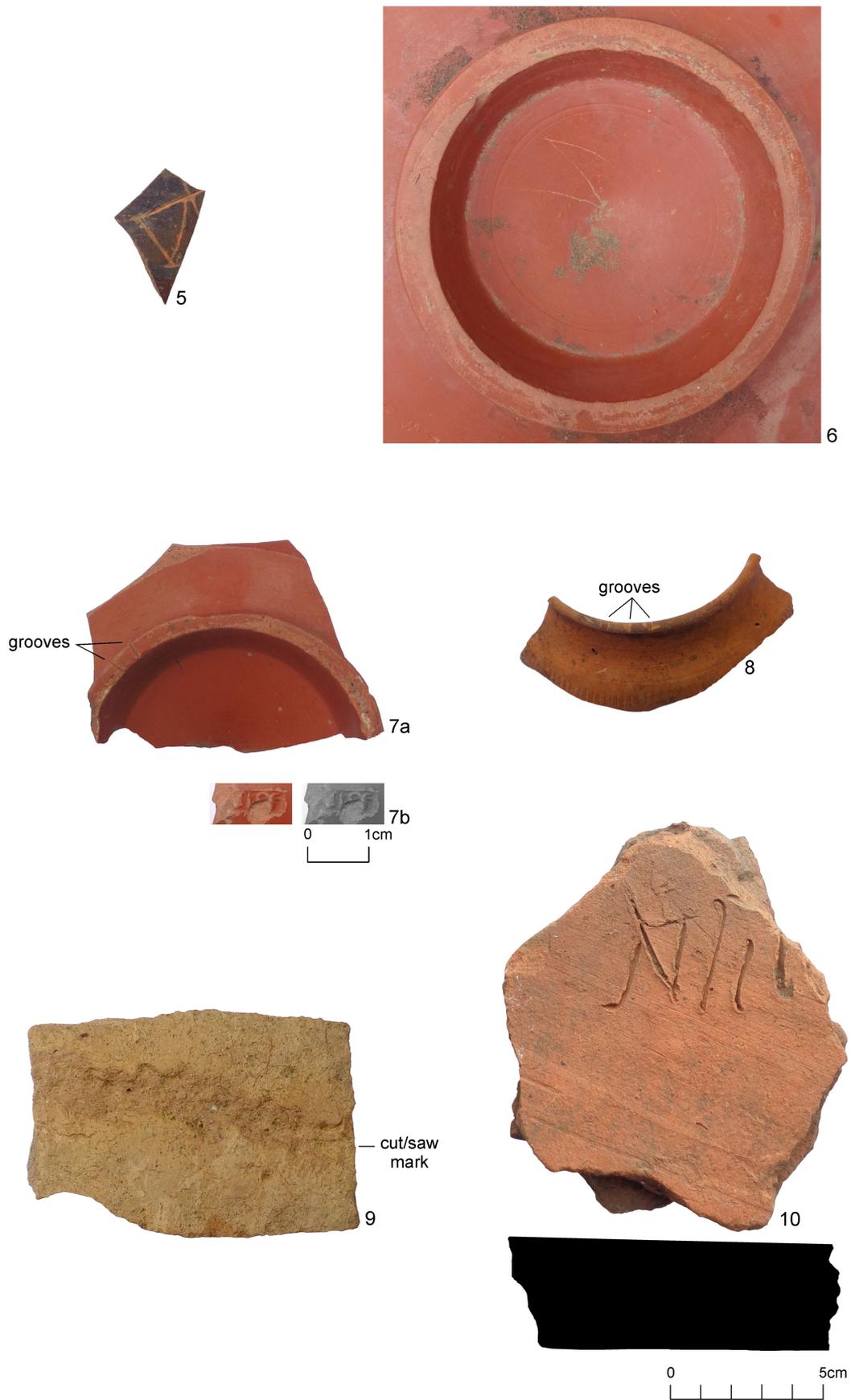


Fig 12 Roman pottery: post-firing graffiti (5-8), pottery modification and reuse (9) and Roman brick with pre-firing cursive graffito (10).

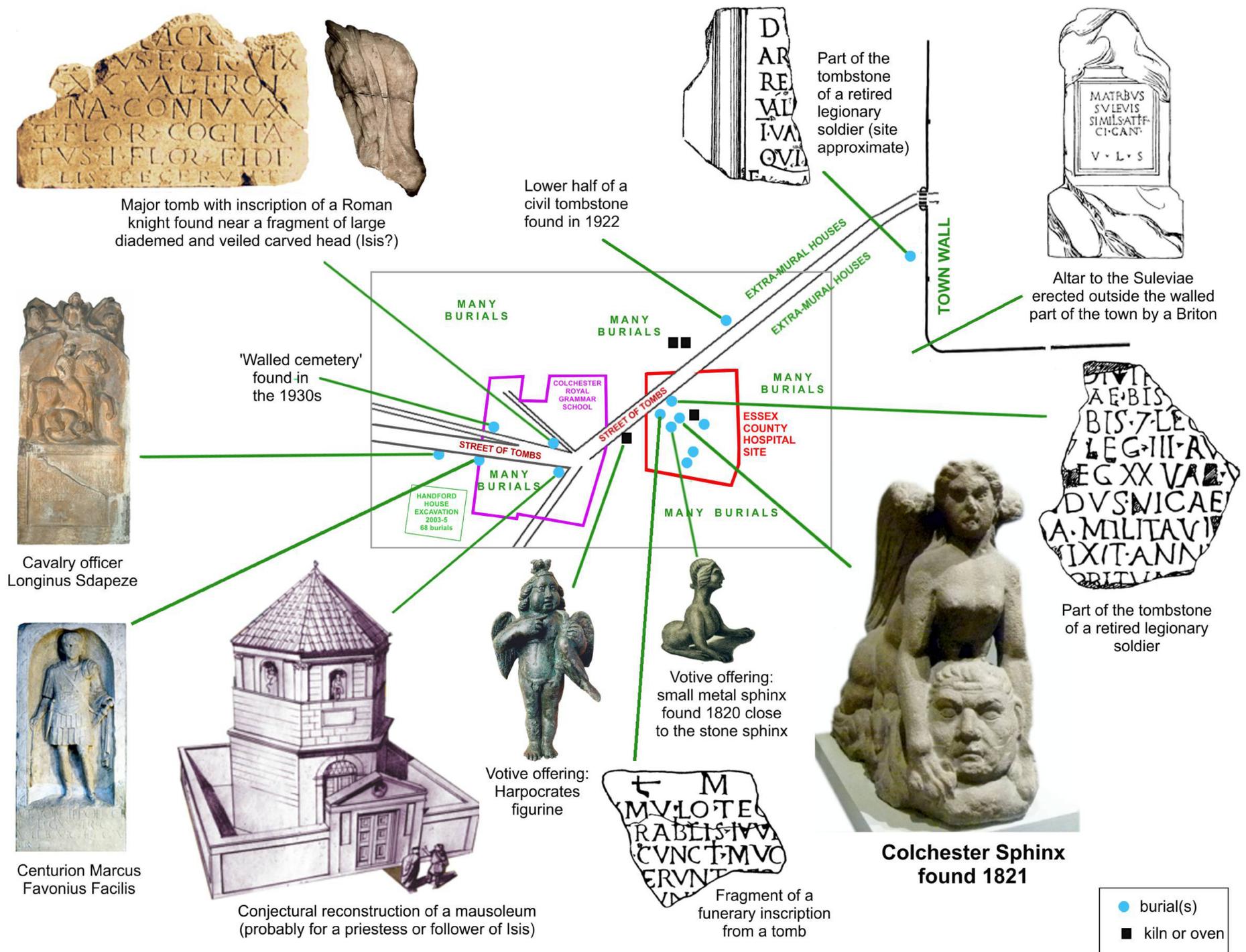


Fig 13 Colchester's street of tombs.

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

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Address:</b> Essex County Hospital, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NB  |   |
| <b>Parish:</b> Colchester   | <b>District:</b> Colchester   |
| <b>NGR:</b> TL 98923 24878 (centre)   | <b>Site code:</b><br>CAT project refs.: 19/01a and 19/03e<br>CHER ref: ECC4165<br>OASIS ref: colchest3-314501   |
| <b>Type of work:</b><br>Trial-trench evaluation and monitoring  | <b>Site director/group:</b><br>Colchester Archaeological Trust  |
| <b>Date of work:</b><br>13th December 2018, 21st-25th January and 11th-12th March 2019  | <b>Size of area investigated:</b><br>1.9 ha   |
| <b>Location of curating museum:</b><br>Colchester museum<br>accession code COLEM: 2018.33   | <b>Funding source:</b><br>Developer   |
| <b>Further seasons anticipated?</b><br>Unknown  | <b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b><br>CHER MCC1079, MCC1081, MCC1366, MCC1812, MCC2133, MCC2427, MCC2498, MCC2676, MCC7647, MCC7654, MCC8545; EHER 11859, EHER 13139 |
| <b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1401  |   |
| <b>Periods represented:</b> Roman   |   |
| <p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b></p> <p><i>The second phase of a pre-development archaeological evaluation (seven trial-trenches) was undertaken in the north and south car parks of Essex County Hospital, Colchester in advance of the redevelopment of the site, to ascertain the depths of significant archaeological horizons. Monitoring of an associated programme of soil investigation and groundworks for the erection of four posts was also carried out. The hospital is located on the site of a Roman cemetery where excavations in 1820-1 uncovered the Colchester Sphinx sculpture from an elaborate tomb. Roman kilns were also recorded on the site.</i></p> <p><i>Four trial-trenches were excavated in the north car park revealing ten Roman/ possibly Roman pits, a pit/posthole, a kiln-related feature, a linear feature and layers of demolition material which might represent the remains of kilns or funerary monuments. Roman contexts were recorded starting at 32.75-31.44m AOD.</i></p> <p><i>Three trial-trenches were excavated in the south car park. These revealed significant disturbance from modern footings and drainage runs, which presumably have truncated archaeological deposits in this area. The remains of a Roman hearth were uncovered, along with two pits and a ditch, none of the latter yielding any dating evidence. These features were recorded starting at 33.91-32.98m AOD.</i></p> |   |
| <b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> Hull, MR (1958) Roman Colchester RRCSAL 20   |   |
| <b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper   |   |
| <b>Keywords:</b> -  | <b>Significance:</b> **   |
| <b>Author of summary:</b><br>Dr Elliott Hicks   | <b>Date of summary:</b><br>July 2019  |



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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF  
INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

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**ESSEX HOSPITAL  
LEXDON ROAD  
COLCHESTER**

**March 2018**

**Author:**  
**Robert Masefield**

**Approved by:**  
**Simon Blatherwick**

**Report Status:**  
**Final**

**Issue Date:**  
**March 2018**

**CgMs Ref:**  
**RM/SB/24351**

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## FIGURE 1

Site Location (after CAT)

## FIGURE 2

Proposed trench locations, showing archaeology within the immediate vicinity of the Essex County Hospital

## Appendix 1

CBC Brief (Tipper 2017)

## Appendix 2

Team Structure

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is for trial trenching at Essex County Hospital, Hospital Road, Colchester CO2 3NB (TL 98923 24878) and has been prepared by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS), in association with Colchester Archaeological Trust on behalf of Essex Housing. The proposed development area (henceforth 'the Site') is located 350m south-west of the historic walled town of Colchester and covers an area of 1.9 hectares and is located to the south side of Lexden Road west side of Hospital Road, and east side of Gray Road (TL 98923 24878) (Figs 1 &2).
- 1.2 Archaeological evaluation is to inform archaeological potential specifically within the car park zones of the Site (c. 2805m<sup>2</sup>), ahead of a planning application for a residential estate, including conversion of key existing hospital buildings and demolition of the remainder, landscaping and parking.
- 1.3 Archaeological evaluation works are to be in accordance with a Brief provided by the CBC Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) (Tipper 2017 - Appendix 1). The Brief states that GPR survey should take place within the car parks followed by a 5% by area trial trenching exercise within the car parks (a 140m<sup>2</sup> area). In his brief Jess Tipper clarified that 'several parts of the site will not be available until demolition has taken place (and will have to be evaluated at a later date, following demolition).'
- 1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the GPR survey and including an eight trench trial trench distribution comprising 5% by area of the car parks was provided in 2017 (Waterman October 2017).
- 1.5 The ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was completed in accordance with the WSI in October 2017 (SUMO Survey 2017). The results are provided in Section 2 below.
- 1.6 CAT were commissioned to complete the summarised trenching aspect following the GPR survey. However, due to logistical issues only one of these trenches, adjacent to the Nurses Home, was possible to complete in 2017 (CAT November 2017). The results are summarised in Section 2 below.
- 1.7 CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) were appointed by Essex Housing to provide consultancy support in March 2018. It was subsequently agreed by Jess Tipper that the present WSI will become the active document for taking forward the yet to be completed aspects.
- 1.8 Due to various logistical restrictions of the still operational hospital, it was agreed that the above scope can be modified to allow for a first stage of seven 2x2m test pit trenches within the line of the proposed trenches. Whether the remainder of the agreed trench lines will need to be completed pre-determination will be determined based on the nature of the TP results.
- 1.9 This document is specifically designed to provide a sound basis for excavation and post excavation practice for the completion of the trial trench and any subsequent works. The WSI sets out proposals for the archaeological work including treatment of finds, production of a report, and deposition of the archive. The WSI mirrors standards and practices contained in Guidelines

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on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996. revised 1999). The Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) requires this document in order to formally approve the scope of the evaluation and the aims and methods for archaeological recording and reporting. The WSI is prepared by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) in association with CAT and will be adhered to by CAT.

- 1.10 This WSI is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) which includes the following:

**“...local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.**

**Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”** (Section 12, Paragraph 128)

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## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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- 2.1 Drift geology of the area is predominantly sands and gravel formed up to around 3 million years ago. This is occasionally in a clay matrix, and is sometimes capped by about 300mm of 'cover loam'. Archaeology predominately of Roman date has been recorded at depths of c.400- 800mm across the Site.
- 2.2 Ground level is between c.34.5 and c.36m AOD with a gentle slope down from south to north.
- 2.3 Some areas have been subject to slight terracing for parking and building platforms and areas adjacent to Oxford Road are higher than the corresponding NW areas.
- 2.4 The archaeological and historical setting of the Essex Hospital Site and its surrounding area has been comprehensively explored in the desk-based assessments (Purcell 2014; CgMs 2015; Waterman June 2017; Oct 2017) and will only be summarised here. Waterman (2017) provided a Historic Environment Baseline with a 250m study area to which the reader is referred all available records. Key sites at Site and within the study area are discussed referenced here.

### **a) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

- 2.5 The town has produced at least six Acheulian hand-axes of Palaeolithic date, but there is no specific evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within the study area.

### **b) Neolithic and Bronze Age**

- 2.6 Neolithic and Bronze Age finds within the study area itself are limited to a Neolithic axe, Neolithic to early Bronze Age stone axe and a Bronze Age cremation urn (MCC 4857, 4858 & 7671) to the north-east.
- 2.7 Neolithic and Bronze Age features (mainly pits) have been identified during the Colchester Garrison Alienated Land project within Areas C1, C2 south-east of the Site, with a further example nearby within Flagstaff Road (CAT 2011). There are currently no Neolithic or Bronze Age finds known from the Site. The Colchester Garrison Area C1 pits contained both Mildenhall Ware and Peterborough Ware which may have been transitional between the middle/late Neolithic traditions (CAT Report 412, 2011).
- 2.8 Late Bronze Age occupation pits were identified in 2004/5 and 2013 to the west of Abbey Field, in Alienated Land Areas J1 and H (CAT 2011).

### **c) Iron Age and the Oppidum**

- 2.9 The site falls within the western area of the pre-Roman (late Iron Age) oppidum of Camulodunum (CAR 9). The only above-ground traces of this oppidum are the linear banks and ditches of the defensive dyke system that surrounded it. The oppidum has only two main confirmed centres of activity: at Gosbecks Farm (1km south-west of the Site), which was a Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman rural farmstead (and possibly the home of the Catuvelluni tribe's king, Cunobelin); and Sheepen (0.7km north-west of the Site), which was the industrial and trading centre and included

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Cunobelin's mint. The edge of the Sheepen Scheduled Monument is located from 150m to the north-west. Sheepen was continuously occupied from the Late Iron Age (at least the reign of Cunobelin) through the Roman period. Apart from these large centres there were a number of smaller domestic and farming sites in the oppidum.

2.10 A scatter of Late Iron Age cremations burials have been found within the oppidum, whilst the famous Lexden Tumulus (kingly cremation burial mound) Scheduled Monument is located c.1.4km to the west of the Site.

2.11 No Iron Age features or finds were located by CAT during the trenching to date (CAT Nov 2017).

**d) Roman**

2.12 The wider historical and archaeological background for Site has been extensively reported previously (Purcell 2014; CgMs 2015; Waterman June 2017; Oct 2017) and is not reiterated in full here.

2.13 Setting aside the post-medieval and modern development of the hospital at Lexden Road by far the most relevant period of activity for the Site itself relates to the Roman period.

2.14 The location was only 350m to the south-west of the Roman town (Colonia) whilst the Roman circus, a Scheduled Monument, was situated from 700m to the south-east (CAT 2011). The Site's high archaeological potential relates to its extra-mural location with its north-east quadrant dissected by a major north-east/south-west aligned arterial Roman Road that lead south-west from the Balcerne Gate (western gate) of the Roman town, through the Site and on towards Gosbecks Roman temple site. The route, via a junction located beneath the adjacent Grammar School, also provided direct access to the major Colchester to Londinium route (Fig 2; Hull 1958; CAR9).

2.15 Another metalled road or track leading towards the junction at the Grammar School may intersect the extreme south-east corner of the Site route (the route having been noted at the Boy's High School to the east).

2.16 Hull (1958) also observed a third gravel road running east-west through the Site during works conducted on the west wing of the hospital. This was observed at a depth of c.0.8m below the level of Hospital Road. Given its oblique line to the major road to the west, this is unlikely to have been a significant route. One possibility is that it was an access to burial plots.

2.17 Extra mural cemeteries were quickly instigated from the mid to late 1st century AD in zones a few hundred metres beyond the town wall. These were initially focused either side of roads. The 'Western Cemetery' (MCC7647) is otherwise known as the Lexden cemetery due to large concentrations of early to late Roman burials found adjacent to Lexden Road (the Gosbecks to Balcerne Gate Roman road is crossed by Lexden Road immediately north of the Site).

2.18 At least 12 Roman burials have previously been found within the hospital site itself no doubt associated with the major Roman road (Fig. 2). Inhumation graves (MCC1081; 2427) and cremations (MCC1081, 2498) along with high status tombstones (MCC1366; 2676) have been found within the Site during periods of hospital construction. The main cluster of known burials were located at the Operating Theatre site. These were mainly urned cremations. However,

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several others have been found within the central northern area (northern car park) and the inference is that much of the Site may have been associated with burial.

- 2.19 The radar survey (Sumo Services 2017) suggests several possibilities in the northern (visitors) car park not far from the mausoleum (related finds noted above). In reality it is highly unlikely that radar will reliably identify the majority of cut archaeological features including graves. Nevertheless, these readings require further investigation to ascertain their nature and significance.
- 2.20 Associated funerary sculpture from the Site includes a famous stone sphinx and another bronze sphinx (MCC2133; MCC7654; EHER 11858) which were found in 1820/1 in the garden of the hospital, and are depicted on the 1876 Ordnance Survey map, just beyond the north-west corner of the hospital (see Fig. 2; Purcell 2014 fig 4.4). These 'votive' sphinxes were probably associated with a high status mausoleum/ tomb or shrine.
- 2.21 Other evidence of mausoleums, shrines or high status domestic buildings along with finds of Purbeck stone have been reported for the central and western areas and have been inferred by two wall lines and 'tessellated floors' (MCC1079). Several mausoleums have been previously excavated in Colchester's cemeteries, including within the former Hyderabad Garrison and south of Napier Road and the Roman Circus c. 1km to the south-east (CAT 2011), whilst excavations west of the Site at Colchester Royal Grammar School encountered a temple-tomb, inhumations and cremations and a 'cremation furnace'.
- 2.22 One or possibly two kilns were also recorded (MCC1812; EHER13139) were also recorded during hospital construction periods.

**e) Saxon and Medieval**

- 2.23 There are no records of sites or finds of these periods at the Site, although 14 records of medieval date are recorded within the study area. Most relate to the 13th century monastery of the Crouched Friars 120m to the east, whose church and cemetery have been investigated in 2004 and 2007 (MCC472 & 468).

**f) Post-medieval and modern**

- 2.24 Two records within the study area relate to the period. The first is the approximate position of a Parliamentarian (New Model Army) fort based on the Siege of Colchester map. Part of a star-shaped fort of the Siege that had straddled Mersea Road was recently excavated at the former Hyderabad Barracks (to the south of the town walk).
- 2.25 The other is the Hospital itself (MCC5212) built 1819 and subsequently expanded later in the 19th century with three wings added to the south side. Further buildings, including the Nurse's Home were added in the first half of the 20th century (see Purcell 2014 for map regression and full history of the hospital).

**g) Initial assessment of impact levels based on previous work**

- 2.26 The various excavations, watching briefs and SI monitoring exercises ahead of the present residential re-development process, together with the historic investigations, indicate deposits and/or features containing moderate to large quantities of Roman cultural material in most instances. The key investigations undertaken to date within the site are illustrated on Fig 2.
- 2.27 The implication of widespread archaeology will be further informed by the proposed archaeological test pits/trenches.
- 2.28 The depth at which deposits containing Roman artefacts have been encountered is almost universally shallow, usually between c.0.4 and 0.6m below present surface level, (the road identified by Hull close to Hospital Road was at c.0.8m depth). Therefore it currently appears that Roman archaeology is densely distributed across the Site from a shallow depth.
- 2.29 The 2017 CAT trial trench that forms the first stage of the present evaluation exercise found two Roman pits and a Roman ditch containing domestic material, rather than funerary features. These were 0.4-0.6m bgl (CAT Nov 2017). Philip Crummy has, however, suggested the possibility that some pits identified by CAT and Pre Construct Archaeology's investigations might alternately represent antiquarian intrusions into Roman graves - This is postulated on the basis of a potential disconnect between a high status cemetery area and domestic pitting, given these appear shallow for quarries.
- 2.30 Further evidence for pits (possibly including large gravel producing quarries for adjacent road metalling, as found on other large local cemetery areas including the Colchester Garrison J1 site at the former Cavalry Barracks – CAT 2011) has been suggested by the OA East monitored boreholes and window samples - particularly associated with the eastern area of the Site.
- 2.31 The PCA 'test pit evaluation' in August 2015 (PCA 2016) - identified stratified Roman deposits and areas of Roman pitting along the west boundary of the site (six, 1.5m square test pit trenches). NB PCA trench T6 probably identified the same Roman ditch as CAT's 2017 Trench (CAT November 2017). PCA note high status Roman metal artefacts and domestic material.
- 2.32 The following is a summary of the results ('overburden' = topsoil, tarmac & make-up deposits).
- TP1 - (Nurses Home garden area - possible tessellated pavement location area) found possible Roman quarry pits (road metalling gravels), 9034g Roman pottery  
Overburden - 0.48m; Roman deposits 0.32m plus
  - TP2 - (Nurses Home garden) either no archaeology or within a large quarry pit?  
Overburden 0.46m; Roman feature 0.72m+
  - TP3 - (NW area of Site) no archaeology  
Overburden 0.58m over natural
  - TP4 - west side Oxford Rd. no archaeology

Overburden 0.6m over natural

- TP5 - (Nurses Home garden)

Overburden 0.22m; 'Roman subsoil' 0.6m - Roman feature (quarry?) - 0.66m+

- TP6 - (SW corner) - 2 Roman pits

Overburden 0.44m - layer/Roman features 0.42m+

2.33 The PCA summary stated:

*'The Site has a high potential for significant archaeological remains of Romano-British date associated with the walled town of Colchester...'*

*'The Test pitting recorded the presence of stratified deposits associated with high quantities of Roman building material, pottery of 1st-3rd century date, animal bone indicative of domestic activity and some high status metal artefacts. The findings are in keeping with the known Roman activity previously recorded in the area, although no direct evidence of in-situ kilns, high status buildings or mausoleums was seen in the Test pits.'*

*Geotechnical work the preliminary impression of the site is that deposits of archaeological significance are present across much of the site, having been disturbed in places by the construction of the hospital and any surrounding landscaping...'*

2.34 Further SI Monitoring (Oxford Archaeology East Sept 2017): Survey comprised nine window samples along the eastern and southern sides of the Site (one abandoned), and three small test pits along the east and north sides of the site. Notably deposits containing Roman pottery and other finds were recovered from six (of eight - although the two with no deposits did not reach the sufficient depth to do so) windowless sampler boreholes and all three test pits.

2.35 All SI investigations deeper than 0.4m encountered deposits containing Roman finds. Average depth of modern overburden.

2.36 The following depths and dating of deposits was recorded:

- WS1 - 0.35m overburden - 0.35m Roman deposit/feature
- WS2 - 0.4m overburden - 0.82m Roman feature fill
- WS3 - 0.64m overburden - 0.86m Roman feature fill
- WS4 - 0.24m overburden - not excavated further
- WS5 - 0.18m concrete - 0.34m plus Roman feature fill
- WS6 - no data (CAT trench 1 adjacent - 0.4-0.6m overburden over Roman features)
- WS7 - 0.24m overburden - 0.7m Roman feature fill
- TP1 - 0.20m overburden - 1.98m Roman pit fill (quarry?)

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- TP2 - 0.24m overburden - 0.52 and 0.58m deep Roman pits
  - TP3 - no data
  - TP4 - 0.34m overburden - 0.16m modern bank

2.37 Ground Penetrating Radar survey (Sumo Services Ltd) were undertaken in the north and south car parks (2017) with a cluster of possible features of interest in the northern car park. The report suggested the possibility these might represent graves. Other features were uncertain in origin but might be intrusions or made ground.

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## 3 STRATEGY AND AIMS

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- 3.1 The Brief (Tipper 2017); Appendix 1 requires a 5% by area trenching coverage of the car parks, which equates to 140m<sup>2</sup> (Fig 2).
- 3.2 This will comprise the first stage of (pre-demolition/ pre-determination trenching). The Brief also notes that several parts of the Site will not be available until demolition has taken place (and will have to be evaluated at a later date, following demolition).
- 3.3 An 8 trench evaluation shown on Fig 2 was agreed by Waterman and the CBCAO in the autumn of 2017 (six 10x2m and two 5x2m trenches). Only one of these trenches (a 5x2m trench on grass at the Nurses Home) was undertaken due to hospital operational restrictions. There remain 3 trenches in the southern (staff) car park and 4 trenches in the northern (public) car park, to complete. However, potential available working periods are currently restricted to the Easter Holiday period and future Bank Holiday weekends due to the operational status of the hospital.
- 3.4 For this reason Jess Tipper has agreed that the evaluation can be staged, with use of 2x2m archaeological test pits as the first stage. The test pits will be phased to begin with 4 test pits (within the line of the previously agreed trench locations), in the northern car park in the Easter period, followed by three 2x2m test pits, similarly paced at one end of the agreed trench locations) within the southern car park in a subsequent (provisionally May) Bank Holiday weekend. These archaeological test pits (shown as pink squares within the proposed trench layout on Fig 2) will provide key information on presence/importance and depth of archaeology to assist with detailed design progressing, whilst containing working periods to very restricted windows. As this is an iterative process the requirements and timing to complete the trenches will be subsequently discussed and agreed with the CBCAO.
- 3.5 This method statement is in accordance with the research design developed in consultation with CBC and complies with the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (NPPF) and with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (ClfA 2014). CAT (the contractor) will liaise closely with RPS (the Archaeological Project Managers and advisors to Essex Housing) with respect to all important matters concerning the co-ordination and management of the project. The CBC archaeological officer (CBCAO) will be kept fully informed of all archaeological developments.
- 3.6 All archaeological evaluation test pits/trenches will be monitored and 'signed off' by the RPS Archaeological Project Manager and the CBCAO monitor prior to backfilling.
- 3.7 No reinstatement other than machine bucket compaction and tracking will be undertaken by the archaeological contractor and any waste materials will be stored on Site but not remove at this stage.
- 3.8 The Brief (Tipper 2007) has the following aims
- 'Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.'

3.9 A further general aim is

- To recover sufficient evidence to characterise the nature, date, function and importance of the archaeological features within the affected area

3.10 Specific Aims: The specific aims have to an extent been informed by previous investigations as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity;
- To establish the presence/absence of later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age activity;
- Inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, prior to the construction of Camulodunum;
- To elucidate the nature of spatial organisation within this area of the oppidum;
- To address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town;
- Elucidate the presence/absence and density of Roman burials within this area of the Western Cemetery;
- Establish the likely presence/absence of funerary monuments based on building remains and/or artefacts;
- Confirm the presence/absence of buried remains associated with the major Roman Road
- To identify presence/absence of archaeological remains associated with the previously identified Roman kiln/s;
- To establish whether there is clear evidence for domestic occupation at the Site and whether tessellated floors found previously are domestic or ritual in function;
- To identify presence/absence elements of the Roman to post-Roman landscape; and
- To identify presence/absence of any remains potentially associated with the Siege of Colchester offensive line.

3.11 A final aim is to hold discussions with the CBC Archaeological Officer following the evaluation and its reporting, to facilitate an initial understanding (subject to detailed design) of the likely parameters of any required mitigation works.

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## 4 METHOD STATEMENT

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### a) Test Pit and Trenching Evaluation

- 4.1 The northern car park test pits will be excavated first, followed by the southern car park test pits and then the remaining trench lengths (at the appropriate time).
- 4.2 A second trial trench evaluation will be required to be designed and implemented following demolition of non-retained buildings to slab level.
- 4.3 Machining protocols: Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) will provide a mechanical excavator and undertake the archaeological evaluation. CAT will require any known services that might be encountered by the trench positions as shown on Figure 2 to be notified to them by Essex Housing. The trenches will also be CAT scanned ahead of cutting as a further precaution.
- 4.4 A CAT archaeologist will observe the machining. Significant archaeological deposits will not be removed by machine unless sanctioned by the CBC Archaeological Officer. In circumstances where vertical stratigraphy is found or where archaeology is vulnerable the machining will be monitored by a senior member of staff. Care will be taken to ensure that machines used do not rut, compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features and deposits ahead of recording. No potentially significant archaeological deposits will be removed prior to recording and sampling (if necessary) to provide an adequate understanding of their character.
- 4.5 Surveying: Following the overburden stripping temporary bench marks will be surveyed with respect to an Ordnance Survey datum and all features and deposits will be recorded relative to their OD height. The TBM's will be shown on the site location plans.
- 4.6 The exposed surface of the natural will be hand cleaned sufficiently to define any archaeological features present. This process will facilitate accurate planning and allow for metal detected finds to be correctly assigned following an initial scan of the site.

Complex areas (areas of intercutting features, surviving layers, where features are complex in form or where surface finds may be plotted) will be planned by hand, usually at a scale 1:20. These plans will be located via total station, scanned, vectorised and imported via CAT's CAD programme on the OS grid-based plan. Less complex areas of the site (where features are absent or rare and of simple form) will be planned using a total station with the data input directly onto CAD and the OS tiles. There will be no site grid on the ground. All site plans will show OS grid points and spot levels and will be fully indexed and related to adjacent plans. It is not anticipated that single context recording will be appropriate. However, should particularly complex sequences of deposits or features be encountered, then single context recording will be undertaken. A uniform site plan will be produced showing all site features.

### b) Sampling Strategy

- 4.7 Archaeological investigation will be by hand and will respect the stratigraphy of archaeological layers, features, deposits and structures. Each context will be excavated in sequence. Occasionally further use of the mechanical excavator may be required. Such techniques are only

appropriate for the removal of homogenous low-grade deposits that may give a “window” into underlying levels. They will not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first. If encountered horizontal deposits (e.g. layers) should be hand excavated or sample excavated in 1m grid squares and should not be removed by machine.

4.8 The following sampling strategy will be adopted to ascertain the nature, depth, date and state of preservation of archaeological features as well as the stratigraphical relationships of these deposits and features to one another.

- (i) Normally 50% of the fills of all pits and other discrete archaeological features will be excavated. However, in the event that complex areas of pitting are encountered a representative sample will be excavated (although all will be planned). Tree throw holes will not normally be investigated.
- (ii) At least 20% of the exposed lengths of ditches will be excavated (although in practice within the narrow trenches 50% or the full exposed length may need to be excavated). The segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches and will include excavation of all terminals and intersections. A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples such that areas of exposed ditch fill with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted. A lower excavation sample ratio of ditches will only be acceptable in the event that the research aims will not be further advanced. Any such reduction in sample ratio will be agreed with CBC and RPS.
- (iii) At least 50% excavation of ring gullies will include excavation of the terminals and sections at each side to the rear of the gully. Special regard will be given to significant stratigraphical relationships and concentrations of artefactual material.
- (iv) In the event that stone structures, hearth or kilns are encountered, these will be cleaned in sufficiently to establish their basic plan within the trench, function and date with stratigraphic associations recorded where clear in plan. Should floor levels be encountered, these will be fully exposed within the trench confines.
- (v) Human burials including cremations will be cleaned sufficiently to identify as such but will not be excavated at this stage unless damaged by the machining process. Human remains will only be excavated after obtaining the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, as required by the Burials Act of 1857 (amended 1981). The discovery of human remains will be reported to the local coroner. Other structured or placed deposits will be recorded and retained as “small finds”. Should sufficient human bone be exposed to warrant specialist examination *in situ*, a human bone specialist may be required to attend to examine the remains (subject to CBCAO requirements).
- (vi) Metal detectors will be used to scan for metallic finds on spoil heaps, vacated areas, areas of modern disturbance and during the excavation of key archaeological features or deposits.
- (vii) Any ‘dark earth’ deposits will be subject to and excavation and environmental sampling.

**c) Recording**

4.9 The following procedures will always be initiated:

- (i) All features will be planned either by means of a total station or hand drawn plans where appropriate.
- (ii) Sections: all sectioned and excavated archaeological features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10, or at a smaller scale (if appropriate). All sections will be levelled to ordnance datum.
- (iii) All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be allocated unique context numbers prior to any hand excavation including contexts for which there is no archaeological interpretation or definition. All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets detailing: character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records. On-site matrices will be compiled during the excavation such that the results of the written stratigraphical records may be fully analysed and phased.
- (iv) An adequate photographic record of the investigation will be made of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard record shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. The record will include working and promotional shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. All photographic records will include information detailing: site code; date; context(s); section number; a north arrow and a scale. All photographs will be listed and indexed on context record sheets.
- (v) A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological features, deposits or layers encountered will be produced. The detailed hand drawn plans will be related to the site, and O.S. national grid and be drawn at an appropriate scale, generally 1:20. Where necessary e.g. when recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 scale, or where appropriate 1:20 will be drawn. The O.D. height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- (vi) A record or index will be maintained of all site drawings and these will form part of the project archive. All site drawings will contain the following information: site name; site number and code; scale; plan or section number; orientation, date and compiler.

**d) Treatment of Samples**

4.10 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the Historic England/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.

4.11 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT is advised by the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science. In consultation with Val Fryer, CAT will bulk sample

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any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by VF, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or VF will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.

4.12 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating.

4.13 The procedures set in 'A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis' (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and 'Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)' (English Heritage 2011) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science, the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director:

- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur). These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc.
- (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
- (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits and from undated features. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
- (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
- (v) Cremations and other "special deposits" will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
- (viii) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.

**e) General Methodology**

4.14 All works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists. The proposed team structure is given in the appendix (end of document).

4.15 All work will be according to CAT Policies and Procedures (2000), and will be informed by Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), the MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (English Heritage, 2006) and Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996, revised 1999).

4.16 Animal and human burials, including cremations, will only be excavated should they have been damaged by their exposure. A Ministry of Justice (MOJ) licence is required for the excavation of

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human remains. Where a licence for their excavation is issued by the MOJ, the requirements of that licence will be followed.

- 4.17 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.
- 4.18 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester Museum. This will be used this as the site code.
- 4.19 The Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) will be followed.
- 4.20 Following completion of the manual excavation and recording the trenches will be backfilled flush with ground level. There are no proposals to reinstate the surfaces with simple backfilling of trenches the agreed method.
- 4.21 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the English Heritage/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.
- 4.22 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT is advised by the East of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (Zoe Outram). In consultation with Val Fryer, CAT will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by Val Fryer, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or Val Fryer will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.
- 4.23 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating. A contingency for absolute dating is allowed for (should it be required).
- 4.24 The procedures set in '*A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis*' (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and '*Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*' (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science, the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director.

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- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur). These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc. A representative range of features should be sampled and environmental sampling should include undated, as well as dated, archaeological contexts.
  - (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
  - (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
  - (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
  - (v) Any excavated cremations and other “special deposits” will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
  - (vi) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.

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## **5 PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

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- 5.1 Public access will not normally be provided to the trenches although the archaeological works will be visible from adjacent public areas.

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## 6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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- 6.1 CAT will provide a Risk Assessment for the project for the agreement of Essex Housing prior to the commencement of the works.
- 6.2 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard safety policy (CAT 2017), which will be adhered to.
- 6.3 No personnel will work in deep or unsupported excavations. The sides of all excavations or trenches deeper than 1.2 metres will be stepped or battered. Due to the difficulty of working in shored trenches, shoring will be avoided wherever possible. Safety helmets will worn by personnel in deep trenches or other potentially unsafe positions. All deep trenches shall be fenced off and will be clearly indicated by “deep excavation” signs.
- 6.4 The archaeologist(s) will not enter an area under machine excavation without alerting the machine driver to his/her intention.
- 6.5 The archaeologist(s) shall remain alert and take due care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/she shall stand well back from the turning circle of an excavator’ buckets and cabs.
- 6.6 Spoil will be stored at a safe distance away from trench edges.
- 6.7 Suitable accommodation will be provided for staff to shelter from inclement weather and during breaks. Hand washing facilities will be provided.
- 6.8 CAT will provide any necessary protective footwear, high-visibility jackets, and safety helmets. All staff and visitors to the site will be expected to wear full PPE at all times.
- 6.9 The RPS project manager will be provided with a list of all personnel working on site each day by the CAT Supervisor.
- 6.10 CAT scanning will be undertaken prior to and during machine excavation.

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## 7 FINDS

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- 7.1 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the research aims or are of intrinsic interest. All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No.2, the Council for British Archaeology's First Aid for Finds (Third Edition, 1998) and the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Guidelines for Finds Work (1992). Iron finds may require X-rays prior to conservation and similarly residues on pottery may require study ahead of any conservation which may be appropriate.
- 7.2 All finds and bones will be recorded, collected and labelled according to their individual stratigraphical context. Finds from each archaeological context will be allocated an individual finds tray and waterproof labels will be used for each tray to identify unique individual contexts. Each label will be marked with the appropriate context number in waterproof ink and will be securely attached to each tray.
- 7.3 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 7.4 All lifting, conservation or other on-site treatment of delicate finds will be done by Colchester Museums' staff. It is anticipated that robust items such as intact cremations will be lifted by site staff.
- 7.5 The site archive will be presented to Colchester Museums in accordance with the requirements for conservation and storage as outlined in Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester Museums (Colchester Borough Council 1996).
- 7.6 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects. Any other finds remain for the landowner to assess and dispose of.
- 7.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' published booklet Guidelines for Finds Work.
- 7.8 Agreement with the landowner will be sought for deposition of the finds and paper archive. Arrangements for the finds to be viewed by the landowner will be made if he/she wishes.
- 7.9 The following specialists have been approached for artefact and environmental analysis:
- Francesca Boghi – Human Bone
  - Adam Wightman - animal bone;
  - Stephen Benfield – prehistoric pottery
  - Stephen Benfield late Iron Age and Roman pottery;
  - Joanna Bird - Samian
  - Laura Pooley/Ernest Black – Roman Brick/tile
  - Dr Hilary Cool – Roman glass

- 
- Dr John A Davies – Roman coins
  - Nina Crummy – Small finds
  - Sue Tyler- Saxon Pottery
  - Helen Walker – Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery
  - Hazel Martingell - Lithics
  - Lynn Keys – Metalworking residues;
  - Pat Wiltshire- pollen analysis
  - Peter Murphy - Environmental
  - Val Fryer- Archaeo-botanist
  - Jackie Makinley- Cremations.

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## 8 REPORTING

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- 8.1 At the start of work an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website. A copy of the OASIS online form should be included as an appendix to the report. A copy of the WSI should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 8.2 A Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) Event number must be obtained the CBCAO; this will be the unique reference number for the work in the CHER.
- 8.3 Following completion of fieldwork an evaluation report will be completed within 4 weeks and submitted to CgMs part of RPS for distribution to the CBCAO for his approval. The report will be marked DRAFT until agreed. Following acceptance, a single digital and hard copy of the report should be presented to both the CHER and Essex HER. A hard copy of the report should be deposited with the archive at Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 8.4 Copies of the final report will also be issued to the CgMs part of RPS and Essex Hospital.
- 8.5 Expert advice and reporting (in relation to cultural artefacts and ecofacts) will be provided by individual Specialists appointed as appropriate.
- 8.6 All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the Historic England procedural document, Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).
- 8.7 The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (EH 2006) will be adhered to with regard to post-excavation management in relation to this and any subsequent mitigation that may be required.
- 8.8 The report should include relevant background context information.
- 8.9 At the end of the project, a copy of the digital vector plan, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, will be sent by CAT to CBC for integration in the CHER. AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).

### **b) Publication**

- 8.10 Minimum publication will consist of a note in the Colchester Archaeologist. The evaluation stage reporting will be summarised in an overall publication for the Site should mitigation result.

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## 9 ARCHIVE AND FINDS DEPOSITION

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- 9.1 All retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved and packaged in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's' Conservation Guidelines No. 2, the Council for British Archaeology's First Aid for Finds (Second Edition, 1987), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Guidelines Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives Published December 2014. Small finds will be boxed separately from the bulk finds. Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester Museum storage systems. A full archive will be prepared to standards outlined in Management of Archaeological Projects: 2 (English Heritage 1991).
- 9.2 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester Museums, subject to RMPA Services Plc consent and subject to the guidelines and requirements of MAP 2, as soon as is practicable, and within six months of completion of publication text on the project. All requirements for archive storage as given in Colchester Borough Council's Guidelines for the standards and practice of archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester, will be followed.
- 9.3 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester Museums.
- 9.4 Photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on CD Roms, hard copies of digital photos on high quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester Museums.
- 9.5 CD Roms of material held on computers will be presented to Colchester Museums, along with bound copies of printouts.
- 9.6 Deposition of the archive will be confirmed in writing to CBCAO, and a summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to CBCAO.
- 9.7 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service, or similar digital archive repository (<http://ads.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 9.8 All artefacts recovered from the archaeological excavation shall be deposited at the Colchester Museums. All recovered artefacts shall be fully catalogued, shall constitute one single deposit and shall be deposited within two years of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

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## 10 STAFFING, TIMETABLE AND INSURANCE

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- 10.1 The overall archaeological project will be managed by Robert Masefield CMIFA (CgMs Heritage part of RPS). The archaeological contractor CAT will be managed by Chris Lister. The evaluation will be directed in the field by Adam Wightman, Nigel Rayner and/or Chris Lister. The experience of the project team is included in the Appendix of this method statement.
- 10.2 The first stage of test pitting will be undertaken over a 4 day period in Easter 2018. A CAT team of 7 staff is envisaged to investigate the test pit trenches, with backfilling currently envisaged to take place by hand on Easter Monday.
- 10.3 The insurance requirements remain as previously stated in the original Waterman WSI (Waterman October 2017) including:

*Insurance*

*The archaeological contractor (CAT) shall hold Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.*

*CgMs part of RPS and the archaeological contractor shall not be liable to indemnify the Client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:*

- ... the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project. Interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;*
- any other damage (other than damage to buried services which is the responsibility of the Contractor) which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement*

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## 11 MONITORING

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- 11.1 A programme of monitoring of the project in the field shall be agreed in advance between CAT, RPS, Essex Housing and CBCAO.
- 11.2 Any variation or modification to the project programme in terms of working or recording either on site or off will be fully discussed and agreed with RPS, Essex Housing and CBC in advance.
- 11.3 Jess Tipper and Rob Masefield will meet with CAT on Saturday 31<sup>st</sup> March to review and sign off test pits as appropriate.
- 11.4 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed between RPS, Essex Housing, CBCAO and CAT prior to their being carried out.
- 11.5 The involvement of CBCAO shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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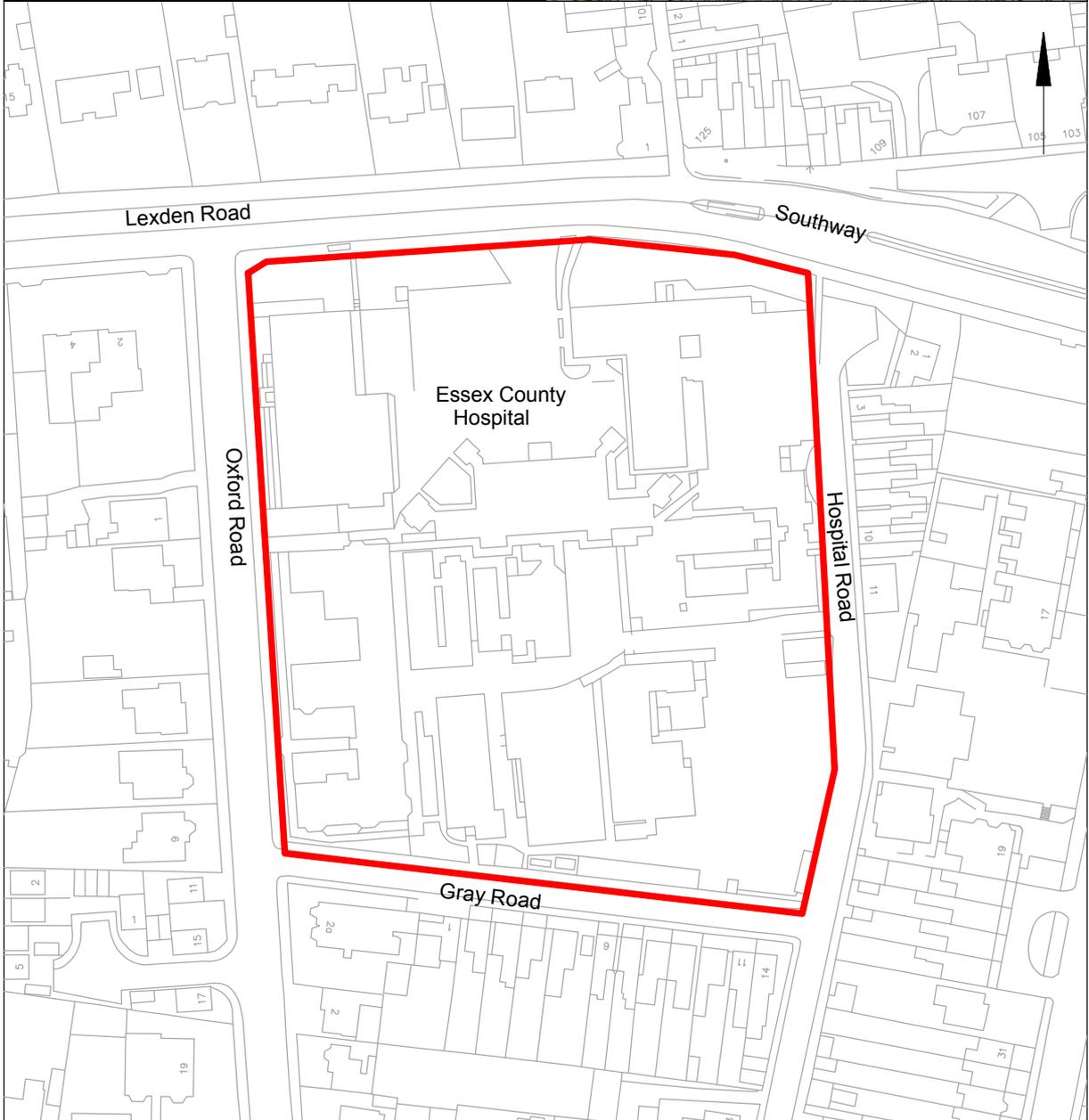
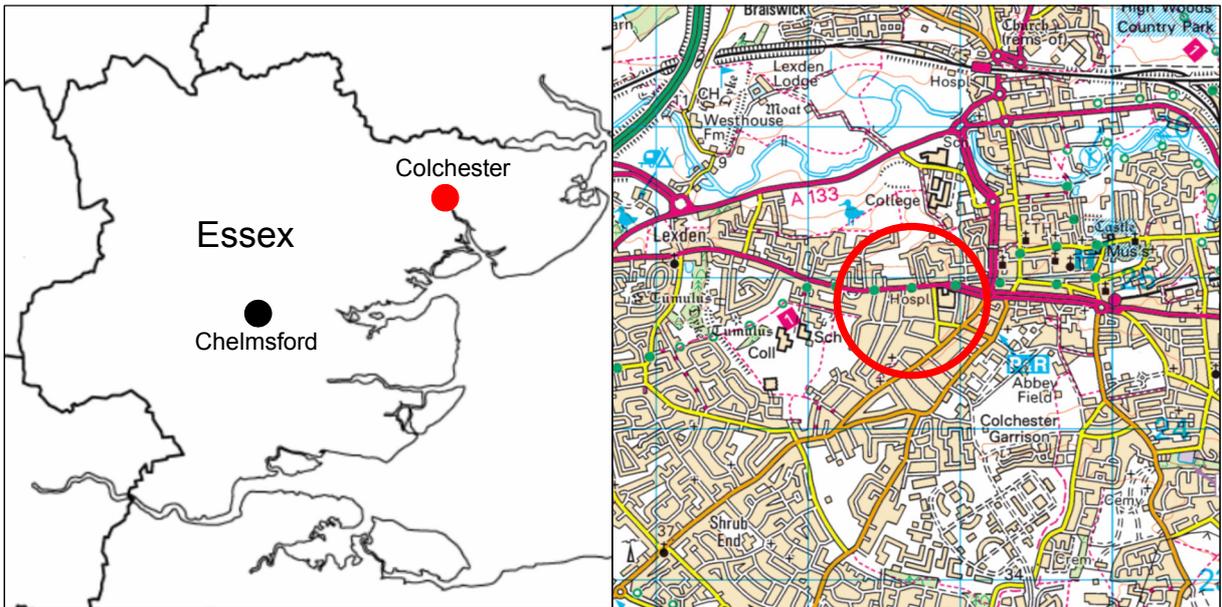
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## FIGURE 1

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Site Location (after CAT)



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Fig 1 Site location

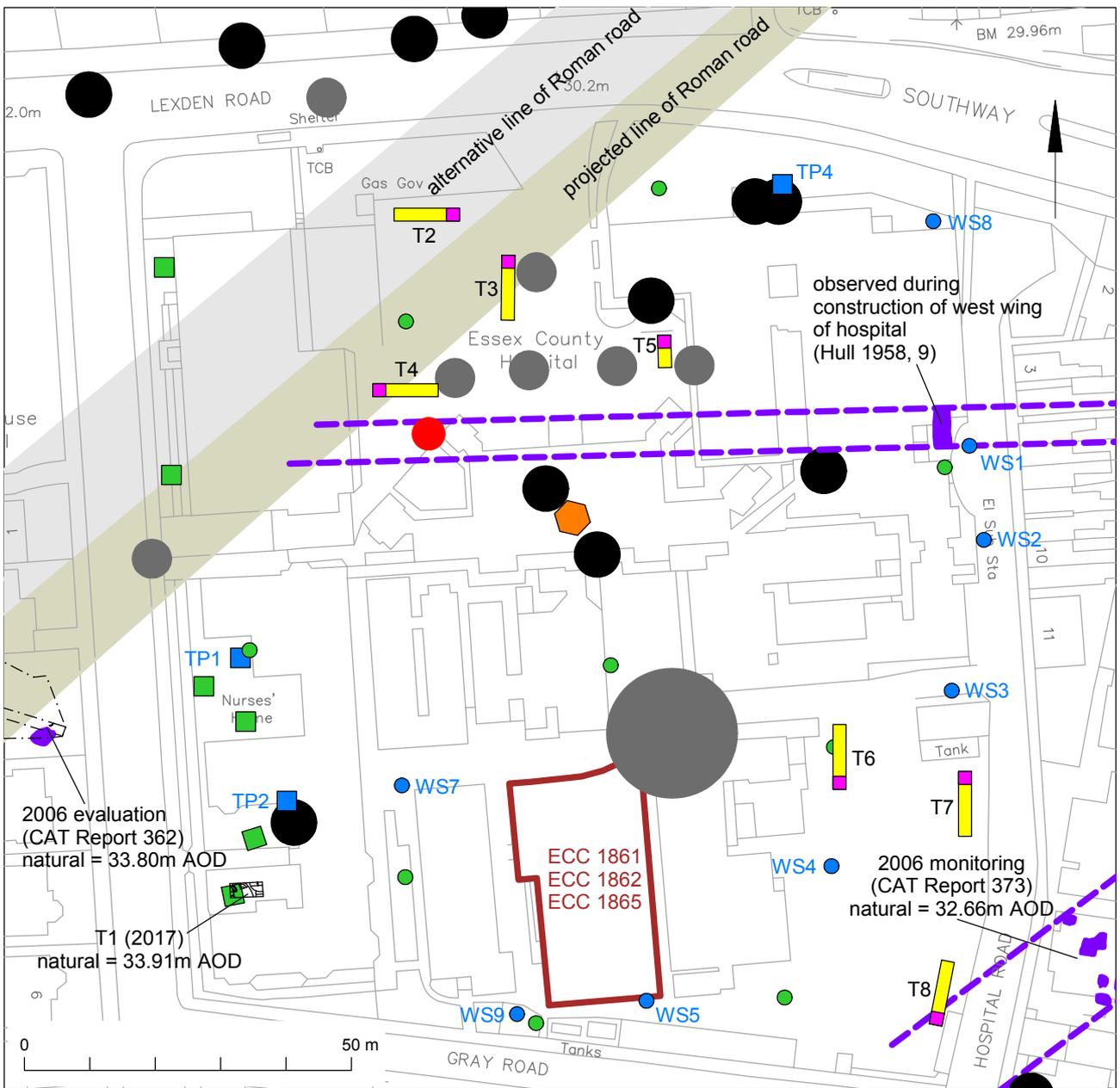


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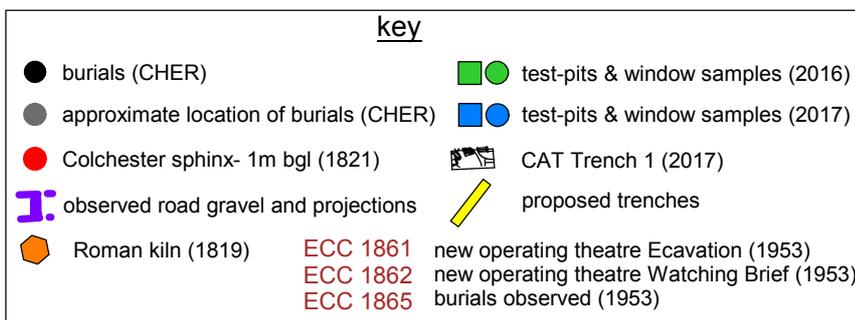
## FIGURE 2

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Proposed trench locations, showing archaeology within the immediate vicinity of the Essex County Hospital



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- WS1- 0.35m overburden [0.35m+ Roman feature]
- WS2- 0.4m overburden [0.82m+ Roman feature]
- WS3- 0.64m overburden [0.86m+ Roman feature]
- WS4- 0.24m overburden
- WS5- 0.18m concrete [onto fill of ?Roman feature 0.34m+]
- WS7- 0.24m overburden [0.7m Roman feature]
- WS8- 0.39m overburden [bank material 0.22m]
- WS9- 0.25m overburden
- TP1- 0.2m overburden (1.98m deep Roman pit)
- TP2- 0.24m overburden (0.52/0.58m Roman pits)
- TP4- 0.34m overburden (bank material 0.16m+)
- CAT Trench 1- 0.4-0.6m overburden onto Roman pits(2) & ditch

Fig 2 Proposed trench locations, showing archaeology within the immediate vicinity of the Essex County Hospital

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## **APPENDIX 1**

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CBC Brief (Tipper 2017)

**Planning Services**

**Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation**

AT

Essex County Hospital, Lexden Road, Colchester, CO3 3NB

**GRID REFERENCE:** TL 9892 2487

**SITE AREA:** c.1.65 ha. in total  
Lexden Road (front) car park c.1425m<sup>2</sup>  
Hospital Road (rear) car park c.1380m<sup>2</sup>

**THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:** Jess Tipper  
Archaeological Advisor  
Tel. : 01206 508920  
E-mail: jess.tipper@colchester.gov.uk

**Date:** 6 July 2017

**Summary**

- 1.1 The location of proposed development, the Essex County Hospital, could affect important below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 1.2 The applicant is required to undertake a GPR survey and trial-trenched archaeological evaluation of the open areas of the site (front and rear car parks) prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with the NPPF (paragraphs 128, 129 and 132), in order for the LPA to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of any below-ground heritage assets at this location.  
  
Further trial trenched evaluation will be required across the site following the demolition of existing buildings; this work will be the subject of a separate brief.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), for each stage of the evaluation, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Archaeological Advisor for Colchester Borough Council (CBC).
- 1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

## Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The site of this development is an area of high archaeological interest, and high potential, recorded in the Colchester Historic Environment Record. Various Roman archaeological discoveries, indicative of high status buildings and elaborate funerary monuments, are recorded from this site, including the remains of Roman tessellated pavement and walls, the 'Colchester sphinx' and cremation and inhumation remains. A desk-based assessment has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited (June 2017).

## Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1 A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey is required of the proposed development area. A trial area should be surveyed to assess the results of this survey technique, before the entire area is surveyed and decisions on the need to survey the entire area should be made on the basis of these preliminary results.
- 3.2 A pre-determination trial-trenched evaluation is required of the front and rear car parks (c.2805m in total area) to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. The trial-trenched evaluation must also enable the significance of any anomalies defined by GPR survey to be accurately quantified.
- 3.3 Trial Trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the car parks, which is 140.00m<sup>2</sup>. please note that several parts of the site will not be available until demolition has taken place (and will have to be evaluated at a later date, following demolition).

The trenches shall be positioned to sample all parts of the car parks, although the trench layout should be reviewed once the results of the GPR survey are reported; the layout may need to be adjusted to test any GPR anomalies. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array.

Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in 78.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

Proposals should be put forward in the WSI for the detailed hand excavation/sampling of any 'dark earth' or surface deposits.

- 3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by CBC before fieldwork begins.

## **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by CBC, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

## **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Colchester and Ipswich Museums' Documentation Officer to obtain an accession number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work. In addition, Event numbers must be obtained from CBC's Archaeological Officer for each stage; this will be the unique reference number for each piece of work in the Colchester Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.2 The trenching report should present the results of the evaluation in the spatial and temporal context, relating the site to the information, including historic maps, held in the Essex Record Office.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Colchester and Ipswich Museums' Store. The project manager should consult the archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and in accordance with the Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums (2008).
- 5.4 It is a policy of CBC that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from the Institute of Conservation (ICON).
- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

- 5.6 A copy of each report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to CBC for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Colchester HER.
- 5.7 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with CBC. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.8 Following acceptance of each draft report, a .pdf digital copy (in PDF/A or PDF/Archive format) should be presented to the Colchester HER.
- 5.9 A digital vector plan should be included with each report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Colchester HER. AutoCAD files should also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).
- 5.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded.
- 5.11 A copy of the WSI should be appended to each report.
- 5.12 This brief remains valid for six months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

## **Standards and Guidance**

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The geophysical survey should follow the Historic England guidance *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **Notes**

The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in Colchester Borough and the archaeological advisor will provide advice on request. CBC does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

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## APPENDIX 2

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### Team Structure

#### RPS PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM

##### CgMs RPS Archaeological Project Manager

Rob Masefield

#### LIST OF CAT TEAM MEMBERS

##### Project Management

Chris Lister

##### Site Manager

Chris Lister

##### Site staff

Ben Holloway, Adam Wightman, E Holloway and three Others.

##### Finds

E Holloway

##### Metal detecting

Brian Hurrell

##### Finds Consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT) LIA/Roman pottery

Joanna Bird (Guildford) Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Paul Sealey Prehistoric Pottery/ amphora

Hilary Cool (Nottingham) Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

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Julie Curle (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal bone.

John Davis (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

Val Fryer (Loddon) Environmental processing

Nick Lavender (ECC) Prehistoric pottery

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) Lithics

Rachel Ballantyne (EH) Environmental policy

Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums) Roman Amphoras

Susan Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Helen Walker (ECC) post-Roman pottery.

#### Graphics

C Lister, E Spurgeon, J Chittenden, H Brooks

#### Report writing

B, Holloway, H Brooks,

---

## RPS EXPERIENCE

### Robert Masefield

Office: Cottons Centre, London Bridge

Position in Company: Director

Qualifications / Memberships: FSA, CMIFA, MA, BSc

Date of Birth: 15 October 1969

Key Clients: Taylor Wimpey, RMPA Services, Southern Water, Cemex UK, Countryside Properties, Gatwick Airport Limited

Robert has over 20 years experience in British archaeology and has been with RPS for ten years. He has recently transferred to the London office. Experienced in the production of Environmental Impact Assessments and Statements, the design and management complex archaeological projects and the preparation of proofs of evidence, he also has extensive experience of undertaking negotiations on behalf of clients.

#### Experience Includes:

- Delivery of compliance with Town and Country Planning, Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area and Listed Building legislation, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Construction Design Management (CDM) regulations; and the Highways Agency Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB vol 10 & 11)
- Provision of Environmental Statement chapters including Great Western Park (George Wimpey & Taylor Woodrow), Colchester New Garrison (RMPA/ MoD) Didcot, Radcot Farm Mineral Extraction (Oxfordshire), Priors Green, Takeley (Countryside Properties), The Wixams, Elstow, Bedfordshire (National Power/JJ Gallagher), Barrington Quarry, Cambridgeshire (Cemex), Sheerness WTM (Peel Ports), plus several ES's on behalf of Southern Water (Bognor–Littlehampton, Bexhill & Hastings and Brighton & Hove).
- Project Design and Management on watching briefs evaluation and excavation projects including production of written schemes of investigation and Research Agendas.

Management and design of the 160ha Colchester New Garrison and linked Urban Village projects including identification and successful retention within the scheme of Britain's first Roman circus, excavation of major cemetery site and excavation of prehistoric and Roman sites within Camulodunum.

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## **DETAILS OF CAT TEAM MEMBERS**

### SENIOR SITE STAFF

#### Philip Crummy MA, FSA, MIFA

Philip is a very experienced field archaeologist, and the longest-serving director of excavations at any major archaeological organisation in Britain. Since joining CAT (or Colchester Excavation Committee as it was then, and Colchester Archaeological Unit soon after) as Site Director in the early 1970s, he has supervised or directed large urban projects including Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, Butt Road, and Culver Street, as well as numerous small projects. Philip's publication record is outstanding, and includes sole or joint authorship of eight of the Colchester Archaeological Report series, principally volumes 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11. He also produces major parts of the CAT annual magazine *The Colchester Archaeologist*. He has also contributed to *Britannia*, *Post-medieval Archaeology*, and several of the BAR series. His most recent work *City of Victory* is one of the local bestsellers in bookshops in Colchester. He lectures widely.

#### Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT)

After working in farming Banking, Estate Agency, and in a Jobcentre, Stephen discovered archaeology. His first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project, assisting in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. After that he studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now CAR 10, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

#### Ben Holloway BSc AIFA

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital and Colchester 6th Form College. His work in Essex includes the Sandon Park and Ride Site, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley, Dry Street, Basildon and the Stanhope industrial park Stanford-le-hope.

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## **FINDS SPECIALISTS**

### **Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian**

Joanna is one of the country's top Samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the blockbuster Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-86.

### **Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile**

Ernie is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the Archaeological Journal Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85.

### **Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass**

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

### **Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds**

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

### **Julie Curle (Sylvanus: Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services) Human and Animal Bone**

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. Currently working as a freelance specialist in both human and animal bone and illustration. She has been producing faunal and Human remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of

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archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

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

Nick Lavender (to follow)

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

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

Rachel Ballantyne (EH) Environmental (to follow)

Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

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

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums) Amphoras/prehistoric pottery

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

Cgms

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-314501**

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Pre-development archaeological evaluation (Phase 2) and archaeological monitoring at Essex County Hospital  |
| Short description of the project       | The second phase of a pre-development archaeological evaluation (seven trial-trenches) was undertaken in the north and south car parks of Essex County Hospital, Colchester in advance of the redevelopment of the site, to ascertain the depths of significant archaeological horizons. Monitoring of an associated programme of soil investigation and groundworks for the erection of four posts was also carried out. The hospital is located on the site of a Roman cemetery where excavations in 1820-1 uncovered the Colchester Sphinx sculpture from an elaborate tomb. Roman kilns were also recorded on the site. Four trial-trenches were excavated in the north car park revealing ten Roman/ possibly Roman pits, a pit/posthole, a kiln-related feature, a linear feature and layers of demolition material which might represent the remains of kilns or funerary monuments. Roman contexts were recorded starting at 32.75-31.44m AOD. Three trial-trenches were excavated in the south car park. These revealed significant disturbance from modern footings and drainage runs, which presumably have truncated archaeological deposits in this area. The remains of a Roman hearth were uncovered, along with two pits and a ditch, none of the latter yielding any dating evidence. These features were recorded starting at 33.91-32.98m AOD. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 13-12-2018 End: 12-03-2019   |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Yes   |
| Any associated project reference codes | 18/03m - Contracting Unit No.   |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4165 - HER event no.   |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM: 2018.33 - Museum accession ID  |
| Any associated project reference codes | colchest3-314501 - OASIS form ID  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Community Service 1 - Community Buildings   |
| Monument type                          | PIT Roman   |

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Monument type        | DISTURBANCE Modern                           |
| Monument type        | CUT FEATURE Roman                            |
| Monument type        | WALL FOUNDATION Modern                       |
| Monument type        | CUT FEATURE Uncertain                        |
| Monument type        | DITCH Uncertain                              |
| Monument type        | PIT Modern                                   |
| Monument type        | PIT/GRAVE Uncertain                          |
| Monument type        | FOOTING Modern                               |
| Monument type        | DRAIN Modern                                 |
| Monument type        | REFUSE/QUARRY PIT Roman                      |
| Monument type        | PIT Uncertain                                |
| Monument type        | HEARTH/BASE OF OVEN Roman                    |
| Monument type        | PIT/ROOTING Roman                            |
| Monument type        | DITCH Roman                                  |
| Monument type        | PIT/POSTHOLE Uncertain                       |
| Monument type        | KILN-RELATED FEATURE Roman                   |
| Significant Finds    | FLUE TILE Roman                              |
| Significant Finds    | BRICK/TILE Roman                             |
| Significant Finds    | BRICK Roman                                  |
| Significant Finds    | WALL PLASTER Roman                           |
| Significant Finds    | BAKED CLAY Uncertain                         |
| Significant Finds    | COIN Roman                                   |
| Significant Finds    | BROOCH Roman                                 |
| Significant Finds    | HAIRPIN Roman                                |
| Significant Finds    | PROBE Roman                                  |
| Significant Finds    | GAMING COUNTER Roman                         |
| Significant Finds    | NEEDLE Roman                                 |
| Significant Finds    | KEY Roman                                    |
| Significant Finds    | COPPER-ALLOY OBJECT Roman                    |
| Significant Finds    | IRON OBJECT Roman                            |
| Significant Finds    | LEAD OBJECT Roman                            |
| Significant Finds    | IRON NAIL Roman                              |
| Significant Finds    | GLASS Roman                                  |
| Significant Finds    | ANIMAL BONE Uncertain                        |
| Significant Finds    | POTTERY Roman                                |
| Significant Finds    | POTTERY Late Iron Age                        |
| Significant Finds    | TEGULA Roman                                 |
| Significant Finds    | IMBREX Roman                                 |
| Methods & techniques | ""Test Pits""                                |
| Development type     | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt               | Planning condition                           |

Position in the planning process Pre-application

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Essex County Hospital, Lexden Road  
 Postcode CO3 3NB  
 Study area 1.9 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TL 98923 24878 51.886388619191 0.890882422174 51 53 11 N 000 53 27 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 29.85m Max: 33.91m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust  
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer  
 Project design originator R. Masefield, RPS Group  
 Project director/manager Chris Lister  
 Project supervisor Adam Wightman  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2018.33  
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2018.33  
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","other"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.33  
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","other"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)   |
| Title                         | Pre-development archaeological evaluation (Phase 2) and archaeological monitoring at Essex County Hospital, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NB: December 2018 - March 20192019 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Hicks, E.   |
| Other bibliographic details   | CAT Report 1401   |
| Date                          | 2019  |
| Issuer or publisher           | Colchester Archaeological Trust   |
| Place of issue or publication | Colchester  |
| Description                   | A4 ring-bound loose leaf  |
| URL                           | <a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html</a>   |
| Entered by                    | Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)  |
| Entered on                    | 2 July 2019   |

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