An archaeological evaluation at Colchester High School, 17 Wellesley Road, Colchester, Essex November-December 2005

report prepared by
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commissioned by
Broadway Malyan

on behalf of
Colchester High School

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1   Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of two trial- trenches was carried out at Colchester High School, 17 Wellesley Road, Colchester, Essex. All the archaeological features recorded were of Roman date. An inhumation grave was revealed and there is the likelihood of earlier, disturbed cremation burials on the site.

A large Roman rubbish-pit was recorded containing cattle horn-cores.

Two pits and two linear features w ere also recorded. No structural remains were recorded and the evidence points to this being an open, unoccupied area used for burial plots and rubbish-pits.

After the Roman period, the site appears to have passed out of use. The site may have been employed to pasture animals or grow crops in the post- Roman period. There was no evidence of medieval monastic buildings or burials.

2   Introduction

2.1   This is the report on an archaeological ev aluation by trial-trenching at Colchester High School, 17 Wellesley Road, Colche ster, Essex. The school is located on Wellesley Road to the south of Lexden R oad, 0.5km south-west of Colchester town centre (National Grid Reference or NGR TL 9901 2481). The 17m by 18m site is currently used as a car park and is par tly hardcore and partly concrete hard-standing, and also houses a steel container.

2.2   Proposed work is the erection of new classrooms (planning application number F/COL/ 05/1705).

2.3   The work was commissioned by Broadway Malyan and was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the 30th November to the 2nd December 2005. All work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO).

2.4   The work has been carried out in accordance with Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines for the standards and practice of archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CM 2002) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums* (CM 2003), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001). Other sources used are *Management of archaeological projects*, second edition (MAP 2), and *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1* (EAA **3**), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2* (EAA **8**), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14**).

3   Archaeological background(Fig 1)

3.1   The Colchester High School is situated in an area of Roman cemeteries. To the west, a large number of burials were discovered in the 1820s when the Es sex County Hospital was constructed. These include the famous Colchester sphinx, now in Colchester Museums. To the east of the school, over 700 Roman inhumations were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s before the construction of the Police headquarters on Butt Road. Eighteen Roman inhumation burials were excavated in 1971 on the west side of the Maldon Road roundabout before the construction of Southway (for all these sites, see *CAR* **9**). Within the general area of Roman cemeteries, many burials have been recorded along Wellesley Road itself (see Hull 1958, 203-5): a single Roman burial at 23 Wellesley Road (just to the south of the school); a Roman lead coffin from the west side of Wellesley Road (just north of the school); and a group of five Roman burials fro m the north-west corner of Wellesley Road (Hull 1958, 203- 5). Excitingly, this is also the reported find spot of the Colchester glass circus cup (Hull 1958, 203- 5). A find such as a 1st- century glass cup would normally come from a cremation burial, so it would seem that the burials in and around Wellesley Road may include both early Roman cremations (ie 1st- 2nd century) and also later Roman inhumations (ie 3rd- 4th century).

3.2 Apart from the Roman cemeteries, there are medieval remains close at hand. The site of the Crouched Friars priory lies west of the old Odeon cinema site on Crouch Street; part of the monastic buildings and cemetery were excavated at 42 Crouch Street in 1988 (*CAR* **9**, 245).

4 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to identify any surviving archaeological features or deposits, and assess their date, nature, state of preservation, and importance. This will enable the CBCAO to form an opinion on the necessity (if any) for any further archaeological work, or for mitigation strategies to preserve the remains.

5   Methodology

5.1 T wo 5m-long and 1.5m-wide trenches were opened within the footprint of the proposed new classroom, to give an approximately 5% sample of the site. The trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision and control of an archaeologist.

5.2 Individual records of layers and features were entered on CAT pro- forma record sheets. All exposed subsoil features, archaeological deposits or negative features were manually cleaned, planned using a total station, and examined in sufficient detail to allow their nature, date and importance to be assessed. The burial was manually planned at a scale of 1:20. Section drawings of features and layers were made at a scale of 1:10.

5.3 A register was compiled of finds. Finds were washed, marked and bagged according to context.

5.4 Standard 'record' shots of contexts were taken with a digital camera.

5.5 A metal-detector was used to check all the spoil heaps.

6 Results

6.1 **Trench 1** (Figs 2-4)

This trench was excavated to between 960mm and 1.04m depth. Natural sand (Layer or L4) was reached at between 800mm and 900mm depth. Between 200mm and 350mm of rubble car- park surface (L1) was removed to ex pose very dark brown sandy silt topsoil, 250mm-300mm thick (L2). Topsoil sealed a mid brown sandy layer (L3) containing mid 2nd- to early 3rd-century pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. L3 is assumed to be Roman, given the lack of later finds within it. L3 in turn ov erlaid natural yellow/orange sand (L4). The northern half of the trench was occupied by a large Roman rubbish-pit (F4), approximately 500mm deep and cut into natural sand. Two sections (Sx 1 and Sx 2) were dug through this feature. The fill was similar to L3 but with dark irregular patches within. There was a high oyster shell and animal bone content, particularly a seam of oyster shell showing in the east- facing section. A good proportion of the animal bone was made up of horn- cores from cattle. Some of the finds assigned to L3 above may actually derive from Feature or F4. The pottery dates the feature to at least the mid 2nd century to mid 3rd century AD. 1st- to early 2nd-century pottery present in the fill is similar to what is often found in cremation burials and is probably residual in the pit. A piece of copper-alloy sheet, probably part of a belt end, was also found within the fill. F4 was sealed by L3, although the layer and the feature were similar and seemed to merge.

At the southern end of the trench were two discrete features, a narrow linear cut feature (F1) and a very shallow pit (F5). F1 contained some animal bone and oyster shell, a piece of lava quern (possibly re- used), Roman tile, three iron nails, and mid 3rd-century or later Roman pot tery. Earlier Roman pottery from a beaker may possibly be residual from a cremation burial. The fill of F5 contained Roman pottery and two iron nails. Both features were cut into natural and were sealed by L3. No cremated bone was present in F5, but it was very shallow and could possibly be a heavily truncated cremation burial. F1 may represent the bottom of a ditch.

6.2 **Trench 2** (Figs 2, 5-6)

This trench was dug through a concrete car- parking surface on the southern side of the site. After the concrete (L5) had been broken out and removed, 400mm of L2 topsoil below was stripped off . A sandy Roman layer was exposed (L3). L3 did not contain as much Roman pottery and animal bone as in Trench 1 but was otherwise similar. Natural (L4) was reached at 800mm b elow ground-level and, upon cleaning the natural sand, a small cut feature with a dark fill and shadowy edges was exposed at the southern end of the trench (F8). F8 was not excavated but sherds of Roman pottery were collected from the surface. The pottery dates the feature to the 2nd-early 3rd century but probably the second half of the 2nd century.

Cutting F8 was a rectangular grave -like cut, part of which was outside the extent of the trench (F7). Excavation of F7 confirmed it to be an inhumation burial. The sandy backfill had dissolved most of the bone except for one piece of human long bone. However, 14 iron coffin nails were recorded around the edge of the grave cut. A sizeable quantity of Roman pottery was retrieved. The date range for this pottery was at least early-mid 2nd century, but possibly as late as late 3rd or 4th century. 1st- to early 2nd-century Roman pottery within the fill is of a type often associated with cremation burials and it may be that this inhumation (like the rubbish -pit F4) was dug through an earlier cremation burial. A darker patch observed at the base of F7 may have been the base of this earlier truncated feature. There was a small amount of animal bone from F7 which either derived from the inhumation burial or from the one of the features which it had been dug through.

A pit was observed in the west- facing section of the trench (F6). This was not observed in plan, probably because its fill was very similar to L3 which sealed it. When it was cleaned, joining sherds of a Roman indented beaker (mid-late 3rd century) were retrieved from the base of the pit. This type of beaker often occurs in cremation and inhumation burials and it would not be unreasonable to assume that F6 cut through a burial, with all that rem ains of it being this beaker fragment. The vessel is not likely to derive from F7 as this was next to F6 but not cut by it.

The only other features in Trench 2 were a Victorian garden path underneath the concrete car-park surface (F3) and a backfilled modern feature which is probably a soakaway (F2).

7 Finds

7.1 The Roman pottery

by Stephen Benfield

Details of the referencing for the pottery form numbers and fabrics referred to are detailed in the appendix (p 9).

In total, 147 sherds (weighing 3,149 g) of Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-2). The pottery fabric and forms (where datable other than as simply Roman) are almost all of the early to mid Roman periods, *c* 1st-mid 3rd century. However, almost all of the layers and features can be dated to at least the mid 2nd century, except for F5 in Trench 2 which could only be dated as Roman (Table 1), so that all of the early Roman (1st- to early 2nd-century) pottery is residual in later contexts. A short listing of the Roman pottery dating evidence relating to each context is given in Table 1 (below). A full list of all of the Roman pottery from the evaluation trenches is contained in the appendix.

No pre-Flavian pottery forms or fabrics are present, so that most, though not necessarily all, of the earlier Roman pottery (dated 1st- early 2nd century) could be of Flavian-Trajanic date (*c* AD 70-120). However, this need not be the case as the site lies outside of the occupation area of the fortress and early *colonia* in amongst areas known to be used for burials. Pots included in cremation burials are often coarse ware jars/bowls, beakers and flagons. Sherds from these types of pots, ie forms Cam 218 (bowl), Cam 108 (beaker), Cam 154/155 (flagons), and sherds of Fabric DJ (commonly from flagons), are well represented among the small pottery assemblage from the site and some could be displaced from early Roman (pre-Flavian) burials or funerary activity on or around the site.

The latest dated pottery from the evaluation is a Nene Valley colour-coat sherd (Fabric EA), a mortarium sherd from the same source (Fabric TE), and potentially sherds of Dorset black-burnished ware (Fabric GA). Nene Valley products arrived in Colchester from the mid 3rd century onwards, while Dorset black-burnished ware is current from the early 2nd century until the end of the Roman period. However, the Nene Valley ware is represented only by two sherds (from Trench or T1, F4, finds 1 & 7), and, where the Dorset black-burnished ware pot forms can be identified, they are jars of form Cam 279A/B which are not current after the early- mid 3rd century. This suggests that probably little of the pottery from the site (including that which can only be dated as Roman) is of late Roman date (late 3rd- 4th century). However, it may be that much of the mid Roman pottery is itself residual as it can be noted that much of it is quite broken up, and the average sherd size appears to tend towards small. In this respect, it should be noted that one of the larger quantities of pottery from one feature (54 sherds weighing 1,067 g) is of residual sherds from the backfill of a Roman inhumation grave pit (T2, F7).

Table 1: summary of Roman pottery dating evidence for layers and features.

trench	feature	layer	selected pottery used to date context	context Roman pottery date
T1		L2/L3	Fabric BA (CG) samian, Dr 31 bowl	later 2nd century
T1		L3	Fabric GA, Cam 279A/B jar Fabric GX, Cam 268 jar	mid 2nd-early 3rd century
T1	F1		Fabric GB (bowl sherd) Fabric TE (mortaria sherd)	mid 3rd century +
T1	F4		Fabric EA (small sherd) Fabric BA (CG) samian, Dr 31 bowl	(later 2nd century) ?mid 3rd century +
T2	F5		Fabric DJ (sherd) Fabric GX (sherd)	Roman
T2	F6		Fabric CZ, Cam 407 beaker (much of pot present)	mid-late 3rd century
T2	F7		Fabric GA, Cam 279 jar	early-mid 2nd century +
T2	F8		Fabric BA (EG), Dr 38 flanged bowl	2nd-early 3rd century but probably second half of 2nd century

Of specific note is one pot from F6 (find 10) in Trench 2. This is a colour coat folded beaker of form Cam 407 in Colchester fabric (Fabric CZ) and can be dated to the mid-late 3rd century. Much of the pot is present (about 50% of the vessel) in a few large joining sherds which complete a profile. It is likely, from the portion of the pot present and the fact that it is comprised of a few large sherds, that it has been disturbed from a burial context close by.

7.2   The small finds and bulk ironwork
by N Crummy

The assemblage is small and no individual item can be precisely dated. Querns o f Mayen lava such as Small Find or SF 1 from F1, from quarries in the Eifel Hills, Germany, were imported into Britain both in the Roman period, chiefly in the second half of the 1st and the 2nd centuries, and from the 7th or 8th century through to the early medieval period. Fragments of these friable objects were often adapted for secondary use as rubbing or polishing stones in the Saxon and medieval periods, but were also used as hardcore or building stone. The fragment from F1 is roughly square, and therefore is most likely to have seen secondary use in the medieval period, and the fragment of copper-alloy sheet, SF 2 from F4, could well derive from a medieval or later belt-plate, but in both cases these dates are tentative. None of the nails has a distinctive head shape that would allow close dating, but the varying degrees of corrosion suggest that some may be Roman and others post- Roman.

SF 1. (7) F1. Trench 1. Square fragment of Mayen lava quernstone with abraded surfaces, probably used as either building stone or as a rubbing or polishing stone. Maximum dimensions 87 by 87 mm, thickness varies from 45 to 24 mm.

SF 2. (13) F4, Sx 2. Trench 1. Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, perhaps part of a belt fitting. Part of one original straight edge survives, and one broken edge may retain part of the edge of a large rivet hole, burred on the underside. Length 21 mm, maximum surviving width 9.5 mm.

(8) F1. Trench 1. a-b) Two clenched iron nails with flat round head. Lengths (bent) 53 and 40 mm. c) Iron nail shank fragment. Length 31 mm.

(16) F5. Trench 1. a) Iron nail with flat round head. Length 33 mm. b) Iron nail shank fragment. Length 35 mm.

(17) F7. Trench 2. Iron nail, Length 45mm

(18) F7. Trench 2. Iron nail, head shape obscured by corrosion. Length, incomplete, 34 mm.

(19) F7. Trench 2. Fragment of iron sheet. Maximum dimensions 36 by 33 mm.

(20) F7. Trench 2. Iron nail with flat round head. Length 60 mm.

(21) F7. Trench 2. Iron nail with flat round head. Length 91 mm.

(22) F7. Trench 2. Iron nail with flat round head. Length 68 mm.

(23) F7. Trench 2. Iron nail with flat round head. Length 59 mm.

(25) F7. Trench 2. a-e) Five iron nails with flat round head. Lengths 48, 51, 52, 55 mm (complete), and 46 mm (incomplete). f-h) Three iron nail shank fragments. Lengths 14, 28, 36 mm.

(1) L2/L3. Trench 1. Clenched iron nail with flat round head. Length (bent) 72 mm.

(3) L3. Trench 1. a) Two iron nails with flat subcircular head attached to each other at right angles. Lengths 22 and 44 mm, both incomplete. b) Iron nail shank fragment, tip clenched. Length (bent) 71 mm.

7.3 Table 2: all finds ordered by context.
Post-Roman pottery codes after CAR **7**.

Find bag no	Context	Trench	Description	Date	Weight (in g)
1	L2/L3	T1	Iron nail	?	
1	L2/L3	T1	Pottery – one sherd of post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40); one sherd of modern flowerpot (Fabric 51b)	post-medieval and modern	19
1	L2/L3	T1	Animal bone including two horn-cores and part of a jaw of a wild boar	Roman?	520
1	L2/L3	T1	Stone	?	108
1	L2/L3	T1	Pottery	Roman	932
1	L2/L3	T1	Oyster shell	Roman?	106
1	L2/L3	T1	Brick and tile	Roman	594
1	L2/L3	T1	Blue green window glass	Roman?	11
3	L3	T1	Animal bone	Roman?	35
3	L3	T1	Brick or tile	Roman	100
3	L3	T1	Pottery	Roman	229
3	L3	T1	2 iron nails	Roman?	
4	F1	T1	Oyster shell	Roman?	20
4	F1	T1	Pottery	Roman	42
4	F1	T1	Animal bone	Roman?	16
7, SF1	F1	T1	Mayen lava quern fragment	Roman, possibly re-used later	481
8	F1	T1	3 iron nails	Roman?	
8	F1	T1	Pottery	Roman	37
8	F1	T1	Animal bone	Roman?	9

11	F1	T1	Oyster shell	Roman?	17
11	F1	T1	Pottery	Roman	12
11	F1	T1	Unidentified stone	Roman?	4
11	F1	T1	Tile	Roman	64
7	F4	T1	Pottery	Roman	44
7	F4	T1	Animal bone	Roman?	27
12	F4, Sx 1	T1	Pottery	Roman	259
12	F4, Sx1	T1	Animal bone including 5 horn-cores	Roman?	525
12	F4, Sx 1	T1	Oyster shell	Roman?	24
13, SF2	F4, Sx 2		Copper-alloy sheet, possibly a belt end, possibly intrusive or Roman in date	medieval or later?	
14	F4, Sx 2	T1	Animal bone	Roman?	72
14	F4, Sx 2	T1	Tile and brick	Roman	963
14	F4, Sx 2	T1	Pottery	Roman	161
14	F4, Sx 2	T1	Piece of clay with vitrified surface	Roman?	13
14	F4, Sx 2	T1	Oyster shell	Roman?	83
14	F4, Sx 2	T1	Base of a glass vessel, blue green with a concave base – possibly from a small jug (*CAR*8, 172-3)	Roman	14
16	F4	T1	2 iron nails	Roman?	
16	F5	T1	Pottery	Roman	23
9	F5	T1	Pottery	Roman	37
5	L3	T2	Pottery	Roman	304
6	F2	T2	Glass	modern	12
6	F2	T2	Slate	modern	43
10	F6	T2	Indented beaker – 50% complete	Roman	87
17	F7	T2	Iron nail	Roman?	
18	F7	T2	Iron nail	Roman?	
19	F7	T2	Iron nail	Roman?	
20	F7	T2	Iron nail	Roman?	
21	F7	T2	Iron nail	Roman?	
22	F7	T2	Iron nail	Roman?	
23	F7	T2	Iron nail	Roman?	
25	F7	T2	7 iron nails	Roman?	
26	F7	T2	Charcoal	Roman?	3
27	F7	T2	Animal bone	Roman?	162
28	F7	T2	Human bone – part of a long bone	Roman?	36
28	F7	T2	Stone	Roman?	106
28	F7	T2	Tile	Roman	393
28	F7	T2	Pottery	Roman	1,034
28	F7	T2	Septaria stone	Roman?	275
29	F7	T2	Pottery	Roman	100
29	F7	T2	Tile	Roman	67

8   Discussion

All the archaeological features recorded during the evaluation were of Roman date. An inhumation grave was revealed and there is the likelihood of earlier, disturbed cremation burials on the site as evidenced by early Roman pottery occurring residually in later Roman features. The occurrence of both inhumation and cremation burials was to be expected, given what has been recorded from the immediate vicinity (see section 3).

A large Roman rubbish-pit produced oyster shell, animal bone, brick and tile, pottery and a small amount of glass. The rubbish may have been 'fly-tipping' material dumped here from the Roman town. Alternatively, the high percentage of cattle horn-cores may indicate animal butchering nearby. Excavations carried out in

the 1970s and 1986 by CAT at the Police headquarters site fronting Butt Road recorded pits next to burials, one of which was a sand quarry -pit (*CAR* **9**, 12). It is not inconceivable that the pit was originally dug to quarry sand and then was used as a rubbish-pit.

Two pits and two linear features were also recorded. No structural remains were recorded and the evidence points to this being an open, unoccupied area used for burial plots and rubbish-pits.

After the Roman period, the site appears to have passed out of use, the only intervening layer between Roman and Victorian being topsoil. The site may have been employed to pasture animals or grow crops in the post- Roman period. There was no evidence of medieval monastic buildings or burials.

9 References

CAR **7**	2000	*Colchester Archaeological Report* **7**: *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-1985,* by John Cotter
CAR **8**	1995	*Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,* by H E M Cool & Jennifer Price
CAR **9**	1993	*Colchester Archaeological Report* **9**: *Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88,* by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR **10**	1999	*Colchester Archaeological Report* **10**, *Roman pottery in Colchester, 1971-86*, by R P Symonds & S Wade, ed by P Bidwell & A Croom
CM	2002	*Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester*
CM	2003	*Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums*
EAA **3**	1997	*Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **3**, ed by J Glazebrook
EAA **8**	2000	*Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **8,** ed by N Brown & J Glazebrook
EAA **14**	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **14**, ed by D Gurney
IFA	1999	*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
IFA	2001	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
Hawkes, C F C, & Hull, M R	1947	*Camulodunum. First report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39*, RRCSAL, **14**
Hull, M R	1958	*Roman Colchester*, RRCSAL, **20**
MAP 2	1991	*Management of archaeological projects,* 2nd edition (English Heritage)

10 Acknowledgements

11   Archive deposition

The finds, and the paper and digital archive are currently held by CAT at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, but both will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museums under accession code 2005.145.

12   Appendix: the Roman pottery

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In this report on the Roman pottery, vessel form numbers follow those of the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1 958) and *CAR* **10**. Samian forms refer to Dragendorff (Dr) form numbers. Roman pottery fabrics used in this report (Tables 1, 3 and 4) follow those devised for *CAR* **10**.

Table 3: Roman pottery fabric codes and the corresponding fabric name used in this report.

Fabric code	Fabric name
AA	amphora, all excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium amphora
AJ	amphora, Dressel 20
BA (CG) (EG)	plain samian forms: Central Gaulish East Gaulish
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated wares
DJ	coarse oxidised and related wares
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated ware
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2
GX	other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares
HZ	large storage jars and other vessels in heavily tempered grey wares
TE	Nene Valley mortaria, white fabric and black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash
TZ	mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent
WA	silvery micaceous grey wares

Table 4: Roman pottery from all contexts.

trench	find bag	feature	layer	fabric CAR 10	additional fabric detail	form	pot type	sherd quantity	weight (g)	estimated vessel equivalent	comments	feature/note	date
T1	1		L2/L3	AJ		Dressel 20	amphora	1	194	0.00			1st-early 3rd century
T1	1		L2/L3	HZ			jar (LSJ)	1	194	0.00	base sherd		1st-2nd century/3rd century
T1	1		L2/L3	CZ			beaker	1	2	0.00			early 2nd to mid-late 3rd
T1	1		L2/L3	AA			Gauloise amphora	1	40	0.20	rim in buff fabric with lid seating, probably from a Gaulish amphora, possibly from Gauloise 4		1st-2nd century/3rd century
T1	1		L2/L3	DJ		Cam 154/155	flagon	2	25	0.25	ring neck flagon with 4 rings (dated Claudio-Neronian), 1 other sherd		1st-2nd century/ 3rd century
T1	1		L2/L3	BA	CG	Dr 31	bowl	2	67	0.05	rim sherd and base sherd from 2 vessels		2nd half of 2nd century
T1	1		L2/L3	GA		Cam 279A/B	jar	1	11	0.00	open burnished lattice decoration		early 2nd-mid 3rd century
T1	1		L2/L3	GB		Cam 278	jar (2), bowl	3	95	0.00	sherds from 3 pots, 2 x Cam 278 and 1 bowl		early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
T1	1		L2/L3	GX		Cam 218	jar, + 1 other jar (2)	14	211	0.05	sherds from several pots, inc Cam 218 (dated 1st-early 2nd century)		Roman
T1	3		L3	GB			bowl	1	8	0.00			early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
T1	3		L3	GA		Cam 279A/B	jar	1	6	0.00	open burnished lattice decoration		early 2nd-mid 3rd century
T1	3		L3	DJ				1	17	0.00			1st-2nd century/3rd century
T1	3		L3	AJ		Dressel 20	amphora	3	102	0.00			1st-early 3rd century
T1	3		L3	GX		Cam 268	jar (3 including 2 other jars)	5	96	0.50	sherds from 3 jars		mid 2nd century+

trench	find bag	feature	layer	fabric CAR 10	additional fabric detail	form	pot type	sherd quantity	weight (g)	estimated vessel equivalent	comments	feature/note	date
T1	4	F1		GB		bowl		1	15	0.00			early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
T1	4	F1		TE				1	26	0.00			mid 3rd-4th century
T1	8	F1		AA		Gauloise 4?	amphora	1	25	0.00	hard sandy buff sherd with plate mica and possibly trimmed outer surface, prob-ably Gaulish amphora sherd		late 1st-2nd century/ 3rd century
T1	8	F1		GX		Cam 266?	jar	3	12	0.03			Roman (1st-early 2nd century)
T1	11	F1		GX		Cam 108	beaker	2	11	0.00	2 pots, including Cam 108 (dated 1st-early 2nd century)		Roman (1st-early 2nd century)
T1	14	F4 Sx 2		BA	CG	Dr 31	bowl	1	11	0.05			2nd half of 2nd century
T1	14	F4 Sx 2		DJ		Cam 140	flagon	4	64	0.20	sherd including Cam 140 (dated pre-Flavian)		1st-2nd century/3rd century
T1	14	F4 Sx 2		GA			bowl	1	16	0.00			early 2nd-4th century
T1	14	F4 Sx 2		GX				3	19	0.00			Roman
T1	14	F4 Sx 2		AA				1	35	0.00			1st-early 2nd century
T1	14	F4 Sx 2		HZ		Cam 270B	jar (LSJ)	1	24	0.05			1st-2nd century/3rd century
T1	12	F4 Sx 1		GX				5	14	0.00	small sherds from 2 pots		Roman
T1	12	F4 Sx 1		TZ				4	79	0.00	laminated fragments from a mortaria flange in buff fabric		1st-2nd century/3rd century
T1	12	F4 Sx 1		DJ			flagon	4	221	0.00	two handled flagon in buff fabric, neck, all of one handle (3 rib) and part of 2nd handle, other sherds probably part of same pot		1st-2nd century/3rd century
T1	7	F4		GX		Cam 218	bowl	3	14	0.00	sherds from 2 pots inc Cam 218 (dated 1st-early 2nd century)		Roman

trench	find bag	feature	layer	fabric CAR 10	additional fabric detail	form	pot type	sherd quantity	weight (g)	estimated vessel equivalent	comments	feature/note	date
T1	7	F4		EA				1	8	0.00			mid 3rd-4th century
T1	7	F4		GB		Cam 37	bowl	1	22	0.25			early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
T1	9	F5		DJ				2	37	0.00	2 joining sherds		1st-2nd century/3rd century
T2	5		L3	GX		Cam 243-424/46	bowl	7	146	0.05	sherds from 5-6 pots, includes 2 jar/bowl bases		Roman
T2	16	F5		DJ				1	20	0.00			1st-2nd century/3rd century
T2	16	F5		GX				1	3	0.00			Roman
T2	10	F6		CZ		Cam 407	beaker	4	88	0.20	about 50% of the pot including complete profile	possibly displaced from a burial?	mid-late 3rd century
T2	28	F7		WA				1	3	0.00		inhumation	Roman
T2	28	F7		DJ				2	5	0.00		inhumation	1st-2nd century/3rd century
T2	28	F7		HZ				1	43	0.00		inhumation	1st-2nd century/3rd century
T2	28	F7		GA		Cam 279	jar, + bowl sherd	2	16	0.00		inhumation	early 2nd-4th century
T2	28	F7		GB		Cam 278	jar, + bowl sherd	2	19	0.00		inhumation	early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
T2	28	F7		GX		Cam 218	jar	23	135	0.05	sherds from several pots including form Cam 218 (dated 1st-early 2nd century)	inhumation	Roman
T2	28	F7		HZ			jar (LSJ)	3	176	0.00		inhumation	1st-2nd century/3rd century
T2	28	F7		GB		Cam 278	jar, + bowl sherd	2	26	0.00		inhumation	early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century
T2	28	F7		GX		Cam 108, Cam 218, Cam 243-	beaker, bowl, bowl	16	586	0.00	Sherds from several pots includes Cam 108, 218 and 243-244/46 (all dated 1st-	inhumation	Roman (1st-early 2nd century)

trench	find bag	feature	layer	fabric *CAR 10*	additional fabric detail	form	pot type	sherd quantity	weight (g)	estimated vessel equivalent	comments	feature/note	date
						244/46					miscellaneous bowl rim sherd, and whole part of base and lower body of a jar (early 2nd century)		
T2	28	F7		TZ				1	40	0.00	buff fabric, predominantly quartz grits	inhumation	1st-2nd century/3rd century
T2	28	F7		GQ			bowl?	1	18	0.20	sherd from a bowl with a small slightly everted rim, in fine grey fabric, dark fabric core with light buff margins, dark surfaces, burnished externally, form is possibly upper part of bowl as *CAR* **10** fig 6.95 17 or fig 6.85 37	inhumation	later 1st-earlier 2nd century?
T2	29	F8		GB		Cam 37A	bowl	1	47	0.10	burnished lattice decoration		early 2nd-early 3rd century
T2	29	F8		GX		Cam 243-244/46	bowl	2	43	0.10	rim from Cam 243-244/246 (dated 1st-early 2nd century), other sherd		Roman (1st-early 2nd century)
T2	29	F8		BA	EG	Dr 38		1	14	0.00	flange sherd		2nd-early 3rd, but probably 2nd half of 2nd-early 3rd century

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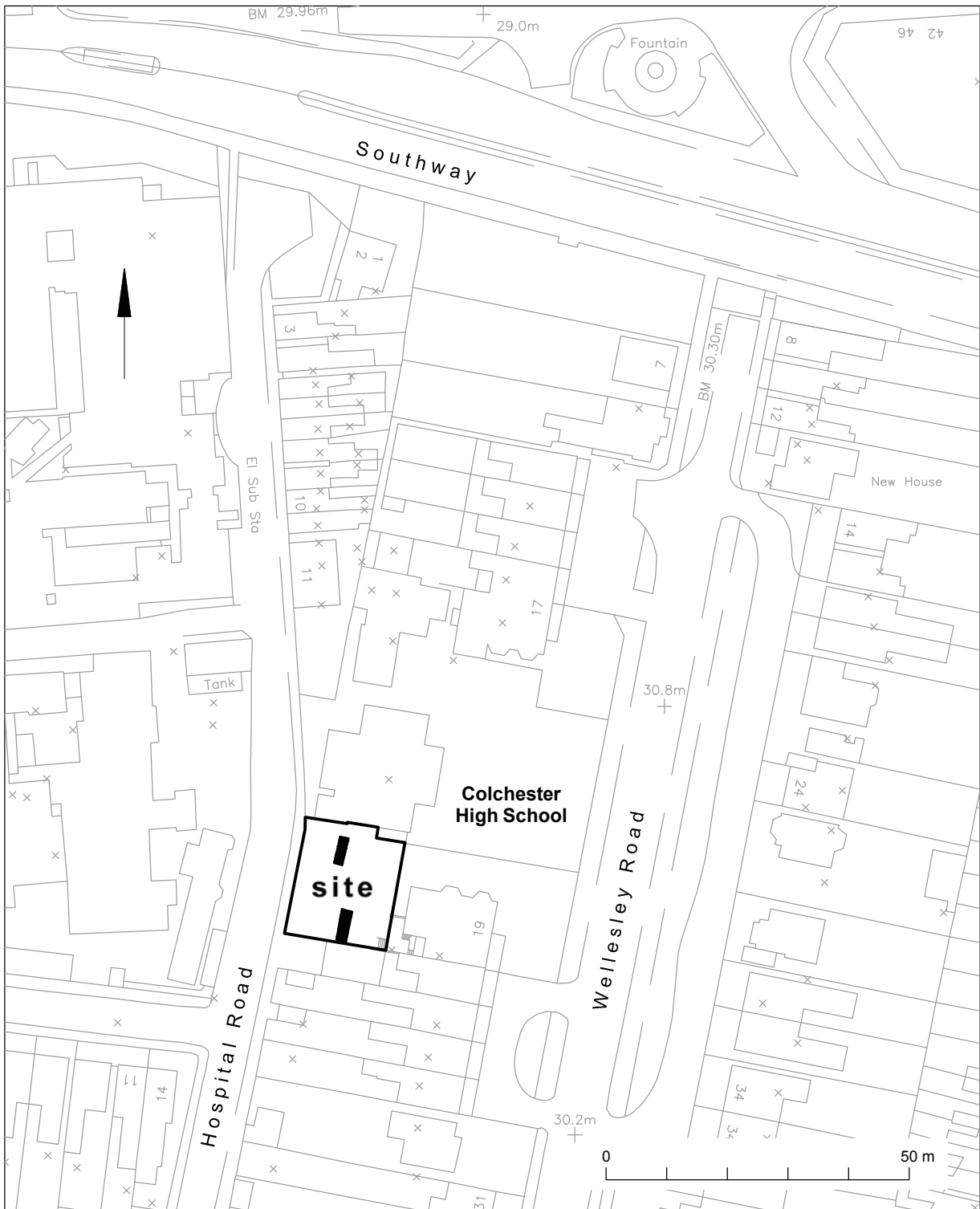
Fig 1 Site location (reproduced with kind permission of Concepts Architects).

site boundary

T1

F4 Sx 2

F4 Sx 1

F5   F1

T2

F2

F8   F7

site boundary

0   5 m
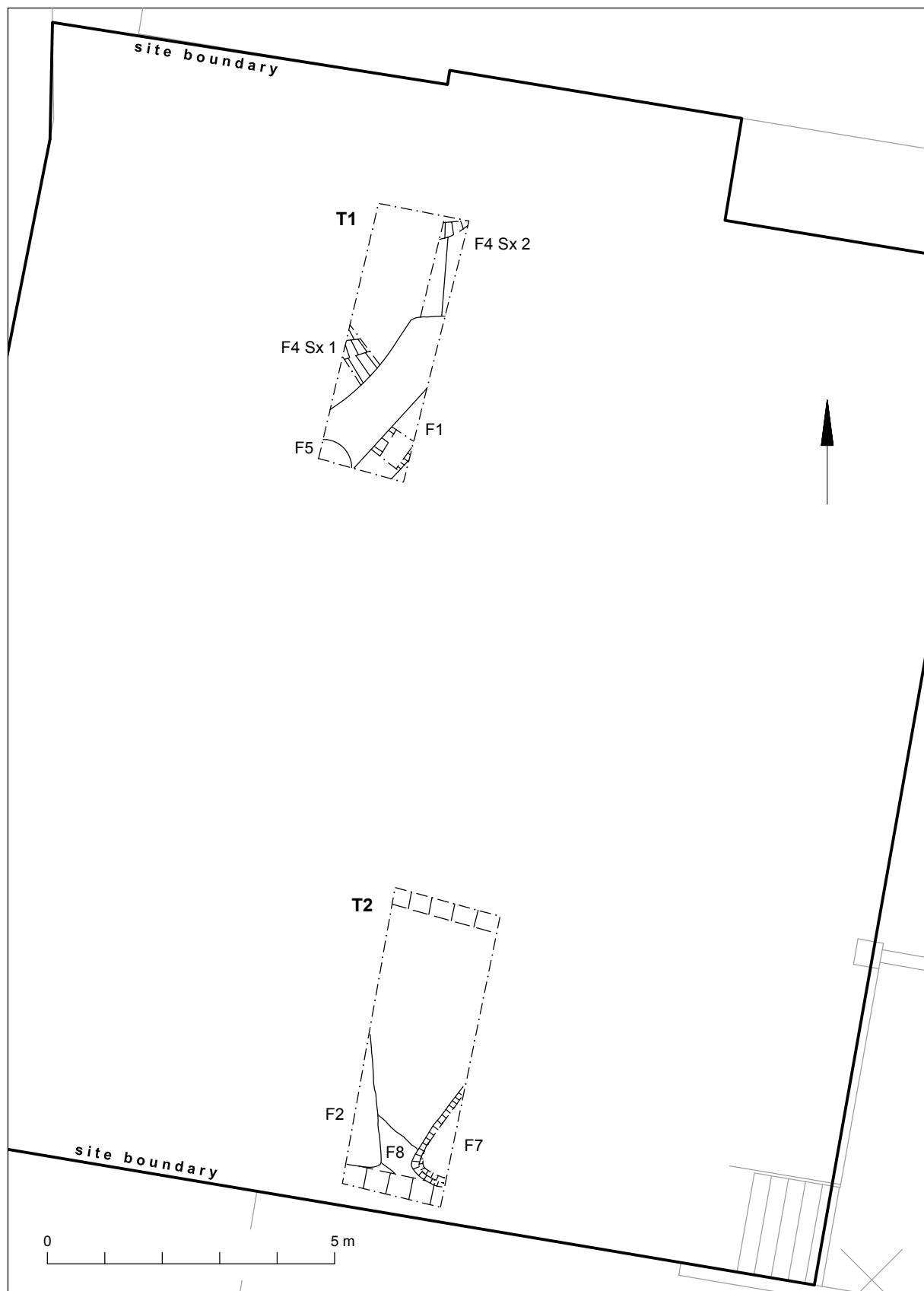
Fig 2 Location of trenches and features.

33.43m
AOD

L1

N| |S

L2

L3

F4
sx 2

L4
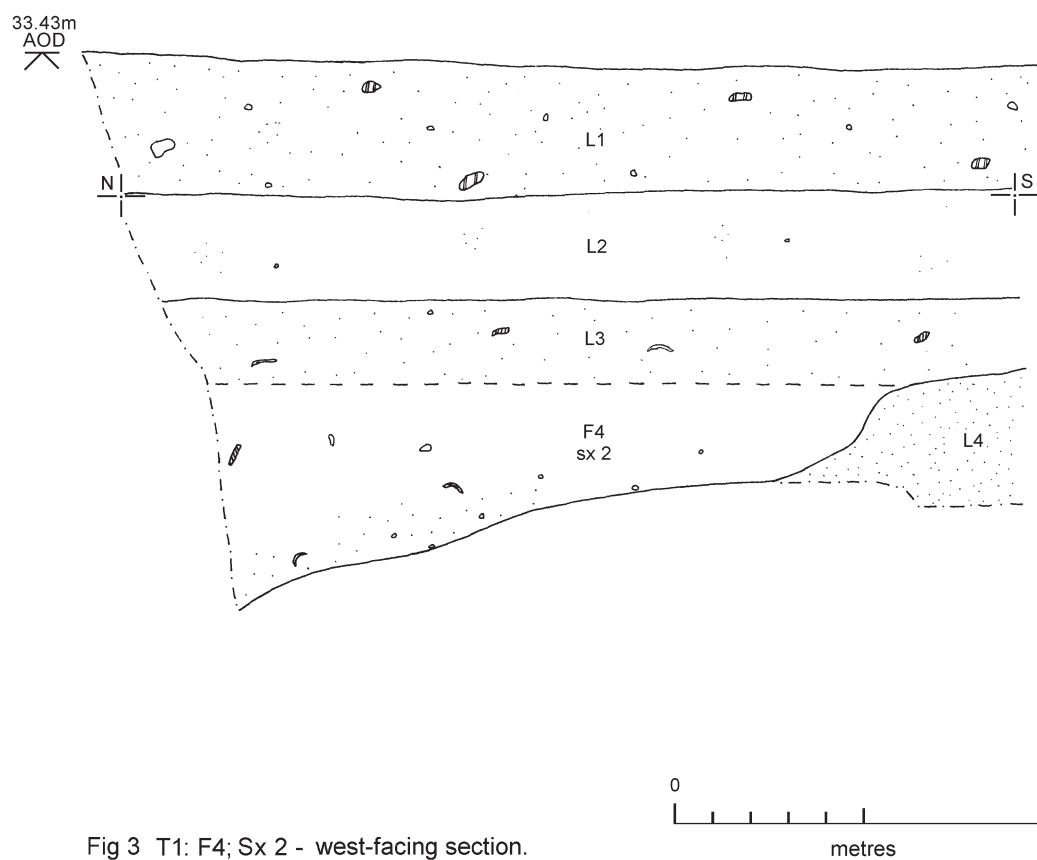
Fig 3 T1: F4; Sx 2 - west-facing section.

0   1

metres

F1; south-west-facing section

32.40m NW|
AOD
F1

F5; east-facing section

33.38m
AOD

L1

S
L2
N

L3
F4

L4

F5

0
1

metres
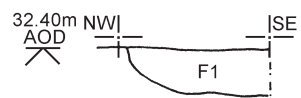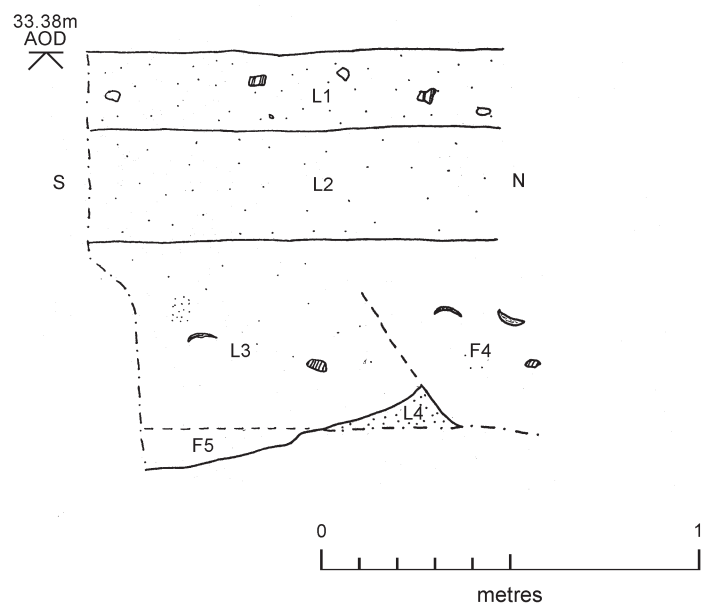
Fig 4   T1: F1; south-west-facing section and F5; east-facing section.

33.47m
AOD

L5

L2

N
S

L3

L4

F6

0
1

metres
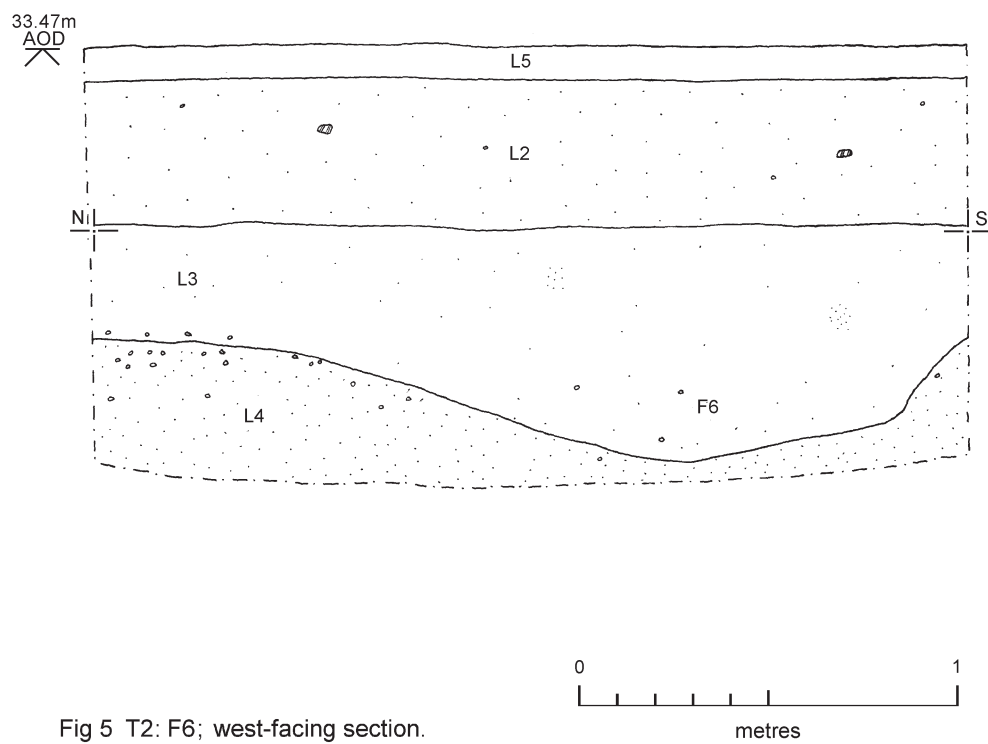
Fig 5 T2: F6; west-facing section.

L4

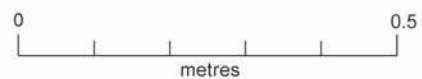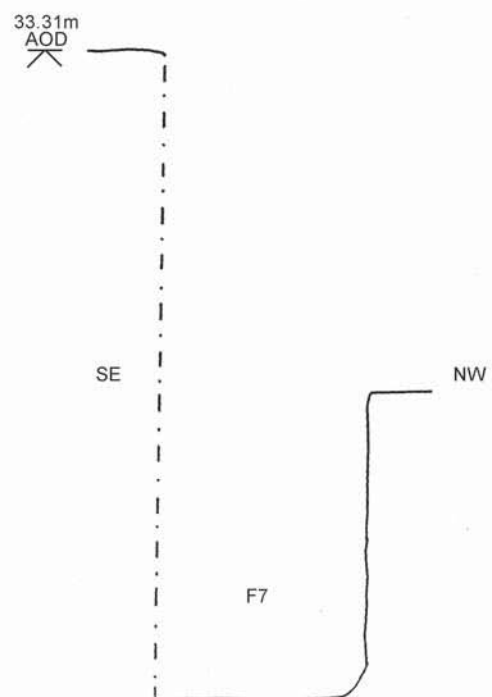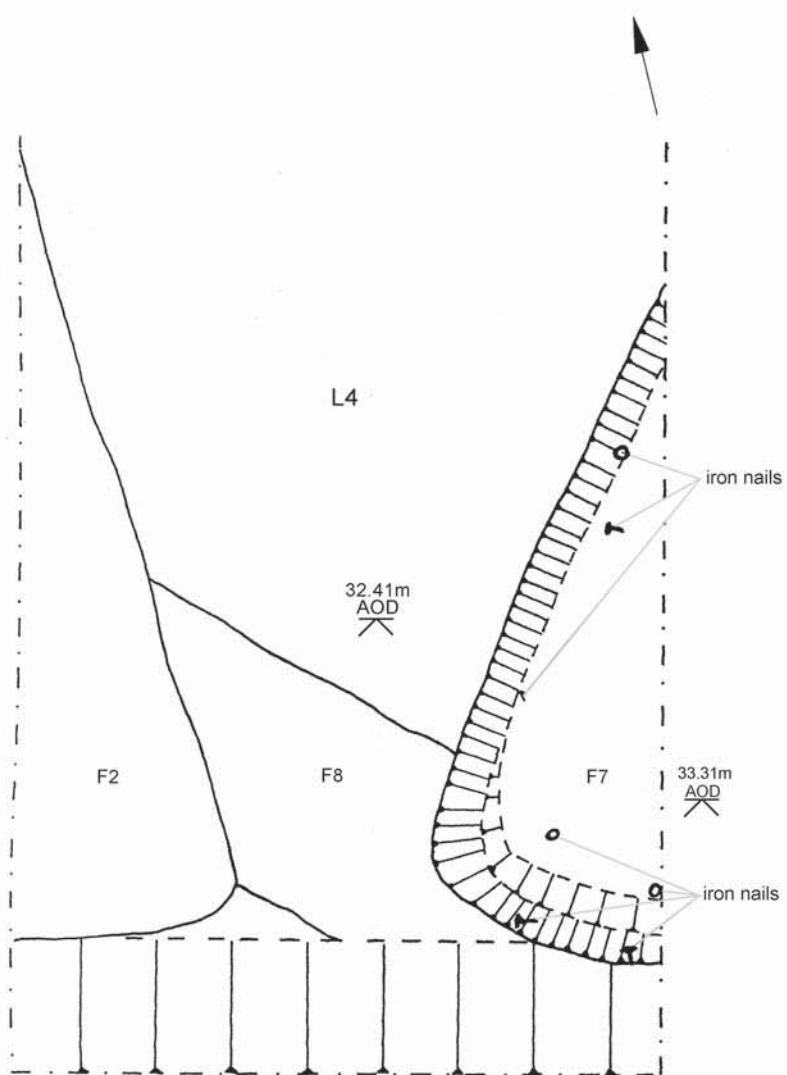iron nails

32.41m
AOD

F2

F8

F7

33.31m
AOD

iron nails

Fig 6   T2: F7; north-east-facing profile and plan.

33.31m
AOD

SE

NW

F7

0   0.5

metres