

**Crouched Friars: the medieval church
structure and its associated cemetery.
38-40 Crouch Street, Colchester:
January-April 2007**

**report prepared by
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**on behalf of
Bellway Homes**

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1 Summary

The east end of the church of the Crouched Friars has come to light in a watching brief and excavation in advance of redevelopment. It is now apparent that Colchester Building 181, excavated to the west of this site in 1988, is part of the west end and cloisters of the same church. The central tower and cruciform plan could be early medieval, and it is presumed that this church is contemporary with the first documentary reference to the presence of the Crouched Friars here in AD 1251 (although there is no archaeological evidence to directly support this contention).

Over fifty inhumation burials were laid out across areas corresponding to the north and south transepts. The burials are of a mixture of juvenile, adult and old males and females, with no apparent monastic characteristics. It is therefore assumed that they are the burials of parishioners. Although the evidence is not definitive, the most likely occasion for the creation of this cemetery would be after AD 1403, when a documentary reference suggests that some parts of the church were in need of repair, and were refurbished. Were the transepts demolished, and the cemetery established among the ruined walls? There is little dated material in the grave fills, but the presence of peg-tile favours a late (rather than an early) medieval date for these burials.

The medieval church walls and burials were all cut into a deep, dark earth layer which is probably late Roman and later, and indicates that the area was open land (presumably farmed) in the later Roman and post-Roman periods. A few sherds of pre-Norman conquest pottery show that there was some, limited activity on the site before the establishment of the medieval friary.

The dark earth layer sealed a sequence of Roman deposits. These included a series of gravel patches which are probably parts of the metalled surface of a previously unknown minor Roman road heading towards the Balkerne Gate. At least one Roman building (Colchester Building 213) lay on the south side of this metalled road. A fragment of what may be a glass Roman cremation vessel indicates that there may have been at least one Roman cremation burial on this site. In addition to the medieval burials, there was at least one Roman inhumation burial. The presence of residual bone and possible coffin nails in the fills of medieval graves supports the idea that there were more Roman inhumation burials on this site, in addition to those recorded here previously.

2 Introduction (Fig 9)

- 2.1 This is the report on an archaeological watching brief and excavation at 38-42 Crouch Street, Colchester, on the site of the former Crouched Friars friary (site centre is at NGR TL 99130 24940).
- 2.2 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Bellway Homes Ltd, and was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) between January and April 2007. Post-excavation work took place between April and August 2007.
- 2.3 The work described here was preceded by two phases of evaluation on the friary site, described in CAT Report 277 (2004) and CAT Report 390 (2006).
- 2.4 The site is located on the south side of Crouch Street, 130 m south-west of the Roman and medieval walled town, and covers an area of some 1,110 sq m.
- 2.5 The was area previously occupied by 'Cash Converters', and previously by a garage.
- 2.6 Descriptions of the excavation and recording methods used may be found in the Mitigation Strategy (CAT 2006).
- 2.7 This report follows the standards set out in *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CM 2002) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums* (CM 2003), the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IFA 1999) *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1999), and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001).

The guidance contained in the documents *Management of archaeological projects* (MAP 2), and *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment* (EAA 3), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (EAA 8), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) was also followed.

3 Archaeological background (Fig 9)

Roman

The remains of Roman buildings and burials have been recorded close to the site, including the following. At least 18 inhumations of 4th-century and possibly late 3rd-century date and part of a Flavian-Trajanic building were excavated in 1971, 25 m to the south of the site, in advance of the construction of Southway (CAR 9, 236-44).

Parts of another Roman house, including a hypocaust, were uncovered in 1925 and 1973 under the north side of Crouch Street, 50 m north-east of the site (Hull 1958, 243; CAR 6, 340-41). Two large defensive ditches were found sealed beneath the building in 1973 (*ibid*).

Some possible Roman inhumations were noted in 1981 in stanchion holes during the construction of an office block at 32 Crouch Street, 50 m east of the present site (CAR 6, 975-6). Several Roman burials were excavated in 1988 at the southern end of 42 Crouch Street, 15 m west of the present site (CAR 9, 245-56).

Medieval

The site occupies the northern part of the site of the medieval house of Crouched Friars which originated in the 12th or early 13th century as a hospital and chapel (VCH 9, 307-8; Morant 1748, 2, 41-3). It is now apparent that the building excavated in 1988 at 42 Crouch Street is the east end of the friary church excavated in 2007. The 1988 remains can be summarised as follows. A 12m length of the building was uncovered. It was 6.5m wide (as defined by two east-west foundations) with a range of rooms to the south, 3m wide (it is now apparent that these are part of the cloisters). There were no surviving floors. Sixteen burials dated to the late medieval to early 16th century were uncovered on the northern end of the site.

Medieval documentary references

The order of Crutched or crossed friars (*Fratres Cruciferi*) was a mendicant order of uncertain origin, who looked after the poor and needy (their church buildings usually exhibit large nave or transepts where preaching could take place). They claimed a middle-eastern foundation in the 1st century AD, but were later reconstituted in the 4th century in Jerusalem. They were in Italy in the 12th century, when Pope Alexander III gave them a constitution and rule life similar to that of the better-known Augustinian order.

In England, the order first appeared in England at the synod of the diocese of Rochester in 1244. They may have come to Colchester as early as 1245, but the first definite record is from 1251. At that time they occupied a hospital and chapel building at Crouch Street, on land given by the Lords of Stanway. The Crossed Friars were not a large order in England, but they established houses at Colchester, London, Reigate, Oxford, Great Weltham and Barnham (Suffolk), Wotton-under-Edge (Gloucestershire), Brackley (Northamptonshire) and Kildale (Yorkshire).

By 1401 the friary at Colchester had fallen on hard times, and parts of the church (the nave, chancel and bell tower) were in need of repair. It may have been at about this time, and on account of poverty, that the Crossed Friars lost control of the premises, as it is recorded as being a free chapel or hospital.

In 1403 the Bishop of London helped revive the fortunes of the establishment. This also led to an interesting disclosure. A list of their possessions drawn up at that

time included a fragment of the holy cross. In 1407 the guild of St Helen was refounded in the church of the crossed friars, and by the later 15th century there were two chapels and at least one hospital on the site. About 1496 the crouched friars were able to reclaim the church and hospital.

In 1538, at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the buildings and estates of the establishment were granted to Thomas Audley, and the site of Crouched friars was later purchased in 1637 by Sir Harbottle Grimstone (MP for Colchester). Grimstone converted the site into a house, and it is probable that any of the surviving church was demolished at this time. Royalist soldiers occupied the house during the siege of 1648. It was bombarded and assaulted by the Parliamentary army, forcing out the Royalists who set the house ablaze during their withdrawal.

In 1700 a workhouse was established on the site, but the building appears to have been mostly or entirely a new construction (VCH 9, 307-8; Morant 1748, 2, 41-3, *The Colchester Archaeologist* 20, 19-23).

Medieval archaeological evidence

Fragments of medieval wall foundations were uncovered in the 2004 evaluation, one in the southern part of the site, and one (originally thought to be Roman) along with associated inhumation burials in the northern part of the site. The northern wall foundation and burials were almost certainly associated with the friary (CAT Report 277).

The 2006 evaluation uncovered east-west and north-south foundations, which are parts of the friary church. There was evidence for the conversion of friary buildings into a residence in the early post-medieval period (CAT Report 390).

Apart from the two evaluations, other archaeological evidence for the monastery is limited, but can be summarised as follows:

A series of burials was discovered c 1895 during the construction of a greenhouse at 38 Crouch Street. They were described thus:

'The skeletons were adult males and each man had been buried with a rude leaden cross on his chest' (Sier 1924, 200n).

From early Ordnance Survey maps, the position of the greenhouse can be pinpointed to the north-east corner of the present site, but nothing else is known of the discovery.

Various foundations and burials were noted by E J Rudsdale in 1928 during the construction of Scott's garage at 42 Crouch Street to the west of the present site (CMR 1929, 50-52; CAR 9, 245-7).

Part of a shallow, tightly-packed medieval cemetery was discovered close to the street frontage at 42 Crouch Street during a watching brief in 1977 (CAR 6, 854) and during a small excavation in 1988 in advance of the construction of an office block (CAR 9, 245-56). Also uncovered in 1988 were medieval foundations, probably from a large friary building aligned east-west (fig 1, *ibid*).

During the evaluation in the car park in 2004, a medieval foundation and evidence for inhumations were found at the northern end of the site (CAT Report 277). These probably formed part of the house of Crouched Friars

4 Aim

The aim of the watching brief and excavation was to “preserve by record” the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits affected by the construction of the new development, in particular the medieval church and cemetery and any underlying Roman deposits or structures.

5 The nature and development of the archaeological work

Following the 2006 evaluation (CAT Report 390) a Mitigation Strategy was agreed with the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO). This specified a watching brief on development work, with the requirement for potential for the hand- excavation of specific areas or features, should this prove necessary. Excavation of two lift-shaft pits was to be by hand if significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

A watching brief was maintained throughout the contractors' ground works. Initially the ground works consisted of a number of small machine trenches opened to determine the location of any potential obstacles to the piling drill. During this work a number of small sections of foundations of early walls were recorded on the north-central and north-east areas of the site. Following this the whole site level was reduced by the contractors', by about 400 mm, to prepare a surface for a piling-rig. During this work a number of lengths of early wall foundations were located on the west side of the site. The surviving tops of these foundations were excavated by hand and recorded. Once the archaeological recording was completed, the tops of the foundations were removed down to the site reduction level by machine, and the piling-rig brought onto the site.

The next phase of the contractors' ground works was to machine-excavate around the tops of the concrete piles to a depth of about 1.4 m. The piles were in two groups, one covering approximately the south third of the site (an area corresponding to the south transept), and one covering approximately the north third of the site area (an area corresponding to the north transept and the land north of that). No ground works took place on the central part of the site. These groundworks penetrated into the natural sand over the whole of the south area. Over most of the south area no significant archaeological remains were recorded, apart from a wall foundation. However, on the west side there were a number of inhumation burials. These were excavated by hand in a short rescue excavation in advance of machine clearing around the tops of the piles. The burials were found to seal gravel surfaces and a gravel filled trench or ditch. On the north area, natural sand was not reached during machine clearing around the piles. A number of short sections of early wall foundation were recorded, and part of a gravel surface. On the west side a number of inhumation burials were encountered. The burials were hand-excavated. This again took place as a short rescue excavation in advance of the contractors' machine clearing around the pile tops. Not all of the inhumations located were removed as some were below the contractors' final levels.

The excavation of both the south and north lift-shafts began with the machine-clearance of overburden sealing significant archaeological deposits. This work was carried out under archaeological supervision. In the event no clear significant archaeological deposits were encountered in the south lift-shaft and machine excavation continued, under archaeological supervision, to its base. The north lift-shaft was also machine excavated as much of the site of the shaft was found to be occupied by two large late dated pits and brick built soak-away. However, significant archaeological remains, consisting of an early wall foundation sealing a gravel surface were recorded in the north and west sides of the lift-shaft pit. A small quantity of human bone was also recovered from near the base of the lift-shaft pit during the machine excavation.

6 The excavated remains: Roman (Colchester Building number 213) (Figs 9-11)

Most of the Roman period features were only encountered at the lower levels of the contractors' excavations during the watching brief and at the base of the excavation area covering the south burial area. These features can be dated as Roman because they were all sealed by the medieval burials and the dark soil L2.

The Roman features consist of a gravel-filled trench or small ditch (F54, F58) and areas of gravel surface exposed during excavation of the south burial area (F53). Gravel surfaces sealed by L2 were also seen in sections during the watching brief (L10, F68/F69). The gravel surfaces (F53, F68/F69, L10) were not encountered to the south of the line formed by F54/F58, nor on the north-west area of the site. These areas of gravel surface appear to represent the metalled surface of a Roman road crossing the site from south-west to north-east. The features F54 and F58 could represent a small ditch on the south side of this street, or the foundations of a Roman building fronting onto its south side. The closely-dated pottery associated with F54 is of 1st-early 2nd century date, one sherd dating to after c AD 70. A partial pot was also recovered from this feature could represent a votive foundation deposit. Roman foundations consisting of packed gravel in a foundation trench are known from other buildings in the Roman town (CAR 3, 20).

There were a small number of other features of probable late Roman date. All of these features share the approximate alignment of the Roman street. (This alignment is not reflected in any of the securely dated medieval or post-medieval features on the site). All contained pottery which can be dated to the mid 3rd-4th century. A small ditch or Gully, F40, was located just to the north-east of F54 is probably of late Roman date. This feature was mostly recorded in plan, but the alignment is similar to that of F54/F58. On the central area of the site was part of the wall foundation (F32) of a building which is probably of late Roman date. This feature was uncovered during machine clearing around the medieval wall foundation F17 which sealed it. The foundation F32 consisted of a shallow trench which contained unmortared lumps of septaria and occasional pieces of yellow-brown mortar. Immediately to the east side of the foundation F32 was a small feature (F23) that consisted of unmortared septaria lumps with some ragstone pieces. Although only a very small area of this feature remained, it was similar to F32 and its shape suggests a linear feature set at right-angles to F32. It appears F32 and probably F23 represent wall foundations of a late Roman building on the south side of the Roman street.

During the contractors' excavation of the north lift shaft pit a small quantity of human bone was recovered near the base of the excavation (Grave 53, find number 127). As no burials were located during the watching brief on the central or west areas of the site and all of the medieval burials were located on the west side of the site it appears likely that this bone represents a disturbed Roman inhumation. A small number of Roman inhumation burials were located just to the west of the current site during the 1988 excavation (CAR 9, 247-48) and a larger number were excavated to the south of the current site during excavations in advance of the construction of the inner relief road in 1971 (CAR 9, 236-41).

7 The Excavated remains : medieval and later (Figs 9, 10, 12, 13)

The medieval remains consisted of wall foundations of buildings associated with the Crouched Friars friary, and inhumation burials.

7.1 The buildings

The wall foundations recorded can be divided into two groups. On the east side of the site there were a number of disconnected short lengths of wall foundation, mostly recorded in section during the watching brief (F1, F3, F4, F6, F34, F66, F67). On the west side of the site were more extensive remains of wall foundations (F7, F8, F9, F11, F14, F17, F18, F24, F27, F28, F29, F30, F33) the tops of which were excavated and recorded in plan. A number of sections of wall (F5, F65, F70, F71, F74) recorded during the watching brief can be associated with these. The foundations on the west side of the site are the remains of the east end of the church of the Crouched Friars.

7.2 Church of the Crouched Friars (Colchester Building number 181).

The remains of the wall foundations of the church building on the west side of the site were all cut into the dark soil L2. The foundations consisted of an upper part of mortared rubble resting on a lower part formed from layers of sand or mortar interleaved with earth, all placed into a foundation trench. The rubble mix in the lime-based mortar of the tops of the foundations included occasional pieces of slate. In the centre of the west side were the remains of two large mortared foundations (F11, F24). In contrast to the sections of wall foundations, these appeared to be of solid mortared rubble throughout and did not rest on a layered foundation below. This could be seen during the contractors' reduction of the site levels. At that time approximately the upper 500 mm of these features was removed by machine and it could be seen that the foundation of mortared rubble clearly continued for some depth below this, although the base of these foundations was not reached. The surviving tops of F11 and F24 had been damaged by later features so that their original shape was not well preserved at this level. Of the two foundations, the one to the south (F11) was more intact. This foundation can be seen to be a rectangular construction about 3.5 m across north-south and about 5.0 m east-west, although the foundation stepped in from the south by about 1.0 m for the last 1.5 m on the east side. The north foundation (F24) is of about the same dimension as F11 north-south, although the east side had been removed at this level by a modern cellar. However, the remaining part of F24 suggests that this is a pair with the foundation F11 to the south, and its form would have originally mirrored that of F11.

The foundations F11 and F24 are central to interpreting the other wall foundations on the west side of the site as part of the church of the Crouched Friars. They were clearly designed as a pair, and were built so as to be able to support considerable weight. They are located at the centre of the other lengths of wall foundation which form three groups around them. To the south of F11, F7 and F9 are mirrored, to the north of F24, by F27, F30, F33 and F29. To the east the wall foundation F17, attached to F11, is paired, in relation to F24, by the foundation F70, (recorded during the watching brief). Overall the plan is that of the east end of a church building. The foundations F11 and F24 can be seen to be pier bases, supporting a the north-east and south-east corners of a masonry tower over a crossing. The wall foundations form a north (F7, F9) and a south (F27, F30, F33, F29) transept, while the two wall foundations to the east (F17 and F70) form the south and north walls of a chancel. This interpretation is supported by the location of wall foundations recorded to the west during 1988 (CAR 9 fig 7.1). The pier bases F11 and F24 require a pair of corresponding pier bases situated to their west. The location of these would lie outside of the excavated areas of the 1988 site, and so were not discovered during that excavation. However, a building defined by two parallel foundations running east to west was excavated in 1988, and numbered Colchester Building number 181 (CAR 9 fig 7.6 F25, F27). These two wall foundations correspond with the orientation to the wall foundations exposed in 2007. Also, they can be seen to correspond symmetrically with the projection of a

proposed pair of pier bases on the west side of the crossing, so as to form the north and south walls of the nave. Other foundations recorded in 1988, on the south side of the wall F25, were tentatively proposed to be part of a cloister (CAR 9, 251) and this proposal is strengthened by the overall interpretation of the foundations excavated in 1988 and 2007 as a single church building.

On the north side of the chancel small sections of wall foundation (F71, F74) of the same construction as the other wall foundations, were located during the watching brief. These can be seen to be parts of a small chapel. A small section of layered foundation (F5) appears to be the corner of a buttress on the north-east corner of this chapel.

There were three places on the line of the walls where there were original gaps in the foundations. These were between F9 and F11, between F24 and F27/F30 and between F70 and F71. At two of these points, where the walls of the transepts approached the pier bases, the ends of the mortared tops of the foundations (F9, F27/F30) were found to be faced. In all three places the lower, layered, part of the foundation was absent. These gaps appear to correspond with original door ways and must have been set out when the foundation trenches were being dug.

A number of short lengths of foundation were located projecting from the east sides of the east transept walls. Against the east side of F9, the south transept wall, were a projection at the south end (F8) and two of slightly different build to each other (F14, F18) at the north end. F8 was of the same construction as the other wall foundations, with a mortared rubble top and a foundation of layered gravel and soil. It could only be traced for a short distance to the east, but could have extended further. Only the top of F14 could be recorded. This feature did not seem to extend further to the east than the exposed length, as it appeared that there was a finished face at its east end. Just to the south side of F14, and butting against F9 was an un-mortared collection of stone and tile (F18). These features do not appear to extend as far as the contractors' excavations (just to the east) and so they appear to represent the remains of buttresses. Two similar buttresses (F28 and that formed by the north end of the wall F30) were located at the north-east corner of the north transept.

Apart from where there were gaps in the foundations or the ends of the buttresses, only the edges of the top of the wall foundations F7, F9 and F17 had coursed stones indicating a finished face. Inside the church building there were only two areas where parts of floors survived, one in the south transept (F10) and one in the chancel just east of the crossing (F20, F21, F22). The small patch of floor in the south transept, F10, consisted of a thin layer of white mortar, about 20 mm thick, set on a thin sand bed, also about 20 mm thick. This sat directly on the dark soil L2. The top of the white mortar preserved the impressions of tiles set in a diamond pattern, with their longest axis set parallel with the main axis of the church building. Whole late medieval glazed floor tiles, recovered as loose finds (section 8.3 below), fitted approximately into the square impressions outlined in the white mortar, indicating that these glazed tiles probably come from tiled floors in the transepts (and possibly the crossing). The area of surviving floor in the chancel preserved two mortar floor surfaces, an earlier floor F22 and a later one F21. There was also a small patch of a mortar floor, F20, adjacent to the south chancel wall. All were of pale yellow-brown mortar about 20 mm thick. None showed any sign of impressions from tiles surviving in their surfaces. The later floor, F21, appeared to be a replacement for the earlier one F22 rather than a repair. This is because between these floors was a layer of mixed make-up consisting in one place of gravelly sand, in another stony soil with some tile fragments. The later floor had been laid directly on the top of this make-up material.

Several small areas of loose mortar and building rubble were located inside the area of the church building (F12, F13, F31/L7), representing demolition material. The two rubble areas in the south transept, F12 and F13, appeared to have survived as they had sunk into rectangular shaped depressions. These are probably the result of settlement into graves below. The rubble area in the north transept, L7, was more extensive. It is possible that light coloured mortar associated with this, F31, is part of a floor, however, this could not be examined further. This rubble

material also appeared to have sunk into an earlier feature, also probably a grave or graves.

7.3 Other medieval or post-medieval wall foundations-

On the east side of the site a number of disconnected short lengths of wall foundation were recorded during the watching brief (F1, F3, F4, F6, F34, F67). Almost all of these foundations were only seen in section. None had the layered lower part recorded in the foundations of the church building. These wall foundations are also difficult to date. All are cut into layer 2. Foundations which could be of either medieval or post-medieval date are F1, F3, F4, F34, and F67. No brick was observed in the small areas of these walls that could be recorded. The foundation F1 had been robbed. All of these foundations were constructed from stone rubble (variously septaria, ragstone and flints) often with tile pieces (Roman tile, some peg-tile) in a yellow-brown lime mortar. It is not known which, if any, of these foundations were contemporary and no building plan can be suggested from them. However, it seems possible that the wall foundation F34 might form part of a building that included the foundation on a similar alignment to its east, EF1, recorded during the evaluation (CAT Report 390, fig 1). The fragment of wall foundation F6 could be medieval, although some post-medieval brick fragments may have been associated with it.

7.4 Medieval inhumation burials

A total of fifty-four articulated inhumation burials were excavated from fifty-two graves in two areas¹ - south and north. The south area coincided with the south transept, and the north area with the north transept (and the land beyond, up to the edge of Crouch Street).

The burials were discovered during a watching brief on the contractors' excavation around the pile tops. The ground was reduced by machine under archaeological supervision as close to the tops of the inhumations as possible, prior to their excavation by hand. A few grave cuts could be distinguished at this level, but for many of the inhumations the edges of the grave cut were not visible.

The area between the south and north excavation areas contained no piles, and so was not disturbed. It is expected that this area also contains more burials. This is also indicated by the location of a human skull encountered at the base of an exploratory trench (F16) dug into L2 while cleaning the church foundations. All of the burials on the south excavation area were excavated and removed from the site. Not all of the burials in the north area were removed, because some of them lay below the limit of the contractors' finished levels.

The burials contained a large quantity of disarticulated human remains. There are several ways of interpreting this. Either the bones were accidentally disturbed from previous inhumations and were put back into the grave when it was filled; or the grave diggers were aware that they had disturbed earlier burials, and carefully placed the bones back in the grave; or, burials may have been deliberately inserted into (or very close to) earlier graves. This last possibility would only have applied if graves were marked, and family plots could be identified.

Some disarticulated human bone was also found scattered through the dark soil L2 in both excavation areas. All of the burials were oriented east-west, with the head at the east end. A number of iron nails were recovered from some of the graves (notably G37), but in no case did these form a pattern of a decayed wooden coffin. The nails were generally too small for coffin nails, and many may be residual Roman nails which found their way into the medieval grave fills. Some of the nails with traces of wood may actually be derived from Roman inhumation burials disturbed by the medieval church and cemetery. Nor were there any wood stains to suggest that coffins were used in the medieval graves. The bodies were presumably wrapped in shrouds.

All of the burials are considered to be of medieval or early post-medieval date and part of a cemetery post-dating the construction of the church. This is thought to be the case for three reasons: first, the burials were cut into the dark soil L2;

¹ the fifty-three medieval inhumations were analysed by Francesca Boghi, but not the single Roman inhumation (G53)

second, none of the burials were cut by the church foundations; third, the burials 'respect' the position of the church walls, in the sense that they appear to be laid out around existing walls. Apart from a small quantity of (probably Roman) human bone from the area of the north lift-shaft pit, no other burials or human remains were located on the site, other than within the area of the church building and the area north of the north transept. The discovery of a piece of glazed medieval tile (presumably from the early church building) reused in a lump of mortar found in association with one of the graves suggests the graves are later than the church.

Most (if not all) the burials were clearly part of a cemetery, and were not interments made within the church during its life (although that possibility cannot be entirely excluded). The burials are clearly related to the area of the church crossing and transepts. None of the area of the chancel was disturbed below the level of the initial site reduction by the contractors'. However, it appears unlikely that the area of the chancel contains burials relating to this cemetery. This is because no burials associated with the cemetery were found east of the line of the east walls of the transepts, and there are areas of intact floors surviving within the south west area of the chancel (F21, F22) which do not appear to have been cut through by inhumation graves. Peg-tile pieces were recovered from a number of the grave fills (G4, G8, G9, G10, G24). Post-medieval brick was associated with one grave (G8) although there are a small number of finds associated with graves which are later post-medieval or modern and which are clearly intrusive (G2, G5, G42). The inhumation burials excavated here are similar to the post-Roman inhumations excavated to the west of this site in 1988, which were dated as late medieval to early 16th century (CAR 9, 248-49, fig 7.5).

The positioning of graves in discrete rows in the north burial area indicates some order to the layout of the cemetery - many of the burials can be seen to be arranged as part of two rows either side of an axis running slight north-east to south-west. However, two burials lie across this axis (G36, G38). This organisation is not apparent among the burials excavated in the south burial area.

Burial inventory (Figs 11, 13, 14)

All burials are inhumations, and are orientated east-west.

Grave 1 (F035)

Female middle adult: age 35-50 yrs.

Skeleton find nos: 029, 031-2.

Other finds:

- 32 Roman pottery, residual
- 43 pale green glass sherd from a large Roman vessel – cremation urn??
- 43 Roman pottery, residual
- 43 Roman tiles, residual

Grave 2 (F037)

Male Middle Adult: age 35-50 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 046, 086-91

Other finds:

046 frosted, translucent glass bottle sherds, 19th-20th century (intrusive)

- 046 Roman pottery, residual
- 046 Roman brick and tile, residual
- 086 Roman pottery, residual
- 092 Roman tile, residual
- 096 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 03 (F038)

Probable female adult: age >20 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 036-40, 42

Other finds:

- 42 Roman pottery, residual
- 43 Roman tile, residual

Grave 04 (F041)

Juvenile: age 3-5 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 066-7, 126

Other finds:

- 126 Roman pottery, residual
- 126 Roman tile, residual
- 126 peg-tile**

Grave 05 (F042)

Not listed by Francesca

Skeleton find nos: 078-80

Other finds:

048 PMRE fabric 40bl, probably 17th century (intrusive?)

- 048 Roman pottery, residual
- 048 Roman brick and tile, residual

Grave 06 (F043)

Probably female Middle Adult

Skeleton find nos: 062-4, 125.

Grave 07 (F044) (double burial)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs, plus Juvenile: age 3-5 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 054, 056-8

Other finds:

054 fabric 13 body sherd. 12th century

- 054 Roman pottery, residual
- 059 Roman pottery, residual
- 061 fabric 13 body sherds. 12th century**
- 061 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 08 (F046)

Old adult male: age 50+ yrs

Skeleton find nos: 099, 105

Other finds:

050 Roman pottery, residual

050 Roman brick and tile, residual

050 peg-tile, post-medieval brick

071 Roman pottery, residual

100 Roman pottery, residual

100 Roman tile, residual

Grave 09 (F047) (double burial)

Adult: age >20 yrs, plus juvenile: age <20 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 068-72, 101

Other finds:

098 Roman pottery, residual

098 peg-tile

Grave 10 (F048)

Young adult female: age 20-35 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 073-4, 076

Other finds:

076 Roman pottery, residual

076 Roman tile

076 peg-tile

Grave 11 (F051)

Juvenile: age 5-10 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 081, 102, 106

Other finds:

081 Roman pottery, residual

102 Roman pottery, residual

102 Roman brick, residual

Grave 12 (F052)

Young adult: age 20-35 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 103

Other finds:

103 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 13 (F057)

Probably female adult: age >20 yrs

Skeleton find nos: 107?, 108?, 123

Other finds:

107 fabric 13 body sherd. 12th century

108 fabric 13 body sherds 12th century

Grave 14 (F059)

Young adult female: age 20-35 yrs

Skeleton find no: 109

Other finds:

50 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 15 (F060)

Young adult female: age 20-35 yrs

Skeleton find no: 122

Grave 16 (F061)

Middle adult female: age 35-50 yrs

Skeleton find no: 111

Other finds:

113 Roman pottery, residual

113 Roman tile, residual

Grave 17 (F075)

Probably male adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton find no: 134
Other finds:
135 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 18 (F076)

Unsexed adult: >20 yrs
Skeleton find nos: 138, 143
Other finds:
139 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 19 (F079)

Male adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton find nos: 137,152

Grave 20 (F080)

Juvenile: age 5-10 yrs
Skeleton find nos: 142, 150, 151
Other finds:
150 Roman tile, residual

Grave 21 (F082)

Old adult male: age 50+ yrs
Skeleton find nos: 146-7
Other finds:
148 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 22 (F083)

Unsexed young adult: age 20-35 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 141

Grave 23 (F084)

Young adult female: 20-35 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 163-4
Other finds:
164 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 24 (F085)

Middle adult female: age 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 165-6
Other finds:
167 Roman pottery, residual
167 Roman tile, residual
167 Peg tile

Grave 25 (F086)

Middle adult male: age 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 156-7, 159-60, 168-9

Grave 26 (F087)

Middle adult male: age 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 173

Grave 27 (F088)

Old adult female: age 50+ yrs
Skeleton finds no: 162, 172

Grave 28 (F089)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 161

Grave 29 (F090)

Old adult, probably female 50+ yrs
Skeleton finds no: 175, 180
Other finds:
175 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 30 (F091)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 178-9

Grave 31 (F092)

Unsexed juvenile: age 10-15 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 174

Grave 32 (F093)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 176, 177
Other finds:
177 Roman tile, residual

Grave 33 (F094)

Juvenile: age 0-3 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 183, 187
Other finds:
117 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 34 (F095)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds nos: 184, 186
Other finds:
184 Roman pottery, residual
184 peg tile

Grave 35 (F096)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds nos: 189-90
Other finds:
190 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 36 (F097)

Adult female: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds nos: 192, 194
Other finds:
192 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 37 (F098)

Old adult male: age 50+ yrs
Skeleton finds no: 199-201, 204
Other finds:
204 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 38 (F099)

Old adult male; age 50+ yrs
Skeleton finds nos: 217, 219-20
Other finds:
218 Roman tile, residual
220 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 39 (F100)

Juvenile: age 0-3 yrs
Skeleton find nos: 195-6
Other finds:
195 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 40 (F101)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton find no: 216

Grave 41 (F102)

Young adult female: age 20-35 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 203, 206
Other finds:
203 Roman pottery, residual.

Grave 42 (F103)

Probably female adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 202, 205
Other finds:
202 Frosted, white body sherd from a 19th-20th century flask or bottle (intrusive)
202 Roman pottery (residual).

Grave 43 (F104)

Juvenile: age 5-10 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 210

Grave 44 (F105)

Juvenile: age 5-10 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 211?, 214
Other finds:
214 Roman pottery (residual);

Grave 45 (F106)

Middle adult male: age 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 212-13

Grave 46 (F107)

Juvenile: 10-15 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 221
Other finds:
221 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 47 (F108)

Middle adult male: 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 197-8, 222-4
Other finds:
198 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 48 (F109)

Middle adult male: age 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 227-8
Other finds:
228 Roman pottery, residual

Grave 49 (F110)

Middle adult female: age 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 229-30

Grave 50 (F111)

Middle adult female: age 35-50 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 232, 234

Grave 51 (F113)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 233

Grave 52 (F114)

Unsexed adult: age >20 yrs
Skeleton finds no: 235

Probable Roman burial not catalogued by Francesca Boghi

Grave 53 (no F number)

Unsexed adult: age uncertain

Skeleton finds no: 127

List of other features with human bones

feature number	feature type	finds number	notes
F036	grave	??	renumbered?
F045	ditch? - grave cut085		possibly from F43
F062	grave?	110	
F063	grave, possibly same as G8?	116	
F062	grave?	112	
F064	grave	117	
F077	disturbed burial(s)	144	
F078	grave cut	129	
F078	grave cut	130-31	
F078	grave cut	136	bottle frags 19th-20th cent
F078	grave cut	149	
F078	grave cut	153	
F078	grave cut	154-5	
F081	burial	??	
F112		231	with F110

7.5 Post-medieval features (Fig 11)

The wall foundation F66 is certainly post-medieval as it contained pieces of unfrosted bricks. There is also short length of a ditch or part of an elongated pit (F39) which was excavated during the recording work on the medieval inhumation burials on the south area of graves. This feature cut the grave G3.

8 Finds

8.1 The small finds and bulk ironwork

by Nina Crummy

The objects in the assemblage range in date from Roman to modern, but most are small undiagnostic scraps that cannot be closely dated. The ironwork has not been X-rayed, therefore the lengths given here include the surrounding corrosion. Two pieces of stone probably come from the friary, a fragment of a shelly limestone block from L2 and a unstratified sandstone ashlar.

SF 5. (95) F37. Complete Roman bone hairpin, Type 3 (CAR 2, 21-2; CAR 6, 144). Date range c AD 150 to late 4th /early 5th century. Length 89 mm.

SF 17. (236) F114. Corroded thick copper-alloy disc, either part of a stud or button, or two coins corroded together. Diameter 17 mm.

SF 14. (82). Unstratified. Copper-alloy disc, probably part of a button but possibly a coin. Diameter 20 mm.

SF 15. (207) L2. Complete medieval or early post-medieval copper-alloy dress or sewing pin, Colchester Type 2, with globular wound-wire head (CAR 5, 8). Length 53 mm.

SF 7. (96) F51. Copper-alloy shank fragment, possibly from a dress pin. Length 28 mm.

SF 4. (44) F37. Triangular copper-alloy ?stud head. 17 by 16 mm.

SF 16. (208) L2. Copper-alloy hinged fitting. Diameter 17 mm.

SF 6. (94) F37. Copper-alloy square fitting with a wide flange projecting from one corner. 31 by 27 mm.

SF 1. (19) L2. Copper-alloy strip fragment, with edges turned down to grip. Length 20 mm, width 14 mm.

SF 8. (52) F46. Copper-alloy sheet fragment. 37 by 21 mm.

SF 10. (240) F37. Composite copper-alloy and iron fitting. Length 35 mm.

SF 12. (47) L2. Iron hobnail. Length 21 mm.

(100) F46. Iron hobnail. Length 14 mm.

SF 11. (35) L2. Iron split-spike loop, with the end of one arm missing. Length 91 mm.

SF 3. (14) L2. Iron ring. Diameter 43 mm.

SF 18. (245) F37. Iron bar or fitting fragment. 23 by 20 mm.

(245) F37 (recorded on site as nail 17). Right-angled iron corner bracket or similar fitting. 46 by 46 mm.

(98) F47. Iron strip fragment. Length 49 mm, width 11 mm.

(102) F51. Iron strip fragment. Length 43 mm, width 15 mm.

SF 2. (17). L2. Crude lead casting, possibly waste debris from casting a larger object. Length 89 mm.

SF 19. (55) F50. Fragment of lava quern, with no original surfaces remaining. Weight 54 g.

SF 21. (11). Unstratified. Sandstone ashlar fragment with flat upper surface and one flat side with a string course at the top, both bearing close-set tool marks. The other sides are roughly worked. The underside has broken across a dowel hole in which part of an iron dowel remains. A second dowel hole is set almost at right angles to the first. Maximum dimensions 215 by 204 mm, surviving thickness 90 mm, probably originally 200-220 mm.

SF 20. (14) L2. Fragment of shelly limestone block with two original surfaces, both with tool (?chisel) marks. Maximum surviving dimensions 111 by 789 by 44 mm.

SF 9. (50) F39. Fragment of black granite slab with highly polished but scratched upper surface and smooth but unfinished underside; no original edges remain. 106 by 140 mm, 30 mm thick. The degree of (machine) polish on the upper surface points to a modern date for this piece.

Iron nails

Nails are complete, or lack only the very tip of the shank, unless otherwise stated. All have a more or less flat round head. The varying degrees of corrosion suggests that some are Roman and others medieval or later. Several of the nails from F37 have mineralised wood on the shank.

List of Iron nails (arranged by context)

Find	Layer/Feature,	Description,	Length (mm)
121	area of F48	1 nail 81	
024	F023	1 nail	59
043	F035	1 shank fragment	52
244	F035	1 shank fragment 43	
244	F035 nail 01	1 nail	49
244	F035 nail 03	1 nail	53
244	F035 nail 04	1 nail	66
245	F037 nail 01	1 shank fragment	35
245	F037 nail 02	1 nail	31
245	F037 nail 03	1 nail incomplete	44
245	F037 nail 04	1 nail	67
245	F037 nail 05	?nail or possibly slag	29
245	F037 nail 06	1 nail	59
245	F037 nail 07	1 shank frag, clenched	28
245	F037 nail 08	1 nail	53
245	F037 nail 09	1 nail	109
245	F037 nail 10	1 shank fragment,	50, bent
245	F037 nail 11	1 nail	71
245	F037 nail 12	1 nail incomplete,	22
245	F037 nail 13	1 nail	62
245	F037 nail 14	1 nail	78
245	F037 nail 15	1 shank fragment	25, bent
245	F037 nail 16	1 shank fragment	41
245	F037 nail 18	1 nail	61
245	F037 nail 19	1 nail	49
245	F037 nail 20	2 (1 partial), 1 shank frag	70, 43, 48
041	F038	1 nail, incomplete	40
050	F039	1 shank fragment	64
126	F041	2 nails,	62, 58
048	F042	1 shank fragment	47
058	F044	1 nail, incomplete	25
060	F044	1 nail	48
050	F046	2 nails	84, 72
099	F046	1 ?nail, incomplete	23
100	F046	8 nails (3 incomplete), 2 shank fragments	88, 84, 82, 79, 62, 46, 40, 38, 31, 26
105	F046	1 ?shank fragment,	24
098	F047	1 clenched, 1 shank frag	62, 43
076	F048	1 nail, 1 shank fragment	49, 60
055	F050	1 nail	80
102	F051	3 nails (1 incomplete)	67, 53, 49
103	F052	1 nail, incomplete	26
107	F056	1 nail,	45
155	F078	1 nail,	54
175	F090	1 nail, incomplete	44
202	F103	1 nail	34
228	F109	1 nail, incomplete	43
018	L02	1 nail	59
170	L02	4 (3 incomplete), 1 shank frag	41, 48, 37, 27, 57
185	L02	2 (1 incomplete), 1 shank frag	93, 44, 45
215	L02	1 nail, 2 shank fragments,	83, 85, 41

225	L02	4 nails	69, 58, 51, 49
082	unstratified	2 nails,	68, 35

8.2 Metal-working debris

by *Nina Crummy*

Two fragments of indeterminate slag are evidence for smelting or smithing somewhere in the vicinity of the site at an unknown date.

SF 13. (34) F40. Indeterminate iron-working slag. Weight 355 g.

(46) F37. Indeterminate iron-working slag. Weight 47 g.

8.3 Glazed floor tiles

by *Nina Crummy*²

The majority of the tiles recovered were coloured either green or yellow and were probably made locally in the later medieval period. Green was achieved by adding copper to a lead glaze, yellow by coating the tile with white slip before glazing. All the tiles were square apart from one triangular tile from a floor edge. Complete sides give an average of 111 mm square, a size matched by a monochrome glazed tile from the former St Giles Church and also a series of relief-decorated tiles from both St Giles and St Mary Magdalen's Hospital (CAR 9, 231; Crummy 2003, 121-3).

(43) F35. Corner fragment with green glaze. Edges 84 and 67 mm long.

(55) F50. Complete triangular tile with green glaze. Edges 106 by 108 mm, diagonal edge 148 mm.

(10) L2. Two tiles. Complete square green glazed tile, 114 by 115 mm. Complete square tile with yellow slip and clear glaze, nearly all worn away, 109 by 111 mm.

(9). Unstratified. Fragment with white slip and clear glaze producing a yellow surface. One edge is complete, 112 mm long. The sides are also covered in slip but were not glazed.

(13). Unstratified. Fragment, with green-brown glaze only applied to one area. Edge 87 mm.

8.4 The worked flint

by *Hazel Martingell*

One patinated flint, the distal end of a blade, was recovered from a medieval grave (F47). The patination occurs on the dorsal surface only and the blade is too fragmentary to make any distinction as to age or use. Probably, it was already in the soil when the burial took place.

² After Nina had completed her report, a fragment of glazed medieval tile was seen in a mortar lump in Find number 50 from F39. Nina examined this, and has reported that it is probably mid- or late- 13th century.

8.5 The Roman pottery

by S Benfield

A quantity of Roman pottery, 16392 g, was recovered during the watching-brief and excavation on the site. Of this 7881 g came from numbered features, 7463 g from L2, 252 g from other numbered layers and 796 g is unstratified. The full name of the Fabric type is provided, in brackets, with the code in the catalogue of pottery below. The Roman pottery was recorded using the Roman pottery Fabric type series devised for CAR 10 in which all of the Fabrics are recorded as two letter codes (Table 1). Where appropriate reference has been made to the corresponding fabric types described in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). The vessel forms were recorded using the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery form type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958). Samian vessels are recorded using Dragendorff (Dr) form numbers or other common form type references following those used in Webster 1996. The pottery Fabrics and the vessel forms present in each site context were recorded for each find number. The number of sherds and the identifiable pottery forms were recorded for each Fabric. The total weight of pottery and an overall spot date was recorded for each find number. This information is set out in the Catalogue of pottery below.

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

Fabric code	Fabric name	National Roman fabric reference Fabric code
AA	amphorae, all excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae	
AJ	amphorae, Dressel 20	BAT AM 1, BAT AM 3
BA	plain samian forms	
SG	south Gaulish plain samian	LGF SA
CG	central Gaulish plain samian	LEZ SA 2
EG	east Gaulish plain samian	
BX	decorated samian forms	
SG	south Gaulish decorated samian	
CG	central Gaulish decorated samian	
EG	east Gaulish decorated samian	
CH	oxidised Hadham wares	
CL	Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares	
NF	Trier fabric	MOS BS
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated wares	COL CC2
DJ	coarse oxidised and related wares	COL WH
DZ	fine oxidised wares	
EE	marbled wares	
EZ	other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff	
(Köln)	Cologne white ware	
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	DOR BB1
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	COL BB2
GX	other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	
HZ	large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	
KX	black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	
MP	Oxfordshire type red colour-coated wares	
MQ	white slipped fine wares and parchment wares	
ON	mica-gilt wares	
TD	mortaria, Verulamium region	
TE	Nene valley mortaria, white fabric and black grits,	

Fabric code	Fabric name	National Roman fabric reference Fabric code
	unslipped or with reddish wash	
TK	Oxford mortaria, white/cream fabric, unslipped, with pink grits	
TZ	mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent	
WC	miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	

Discussion

Almost all of the Roman pottery is residual from disturbed contexts, that is either the fill of medieval graves or the dark soil (L2) and there is only one Roman feature from which pottery was recovered (F54). With the exception of the pottery from this feature, which is discussed separately, the Roman pottery can be treated as a single unstratified collection.

The closely datable pottery forms and Fabrics recorded span the whole of the Roman period of the 1st century to late 4th century. Almost all of the numbered finds bags, both from the numbered contexts and of unstratified pottery, contain pottery that can be dated to the 2nd-3rd century and approximately one quarter contain sherds datable to the mid 3rd-4th century. However, the latest closely datable Roman pottery forms and Fabrics are not well represented. For example, there are no sherds of Late Roman shell-tempered ware (Fabric HD), most common in deposits at Colchester dating from c AD 325-400 (CAR 10, 458). Also, only 3 sherds of Hadham oxidised ware, a Fabric predominantly of 4th century date, are recorded (F41, find number 126; F46, find number 50; unstratified, find number 185). The latest closely datable pottery is a single sherd of Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (Fabric MP), recovered from L2 (find 29). This sherd can only be dated to the 4th century, but almost all is recovered from post-Roman contexts at Colchester and the Fabric type is clearly predominantly of the late 4th century (CAR 10, 304). While there is little indication from the pottery of intensive activity during the mid-late 4th century on the site, equally the earliest datable Roman pottery forms and Fabric types, dating to the pre-Flavian period, are virtually absent. There is only one closely datable sherd that is probably of pre-Flavian date, although a Flavian date cannot be excluded (Webster 1996 p 49). This is a south Gaulish samian (Fabric BA(SG)) vessel of form Ritterling 12 which was recovered from F46 (find number 50).

Pottery was recovered from only one context that is dated as Roman, F54 (finds numbers 93, 97). The closely datable pottery from this feature consists of sherds of 1st-early 2nd century date, although one sherd, from a south Gaulish samian (Fabric BX(SG)) decorated bowl of form Dr 37 should date to after c AD 70. Two other pottery form types were recorded from this feature. These are a Cam 218 bowl and a Cam 243-244/246 bowl, both dated 1st-early 2nd century. The Cam 243-244/246 bowl (finds number 93) is a partial pot. All of base and lower half of the pot, together with just over half of one side of this pot are whole and complete. The other side of the upper half of the pot is missing. The break is so regular as to suggest that it is either deliberate or is an adjustment to an accidental break to make the pot partly serviceable again.

Catalogue of Roman pottery

Pottery associated with numbered features:

F1

Finds number 1, (23 g)
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.

F3

Finds number 1, (63 g)
Fabric GX, 7 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: ?mid-late Roman.

F12

Finds number 6, (127 g)
Fabric BA(SG), 1 sherd, Dr 18, 1st century;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman;
Fabric KX, 2 sherds, Cam 278, mid-late 2nd to 3rd century;
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric MQ, 1 sherd, Roman.
Pottery dated: mid-late 2nd to 3rd century.

F13

Finds number 5, (52 g)
Fabric GA, Cam 305, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: late 3rd-4th century.

F19

Finds number 15, (115 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric CL, 1 sherd, beaker, ?2nd-3rd century;
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, early 2nd-4th century;
Fabric GX, 7 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: ?2nd-3rd century.

F23

Finds number 24, (679 g)
Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 2nd century;
Fabric EA, 2 sherds, Cam 407 scale decorated beaker, mid-late 3rd to 4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 4 sherds, Roman.
Potter dated: mid-late 3rd to 4th century.

F32

Finds number 23, (92 g)
Fabric EA, 2 sherds, folded beaker Cam 408-410, mid-late 3rd to 4th century;
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, Cam 37, Cam 278.
Pottery dated mid-late 3rd to 4th century.

F35

Finds number 32, (11 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 43, (73 g)
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, Cam 392, mid-late 2nd to mid 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 4 sherds, Roman;
Fabric KX, 1 sherd, Cam 278, early 2nd-3rd century.
Pottery dated: mid-late 2nd to 3rd century.

F37

Finds number 46, (330 g)
Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 3rd century;
Fabric BX(EG), 1 sherd, early 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric EA, 1 sherd from a scale decorated beaker, mid-late 3rd to 4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 18 sherds, sherd from a roller-stamp decorated pot, 3rd century;
Fabric ON, 1 sherd, Roman 1st-2nd century.
Pottery dated: mid-late 3rd to 4th century.

Finds number 86, (23 g)
Fabric GX, Cam ?306, mid-late 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century.

Finds number 92, (46 g)
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, 2nd century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 278, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F38

Finds number 42, (36 g)
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, Dr 31, mid 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, Cam 279, early 2nd-4th century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: mid 2nd-mid 3rd/4th century.

F39

Finds number 104, (222 g)
Fabric HZ, 2 joining sherds from a jar base, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

F40

Finds number 34, (301 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric EA, 1 sherd, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: mid 3rd-4th century.

F41

Finds number 126, (140 g)
Fabric CH, 1 sherd, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd; Fabric EA 1 sherd, Cam 407, mid-late 3rd to 4th century;
Fabric KX 2 sherds, Cam 278, early/mid 2nd-3rd century;
Fabric GX, 6 sherds, Roman;
Fabric TE, 1 sherd, mid-late 3rd to 4th century.
Pottery dated: late 3rd to 4th century.

F42

Finds number 48, (106 g)
Fabric GB(EG) 1 sherd, early 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric DZ, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: early 2nd-mid 3rd century.

Finds number 48, (82 g)
Fabric MR, 1 sherd, Dr 38, late 3rd-4th century.

F44

Finds number 54, (9 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 59, (199 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, Cam 273, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 61, (2 g)
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F45

Finds number 85, (153 g)
Fabric GX, 8 sherds, Roman;
Fabric KX, 1 sherd, bowl, early 2nd-3rd/4th century.
Pottery dated: early 2nd-3rd/4th century.

F46

Finds number 50, (578 g)
Fabric AA, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd century;
Fabric AJ, 3 sherds, 1st-early 3rd century;
Fabric CH, 1 sherd, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric CZ, Cam 392, mid-late 2nd to mid 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 2 sherds, Cam 154/155, 1st-mid 2nd century;
Fabric GB, 4 sherds, Cam 37A, early 2nd to early 3rd century, Cam 40B, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 8 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: late 3rd-4th century.

Finds number 71, (5 g)
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, 2nd century.

Finds number 100, (525 g)
Fabric BA(SG), 1 sherd, 1st century, Ritterling 12, pre-Flavian;
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric CL(NF), 1 sherd, 3rd century;
Fabric GA, 4 sherds, Cam 279C, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 4 sherds, Cam 278, mid 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 14 sherds, Cam ?306, late 2nd to early 4th century;
Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.
Pottery dated: mid 3rd-4th century.

F47

Finds number 98, (113 g)
Fabric DJ, 2 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric EA, 1 sherd, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, Cam 37A, early 2nd-early 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 12 sherds, Roman;
Fabric ON, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd century.
Pottery dated: mid 3rd-4th century.

F48

Finds number 76, (23 g)
Fabric AA, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd century;
Fabric BA(SG), 2 joining sherds, Dr 33a, potters name stamp in base, 1st century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F50

Finds number 55, (537 g)
Fabric BA(CG), 2 sherds, Dr 18/31 with fragment of potters name stamp, early-mid 2nd century, 2nd century:
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, folded beaker, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 3 sherds, Roman;
Fabric GA, 2 sherds, Cam 305, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 279, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century,
Fabric GX, 14 sherds, Roman;
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.
Pottery dated: late 3rd-4th century.

F51

Finds number 81, (67 g)
Fabric BA(EG), 2 sherds, Dr 45, late 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric CZ, 2 sherds, folded beaker, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric EA, 1 sherd, Cam 408-10, mid-late 3rd to 4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 39, mid 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 4 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: mid-late 3rd to 4th century.

Finds number 102, (23 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric MQ, 1 sherd, Roman; Fabric WC, 1 sherd, Roman.
Pottery dated: Roman.

F52

Finds number 103, (15 g)
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.

F54

Finds number 93, (539 g)
Fabric DJ, 2 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Cam 243-244/246 bowl, partial pot, all of base and lower half of the pot, together with just over half of one side of this pot are whole and complete, the other side of the upper half of the pot is missing, the break is so regular as to suggest that it is either deliberate or is an adjustment to an accidental break to make the pot partly serviceable again.
Pottery dated: 1st-early 2nd century.

Finds number 97, (152 g)
Fabric BX(SG), 1 sherd, Dr 37, late 1st century, after c AD 70;
Fabric DJ, 4 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GX, 6 sherds, Cam 218, 1st-early 2nd century;
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.
Pottery dated: late 1st-early 2nd century.

F56

Finds number 108, (124 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century; Fabric GX, 9 sherds, Roman.

F56/52

Finds number 107, (25 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century; Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

F56/59

Finds number 115, (19 g)
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, Dr 45, late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

F59

Finds number 50, (335 g)
Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 3rd century;
Fabric BA(SG) 1 sherd, Dr 18, 1st century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 11 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century.
Pottery dated: ?3rd century.

F61

Finds number 113, (69 g)
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F62

Finds number 112, (37 g)
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, 2nd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric CZ, folded beaker, Cam 406 or Cam 407, late 2nd-3rd century.
Pottery dated: late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F63

Finds number 116, (52 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Cam 243-244/246, 1st-early 2nd century.

F65

Finds number 120, (77 g)
Fabric AA, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd century.

F73

Finds number 128, (60 g)
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.
Pottery dated: early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F75

Finds number 135, (37 g)
Fabric ?DJ or ?DZ, 1 sherd, 2nd-3rd century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

F76

Finds number 139, (125 g)
Fabric DJ, 2 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 7 sherds, Cam 266, 1st-early 2nd century.
Pottery dated: late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F78

Finds number 131, (55 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman, Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 136, (99 g)
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, 2nd century;
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 11 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: Roman, ? 1st-2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 153, (5 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 155, (68 g)
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, cam 37A, early 2nd-early 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century.
Pottery dated: early/mid 2nd-3rd century.

F82

Finds number 148, (113 g)
Fabric AA, 1 sherd, black sooting or lining on interior, 1st-2nd century;
Fabric BX(CG), 1 sherd, 2nd century;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: 2nd century.

F84

Finds number 164, (8 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

F85

Finds number 167, (108 g)
Fabric AA, 1 sherd, Gaulish amphora, 1st-3rd century;
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, early 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric CZ, folded beaker, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century.
Pottery dated: late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F90

Finds number 175, (91 g)
Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 3rd century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 37B late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric WC, 1 sherd, Roman.
Pottery dated: Roman, late 2nd-3rd century.

F93

Finds number 117, (111 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, flagon handle, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, Cam ?278, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric ?TE, 1 sherd, abraded, mid 3rd-4th century.
Pottery dated: ?mid 3rd-4th century.

F94

Finds number 183, (38 g)
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F95

Finds number 184, (32 g)
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, Dr 31, late 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, Cam 279, ?279C, mid 3rd-4th/4th century.
Pottery dated: 3rd-4th century, ?mid 3rd-4th/4th century.

F96

Finds number 190, (37 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

F97

Finds number 192, (12 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

F98

Finds number 204, (70 g)
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, 2nd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric DZ, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

F99

Finds number 220, (28 g)
Fabric AA, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd century.

F99/108

Finds number 218, (193 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, Cam 304, late 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 40A, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Cam 307, late 2nd-?4th century.
Pottery dated: late 2nd-late 3rd/4th century.

F100

Finds number 195, (43 g)
Fabric GB, 3 sherds, Cam 37A, early 2nd-early 3rd century, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

F102

Finds number 203, (90 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century,
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

F103

Finds number 202, (131 g)
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, Dr 33, 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric GB, 4 sherds, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century.
Pottery dated: late 2nd to mid-late 3rd/early 4th century.

F105

Finds number 214, (27 g)
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric DZ, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric KX, 1 sherd, Cam 278, early 2nd-3rd century.
Pottery dated: early 2nd-3rd century.

F107

Finds number 221, (6 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

F108

Finds number 198, (26 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

F109

Finds number 228, (69 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman,
Fabric KX, 1 sherd, Cam 278, early 2nd-3rd century,
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.
Pottery dated: early 2nd-3rd century.

Roman pottery associated with L2

Finds number 2, (39g)
Fabric BA(CG) 2 sherds, 2nd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd /3rd century;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 7 (sondage into L2, recorded as F15), (270g)
Fabric GX, 8 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century;
Fabric HZ, 2 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, Cam 496 or 497 variant, 2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 8, (sondage into L2, recorded as F16) (304g)
Fabric DJ, 2 sherds, Roman, ?3rd-4th century,
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, Cam 279C, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 2 sherds, cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 12 sherds, Roman;
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 10, (378g)

Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 3rd century;
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, Dr 31, mid-late 2nd century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Roman;
Fabric MR, 1 sherd, Dr 38, late 3rd-4th century,
Fabric TK, 1 sherd, 4th/late 4th century;
Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, with herringbone potters mark, Cam 497 variant, Antonine.

Finds number 14, (432g)

Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, early 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric CZ, 2 sherds, late 2nd-mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric EA, 1 sherd, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, Cam 305, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 10 sherds, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century, Cam 40A, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 31 sherds, roller-stamp decorated sherd, 3rd century;
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 18, (117g)

Fabric DJ, 2 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, bowl, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century.

Finds number 22, (29g)

Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 3 sherds, Roman.

Finds number 27, (43g)

Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 35, (111g)

Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, Dr 31, mid 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric GA, Cam 279C, 1 sherd mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman;
Fabric KX, 1 sherd, early 2nd-3rd century.

Finds number 47, (442g)

Fabric BA(EG), Dr 45, late 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric ?CH, 1 sherd, ?late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric CZ, 2 sherds, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric EA, 2 sherds, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GA, 2 sherds, Cam 279C, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 5 sherds, Cam 407, mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 21 sherds, Roman.

Finds number 170, (917g)

Fabric AA, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd century;
Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 3rd century,
Fabric BA(EG), Dr 45, late 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 6 sherds, Roman;
Fabric EZ(Koln), 1 sherd, 2nd century;
Fabric GB, 6 sherds, Cam 278, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 28 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century, Cam 305, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric TE, 1 sherd, mid-late 3rd to 4th century;
Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, Cam 501, early/mid 2nd-?mid 3rd century.

Finds number 181, (6 g)

Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

Finds number 182, (3g)

Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 185, (580g)
BA(EG) 2 sherds, Dr 31, Dr 32;
Fabric CH, 1 sherd, late 3rd-4th/4th century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric CZ, 2 sherds, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GA, 3 sherds, Cam 305, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 18 sherds, Cam 243-244/246, 1st-early 2nd century, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century;
Fabric MQ, 1 sherd, Roman;
Fabric TZ, 2 sherds, Cam ?192A, ?1st century;
Fabric TK, 1 sherd, ?late 3rd-4th/4th century.

Finds number 191, (7 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 183, (582 g)
Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 3rd century;
Fabric BA(?SG), 1 sherd, Dr 18/31, late 1st century/early 2nd century;
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, folded beaker, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 2 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century,
Fabric GB, 3 sherds, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 12 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century;
Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, spout, ?1st-2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 209, (1255 g)
Fabric AJ, 4 sherds, rim dated 2nd century;
Fabric BA(CG), 3 sherds, Dr 31 mid-late 2nd century;
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, Dr 31, mid 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric BX(EG), 1 sherd, Dr 37, early-mid 2nd to mid 3rd century;
Fabric EE, 1 sherd, flanged bowl, late 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 4 sherds, Cam 37B, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 7 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century;
Fabric MP, 1 sherd, mid-late 4th century;
Fabric TE, 1 sherd, mid 3rd-4th century.

Finds number 215, (67 g)
Fabric CZ, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman;
Fabric MQ, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 225, (1881 g)
Fabric AA, 2 sherds, 1st-3rd century;
Fabric AJ, 1 sherd, 1st-early 3rd century;
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, Ritterling 13, 2nd century;
Fabric BA(EG), 2 sherds, Dr 33, 2nd to mid 3rd century, Dr 38, mid-late 2nd to mid 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 8 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric CZ, 5 sherds, folded beaker, late 2nd-3rd century;
Fabric EZ(Koln) or Fabric EA, 2nd/mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 13 sherds, Cam 37A, early 2nd-early 3rd century, Cam 37B late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century, Cam 407, late 3rd century;
Fabric GP, 1 sherd, Cam 123, later 1st-2nd century;
Fabric KX, 1 sherd, Cam 37B late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century,
Fabric GX, 35 sherds, Cam 268, early/mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century, Cam 280-281, late 2nd-4th century;
Fabric HZ, 2 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric TD, 1 sherd, 1st-mid 2nd century;
Fabric TZ, 2 sherds, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

Roman pottery associated with other layers

L6

Finds number 25, (213 g)
Fabric BA(?CG), 1 sherd, Dr 31, mid-late 2nd century;
Fabric EA, 1 sherd, 360/368, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GA, 2 sherds, Cam 279C, mid 3rd-4th century;
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, Cam 273, 1st-2nd/3rd century.
Pottery dated: mid 3rd-4th century.

L6

Finds number 20, (39 g)
Fabric GB, 2 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Roman.
Pottery dated: early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

Unstratified Roman pottery

Finds number 9, (200 g)
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, one side covered in grey-brown lime mortar, Roman;
Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, spout, 1st-2nd/3rd century.

Finds number 12, (42 g)
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 20, (261 g)
Fabric BA(CG), 1 sherd, 2nd century;
Fabric GB, Cam 407, mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Cam ?120, 1st century, Roman,
Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, 1st-2nd/3rd century;
Fabric TZ, 1 sherd, ?mortaria flange, 1st-3rd century.

Finds number 26, (13 g)
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century.

Finds number 65, (12 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

Finds number 82, (154 g)
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, early 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric DJ, 1 sherd, base of small or miniature vessel, sandy fabric, possibly imported, ?1st-2nd century;
Fabric CZ, folded beaker, late 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GA, 1 sherd, Cam 304, late 2nd-3rd century;
Fabric GB, 3 sherds, Cam 40, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 5 sherds, Cam ?306, late 2nd-early 4th century.

Finds number 114, (44 g)
Fabric BA(EG), 1 sherd, early/mid 2nd-mid 3rd century;
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, Cam 40B, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 1 sherd, Roman.

Finds number 132, (28 g)
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

Finds number 145, (42 g)
Fabric GB, 1 sherd, early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century;
Fabric GX, 2 sherds, Roman.

8.6 Medieval and later pottery

by Howard Brooks

Introduction

This is the report on a group of post-Roman pottery from the watching brief and excavations at 38-40 Crouch Street, Colchester, Essex, in January-April 2007 (NGR TL 9912 2495). The archive will be deposited in Colchester Museum under accession 2007.8.

The material

The material came from fifteen bags representing eleven site contexts, the other four being unstratified. The pottery was classified according to *CAR 7*. Material from each bag was listed, weighed and identified (table 1). Fabrics present include Ipswich ware (Fabric 8), Thetford-type ware (Fabric 9), Early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13), Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21a), Mill Green ware (Fabric 35), Raeren ware (Fabric 45c), Post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE: Fabric 40), black-glazed PMRE (Fabric 40bl), Tin-glazed earthenware (Fabric 46), and modern stoneware (Fabric 45m.)

Comment

This is a small group (29 sherds, 863g). A large proportion of the group is unstratified (7 sherds, 316g). Of the stratified material, Fabric 40 PMRE is the commonest (8 sherds, 380g), with medieval fabrics 13 and 35 next commonest (11 sherds, 155 grammes).

The pottery covers a very wide date range, from the 8th or 9th century date of the Ipswich ware, through 10th-11th century (Thetford ware), through the medieval and late medieval period (Early medieval sandy ware, Mill Green ware, Colchester-type ware), and into the post-medieval period (tin-glazed earthenware and post-medieval red earthenware).

Perhaps the only difference from a typical Colchester post-Roman group is the presence of the Ipswich and Thetford wares, and the absence of any modern ironstones. The first must mean that there is pre-Norman conquest activity here, and the second is probably due to the truncation of the upper layers on this site rather than any genuine absence of 19th-20th century deposits.

The Ipswich and Thetford wares clearly indicate early activity on this site, perhaps strikingly so, given the rarity of Ipswich ware in Colchester. The pertinent question here is what type of early site these sherds represent – is it merely an early and important domestic site, or is it an early ecclesiastical site, and a precursor of the Friary site?

Catalogue of stratified Medieval and later pottery

Feature 40, bag 34

Blacking bottle base in modern stoneware fabric 45m, 53g. 19th-20th century.

Feature 42, bag 48

Fabric 40 PMRE fabric 40bl body sherd, 3g. Probably 17th century.

Feature 44, bag 54

Fabric 13 early medieval sandy ware body sherd, 5g. 12th century

Feature 44, bag 61,

Fabric 13 early medieval sandy ware body sherds, 19g. 12th century

Feature 50, bag 55

Six sherds of a fabric 40 PMRE jug, 197g, Clear (ie orange) glaze over body, but green over rim and neck. Below the rim is eye-like 'dot in circle' decoration in white slip (showing yellow). Shoulder has white slip chevron patterns. 17th-18th century.

Rim of Fabric 46 tin-glazed earthenware plate, 4g. Late 16th-17th.

Feature 56, bag 107

Fabric 13 early medieval sandy ware body sherd, 4g. 12th century.

Feature 56, bag 108

Fabric 13 early medieval sandy ware body sherd 28g. 12th century.

Feature 111, bag 234

Fabric 13 early medieval sandy ware body sherd, 5g. 12th century.

Layer 2, bag 22

Fabric 8 Ipswich ware base sherd, 14g. 8th-9th

Fabric 9 Thetford-type ware base sherd, 17g. 9th-11th century.

Layer 2, bag 209

Fabric 46 Tin-glazed earthenware body sherd, 8g. Late 16th-17th.

Fabric 40 PMRE large bowl or porringer sherd, 180g. White slip decoration over a plain glaze, showing orange. 18th-19th century.

Layer 6, bag 25

Fabric 45c Raeren ware body sherd, 15g. Late 15th-16th.

8.7 Roman and post-Roman glass *by Howard Brooks*

Comment

The material came from ten bags representing seven site contexts, the other three being unstratified. Material from each bag was listed, weighed and identified. A full list can be found in the archive.

This is a small group (23 fragments, 1098g), mostly 19th- and 20th-century fragments of no real interest, some of which must be intrusive in the contexts in which they were found. No glass was associated with the Friary buildings or the burials.

The only interesting piece is the thick glass sherd from the fill of medieval Grave 1 (ie F35). This is probably from a Roman cremation vessel, and its discovery indicates that there was at least one Roman cremation burial on the site later occupied by the medieval Friary.

8.8 The Human Skeletal Remains by Francesca Boghi³

Introduction

A total of fifty-three burials were excavated by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on the site of the former medieval Friary of the Crouched Friars, very rapidly in advance of machine clearing in the north and south area of the site. They were cut into a dark earth layer (L2) in which features were poorly defined and not easily recognised in rapid excavation. The dark earth contained, based on pottery and tile, mostly Roman material, with some lesser quantity of medieval material and some later post-medieval finds. Individual grave cuts were not identified in most cases. None of the burials had any clear surviving sign of a coffin (ie nails or fittings). There was often bone from one or more previous inhumations placed with the surviving articulated burials. There was also a quantity of loose human bone from the burial ground soil (Steve Benfield, *pers. comm.*).

The Crouched Friars were a Roman Catholic order of mendicant friars which followed the rule of St Augustine. They went from Italy to England in the 13th century where they established eight or nine houses, the first being at either Colchester or at Reigate (Alston, 908).

Previous work at the site took place in 1988 and revealed part of the house of the Crouched Friars which originated in the 12th or early 13th century as a hospital and chapel, as well as a small number of similar burials (17) together with earlier and later inhumations. (CAR 9, 245-256).

Methodology

Recording used the *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994), the *Guidelines to the standards for recording of human remains*, (Brickley and McKinley, 2004), Bass (1987), *A rapid method for Recording Human Skeletal Data* (Connell and Rauxloh, 2003) and the Global History of Health project *Data Collection Codebook* (2005). The report follows the English Heritage guidelines on the preparation of analytical reports (Mays, Brickley and Dodwell, 2002).

³ This report is on the medieval inhumations, it does not include the Roman burial G53

Preservation

Preservation varied but was generally moderate or good in the vast majority of skeletons (Table 2, Fig.1), whilst the skeletal completeness was very good (i.e. > 75% of bone elements) in only 11% of the skeletons (Fig.2) The completeness of those adults not possible to sex was very poor suggesting that lack of completeness inhibited analysis rather than preservation state. No marked difference was noticed in preservation of males and females and the rate of completeness was good in the majority of juveniles (Table 3, Fig.3). Skulls and dentitions were missing in as much as 67% of the skeletons. The lower limbs were the best represented skeletal element, missing in only 7% of the assemblage (Table 4, Fig. 4).

Figure 1 skeletal preservation (N=53)

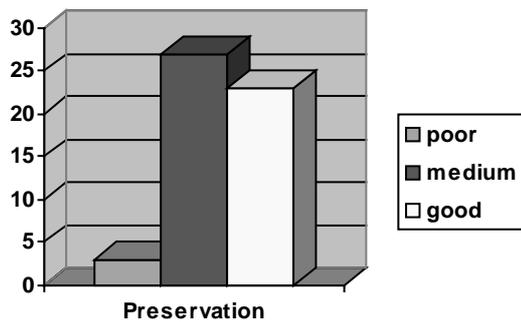


Table 2: skeletal preservation

Preservation	N=	%
Good	23	43
Medium	27	51
Poor	3	6

Figure 2: skeletal completeness (N=53)

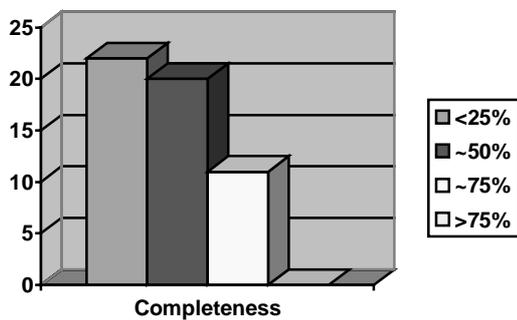


Figure 3 Skeletal completeness according to age and sex (N=53)

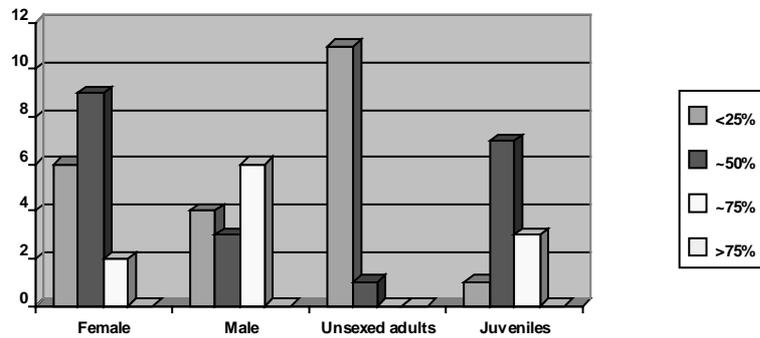


Table 3 Skeletal completeness according to age and sex (N=53)

Completeness	Females	Males	Adults unsexed	Juveniles	Total
<25%	6	4	11	1	22 (41%)
~50%	9	3	1	7	20 (38%)
~75%	2	6	0	3	11 (21%)
>75%	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 4 Details of skeletal completeness (N=53)

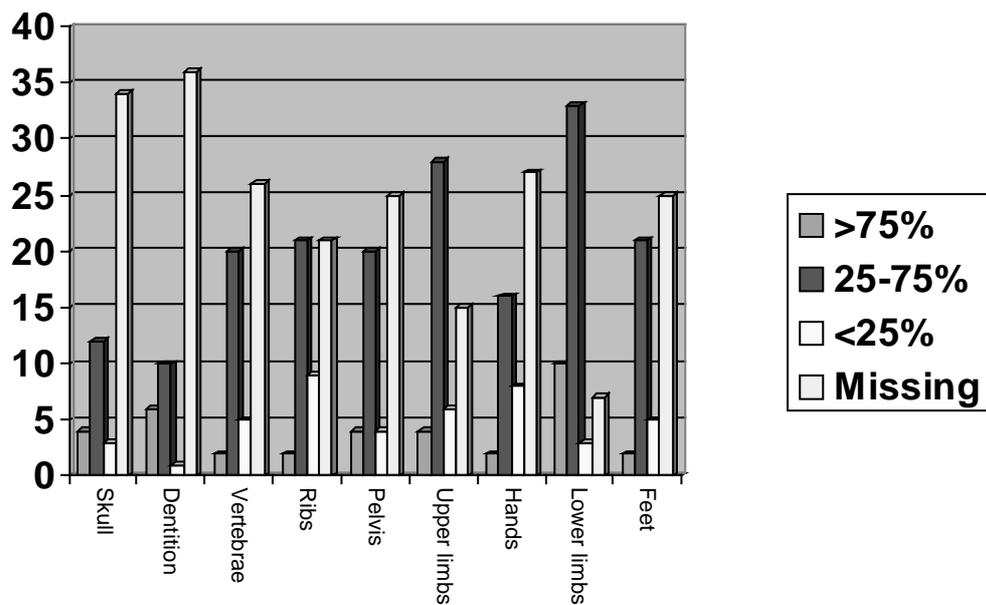


Table 4 Details of skeletal completeness (N=53)

	skull	denti tion	ver teb ra e	ribs	pelvi s	uppe r limb s	hand s	lowe r limb s	feet
>75%	4	6	2	2	4	4	2	10	2
25-50%	12	10	20	21	20	28	16	33	21
<25%	3	1	5	9	4	6	8	3	5
MISSIN G	34 (64.1%)	36 (67.9%)	26 (49%)	21 (39.6%)	25 (47.2%)	15 (28.3%)	27 (50.9%)	7 (13.2%)	25 (47.1%)

Demography

Of the 53 individuals recovered there were 42 adults (13 males or probable male, 17 females or probable females and 12 of uncertain sex) and 11 juveniles (Table 5, Fig 5). The expected bias towards males generally recorded at other monastic sites was not found at this site and, in fact, males were outnumbered by females with a ratio of 1:1.3 especially in the young adult category which was formed by 5 females and 3 individuals of uncertain sex (Table 6, Fig 6). Juveniles formed a consistent portion of the adult sample (21%), especially considering that they are normally poorly represented at friary sites. There were no perinatal deaths and 11 children died aged 0-15 years (Table 5). There were no apparent concentrations of individuals according to age at death or sex within both the southern and northern areas of the site.

Figure 5 Age distribution (N=53)

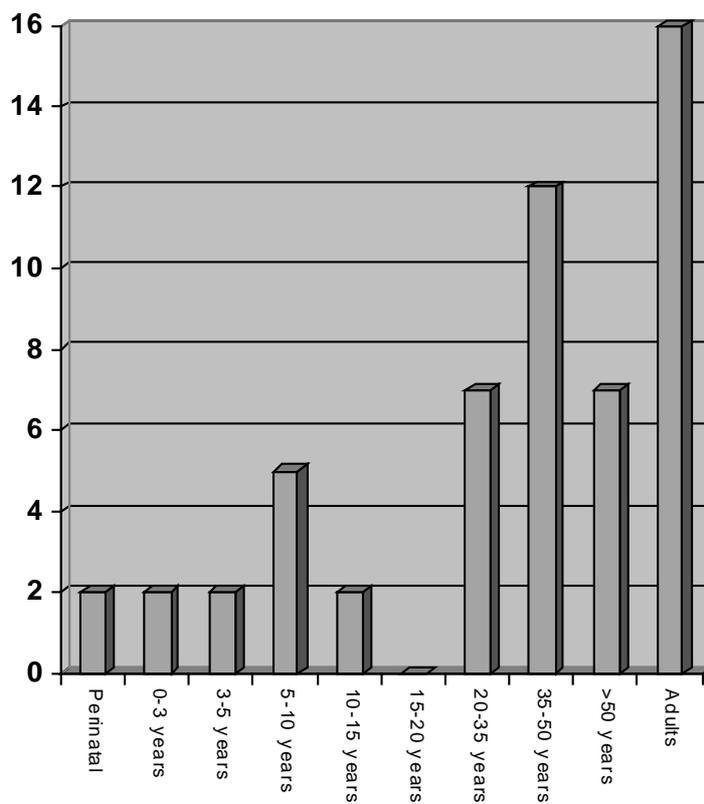


Table 5 Age distribution (N=53)

Age	N=	%
Perinatal	0	0.0
0-3 years	2	3.8
3-5 years	2	3.8
5-10 years	5	9.4
10-15 years	2	3.8
15-20 years	0	0.0
20-35 years	7	13.2
35-50 years	12	22.6
>50 years	7	13.2
Adult	16	30.2
Sub adult	0	0

Figure 6 Adult male and female distribution

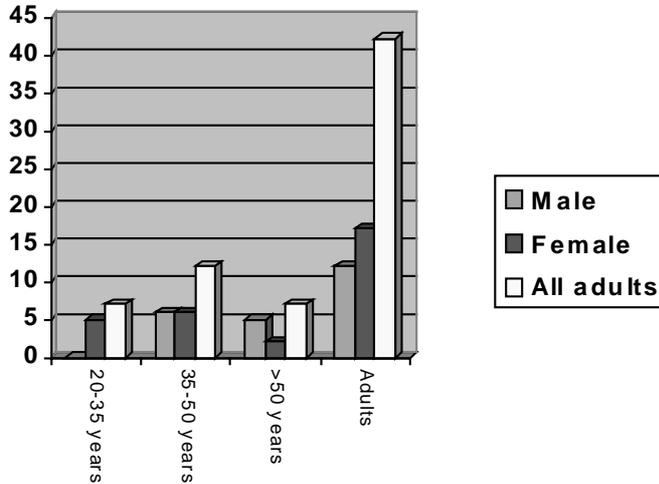


Table 6 Male and female distribution by age in the adult population

Age at death	All adults	%	Male	%	Female	%
20-35 years	7	16.7	0	0.0	5	11.9
35-50 years	12	28.6	6	14.3	6	14.3
>50 years	7	16.7	5	11.9	2	4.8
Unassigned Adults (>20 years)	16	38.0	2	4.8	4	3.6
Total	42	-	12	28.6	17	40.4

Stature

The stature estimates for males were consistent for the period (Roberts and Cox 2003, 248) but the average female stature was almost 5cm higher than that of Late-medieval Britain.

Table 7 Stature estimation (N= 20)

Sex	Avg_stat	SD	VAR	MIN	MAX	N
Female	164.7	9.5	89.9	155	180	7
Male	171.1	3.6	13.4	167	177	9
Unsexed	168.0	3.4	11.3	164	172	4

Pathology

The individuals from Crouch Street reflect a pathological profile not that unexpected of the medieval period; however, there were some interesting aspects to note. Most noticeable was the high frequency of non-specific infection, sero-negative arthropaties and the low frequency of trauma.

Vertebral pathology

18 adults had preserved spines (7 males and 11 females) contributing 186 vertebrae. Males had higher rate of all types of spinal conditions apart from osteoarthritis.

Figure 7. Percentage of spinal pathology

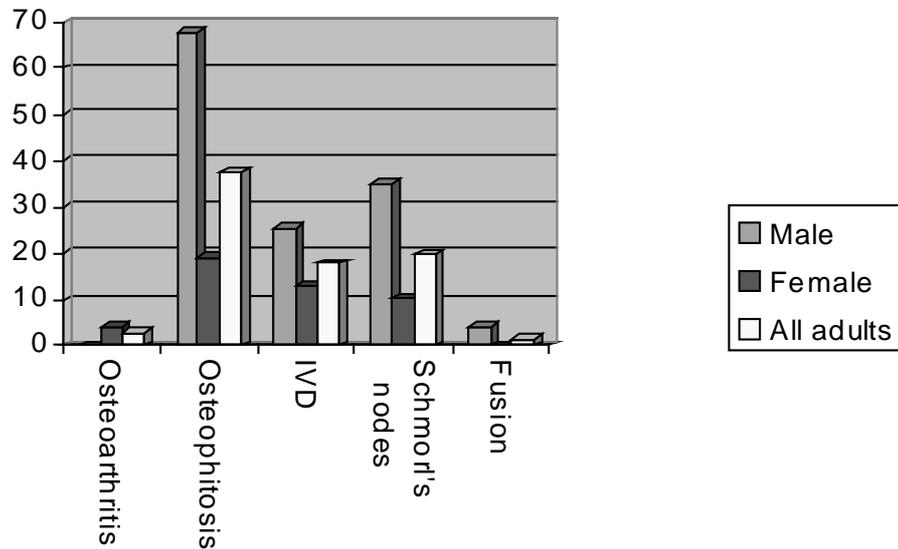


Table 8 Distribution of vertebral pathology by sex in adults according to the number of vertebrae present (N 186)

	All adult vertebrae			Male			Female		
	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
Osteoarthritis	186	5	2.7	71	0	0.0	115	5	4.3
Osteophytosis	186	70	37.6	71	48	67.6	115	22	19.1
IVD	186	33	17.7	71	18	25.3	115	15	13.0
Schmorl's nodes	186	37	19.9	71	25	35.2	115	12	10.4
Fusion	186	3	1.6	71	3	4.2	115	0	0.0

Dental pathology

Prevalence rates for dental pathology are biased by the small sample size as only 12 adults and 5 juveniles had preserved dentitions. Males and females have similar rates of carious teeth and periapical lesions, though males are more affected by calculus than females and females have a higher rate of Ante Mortem Tooth Loss. However, this is due to the fact that 2 of the six females in the sample were edentulous (Tables 9, 10. Fig 8).

Table 9 Dental Pathology. Prevalence rates according to number of individuals with preserved dentitions

	Caries			Calculus			Hypoplasia			Periodontitis			Periapical lesions			AMTL		
	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
Male	6	4	66.7	6	5	83.3	6	2	33.3	6	6	100	6	1	16.7	6	5	83.3
Female	6	4	66.7	6	2	33.3	6	0	0.0	6	3	50	6	1	16.7	6	5	83.3
All adults	12	8	66.7	12	7	58.3	12	2	16.7	12	9	75	12	2	16.7	12	10	83.3
Sub adults	5	0	0	5	3	60	5	1	20	5	-	-	5	0	0.0	5	0	0.0

Figure 8 Dental Pathology. Prevalence rates according to number of teeth / tooth positions

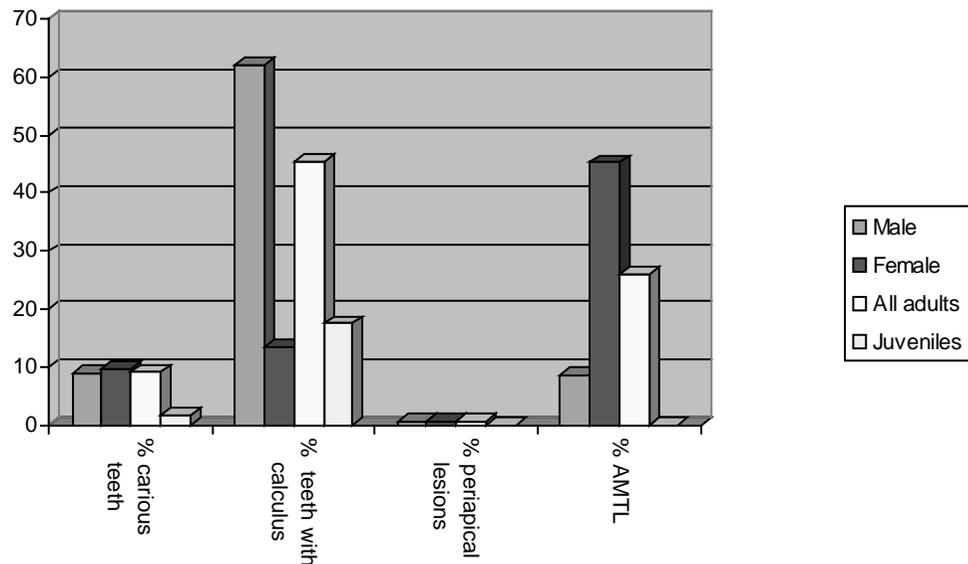


Table 10 Dental Pathology. Prevalence rates according to number of teeth / tooth positions

	Caries (N teeth)			Calculus (N teeth)			Periapical lesions (N erupted tooth positions)			AMTL (N erupted tooth positions)		
	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%	N	n	%
Male	100	9	9.0	100	62	62.0	136	1	0.7	136	12	8.8
Female	52	5	9.6	52	7	13.5	124	1	0.8	124	56	45.2
All adults	152	14	9.2	152	69	45.4	260	2	0.8	260	68	26.1
Sub adults	57	1	1.7	57	10	17.5	57	0	0.0	57	0	0.0

Table 11 Details of skeletal completeness (N=53)

	SKULL	DENTITION	VERTEBRAE	RIBS	PELVIS	UPPER LIMBS	HANDS	LOWER LIMBS	FEET
>75%	4	6	2	2	4	4./	2	10	2
25-50%	12	10	20	21	20	28	16	33	21
<25%	3	1	5	9	4	6	8	3	5
MISSING	34 (64.1%)	36 (67.9%)	26 (49%)	21 (39.6%)	25 (47.2%)	15 (28.3%)	27 (50.9%)	7 (13.2%)	25 (47.1%)

Joint disease

18 individuals were affected by joint disease. Most common osteoarthritic were the elbow, hip and hand.

Seronegative arthropaties

The proliferative and erosive changes typical of seronegative arthropaties were recorded in 4 individuals, that is 2 of the 26 individuals with available hand bones (7.7%) and 3 individuals or 10.7% of individuals with preserved feet (N.28).

Metabolic disease

10 of 13 available orbits were affected by cribra orbitalia. Cribra orbitalia were recorded in recorded in 5 adults or 71% of individuals with preserved orbits (n.7) and in one juvenile. Generalised very light bone was noticed in skeleton 90 and may be indicative of osteoporosis. The asymmetrical deformation of pelvic bones possibly due to osteomalacia or to late rickets was noted in skeleton 60. Residual rickets was recorded in two individuals.

Congenital disease

A few minor and inconsequential congenital variations were recorded. These include 13 thoracic vertebrae in two individuals, missing third molars in two individuals, shovelling of incisors and carabelli's cusp in two individuals. None of the three individuals with preserved sacra were affected by spina bifida.

Neoplastic disease

There was one instance of button osteoma.

Non-specific infection

Non-specific infection affected 15 (40.5%) of the adult individuals with preserved lower limbs (N.37). Osteitis was recorded in one individual (2.7%)

Sinusitis

3 individuals or 37.5% of the individuals with preserved maxillary sinuses were affected by sinusitis. This condition was recorded in 35.7% of all available maxillary sinuses (N.14).

DISH

DISH was not diagnosed in any of the individuals with preserved spines (n.27), as the essential criterion of 4 fused contiguous vertebrae was missing. Possible early changes (candlewax flowing osteophytes on right anterior side of vertebral bodies with fusion of 3 contiguous vertebrae) was noted in skeleton 87 and minor changes on two vertebrae in skeleton 46.

Trauma

Accidental fractures were notably absent from this sample despite the reasonable number of individuals with preserved upper limbs (N.29), lower limbs (N.37) and ribs (N.24) where fractures more frequently occur. A few instances of pathological fractures were recorded. Skeletons 87 and 109 suffered compression fractures of 2 and 3 vertebral bodies and skeleton 92 had a well healed fracture of the femoral head. One depressed fracture was recorded in the frontal bone of skeleton 110.

Summary and Conclusion

The Crouched Friary and Hospital in Colchester is one of about 507 hospitals which were founded in England in the late twelfth and thirteen centuries, though very few have been subject to excavation and analysis (Roberts and Cox, 2003: 254). As yet it would appear that no other Crouched burial ground has been excavated.

A range of individuals are to be expected in the hospital burial ground as medieval hospitals fulfilled a wide range of obligations including hospitality for travelers, charitable education and caring for the sick, long-term infirm, elderly and the poor (ibid.). Friary burial grounds catered for the religious community as well as for their circle of benefactors and local parishioners. It is not clear whether at Crouch Street these likely categories of people would have been buried in different parts of the burial ground.

The 53 articulated skeletons analyzed from the Crouch Street cemetery constitute a valuable sample and provided some interesting results, though the low rate of skeletal completeness reduced the number of available bone elements and impacted on the analysis. The demography of the assemblage showed a higher than expected number of females and juveniles for a friary site. There was also no zoning of individuals according to sex or age at death within the burial ground. Stature values were consistent for the period for males but higher in females than those from contemporary sites, though the sample was very small. The skeletons from Crouch Street had high rates of lower leg periostitis (non-specific infection) and seronegative arthropathies. Lower rates than expected were found in accidental fractures. Of the pathologies which normally register higher rates on monastic sites (gout and DISH), the Crouch Street assemblage had one instance of gout and two instances of possible early DISH. The sample was too small to draw any conclusion for dental pathology and cribra orbitalia (metabolic disease).

8.9 The faunal remains

Introduction

A total of 11.370 kg of faunal remains were recovered from excavations at Crouch Street. The assemblage contains at least eleven species of domestic and wild mammals and birds. The assemblage includes a relatively high amount of skinning evidence, including from deer, fox and cat. Wild species include the more unusual Common Crane (*Grus grus*).

Methodology

All of the bone was examined primarily to determine range of species and elements present and the amount of material that could produce measurable, ageable bone; bone was scanned to determine if bone, horn or antler working was present in the assemblage. Butchering and any indications of skinning, horn working and other modifications were recorded. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were taken and recorded for each context and counts taken for the number of bones for each species identified. Due to the small size of the assemblage, measurements were not taken as there would have been too little data for any meaningful interpretation. All information was input directly into an Excel database for analysis. The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). A catalogue of the assemblage is included as Tables 12 and 13 with this report.

The assemblage

A total of 11.370 kg of faunal remains, consisting of 363 elements, were recovered from forty layers or features and from unstratified contexts. The largest group (43%) of faunal remains were recovered from disturbed Roman and medieval soils, an almost equal amount (40%) was produced from medieval grave fills; the remaining 17% was yielded from unstratified or undated contexts. Much of the faunal assemblage is thought to be disrobbed Roman material. Table 12 shows a breakdown of the weights of bone produced from each layer/feature by date.

The assemblage is in reasonable condition, although fragmentary due to butchering and wear. Much of the animal bone was butchered, some quite heavily; further fragmentation may have occurred when the bone was disturbed and re-deposited. Only one deposit, the grave fill F035 (32) produced remains with canid gnawing which may from scavenger activity or from remains of food given to a domestic dog. Slight burning was seen on a fragment of bone from L002 (209) and on another fragment from L002 (F16) (8); the burning only caused a black discolouration indicating burning at a low temperature, possibly suggesting burnt food waste.

Table 12: weights of faunal remains from each feature/layer.

Layer or Feature Number	Medieva l	Roman/ Medieva l	U/S	Undated	Grand Total
	Weights of faunal remains (kg)				
F003	0.026				0.026
F012	0.022				0.022
F019				0.178	0.178
F035	0.050				0.050
F037	0.217				0.217
F039				0.069	0.069
F040				0.056	0.056
F041	0.009				0.009
F042	0.273				0.273
F045				0.880	0.880
F046	0.687				0.687
F047	0.118				0.118

Layer or Feature Number	Medieval	Roman/Medieval	U/S	Undated	Grand Total
F048	0.119				0.119
F050	1.068				1.068
F051	0.588				0.588
F056	0.004				0.004
F056/59	0.086				0.086
F057	0.202				0.202
F058	0.064				0.064
F061	0.087				0.087
F062	0.178				0.178
F063	0.177				0.177
F075	0.065				0.065
F078	0.082				0.082
F084	0.044				0.044
F085	0.086				0.086
F086	0.014				0.014
F093	0.022				0.022
F094	0.004				0.004
F095	0.044				0.044
F099/108	0.011				0.011
F100	0.003				0.003
F102	0.011				0.011
F103	0.094				0.094
F105	0.022				0.022
F106	0.013				0.013
L002		4.722			4.722
L002(F16)		0.062			0.062
L006	0.082				0.082
u/s			0.831		0.831
Total	4.572	4.784	0.831	1.183	11.370

Species, butchering and uses

Eleven species were identified with a range that included domestic and wild mammals and two species of bird. Of the elements identifiable to species, cattle were by far the most common, accounting for 67% of the identifiable remains; 13.5% of the animal bone belonged to sheep/goat and 10% to pigs. The remaining 9.5 % of bone identified to a species consisted of remains of equid, cat, two species of deer, chicken/pheasant, fox and crane.

Table 13: quantities of bones identified to species for each period

(NB: the remains identified as 'mammal' were not included in percentages mentioned in the text).

Species	Medieval	Roman/Medieval	U/S	Undated	Total
Bird - Crane		2			2
Bird - Chicken/Pheasant	2	2			4
Bird - No Species ID	1				1
Cattle	63	56	12	3	134
Deer - Red		1			1
Deer - Roe		1			1
Equid	3	2		1	6

Species	Medieval	Roman/Medieval	U/S	Undated	Total
Feline	1				1
Fox		1			1
Goat		1			1
Mammal	76	71	12	5	164
Pig	7	12		1	20
Sheep	14	13			27
Total	167	162	24	10	363

The ages of the cattle bones in this assemblage, which were mostly adult or mature, do suggest animals that were probably kept for traction prior to culling for meat. A very large and robust distal cattle metacarpal from F063 (116), the size would suggest a bull. The cattle elements included both primary and secondary butchering and food waste with a higher number of primary waste bones.

Butchering of cattle included fine knife cuts on phalanges and metapodials, these cuts were generally at the proximal end of the bone, although on one phalange from L002 (185) one cut was on the distal end of the bone, possibly indicating some difficulty cutting. A cattle mandible from (121) showed numerous cuts on the inner mandible from removal of the tongue while the pelvis and ribs in the same context were heavily chopped and cut.

A cattle mandible from L002 (47) showed several light chops on the inner mandible from removal of the tongue; this jaw also showed heavily worn teeth, very high calculus deposits (also seen on another mandible in the same fill) and periodontal disease with re-absorption of the jaw bone around the premolar and first molar. The degree of tooth wear on this cattle jaw suggests a mature animal and dental pathologies are common in elderly domestic animals.

Small lesion noted on the proximal cattle metacarpal in L002 (47); the upper jaw in the same fill showed well worn teeth, calculus deposits and periodontal disease. Another lesion was observed on the articular surface of a proximal metatarsal from L002 (170). These lesions may be attributed to Osteochondritis dissecans; this condition is associated with trauma and can occur in relatively young animals and suggest a difficult time as a juvenile, suffering from harsh conditions, a poor diet or infections. It is possible that these animals began training for their working life as traction animals at a young age.

Of the sheep/goat remains most were sheep, with only one bone being positively identified as goat. The sheep ages ranged from quite young juvenile bones to mature animals of 4 to 6 years at death, suggesting animals kept for wool, breeding, milking and other by-products. The goat bone was wide and robust juvenile metacarpal from L002 (225). As with cattle, most ovicaprine elements were from primary waste, although good meat bearing bones, such as humeri and scapula were present.

The pig bones included one adult and juvenile bones. A neonatal piglet mandible was found in L002 (209) and a neonatal tibia was produced from L002 (27) that would suggest nearby breeding. One substantial porcine metapodial was yielded from L002 (27), the size of which would indicate Wild Boar which would have resided in local woodland until the late to post-medieval times.

One well worn equid molar was noted in the pit or ditch fill F039 (50). Butchered equid remains were recorded from the medieval grave fills F051 (81), F057 (107) and F075 (134). The disturbed Roman soils produced a butchered metacarpal from L002 (209) and a worn molar from L002 (18). A pathology in the form of lumpy growth at the proximal end of the bone would suggest use of this animal for traction; cuts on the metacarpal show the animal had been skinned.

Two species of deer were identified. A Roe metacarpal was found in L002 (28); this bone had been chopped at the mid-shaft, finer knife cuts were also seen at the distal end that indicate skinning prior to dismemberment for meat. A chopped metatarsal from a Red Deer was recorded from L002 (170). Both of the deer are British natives that depend of heavily wooded areas for survival.

A Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) humerus was recovered from L002 (225) which had been chopped at the proximal end of the bone. Foxes would have been popular animals for their pelts as well as being culled for scavenging; it is possible given the location of the chop mark that the fox had also been used for meat; fox meat is not particularly good for human consumption, so may have been used to feed domestic or working dogs.

One feline mandible, of domestic cat size, was produced from the grave fill F046 (99); the jaw shows fine cuts that suggest the cat had been skinned.

Two species of bird were recorded. A variety of bones from chicken or pheasant were seen from the grave fills and disturbed Roman soils, some of which exhibited clear butchering marks. A Crane (*Grus grus*) radius was noted in L002 (225); this bone was from a juvenile bird. The Crane was far more common in Britain that is it now and would have inhabited meadow, marsh and wooded wetland areas. While this bone had not been butchered, it is likely that it would have been caught for meat.

Conclusions and comparisons with other assemblages

Although a small assemblage, there were a relatively high number of species recorded. Full interpretations of the faunal remains is difficult due to the uncertainty of dating, although it is assumed that much of the faunal assemblage is of a Roman date, disturbed and re-deposited.

The majority of the faunal assemblage appears to be from primary butchering waste with a good deal of skinning waste from both domestic and wild mammals, including the fox and cat. Many elements from good quality meat bones such as the humerus were noted, indicating mixed waste. The high number of cattle is typical of most assemblage, particularly those of a Roman date where cattle were used for traction and for providing a bulk of meat.

Common Crane, although not often recorded, has been found in a Roman deposit Colchester before (Luff, 1993) and Colchester's close proximity to an estuarine environment would mean that this bird was locally available. Roe and red deer have been noted in previous assemblage from Colchester with Roe numerous at Gilbert School (Luff, 1993) and Red were frequent at Head Street (Curl, 2005). Fox are infrequently recorded, although recorded at previous excavation in Colchester, including at Head Street (Curl, 2005), elsewhere they have been noted on Roman military sites (Maltby 1979), but they are often not butchered and rightly thought of as scavengers; although the clear butchering on the fox from Crouch Street shows at least an interest in the fur. Similarly with the cat, few butchered cats are noted from Colchester, although Maltby (1979) does suggest with his assemblage from Exeter that they may have skinned after culling for population control.

9 Discussion

Prehistoric

The earliest securely dated features and finds from the site are of early Roman date. However, there is one small worked flint blade, from the fill of a medieval grave, that could be of prehistoric date. (Section 8.4 above).

Roman

The Roman features are fragmentary and in the main were only able to be rapidly recorded at the base of the excavations or in section. These features can be dated as Roman as they were either sealed by a late Roman/early medieval dark soil or by the medieval features themselves. Areas of gravel suggest that a minor Roman street crossed this area. The known extent of this metalling suggests a street about 4 m in width. It should be noted however that areas of thin gravel surfaces were recorded during the excavation of medieval burials on the adjacent site at number 42 Crouch Street, excavated in 1988 (CAR 9, 248). Finds of early Roman, 1st-early

2nd century pottery, from a narrow gravel filled trench on its south side, indicate that the street was laid out in the early Roman period. There is little indication from the Roman pottery of any pre-Flavian activity on the site. One sherd of samian from the gravel filled trench can be dated to the late 1st century, c AD 70-100, so that this street may not have been laid out until the late 1st century. The gravel filled trench on the south side of the street most probably represents a wall foundation of an early Roman building. This type of foundation is known from other early Roman buildings in the town (CAR 3, 20). In the late Roman period a short length of trench filled with septaria lumps almost certainly represents the wall foundation of another Roman building south of the Roman street. A short length of foundation of similar construction on the south side of this is probably part of an internal wall, so that the building was sub-divided into at least two rooms. Pottery recovered from these features suggests that this building dates from after the mid 3rd century, although it is possible that this date could be associated with the demolition of the building or robbing of the foundations. The Roman street and buildings share a close alignment with another Roman building to the south-east (Building 160) excavated in 1971 (CAR 9, 236-44). However the alignment of a building to the north-east (Building 162), excavated in 1973, is different to this, and follows that of a minor street further to the north (CAR 3, 138, CAR 9 fig 6.6, CAR 10, 340-41).

Human bone, which is not dated, but probably represents a late Roman inhumation burial (G53) was recovered from the line of the street, indicating that the street may have gone out of use by some time in the 4th century. It can be noted that while some of the pottery from the site can be broadly dated to the mid 3rd-4th century, there is little that can be closely dated to the mid-late 4th century. The lack of any significant numbers of burials datable to the late Roman period reflects that from the adjacent site at 42 Crouch Street, excavated in 1988 (CAR 9 p 247-48). A much greater density of Roman burials, that is late Roman inhumations, is known from the Maldon Road site, excavated in 1971, about 30 m to the south-east, suggesting that this area of Crouch Street lay at the periphery of the late Roman cemetery areas to the south.

The Roman features were sealed by a dark soil, which was recorded across the whole of the site. This contained late Roman pottery and medieval or later peg-tile and clay tobacco pipe. However, individual backfilled features cut into this soil would not, and could not, be easily be recognised, so that any of the post-Roman finds could be intrusive. All of the medieval features were cut into this soil.

Medieval

The church of the Crouched Friars (Colchester building 181)

The medieval wall foundations on there west of the site, together with the wall foundations recorded at 42 Crouch Street in 1988, can all be seen to be parts of the Church of the Crouched Friars. This has previously been allocated Colchester building number 181, which can now be recognised as applying to the whole of this church building.

The excavations have enabled much of the ground plan of the church to be reconstructed. The building had a central tower structure above a crossing, with transepts to the north and south and a chancel to the east. The walls recorded on the adjacent site at 42 Crouch Street in 1988 can be seen to be part of the nave of the church. To the north of the chancel was a small chapel, with a connecting door to the north transept and another door at its east end. There was also a doorway in the north-east corner of the south transept in the same relative position as the door between the small chapel and the north transept. Wall foundations south of the nave, excavated in 1988, can now be more firmly interpreted as part of a set of cloisters occupying the area between the south transept and the nave.

While much of the overall plan of the church building can now be reconstructed. The location of the west wall of the nave is not known and the location of the east wall of the chancel is conjectural. The west wall of the nave must lie either at the west edge of the property boundary of 42 Crouch Street, or within the area of the

property at 44 Crouch Street. The east wall of the chancel was not securely located. The wall foundation of the north wall of the chancel (F70) was recorded only in the south section of the north lift-shaft pit. No foundation on this line was seen beyond the position of the east wall of the north chapel. This suggests that the east wall of the chancel is in the same position as the east wall of the north chapel. However, this is not certain and it is possible that the end wall of the chancel lies further to the east.

Very little of the internal surfaces of the building had survived. The only floor surfaces located were in the south-west area of the chancel and a small patch of floor in the south transept. The floors in the chancel were of plain mortar. These were of two phases. A later floor had replaced an earlier one, with a layer of make-up between them. The floor in the south transept was a thin later of mortar, resting on a sand bed, and square tiles had been set into the mortar surface. The square outlines of the depressions made by the tiles could clearly be seen in the mortar. The tiles had been laid in a diamond pattern in following the main axis of orientation of the church building. A number of tiles with a green or yellow glaze were recovered during the excavation which were of the same dimensions as the impressions in the mortar suggesting these tiles came from this floor, or other similar areas of floors in the transepts or crossing.

The construction of the church building is not able to be closely dated from the archaeology. The finds recovered from the dark soil (L2) into which the foundations had been cut are of dubious context as they mostly come from areas cut by later graves and other intrusive cuts into the dark soil could not be easily identified. There were no closely datable finds recovered from the foundations of the church building. The technique used in constructing the foundations, of filling the foundation trenches with alternating layers of material, in this case mortar between layers of gravel or soil, is known from other early medieval buildings in Colchester. These are St John's church, St Mary Magdalene's hospital and St Botolph's Priory church, and are dated to the 12th and 13th century (CAR 9, 215, Crossan 2003, 98-103). The glazed tiles which can be plausibly associated with a floor in building can only be dated as probably later medieval (Section 8.3 above). A small quantity of datable finds recovered during the 1988 excavation at number 42 Crouch Street suggested that the wall foundations of the nave of the church date from the 13th century or later (CAR 9, 251).

Foundations of other buildings on the site

None of the short lengths of disconnected wall foundation on the east of the site recorded during the watching brief, in contrast to the church building (building 181), appeared to have a layered lower part to the foundation. None are closely dated and most could be of medieval or post-medieval date, although the wall foundation F66 is almost certainly of post-medieval date as it contained pieces of un-frogged bricks. It is not known which, if any, of these foundations were contemporary and they cannot be made into any coherent plan of particular buildings. It can however be suggested that the two wall foundations recorded in the south-east corner of the site could be part of one building.

The medieval-?post-medieval cemetery

Inhumation burials were excavated from two areas. A north area, north and inside the area north transept and a south area inside the south transept. Most of the burials in the north area had been made in two rows and it would appear that many of these burials must have been marked or visible in some way for the burials to be laid-out in this fashion. Within the area covered by the north transept itself a few burials had been made in the area between these two rows. The two rows suggest that all of these burials were part of one cemetery area which was in use at the same time. The row of burials on the east side of the north area appears to be the east edge of this cemetery as no burials were located beyond this. The burials excavated in the south area appear not to have been so ordered and many inter-cut without any indication of respect for the position of former interments. No burials were located further to the east or south around this south area.

Although the area between the two areas of burials could not be excavated there are indications that the burials are all part of one cemetery area. A skull was recorded at the base of a trench excavated into the dark soil on the south side of the area of the crossing. A patch of demolition in the area of the crossing (F13) suggests that it has sunk into a grave shaped feature. Also the extent of the burials to the east side follows the same line, which is approximately the line of the east walls of the transepts. The south wall of the south transept also appears to mark the south edge of the cemetery. Burials recorded to the north of the nave of the church during the 1988 excavation, and dated are possibly part of this cemetery area (CAR 9, 248, fig 7.5).

While it is possible that some of the burials were made during the life of the church, none could be clearly identified. Burials made inside the church would be expected to be closely associated with the Friary and of some standing, and these burials would be expected to be dominated by adult males. The burials recovered during the excavation rather are a mix of adult males and females, young adults and children (section 8.8 above). The burials therefore reflect more the local population and burial rights were granted to the chapel at Crouch Friars for the inhabitants of neighbouring Crouch Street in 1403 (VCH 1994, 307). Several of the graves where two or more inhumations have been made in the same area of plot possibly represent the burial of close family members. It would appear that these burials should therefore date from after 1402.

The church and the cemetery

None of the excavated burials was sealed by the surviving section of floor in the south transept, although not all of this area was not fully excavated by hand, and none of the excavated burials was cut by the foundations of the church building. The burials appear to respect the position of the foundations of the transepts of the church. The burials made to the north of the north transept appear to be part of the same contemporary cemetery area as those made inside the area of the north transept. Also the burials to the north of the north transept extend only as far east as those with the area of the church, respecting a boundary that is marked by the line of the east walls of the transepts. Finds associated with some of the graves include pieces of peg tile of medieval or early post-medieval date, and pottery of the 12th century, which may be residual. While there is no direct physical relationship between any of the burials and the church building, the date of the finds associated with some of the burials and their spatial relation to the foundations of the church suggest that they post-date the church building.

It would appear that at least the area of the transepts and crossing of the church were demolished in the late medieval period and this area of the former building given over to a cemetery. The absence of burials to the east of the transepts and crossing, and areas of intact floor in the chancel, suggest that the chancel and north chapel were retained as standing buildings at that time. It is possible that the area of the nave was also retained as, although there is an record in 1928 of inhumations from the approximate area of the nave, only one undated inhumation was recorded from within the nave during the 1988 excavation (CAR 9 p 248, fig 7.3). The demolition material which seals some of the burials in the transepts and probably also in the crossing could therefore derive from the demolition of these, or other adjacent structures, at a later date, rather than from the crossing and transepts themselves.

The relation of the church building and the burials, ie that the burials are later than the church, while suggested by the archaeology, cannot be conclusively demonstrated, and to some extent appears at odds with a reference to the church for the year 1526. A record relating to the year 1401 refers to a chapel building, stating that the nave, chancel and bell-tower were in need of repair (VCH, 1994, 307). Assuming this to refer to the church building excavated on the site, this shows the church had been built some time prior to 1400. The right of burial for local inhabitants, which appears to be represented by the inhumation burials, was granted in 1403, so the burials should date to after that time (VCH, 1994, 307). This could accord with the archaeology, that is the burials following demolition of part of the earlier church. However in 1526, a certain William Gilbank, accused of murder,

claimed sanctuary in the church choir, near the high altar, and would not be surrendered by the Friars (BHO). This seems to indicate that the church building, housing the high altar, was still standing in 1526. This is not easily resolved in relation to the archaeology other than the church building referred to in 1526 must, by that time, have been of a different configuration or was another building to that recorded during the excavation.

10 Archive deposition

The site archive, including the site records and finds, will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museums under accession code COLEM 2007.8.

11 Acknowledgements

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13 Glossary

AOD	above Ordnance Survey datum point based on mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall
canid	dog
CBCAO	Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer
CM	Colchester Museums
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, maintained by Essex County Council
equid	horse
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
mendicant order	religious order which relied on begging or charitable donations
MBA	Middle Bronze Age (<i>circa</i> 1500 BC – 1000 BC)
MIA	Middle Iron Age (<i>circa</i> the 5th to the 2nd century BC)
modern	period from c 1850 onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	period from c 1500 to c 1850
Roman	the period from AD 43 to AD 410 approximately
WSI	written scheme of investigation

14 Context list

feature number	feature type (or grave number)	cut/sealed by	cuts/seals
not numbered	G53		
F001	robbed wall foundation		
F002	wall foundation		
F003	septaria mortar base		
F004	wall foundation		
F005	wall foundation		
F006	foundation remnant?		
F007	foundation		
F008	buttress? foundation		
F009	wall		
F010	floor		
F011	base foundation		
F012	remnant foundation or demolition patch		
F013	robbed foundation		
F014	buttress? foundation		
F015	sondage next to F10 (T1)		
F016	sondage through F13 into L2 (T2)		
F017	wall foundation		
F018	addition to buttress		
F019	skull exposed in T2 (part of a burial?)	L1	L2
F020	mortar floor	L1	L2
F021	floor	L5	L6
F022	floor	L6	L2
F023	buttress? foundation		
F024	base foundation		
F025	pit		L7
F026	surface?	L8	
F027	foundation		L2
F028	foundation		L2
F029	foundation		
F030	foundation		
F031	floor	L7	L2?
F032	foundation	F17	
F033	foundation	L1	L2
F034	foundation	L1	L2
F035	G1		
F036	grave	L1	
F037	G2	L2, F42	F53
F038	G3	F39	natural
F039	pit or ditch	L2	F38,F48, natl
F040	linear gully	F41	natural
F041	G4	F46, F47	F40, natural
F042	G5		
F043	G6	L2	F38,F45, nat?
F044	G7	L2	F45, natural
F045	ditch? - probably a grave cut	F43, F44, F38	natural
F046	G8	F47	F41, natural
F047	G9	F48	F41, natural
F048	G10	F39	F47,F54,F52?
F049	wall foundation	L1, F50	natural
F050	medieval foundation cut	L1	L2, F42, F49
F051	G11	L2, F42, F50	F53
F052	G12	L2, F48?	natural
F053	surface	F37,F42,F51,F60	natural
F054	pit or ditch	F48, F52	natural
F055	ditch/gully	F46, F48	natural
F056	disarticulated human bones	L2	F57
F057	G13	L2, F56, F59	F53, F58
F058	ditch	F57	F53?, natural
F059	G14	L2	F53, F57
F060	G15	L2	F53
F061	G16	L2	F53

F061	G16		
F062	grave?	L2	F46
F063	grave, possibly same as G8?	F46	natural
F064	grave	F62	F46
F065	linear	L2	natural
F066	foundation	L1	L2
F067	foundation	L1	
F068	surface	L1, F67?	F69
F069	floor/surface	F68	
F070	foundation	L1	L2
F071	foundation	L1	L2
F072	wall	L1	
F073	pit	L1	
F074	wall foundation	L1	
F075	G17		
F076	G18	F77	L2
F077	disturbed burial(s)	F76	L2
F078	grave cut		L2, F86
F079	G19	F80	F87
F080	G20		F79,F87,F92
F081	burial		L2
F082	G21		L2, F93
F083	G22	F75?	L2
F084	G23		L2
F085	G24		L2, F94
F086	G25	F78	L2, F89
F087	G26	F80, F79	F92/F95
F088	G27	F92	L2
F089	G28	F86	L2
F090	G29		L2, F91?
F091	G30	F90	L2
F092	G31	F80, F87	F88
F093	G32	F82	L2
F094	G33	F85	L2
F095	G34	F80, F87	F88
F096	G35		L2
F097	G36		L2, F102
F098	G37		L2, F104
F099	G38	F108	L2
F100	G39	L1	L2, F114
F101	G40		L2
F102	G41	F97	L2
F103	G42		L2
F104	G43	F98, F103	
F105	G44	F108?	L2
F106	G45		L2
F107	G46		L2
F108	G47		L2,F99, F105?
F109	G48		L2
F110	G49		L2, F112
F111	G50		
F112		F110	
F113	G51		L2
F114	G52	F109	L2
L001	modern overburden	-	L2
L002	disturbed late Roman (+?) soil	L1	
L003	clean yellow sand below F10	F10	L2
L004	clay floor?		
L005	accumulation	L1	F21
L006	make up	F21	F22
L007	demolition layer	L1	L8
L008	accumulation	L7	
L009	dirty clay/loam mix	L7	
L010	surface or pit capping	F71	F73

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date: 17.08.07

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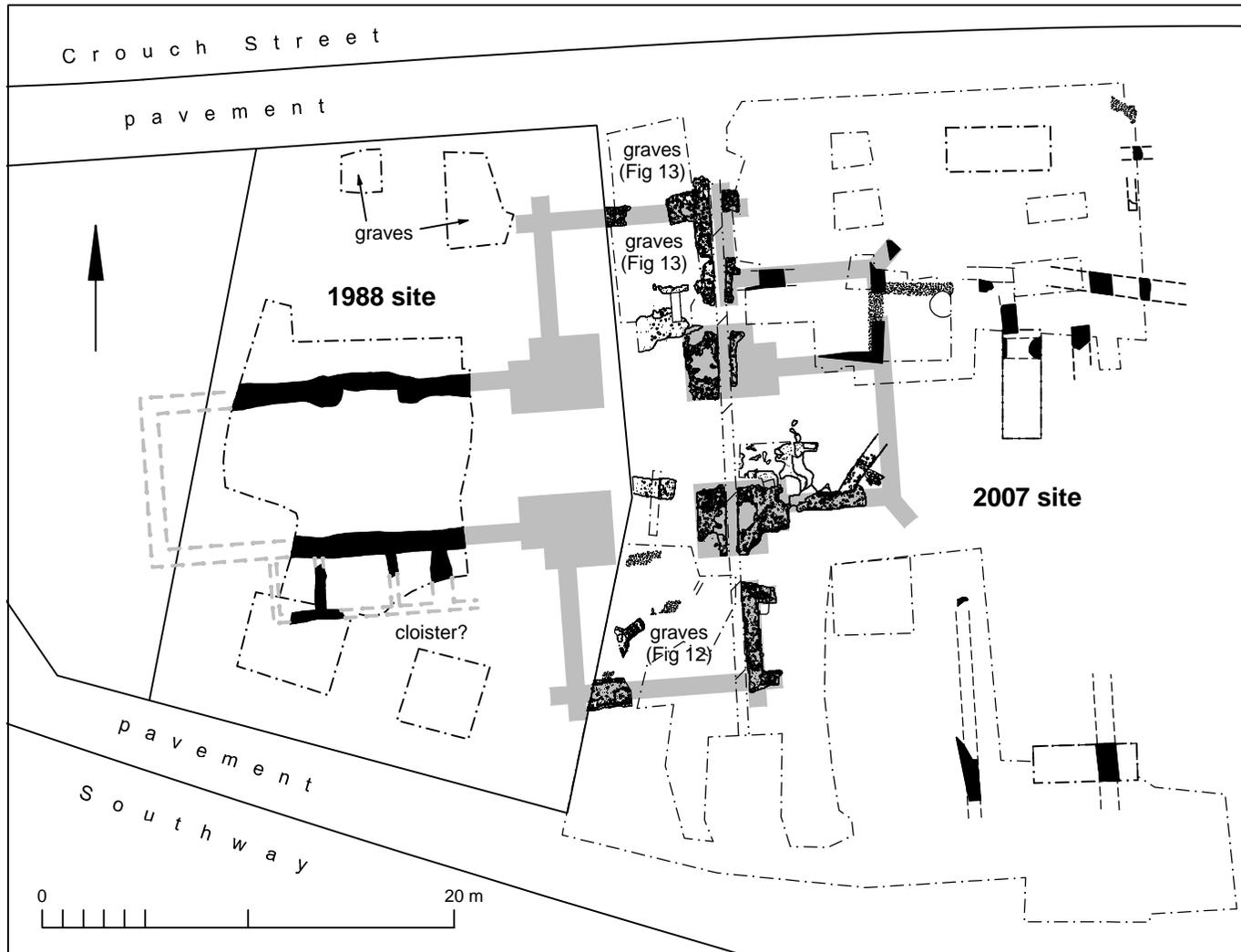


Fig 9 Crouch Street excavations, general plan.

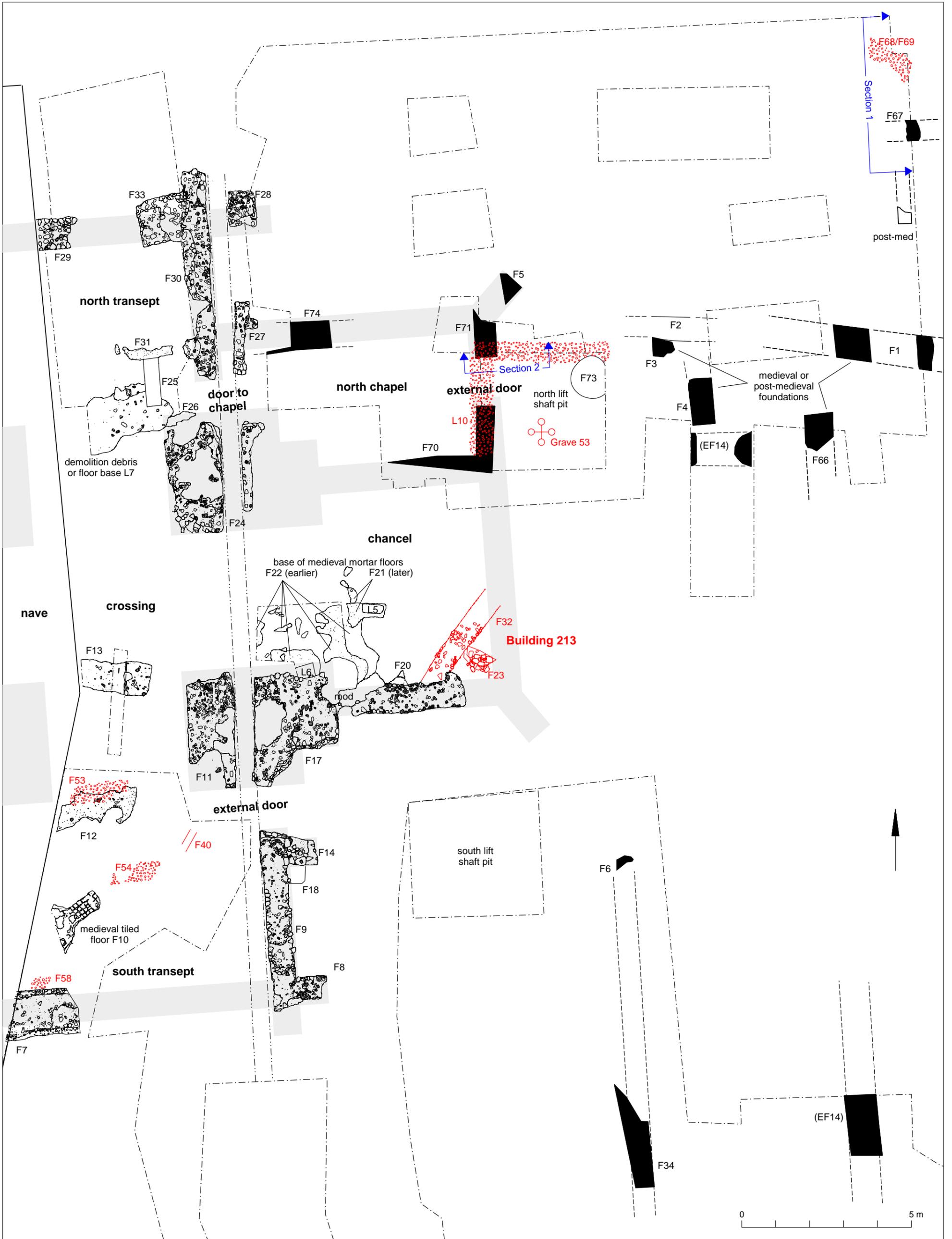
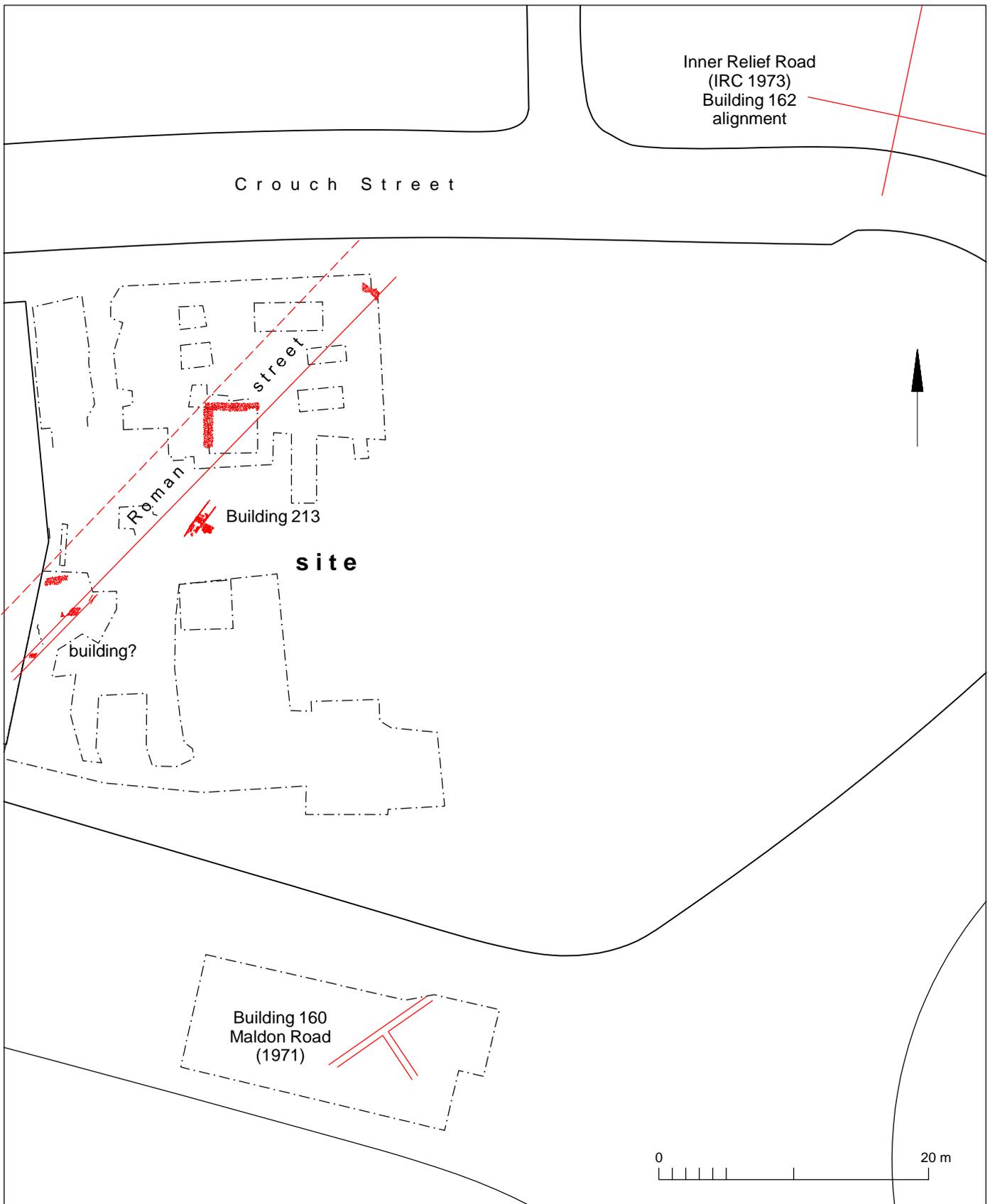


Fig 10 East end of friary church, with Roman features shown in red.



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Fig 11 Roman period remains in relation to other nearby Roman buildings.

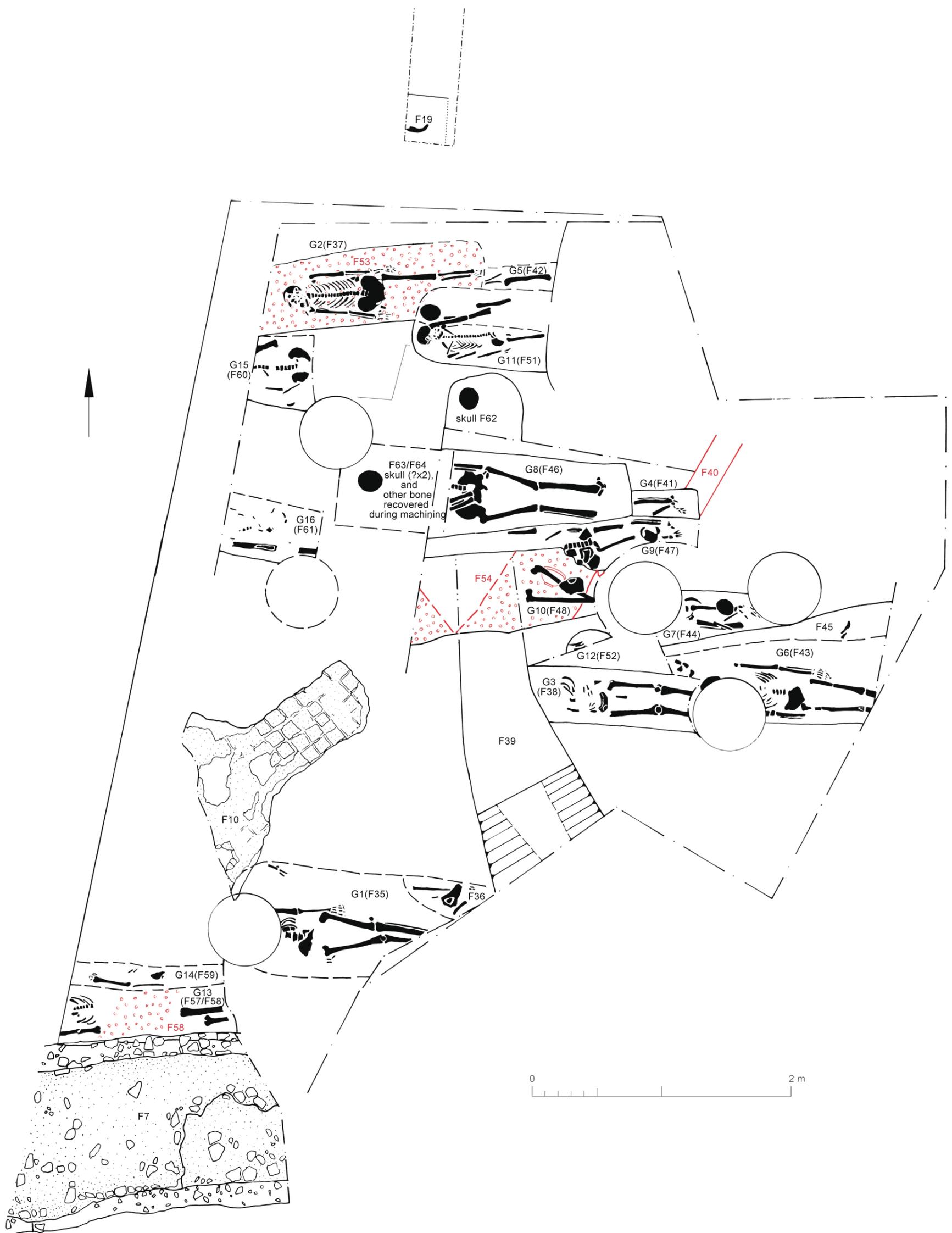


Fig 12 Inhumation burials in south burial area (Roman features shown in red).

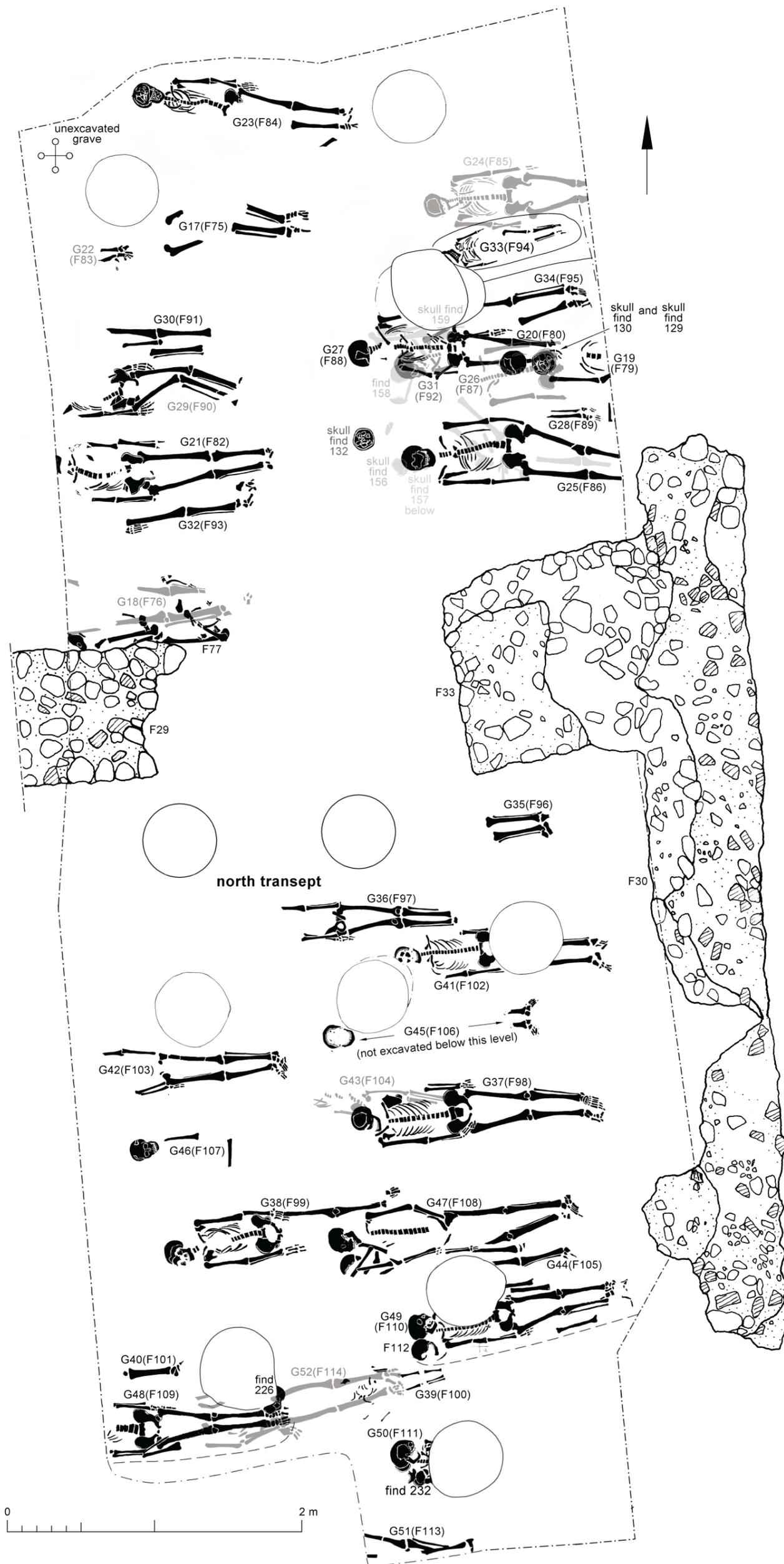


Fig 13 Inhumation burials in north burial area in relation to wells of north transept (some burials are shown in grey tone for clarity).

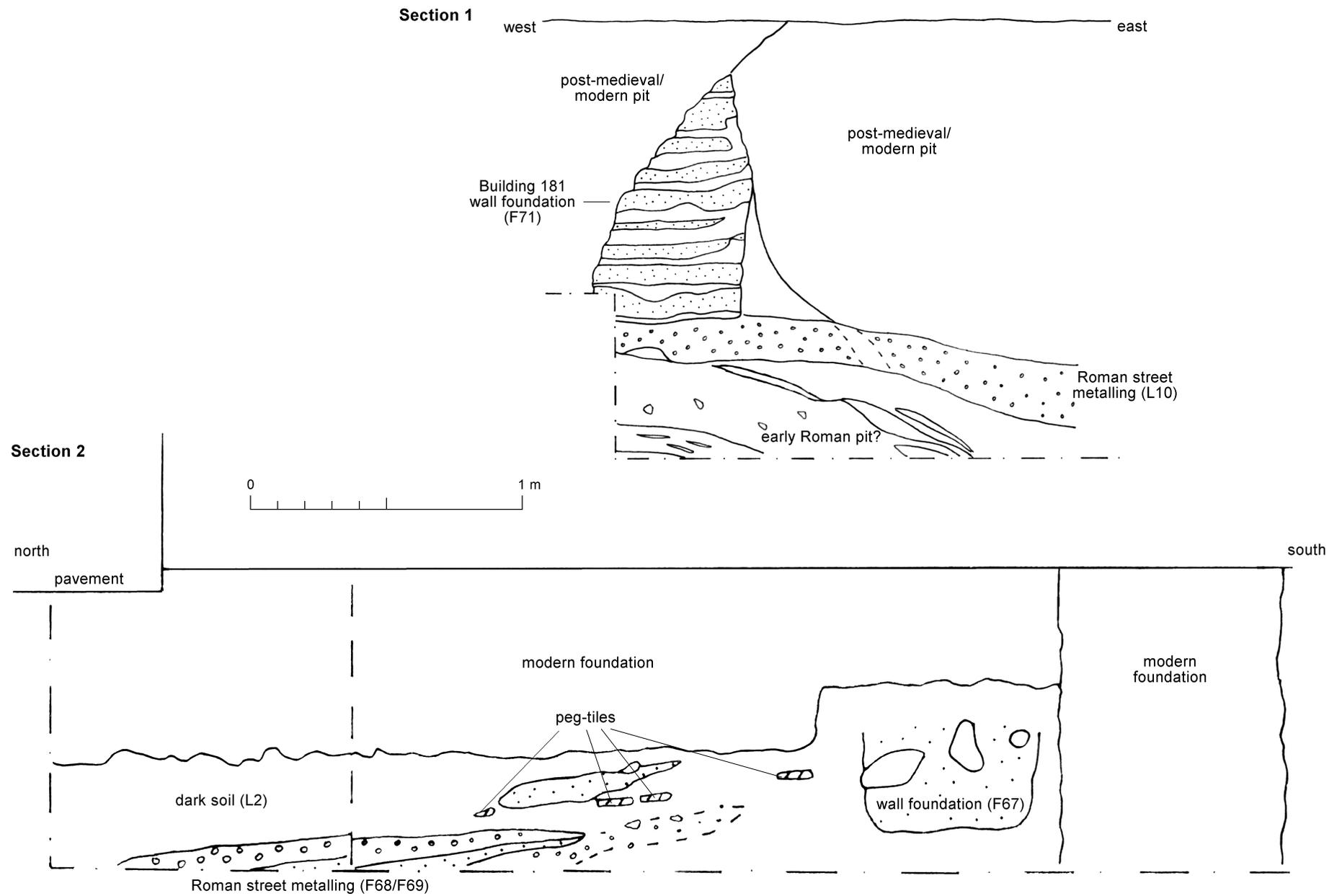


Fig 14 Sections

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

Summary sheet

Site address: 38-40 Crouch Street, Colchester, Essex	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester Borough
NGR: TL 99130 24940 (c)	Site code: Museum accession code: 2007.9
Type of work: Excavation and watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: January-April 2007	Size of area investigated: <i>approximately 0.11ha</i>
Location of finds/curating museum: Colchester Museums	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? <i>No</i>	Related EHER nos:
Final report:	CAT Report 434 and summary in <i>EAH</i>
Periods represented:	Roman, medieval.
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>The east end of the church of the Crouched Friars has come to light in a watching brief and excavation in advance of redevelopment. It is now apparent that Colchester Building 181, excavated to the west of this site in 1988, is part of the west end and cloisters of the same church. The central tower and cruciform plan could be early medieval, and it is presumed that this church is contemporary with the first documentary reference to the presence of the Crouched Friars here in AD 1251 (although there is no archaeological evidence to directly support this contention). Over fifty inhumation burials were laid out across areas corresponding to the north and south transepts. The burials are of a mixture of juvenile, adult and old males and females, with no apparent monastic characteristics. It is therefore assumed that they are the burials of parishioners. Although the evidence is not definitive, the most likely occasion for the creation of this cemetery would be after AD 1403, when a documentary reference suggests that some parts of the church were in need of repair, and were refurbished. Were the transepts demolished, and the cemetery established among the ruined walls? There is little dated material in the grave fills, but the presence of peg-tile favours a late (rather than an early) medieval date for these burials. The medieval church walls and burials were all cut into a deep, dark earth layer which is probably late Roman and later, and indicates that the area was open land (presumably farmed) in the later Roman and post-Roman periods. A few sherds of pre-Norman conquest pottery show that there was some, limited activity on the site before the establishment of the medieval friary. The dark earth layer sealed a sequence of Roman deposits. These included a series of gravel patches which are probably parts of the metalled surface of a previously unknown minor Roman road heading towards the Balcerne Gate. At least one Roman building (Colchester Building 213) lay on the south side of this metalled road. A fragment of what may be a glass Roman cremation vessel indicates that there may have been at least one Roman cremation burial on this site. In addition to the medieval burials, there was at least one Roman inhumation burial. The presence of residual bone and possible coffin nails in the fills of medieval graves supports the idea that there were more Roman inhumation burials on this site, in addition to those recorded here previously.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports:	CAT Report 277, 390
Author of summary: S Benfield and H Brooks	Date of summary: August 2007