Stage 2 archaeological excavation, Alienated Land Area L/N (Goojerat Barracks), Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex

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1 Summary

The land now occupied by Goojerat Barracks (i.e. Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area L/N) was inside the oppidum of Camulodunum.

An evaluation in 2007/2008 identified Late Iron Age (LIA) and early Roman ditches whose configuration indicated the presence of a rectangular Roman enclosure, possibly containing a robbed-out Roman structure (represented by over 11kg of Roman building material), in the south-east corner of Area L/N.

In June 2010, an area excavation (approximately 5800m2) on the site of the Roman building debris and the potential enclosure showed that archaeological deposits had survived over substantial areas, despite substantial truncation by recent Garrison infrastructure

Residual flints indicate some passing activity here in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Fragments of loom-weights of ?Middle Iron Age type indicate local weaving, and (by implication, more permanent activity here) in the MIA. However, there were no features associated with these MIA finds.

The majority of the excavated features were the multi-phased ditches of two rectilinear Late Iron Age and Roman enclosures (Enclosures 1, 2). The excavated areas coincided with most of the southern and western sides of E2, but with only the western and northern parts of E1, which lay mainly off-site. Finds indicate that a demolished Roman structure may have lain off site or that they were associated with the timber framed rectangular structure within a smaller enclosure (E3).

Enclosure (E3) was located in the angle between the eastern side of E1 and the northern side of E2 (with which it was probably contemporary). The trapezoidal enclosure contained a well and groups of pits, post-holes and beam slots, the latter group of which are convincing as the ground-fast elements of the structure. Given the existence of the well, and the constrained size of the enclosure around the structure, it is quite likely that this was a domestic structure. Other 'packed' post-holes are evidently part of another structure whose ground-plan is not apparent.

In the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century the late Iron Age to early Roman enclosures were in part replaced or re-defined by two new field/enclosure ditches that were laid out across the centre of E1 and the western edge of E2. Although it is possible that the alignment of the southern edge of E1 was followed by one of these new ditches, their presence indicates a change in land use which did not involve the continued use of the enclosures or the building within E3.

Another change in land use is indicated by the later 3rd-century (or later) ring-ditch which was placed close to the centre of the former E1 and beside one of the later field ditches. This ring-ditch shows strong similarities with the late Roman ring-ditches around cremations excavated on Garrison site C2 (on the southern side of the Roman circus, 1200m to the NE), and to potentially latest Roman to post-Roman ring-ditches associated with Germanic warriors or foederati *inhumations in an otherwise Roman cemetery (within Area A1 further to the north-east). The ring-ditch may therefore be the burial of a person with Germanic ancestry.*

2 Introduction

2.1 This is the report on a 'Stage 2' archaeological excavation at the former Goojerat Barracks, Circular Road West, Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The site forms part of Taylor Wimpey's (formerly Taylor Woodrow's) Alienated Land development Areas L/N, Colchester Garrison The excavation site covered approximately 5,800m2, and was centred on NGR TL99512 24510 (Fig 1).

2.2 Development proposals for Area L/N comprise demolition of the existing 20th century barrack structures, construction of new residential units and the provision of an upgraded access road network. Prior to excavation, most of the area comprised existing buildings and surrounding grass, vehicle parking and vehicular access routes around a central parade ground/car parking area.

2.3 Following the demolition of modern military buildings (administration and stores) and the removal of access roads, the archaeological work was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on behalf of Taylor Wimpey in association with RPS Planning, between 19th June and 27th July 2010. Post-excavation work was carried out from July 2010 to August 2011.

2.4 The requirements for archaeological excavation of this land parcel followed 'Stage 1' archaeological evaluation carried out in 2002 (Stage 1a) and 2007 (Stage 1b). The initial requirements for evaluation were included in a 2002 strategy document for the overall development (*Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Outline Archaeological Project Strategy Proposal and Quality Plan*. RPS March 2002). This document was required by and agreed by Colchester Borough Council.

2.5 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) written by RPS Planning (RPS 2008), and agreed with Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Officer (CBCAO).

2.6 The Stage 1a trial trenching was undertaken on behalf of RMPA Services in advance of outline planning permission in 2002 (Stage 1a). At this time Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT), managed by RPS, undertook trenching in available areas to provide a 0.2% sample of Area L and a 0.47% sample of Area N. This comprised 8 trenches within available grassed and tarmac areas.

2.7 Stage 1b trial trenching was undertaken between November 2007 and January 2008 on behalf of Taylor Wimpey in advance of the submission of a detailed planning application for the development (CAT Report 456). The archaeological strategy for the overall project required the level of trenching for full planning permission to be raised to 3%, unless otherwise agreed with Colchester Borough Council (CBC). To achieve 3%, a further 2.8% - 1484m2 (824m linear of 1.8m wide) trenching was carried out in Area L and 2.53% - 828m2 (460m linear of 1.8m wide) in Area N. This equated to a total of 58 trenches within available grassed and tarmac areas. The trial trenching revealed significant Roman remains on the eastern side of the combined area which necessitated the mitigation (by excavation) ahead of the construction phase (ie, the excavation reported here). Figure 1b shows the evaluation results in the context of the former barracks and areas of dry valley colluvium.

Geological, historical, and archaeological background

2.8 Drift geology of the area is predominantly sands and gravel. This is occasionally in a clay matrix, and is sometimes capped by cover loam. The site is broadly flat, although there is shallow valley running through the site from east to west. The valley is infilled within Goojerat and is more deeply incised to the east of L/N, where its course is followed by Circular Road South. The evaluation found (undated) deposits associated with the silting/colluviation within the valley stretching through

the centre of the site. Areas of infill, up to 2.4m deep, were also noted in the southeast corner of Area N, and in a band running north-west to south-east across Area L. Elsewhere the natural sands and gravels were encountered at a depth of approximately 0.4m - 0.6m metre below present.

2.9 The archaeological and historical setting of the Garrison redevelopment area has already been comprehensively explored in An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Colchester Garrison PFI site (CAT Report 97), and will only be summarised here. The site (like much of the land south and south-west of Colchester's modern town centre) falls within the area of the pre-Roman *oppidum* of Camulodunum. The Garrison area occupies the eastern edge of the oppidum,

2.10 **Prehistoric**: There are currently no known archaeological features predating the Late Iron Age within Area L/N, although two burnt flints, a flint flake and a small sherd of prehistoric pottery were retrieved from later contexts in the Stage 1b evaluation (CAT Report 456). Elsewhere, pottery of Neolithic (Area C1), Early Bronze Age (Area C2) and Late Bronze Age date (particularly Area J1) have been found during the Alienated Land project to the north. In addition, a Middle Iron Age settlement enclosure containing a roundhouse was excavated in 2003 to the south-east to the south of Ypres Road (New Garrison Archaeological Area 2). Pottery scatters to the south of L/N (just east of the former Kirkee McMunn Barracks) are suggestive of early Middle Iron Age manuring (and therefore arable) whilst possible settlement areas of early Iron Age date were also found during the New Garrison and Alienated Land projects to the south-east of L/N, in areas to the north and south of Roman Barracks (Alienated Land Area S2 South and New Garrison Area 10). The Neolithic and Bronze Age pits identified during the Alienated Land project are suggestive of intermittent or seasonal occupation (CAT Report 361, Jan 2006) which may extend south whilst the later prehistoric settlement evidence, fragmentary as it is (particularly prior to the middle Iron Age) suggests the potential that the land within L/N was farmed and/or settled during the Iron Age.

2.13 **Late Iron Age/Roman**: The trial trenching revealed fragments of a rectilinear Roman agricultural landscape surviving on the central and eastern sides of the combined area and defined by a series of north-west/south-east field ditches found in nine separate locations (Fig 1b). At the eastern edge of the site two north-east/south-west ditches were revealed, which formed three sides of a possible enclosure with one of the north-west/south-east ditches. The fourth side of the enclosure is likely to lie outside the development area, possibly under Circular Road South.

2.14 Interestingly, a number of LIA potsherds have been found in the vicinity of the field system ditches and particularly around the possible enclosure. This presence of this material suggested that these ditches may originally have been in use in the LIA and re-cut in the Roman period, although no re-cuts were observed in the excavated sections. The number of sherds (19 in total) does indicate some LIA activity at or in the vicinity of the development site. To date, few clear traces of the LIA 'oppidum' landscape (Catuvellaunian Royal estate of Camulodunum) have been identified during the Alienated Land project and it was also considered potentially significant that late Iron Age pottery is recorded on the Urban Archaeological Database, just to the west of the south-western corner of the parade ground in Area L (UAD event no 1250) and at a location just to the south of Area N (also numbered UAD 1250) (CAT Report 97).

2.15 The ditches of the possible enclosure on the eastern side of Area L/N contained a relatively large quantity of **Roman** building material, including brick and roof tile and a shaped piece of limestone. Although no structures were identified in the two trenches cut through the interior of the possible enclosure, this quantity of material suggested the presence of a building in the area. Post-holes have been found outside the possible enclosure, probably forming fence lines for stock control. A total of seven Roman pits were also excavated at evaluation stage.

2.16 Roman settlement within the vicinity comprised a 'villa' type building within a ditched compound found during this project within Area E to the east of Abbey Field (0.7km east of L/N) and a similar building with a hypocaust within the south-east corner of the former Kirkee McMunn Barracks 0.6m to the south.

2.17 Elsewhere, **Roman cemeteries** are known to have occupied land to the south of the Roman circus (well north of L/N) and flanking a wide drove road found at Area J1 and extending south through the western side of Abbey Field (east of L/N). Given the known association of burials with the circus and drove road it was considered unlikely that Roman burials would be present in the potentially rural Roman landscape within L/N. Further Roman occupation has also been identified within the Flagstaff House compound (*c* 900m to the north-east - evidence for this was found during Alienated Land evaluations of Areas B1a and B1b in 2007).

2.18 **Anglo-Saxon**: No Anglo-Saxon finds or features were located during the evaluation. An Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery is suggested by fragmentary remains and grave goods found in 1926 just east of Mersea Road and in the north-western corner of Area A1 (UAD 1113). Whilst this location, 0.9km to the north-east of L/N, could allude to occupation in the vicinity there is currently no firm evidence. There are no further indications of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area. Place name evidence includes Monkwick, some 1.2km south-east of L/N. This was a small village in the mid 19th century (see Gilberd's map of Colchester 1846) with origins in the Anglo-Saxon or Roman period supposed from the *wick* element (suggesting Anglo-Saxon occupation following a former Roman occupation).

2.19 **Medieval:** No Anglo-Saxon finds or features were located during the evaluation. The major medieval site in this area St John's Abbey in Area B, *c* 0.9km to the north-east of Area L/N. The L/N site is likely to have been farmland at this time, and so it is unsurprising that no medieval activity was recorded.

2.20 **Post-medieval**: Elements of a post-medieval landscape survived as three ditches, one roughly north-south and two approximately east-west. Quarrying was also noted on the eastern side of the development site. Goojerat Barracks was built between 1900 and 1902, and elements of these buildings were located in the trenches. The barracks were totally rebuilt in 1970 and 1975 to become the headquarters of the Airportable Brigade (CAT Report 97, 47) and this construction works account for the large areas of cut and fill noted in the trenches.

2.21 **Historic maps**: Copies of the historic maps mentioned below can be found in the CAT desk based assessment for the overall New Garrison PFI project (CAT Report 97). Speed's Map of Colchester 1610 shows the area to be open, but has little detail. This situation is mirrored by the 1648 (Civil War) Siege Map of Colchester. However the siege defences are of some interest since (although drawn schematically and not to scale), they suggest east-west defensive positions (ditch(es)?) may have been located in the approximate area of L/N or perhaps just to the north. Interestingly, one of the east-west ditches found in the evaluation dates to the post-medieval period and may have been in use at this time. The French (1650), Chapman & Andre (1777), Cole & Roper (*c* 1800- 1815), and Gilberd (1846) maps of Colchester all show the area as open farmland. Layer Road, to the west of the barracks is present on the 1777 map in the same position as today. The 1st Edition OS (1:10560) of 1874-1876 shows the area of the present barracks divided between by two large fields. The OS (1:10560) map of 1921 is the earliest to record the new Goojerat Barracks to the south of Cavalry Barracks connecting with the former Sobraon Barracks to the east (also built between 1900 and 1902, but last used in 1960 and demolished in 1971). A 1941 map of Colchester Garrison shows the area between the barracks and Layer Road now built up as residential with the barracks little changed. Later OS maps show the rebuilt barracks that currently occupies the site (built in the early 1970's).

Aims and strategy

2.22 The excavation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (RPS 2008), the research design developed in consultation with CBC (RPS 2004), and with professional standards and practices outlined in those two documents.

2.23 The general aim of the excavation was to recover sufficient evidence to characterise the nature, date, function and importance of the archaeological features in the affected area. The overarching research themes, as stated in the research design were to:

- inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, prior to the construction of Camulodunum (are there further indications of late Neolithic and bronze age settlement?),
- elucidate the nature of spatial organisation within the oppidum
- address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town on the agricultural hinterland.
- elucidate the relative density of Roman burials and the influence of the recently discovered Roman circus across the northern zone of Colchester garrison.

2.24 **Specific Aims**
The results of previous excavations in this area in conjunction with similar work elsewhere in England, especially the southeast, enable the following issues in relation to the Late Iron Age/Roman landscape to be identified as research priorities for the Alienated Land:

- to establish the presence/absence and character of prehistoric activity and in particular the context of the late Iron Age pottery found in Roman ditches during the Stage 1 evaluation and the pottery noted on the UAD within Area L/N.
- to determine the nature and character of the Roman ditches located in Area L/N and confirm the presence/absence of the possible Roman enclosure
- to identify and characterise any buildings, structures or other archaeological remains associated with the possible enclosure.

2.25 **Strategy** The excavation area covering a total of 5800m2 (Fig 2) was designed to investigate the possible enclosure, and any associated structures, on the east side of Area L/N. In order for the excavation to be carried out prior to demolition, the excavation area did not encompass the existing buildings. However, if significant archaeological remains were exposed in the excavation, and which were thought to extend under the existing buildings, then the intention was, wherever practicable, to implement a further stage of archaeological works, after demolition, to investigate these remains.

3 Site phasing and feature dating

3.1 Site phasing

The site phasing is based on stratigraphic relationships where possible, however, due to the severely truncated nature of the site many key relationships have been removed by foundations, services and other disturbances (Fig 1c). Therefore some phasing relies on ditch form (i.e. whether ditches appeared to connect a 'T junctions' or are likely to have intercut one another, and the dating of associated finds. A summary of the site periods is provided as follows;

Period 0: prehistory
Residual prehistoric flints and potsherds indicate limited activity in the Neolithic/Bronze Age, and ?Middle Iron Age.

Period 1: LIA/1st
creation of a double-ditched enclosure (E1)

Period 2: mid-late 1st
addition of enclosures E2 and E3 to the N of E1. E3 contained a post-built structure

Period 3: late 1st to mid 2nd
loss of E1, continuity of E2 and E3

Period 4: mid 2nd to mid 3rd
a field system cut across E1 and E2

Period 5: mid 3rd to mid 4th
Ring ditch (burial?)

Period 6/7
Post-medieval/ modern

4 Excavation results (Figs 1-21)

4.0 The 2010 excavation area was designed to investigate the possible enclosure, and any associated structures, on the east side of Area L/N. As the original site was stripped it became apparent that important archaeology extended below the former building slab in the central area of the site, and that this area would also need to be examined following removal of the slab by the demolition contractor (Wooldridge). Despite this increase in area size the duration of the excavation was not affected. This was largely due to the level of modern truncation on the site which had removed substantial lengths of ditches and probably other related features. Nevertheless the extended excavation allowed the linear ditches to be traced either side of the truncations and in many cases and this allowed the identification of a coherent series of rectilinear enclosure ditches principally aligned NEW/SW and NW/SE (Fig 1b). There is little doubt that the main complex was captured by the excavation area, although it is clear that elements of the eastern side extended below the Garrison Theatre and towards the eastern boundary of the barracks at Circular Road West. The site results are given below by site period below, and (where appropriate) linked to Enclosure). Where text in this report reads 'mid-1st', this means 'mid 1st century AD'. All dates are to be read as AD, unless prefixed 'BC'. The abbreviations E (early), M (mid) and L (late) are also used, sometimes in combination (ie, ML2 = mid to late 2nd century AD). Total number of excavated features is given as Table 1 below.

Date	number of features of that period	as % of all features
prehistoric (pre-LIA)	0	0
LIA/Roman/Roman?	144	70
medieval	0	0
post-medieval & modern	37	18
undated	6	3
natural features	18	9

Table 1: total number of excavated features, by period

4.1 Period 0 - prehistory

There were no features predating the Late Iron Age, but evidence of activity prior to the LIA is given by the following finds, which were residual in later features. For ease of location of the features mentioned, the site is split into Site Areas North (SAN), South (SAS), Central West (SACW), Central East (SACE), and East (SAE). These site areas correspond exactly with the areas shown on Figs 8-10.

Prehistoric flints

There was an early Neolithic blade in ditch F94 (SACW), two prehistoric flakes and one prehistoric core in F42 (SACE), and a flake in ditch F156 (SAN). In the absence of contemporary cut features, these can only represent passing earlier prehistoric activity here.

Prehistoric pottery

There were ten residual sherds of pottery (59g) which were only diagnostic enough to be classified as prior to the Middle Iron Age (MIA) in general (ie, Bronze Age or early Iron Age). These were mostly from ditch F161/F166 (ie, the western side of Enclosure 2), and were also found in ditch F9 (SAS), and in pit F93 (SACE).

Loomweight fragments

Perhaps the most interesting residual finds were fragments of loom-weights which are evidence of weaving on or close to this site prior to the creation of the Enclosures. Two loomweight fragments of MIA date came from Period 1 pit F25 and Period 3 well F42, and others of probable MIA date from Period 1 ditches F14 and F73 (both forming the western ditch of the later E1), and Period 6 erosion hollow

F143. The loom-weights are evidence for the processing of wool to produce yarn for cloth manufacture and also for the keeping of flocks of sheep or goats in the MIA. Similar MIA loom-weights are known at Stanway (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 42-3), and at many other Iron Age sites in Essex (see Nina Crummy's report, below section 5.8). This early weaving activity may be contemporary with the ten residual prehistoric potsherds (which may be of the same date).

4.2 Period 1: creation of Enclosure 1 (LIA/mid 1st century AD. Fig 3)

4.2.1 The ditches of Enclosure 1

The earliest substantial activity at GAL L/N was the digging of the ditches to create a double-ditched (Enclosure 1, or E1). E1 consisted of an inner ditch F3/F131 (F3 - 0.7m wide, 0.3m deep, F131 - 1.3m wide, 0.6m deep), and an outer ditch F8/F14/F73 and F40 (F8 - 0.84 wide x 0.35m deep: F14 - 1.30m x 0.55m; F73 - 1.2m x 0.37m; F40 - 0.95m x 0.15m), situated 12m to the north-west and 13m to the north-east of ditches F3 and F131 respectively. The outer ditch F3 ended in a terminus at its south-west end (as opposed to a return to the south-east) and formed a corridor around the excavation defined elements of the inner enclosure. It can be suggested that the two parallel ditches either defined two sides of a track leading into/around the enclosure, or were an inner and outer boundaries of the enclosure defining separate functional (almost certainly stock related) activities. The outer ditch contained slightly later pottery suggesting it may have been recut/cleaned out later.

The creation of E1 is dated by a large group of LIA to the M1 (mid 1st century) pottery in F3, the inner ditch. The outer ditch F8/F14/F73 had both LIA and early Roman finds, probably relating to its origins in Period 1, and its continuing use into Period 2 (below). The very large assemblage from its fills comprised 629 sherds of Late Iron Age to M/L1 pottery (including pre-conquest imported wares and grog-tempered sherds) but also included nine Roman tile fragments and some possible post-conquest sherds. Therefore the ditch is very likely to have been originally cut in the Late Iron Age, to have begun silting up post-Roman conquest, and to have been completely silted up before the M/L1.

The northern ditch of E1 (F40) contained a single LIA sherd, and a Roman tile fragment, the latter implying that this ditch had been recut or cleaned in the Roman period.

Further evidence in support of the Late Iron Age origin for ditch F8/F14/F73 and F40 is that the southern ends of Period 1 ditches F3 and F8 were cut by a Period 2 ditch F1.

4.2.2 Interior of Enclosure 1

The interior area of this enclosure was largely unaffected by proposed development.. Although large groups of pottery were recovered from the western/ northern ditches of E1 the 2008 evaluation trenches which coincided with the interior of E1 (ie, 2008 T16 and T20) produced no contemporary features and only a single sherd of Roman pottery, with no Roman brick/tile (RBT). This is reasonable evidence to suggest that there was no Romanised structure inside E1 (CAT Report 456, 30).

The largest groups of pottery are from the western ditch F8, F14, F73 (0.72kg, 6.6kg, 3.4kg respectively), followed by the northern corner of the inner ditch F131 (3.8kg). Given that it would be normal to dump such large quantities domestic or feasting refuse, including quantities of fine-wares and cattle, pig and sheep bones, in the vicinity of the household., this would support the location of a domestic site close to or perhaps west of the western side of E1. The RBT evidence is generally supportive of this conclusion, with the largest groups being on or close to the south-western side of E1, ie, (residually) in F1 (9kg), and in ditches F8 (3.1kg) and (residually) in F163 (2.1kg)[1]. Unfortunately this area was particularly heavily

[1] there are other groups of RBT indicative of a structure in E2 and E3, discussed below

disturbed.

Whatever the precise location of a contemporary living site, site finds give a vivid glimpse of Roman trade with Late Iron Age Britain and show that this site was part of the extensive trade network bringing imported Roman goods this far inland, and was also contemporary with the important Sheepen site (on the river Colne some 1.5km to the north-west).

The pottery in question includes a Dressel 1 amphora sherd (manufactured until c.10BC), Salazan amphora, Arretine (first half of the 1st century AD), samian and early South Gaulish samian (probably a pre-conquest import). Other South Gaulish samian sherds may be of post-conquest, and would reflect continuity of occupation in the earliest pre-Flavian Roman period. Other Late Iron Age imports include terra-nigra from the late 1st century BC to the early/mid 1st century AD. There were 33 North Gaulish white ware sherds, including form Cam 113 (a Neronian period import), while form Cam 161 is not found in fortress or colonia contexts, so may also be imported in the latest Iron Age. Terra-rubra (26 sherds) pottery is rare after the mid 1st century AD, and again may therefore pre-date the conquest, or represent very early post-conquest occupation. The coarse wares (grog-tempered wares [296 sherds] and 'Romanising coarse wares' [849 sherds]) similarly demonstrate this transition at L/N. Much of the grog assemblage was recovered residually from later contexts but ditch F131 was almost certainly purely of Late Iron Age date, based on sherds from at least four vessels, including a pedestal jar. Grog wares continued into the post-conquest period in rural areas but Benfield (below) notes that at Colchester such wares were quickly replaced by Romanising and Roman coarse wares. Going (1987, 9) suggested Romanising coarse wares (grog-tempered sherds also with burnt organic matter) are post-conquest in date in Essex. However, the fabric is found in quantity alongside grog-tempered ware at Sheepen according to Benfield (below) and '*some of these sherds, especially from thick walled pots, may date to the Late Iron Age*'.

Some level of literacy is also indicated by a graffito on the base of a terra-nigra platter (Fig 20, Gr 1) and another on the side of a large, grog-tempered storage jar (Fig 20, Gr 2). These both came from the ditch F94 and are most probably of Early Roman rather than Late Iron Age date.

Context	Description	pottery dating and other dated finds	date
F003	Ditch	LIA, mid 1 BC – mid 1 AD (1 sherd, 3g)	LIA/Roman
F008	Ditch	*LIA,* Roman, ML1, 1-2 (77 sherds, 724g), Roman spindle-whorl made of LIA sherd	Roman
F014	Ditch	*retouched prehistoric blade, early Neolithic blade, ?MIA loomweight fragment*, LIA/Roman, L2-ML3 (339 sherds, 6577g), CuA sheet frag	Roman
F025	Pit	*?MIA loomweight fragment*	Roman
F040	Ditch	LIA/Roman, M1BC-M1AD (1 sherd, 80g)	LIA/Roman
F082	Ditch	Roman, 1-2 (1 sherd, 13g)	Roman
F073	Ditch	*?MIA loomweight fragment* , VLQ Roman, 1-2/3 (193 sherds, 3408g)	Roman
F131	Ditch	VLQ M1CBC-M1CAD (153 sherds, 3791g)	M1CBC-M1CAD
F150	Pit	Roman ML1, intrusive peg-tile	Roman

Table 2: key period 1 context dating

4.2.3 Period 1 activity beyond Enclosure 1

Pit F150, just outside the northern corner of E1, was cut by Period 2 ditch F94, and may therefore belong in Period 1. Ditch F82 was located to the north of E1 (in the area later occupied by Enclosure 3) and was cut by Period 2-3 ditches (Fig 3. The 0.9m-wide and 0.20m-deep ditch therefore could belong to Period 1 (Phase 1a), although it does not share the exact alignment of the E1 ditches. However, although

its finds (Roman 1st-2nd) do not necessarily contradict this, the finds are more consistent with an early sub phase within Period 2 and a rapid replacement of ditches.

Further confirmation of the presence of a domestic site close to E1 is provided by the discovery of four ?LIA fragments of salt briquetage (fragments of salt containers, implying a traded supply of salt). Although these came from later (ie, Period 2) features (ditch F94 and ditch terminal or pit F172), their ?LIA date means they are to be associated with Period 1 and E1.

4.3 Period 2: addition of Enclosures 2 & 3 (mid-late 1st century AD. Fig 4)

Period 2 saw an expansion of activity in the form of two new enclosures added to the existing E1. These were E2, a large enclosure on the north end of E1, and E3, a smaller trapezoidal enclosure containing a timber structure and a well on the north-western side of E1. Although finds generally suggest these enclosures were later than Period 1 it is recognised that the later dating could reflect differential cleaning out of these enclosure ditches and that certain ditches of Period 2 (including those of E1 and E2) could in theory have been instigated earlier. There were also three further ditches which may represent an enlargement of E1 (slightly west of its former position) or may simply be indicate the addition of new narrow stock holding pens or corals representing the development of a stock management system on the north-west side of E1.

4.3.1 The creation of E2 (Period 2)

As noted above the date of the Period 1 enclosure was principally defined by the large group of pottery from its inner ditch (F131), none of which is necessarily post-conquest. However, it has also been noted that the outer ditch of E1 (F73/F40) contained pottery with a longer date range (particularly the 1st-2nd material in F73). For that reason, it seems that the outer ditch of E1 was maintained in use into Period 2.

In conjunction with the retention of the north-western side of E1 in Period 2, a new enclosure E2 was probably created at this time by the digging of the following ditches: F94/F156/F161 (south-western side of the new E2[2]), F41 (south-eastern). and F166/F157 (north-western: F157 was also intercepted by the 2007 evaluation T12, where it entered a small axial valley of the main valley that is followed by Circular Road South - CAT Report 456, fig 2). The width and depth of these ditches were: F94 - 1.68m wide x 0.46m deep; F41 - 1.88m wide x 0.4m deep; F166 1.20m x 0.4m.

The northern edge of E2 was off-site (probably below a retained road and tree line), but is estimated, on Fig 4, to have been located along a line which reasonably continues the western and eastern sides of E2, and is based on the location of the small natural valley (a fork of the Circular Road South dry valley) to the north. Ditch F41 was essentially an extension north-eastwards of Period 1 ditch F14/F73. The ditch contained 77 M/L1 sherds (including post-conquest sherds), 24 M1-2 sherds, and an intrusive L3-4 sherd. Unfortunately the potential point at which F41 connected with F14/F73 was removed by modern foundations and therefore it is uncertain whether F41 was a recut.

Enclosure 2 therefore measured 56m NW/SE by over 33m NE/SW (at the northern site edge).

Two ditches apparently created internal divisions within E2. These were F78/F125/F175, running parallel with F156 (the south-western side of E2) and F141, running off F78/F125/F175 at right angles. They may have created divisions within

[2] F94 contained Roman M2-EM3, post-medieval pottery, peg-tile, and post-medieval/modern glass. However, given its convincing Roman date, the later finds are regarded as intrusive here (perhaps from an unrecognised modern feature).

E2 for stock holding yards. The width and depth of these ditches were: F78 - 1.22m wide x 0.33m deep; F175 1.22m x 0.33m; F141 0.77m wide (where cut) x 0.22m deep, and they contained a small collection of pottery dateable to M1-M2.

4.3.2 Interior of Enclosure 2

Compared with the Period 1 ditches of E1, there was very little RBT in the E2 ditches. Combined with a lack of structural features this would imply the absence of a Romanised structure within (at least one containing substantial amounts of RBT). However three Roman tesserae from ditch F167 within T12 of the 2007 evaluation suggests the former presence of a tessellated floor within the wider area, perhaps even associated with the structure within E3 (below). Although there was a large group of pottery (10.8kg) in F94 (the south-west edge of E2), it dates to no later than the mid-1st century, and therefore is probably domestic debris of Period 1 (Phase 1a; i.e. related to E1)[3] external to and to the south of E2. Similarly, the small group of pottery (97g) in F157 (the western edge of E2) could date to Period 1.

There were fragments of a Late Iron Age loom-weight in Period 2 ditch F163, and a spindle-whorl from Roman ditch F8. The latter was made from a recycled sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and may therefore be a residual (ie LIA) object, or it may represent Roman reuse of a residual sherd. These objects represent a continuity of spinning and weaving which began on this site in the MIA and probably further confirm a Late Iron Age origin for the Period 2 ditches.

Context	Description	pottery dating and other dated finds	date
F041	Ditch	M-L1C1, 1-2 (100 sherds, 14.4kg) intrusive L3-4 (1 sherd, 26g), RBT, millstone grit stone (later Roman)	Roman
F078	ditch	LIA?/Rom (7 sherds 160g), M1-M2C (62 sherds, 363g)	Roman
F094	ditch	L1C BC-M1C AD, M-L1C AD (476 sherds, 10,929g), M2-M/L3C (3 sherds, 31g)	Roman
F125	Ditch	--	Roman
F141	Ditch	Roman E-M1 (1 sherd, 9g)	Roman
F156	Ditch	*prehistoric flake*	Roman
F157	Ditch	*prehistoric,* Roman 1-3 (18 sherds, 97g), RBT	Roman
F161	Ditch	*prehistoric,* Roman 1-E2 (19 sherds, 431g)	Roman
F166	Ditch	LIA, Roman ML1 (3 sherds, 90g)	Roman
F175	Ditch	Roman M/L1 (1 sherd, 10g)	Roman
F001	Ditch	Roman, mid 1-e2, 2-3, Mayen lava quern fragment, RBT, intrusive peg-tile	Roman
F009	Ditch	*prehist,* Roman 1st, RBT, intrusive post-med/modern tile	Roman
F163	Ditch	LIA/R to mid1, LIA loom-weights	LIA/Roman
F171	Ditch	LIA/R, L1BC-M1AD	LIA/Roman
F172	ditch terminus or pit	LIA/Roman EM1AD, RBT	LIA/Roman

Table 3: key finds dating for E2 and associated field ditches

4.3.3 The redefinition of the Enclosure 1 in Period 2

In addition to the retention of ditch F8/F14/F73, new ditches were dug around the south-western corner of E1. First, north-west/ south-east aligned ditch F1 formed a new southern boundary of a slightly expanded E1. F1 was 1.37m wide and 0.71m deep. Second, two ditches were established parallel to and west of the western side of the earlier E1 (F9/F163 and F171). These may have been two sides of a trackway or 'crush' (see discussion) along the outer side of the outer ditch of E1. The replacement of the E1 inner ditch by a new set of ditches is reinforced by the fact

[3] There are three 2nd century sherds from F94 which relate to a later period, though probably not Period 2

that new ditch F1 cut off the south-western end of outer E1 ditch F8/F14/F73/F163 (specifically F8) but left the F14 section, and truncated the inner E1 ditch F3/F31/F131 (specifically F3) rendering that ditch obsolete.

Ditch F9/F163 was 1.15m wide and 0.31m deep, and ran parallel with the outer side of E1. A Period 1 origin might be suggested (and supported by finds including a mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery assemblage and fragments from LIA loom-weights). However, since F9 appears to have formed a T-junction with perpendicular ditch F1 (which cut through Period 1 ditches) a Period 2 origin is demonstrated. The quantity of LIA finds within these ditches may nevertheless support a LIA origin for this phase too. The presence of Roman tile fragments in F9 and F172 conversely indicates that these features remained open until the early the Roman period, and therefore that Period 2 probably spanned the conquest period.

The preferred view taken here is that the ditches F1 and F9/F163/F172, and F171 represented the abandonment of the inner ditch of the earlier E1, whilst most, but not all, of the outer ditch was retained (i.e. F14 was retained whilst F8 beyond the intersection with F1 was not). New ditches F171 and F9/163 provided two additional linear 'crush' enclosures.

Other features in E2 (Fig 8)

It is not possible to be certain whether a number of undated features in the western corner of E2 (F155, F162, F165) have any connection with it, or even whether they are Roman in date. Also within E2 were undated post-pits F47 and F138, both packed with stones. Given the proximity of the Roman timber structure in E3 (below), it is quite likely that they were of Roman date.

4.4 The creation of Enclosure 3 (E3) (mid-late 1st century AD. Fig 4)

In addition to the laying out of the new E2, a small trapezoidal enclosure (E3) containing a well and a timber structure was also created in Period 2. E2 and E3, together with retention of E1, can be described as a small enclosed latest Iron Age to early Roman farmstead complex within the oppidum of Camulodunum.

Enclosure E3 was laid out in the angle between the existing north-east side of E1 (ie ditch F40), and the south-east side of E2 (ie ditch F41). A slight curvature of F41 potentially bowing around the structure within, may betray that E3 was contemporary with E2 from the outset. The north-east side of E3 was represented by a short section of undated ditch F77, some 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. However, the configuration of several phases of ditches at the north-east side of E3 makes it reasonably clear that this side of E3 was recut several times in the early Roman period. Ditch F64 (0.73m wide where cut, and 0.13m deep) may also have been a Period 2 ditch, the 3m-wide gap between it and F40 (0.95m wide and 0.15m deep) to the south perhaps restricting entry into E3. Its line was continued by ditch F59 to the west. Post-holes F72 and F68 in the base of ditch F64 may have made it more of a post-trench rather than an open ditch.

4.4.1 The timber building in E3 (Figs 2, 4, 11)

Among the most significant discoveries of the current excavation was a timber building in E3.

Post-holes defining the structure

There was a large group of pits and post-holes in E3, within which there is a recognisable ground-plan of an L-plan timber-built structure some 11.35m in length and up to 5.7m in width, which aligns with the E3 ditches (particularly with the southern ditch F40) and north-western ditch F41.

There were two reasonably convincing alignments of post-pits (probably widened by the removal of the posts) and post-holes defining two connected 'rooms'. The wider

easternmost room comprised (from west to east) post-holes F36, F32, F50, F48 as its northern wall (with F34, F35 and F38 as later repairs?), F48, F58 and F55 as its eastern wall, and F55, F53, F54, F95 as its southern wall, and F95, F36 linking the narrower western room. F37 and F49 lay slightly out of line with the north wall and F56 with the south wall, and it is not clear whether or not they were part of the structure. The western room had convincing post-hole alignments for its northern and eastern walls, with the former represented by F126, F127, F44, F33 and F39, and the latter by F39, F36 and F95. The southern alignment was partially truncated by modern foundations but included surviving post-holes F153, F104, F95 whilst the western end (also truncated) was atypical, consisting of linear cuts which may have been beam-trenches (ie, F133, F151). Other cuts on the same wall line are pits F114 and F126. These seem to cut through the earlier beam slots F133 and F151, and may tentatively be interpreted as either a repair stage or even the demolition of the structure.[4]

Other features potentially associated with the structure
It is unclear whether post-hole F130, just outside the northern corner of the western structure, is connected. Also, post-holes F128, F129, F116 and F148 are close to the western wall and may represent a repair stage.

Undated post-holes F182-3, F185, and F204 were located within the western half of the structure were and are likely to be related.

Within the easternmost part of the structure, post-holes or pits F181, F146, F147, and F51 do not appear to define internal divisions, and their purpose is unclear. However, internal features such as ground-fast looms or additional roof supports are possible. Also within the westernmost part of the structure were post-holes F105-8, and F204 close to a 1.00m by 0.56m and 0.17m deep rectangular basin-like pit F101. The central location of the pit with its long axis orthogonal to the building implies a special function (lined pits could have been used for storage of foodstuffs or liquids, or even in the final stages of salt extraction from brine). This central pit was also surrounded by a pattern of small post-holes or stake-holes (anti-clockwise, F200-203, F186, F190-99, F187). These imply an associated structure around or oven the pit.. Also within E3 was undated (?Roman) post-hole F136.

Of most interest at the northern end of E3 is a group of Roman pits, F52, F60, F61, and well F42 (which was excavated to 2.5m deep below site level). The finds dating of pits F52 and F61 (and F60) is actually early Roman (ie Period 1), but it is more likely that these finds are slightl6y residual, and that thee featured are actually to be connected wit E3. Likewise well F42 contained a spread of pottery dates indicating that it also originated in Period 2, but then continued into Period 3.

Interpretation of structure
The alignment of the two halves described 'rooms' described above is convincing, and it seems very likely a L-shaped rectangular post-built structure, with a projecting wing at its NW end is represented. The large number of post-holes which appear to indicate repairs implies that it was a structure of several phases support that the building could have been in use throughout Periods 2 and 3. Whatever its precise form, the numbers of finds from surrounding ditches implies a domestic function (reinforced by the presence of a nearby well), probably as a farm-house. Alternatively, it may have been an agricultural building, perhaps a barn, which may explain the central pit F101 (a drinking trough: although the vertical-sided well would have required transfer of water to the troughs for animals to drink).

4 It should be noted that the site record lists seven features as possible grave cuts - these are (from south to north) F104, F114, F101, F151, F133, with F121 and F122 as lesser candidates. This attribution as possible grave cuts is based on the shape and profile of the features. However, the complete absence of grave goods, bodies or coffin nails in any of these features argues against their being graves, and they are interpreted here as beam slots for the western wall of the timber structure.

Although it seems clear that this was a post-built structure (with a sleeper-beam western wall) there are nearby finds of RBT and building materials which may be connected with it? The northern ditch of E3 contained 8.6kg of RBT, and collectively this ditch and an adjacent post-pit and earlier ditch cuts within E3 contained a total of 14.8kg of septaria, greensand and tufa. As noted above, several tesserae and further building materials have also been recovered from the slightly wider vicinity of the farm complex. Therefore either the post-built structure had a tiled roof and perhaps some structural stone, or else there was an adjacent structure nearby which contained these materials (perhaps off site to the east – although this is perhaps unlikely as the land dips away into the Circular Road South valley and the location would have been less imposing, or beneath the retained former Garrison Theatre). The tile, includes not only tegula, but also imbrex fragments. In sum perhaps it is best to describe the E3 structure as a domestic building influenced by Roman style, if not necessarily a fully Romanised building.

As a further point of interest, traces of mortar are only seen on three pieces, so it is possible that some of the Roman CBM may have been brought onto the site as salvaged broken material which could be usefully reused as rubble and packing for posts and foundations. This of course would imply that there was a stone and tile structure somewhere close by, perhaps on this site.

There was also a surprisingly large quantity of building material from three post-pits to the north of the timber structure – over 23.5kg. It would perhaps be easiest to interpret this as rubble from an earlier structure reused in the post-pits of a later structure whose ground-pan is not readily apparent here.

Dating of timber structure
The majority of the associated structural features contained no finds and were therefore undated. Ten (F32, F36, F39, F48, F50, F53, F56, F95, F126, and F153) contained occasional finds of a M/L1 date, (fitting in with period 2, and contemporary with Enclosure 3 which was presumably created to house it). Post-hole F56 has E/M2 pottery, perhaps of a repair phase.

Features in E3 not connected with the structure
There were a number of unconnected features for which no clear phase can be established. First, on the southern edge of SACE (Fig 11) and south of the structure were undated post-holes F91, F92, and F96. Also undated pit F110, which appears to be in alignment with F93/F98 to the south and F104 to the north. However, this alignment may be illusory, given that it crosses the boundary ditches between enclosures.

Second, to the north of the structure were undated pits or post-holes F45, F57, and F176-79. Also post-hole F46, although undated, cuts and therefore post-dates enclosure ditch F41.

In addition there were three post-pits - F62, F47, and F138, at the northern end of E3 and overlapping into the southern side of E2. These all contained post-packing in the form of fragments of septaria and tufa, and are almost certainly part of a structure whose ground-plan is not readily apparent.

Context	Description	finds dating	date
F042	well	*two prehistoric flakes and one prehistoric core, ?MIA loomweight fragment*, *LIA/Roman, 1*, 2, 1-3, RBT, intrusive peg-tile	Roman
F052	pit	Roman	Roman
F060	pit	-	undated-Roman?
F061	pit	Roman, EM1	Roman
F032	pit/post-pit	Roman, M-L1	Roman

Context	Description	finds dating	date
F033	pit/post-pit	--	undated-Roman?
F034	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F035	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F036	pit	Roman, intrusive coal fragments	Roman
F037	post-hole	--	Roman
F038	post-hole	--	Roman
F039	pit/post-pit	Roman, 1-2/E3	Roman
F044	post-hole		undated-Roman?
F045	post-hole	Roman	Roman
F046	post-hole	-	Roman
F047	post-pit	-	Roman
F048	post-hole	Roman	Roman
F049	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F050	post-hole	Roman, M-L1	Roman
F051	pit	Roman, M1-E2	Roman
F053	pit/post-pit	Roman	Roman
F054	pit/post-pit	--	undated-Roman?
F055	pit/post-pit	--	undated-Roman?
F056	pit/post-pit	*LIA,* Roman EM2/ML3	Roman
F057	pit		undated-Roman?
F058	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F059	gully		undated-presumed Roman
F062	post-pit	--	undated-Roman?
F064	ditch (or post-trench)	*Roman*	post-medieval
F068	post/stake-hole	Roman	Roman
F071	post-hole	--	undated
F072	post-hole	--	Roman
F077	ditch	RBT	Roman
F091	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F092	pit	--	undated-Roman?
F095	pit/post-pit	Roman, E Rom?	Roman
F096	post-hole	--	undated
F101	pit or robbed structure	--	undated-Roman?
F104	pit/post-pit	--	undated-Roman?
F105-8	post-holes	--	undated-Roman?
F110	pit	RBT	Roman
F112	pit	Roman M/L1	Roman
F114	pit	Roman	Roman
F116	post-hole	E Roman	Roman
F126	pit	Roman	Roman
F127	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F128-9	post-holes	--	undated-Roman?
F130	post-hole	--	Roman
F133	beam slot	--	undated-Roman?
F136	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F137	pit	--	undated
F138	post-pit		undated-Roman?
F146-8	post-holes	--	undated-Roman?
F151	beam slot	--	undated-Roman?
F153	post-hole	Roman	Roman
F176-9	4 post-holes	--	undated-Roman?
F181-3	post-hole	--	undated-Roman?
F185	post-hole	-	undated-Roman?
F186-7	2 post-holes	-	undated-Roman?
F190-204	15 post-holes	-	undated-Roman?

Table 4: key dating of Period 2 E3 and timber structure features

4.5 Period 3 (late 1st to mid 2nd. Fig 5)

It is apparent from the dating of finds in the ditches that in the late 1st century and early 2nd century, Enclosures 2 and 3 continued in use, whereas E1 did not. The continuity of E3 and its structure is reflected in the post-holes showing repairs to the building, in the fact that well F42 has later finds and therefore continued in use into Period 3.

There is also a range of pottery being imported onto site which implies a continuity of occupation certainly into the second century and possibly the third. This includes Central and East Gaulish samian, and Spanish Dressel 20 oil amphorae. The samian includes forms Dr 27 (not later than the mid 2nd), and Dr 31 (after the mid 2nd century). Other wares which can be dated to this period are Colchester late colour coated wares, mortaria of Antonine or slightly later date, and black-burnished bowls or dishes (mostly Cam 37B) probably dating to after the late 2nd century.

Also, the recutting of the north ditch of E3 would seem to imply some continuity in E3 (and therefore presumably of the timber building).

Undated, but probably early Roman features of Periods 1-3

Pit F172 contained LIA/early-mid 1st pottery, and was probably contemporary with either Periods 1 or 2. However, it is adjacent to a large area of disturbance, and its alignment and associations with other features is difficult to assess. Pit F25, which lies outside and SW of E1 contained ?MIA loomweight fragments. Given the lack of any other prehistoric contexts, this may be a Roman feature.

Roman pit F184 contained pottery of 1st-2nd century date, and cannot be assigned to any particular enclosure or Period.

There was a group of undated pits to the SE of ditch F157 and inside Enclosure 2. These were F155, F162 and F165. Given the 1st century date of the adjacent ditches and of the one dated pit (F184, 10m to the SE of the pit group), it is likely that these pits are also of that date.

Outside any enclosure (ie, to the west of E1 and to the south-west of E2) were Roman pit F103 and undated pit F102. Both were cut by Period 4 ditch F85. F103 contained pottery of 1st-2nd pottery, and may belong to Periods 2 or 3. Also outside any enclosure was undated post-hole F169.

Nominally within E1 were Roman 1st-2nd pit F93, and undated pit F98. Nominally within E2 were undated pits F117, F120, F134, and F137, and Roman-dated pits F109, F112, F149, and F150.

F134, F149, F150 and F109 were cut by Period 2/3 ditch F94/F73, which means they all apparently predate the mid 1st century AD and are most likely to be contemporary with Period 1 Enclosure 1 (although outside it). Pit F149 is independently dated to EM1 and F150 to ML1, neither of which contradicts the early date suggested for this group of features. Nearby F112 is also ML1, so may be contemporary with E2 (and actually inside it). There is a slight difficulty with this interpretation, in that we are suggesting that features are contemporary with a ditch which cuts many of them, but the difficulty disappears if it were the broader and later recut of the ditch which cut the period 2 features.

4.6 Period 4 (mid 2nd to mid 3rd Century AD. Fig 6)

A major change to the farming landscape takes place in this period. Three field ditches were cut across the centre of E2 and the western side of E1. These consisted of a long, north to south ditch (F139/F124/F100/F168), with ditches F85/F83, and F1 running off it at right angles. In two instances, there was a direct stratigraphical relationship between these Period 4 ditches and the ditches of the earlier enclosures, as follows. First, Period 4 ditch F124/F139 cut Period 3 E2 ditch F78/F125/F175 (ie, the southern side of Period 2 E2). Second, Period 4 ditch F83 cut ditch F73 (the western side of Period 1 E1).

It seems clear by the relationships described above that this long ditch F139/F124/F100/F168 was later than both enclosure 1 and 2. F124 (ie, the southern half of the ditch line) contained some intrusive modern roofing felt and post-medieval glass. However, F139 (ie, the northern half of the ditch line) contained only Roman pottery of the 1st-3rd centuries. Given that the ditch of probable 1st century date, a 2nd or 3rd century date is indicated here. For that reason it is assigned to Period 4, where it forms part of a field system laid out over and superseding E1 and E2.

It seems clear from the position of the new ditches that E1 and E2 had gone out of use, but it is difficult to be sure whether the enclosure ditches had entirely disappeared, or were still visible as earthworks.

Some other detail can be extracted. F83 had a terminal west end, which may indicate a field gate at this point. The L2-3rd pottery in F83 and the M2-3rd pottery in F85 are consistent with a M2 – M3 date for these field ditches. Ditch F84 ran parallel with and south of F83. Although technically undated, it may have been a recut of F83, perhaps closing off the field gate suggested above.

Ditch F1, that had redefined the southern side of Enclosure 1,is dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD, but also contains earlier material (mid 1st-early 2nd). Although the range of finds dates may indicate that F1 had earlier recuts, the preferred interpretation is that the earlier finds simply derive from earlier phases (witness the quantity of finds in ditches F14 and F73), and has been incorporated in its eventual backfill. The other ditch associated with Period 4 is F164/F168. Although this may appear to run parallel to ditches F9 and F171, in fact its orientation farther to the north shows it slightly diverges from that line, and (with F1) was part of a series of field ditches apparently cut across this earlier land use of with little regard to the Enclosures 1 or 2, which (it may be presumed) had gone out of use.

Although it is clear that E1 and E2 had gone out of use by the time the Period 4 ditches were cut across them, it may be the case that E3 was still in use. On the northern edge of E3, and running parallel to ditch F76/F77 was ditch F65. This contained Roman 3rd-4th finds. It cannot therefore belong to E1 or E2, but must belong with the Period 4 field ditches which overlie the enclosures. Ditch terminus F88 was probably the same ditch line continuing after a short break (field gate?). Adjacent post-hole F89 may have been a gate-post (and also post-pad F81?).

There were a number of post-holes or stake holes in the base of ditch F65 (F66, F67, F69, F70, F86, F87). These are presumably contemporary with ditch F65. Post-hole F71 was unassociated and therefore undated.

E3 was not affected, and it is apparent from the date of finds that occupation continued here beyond the mid-2nd century. There were finds of this period on other parts of the site, so occupation may not have been exclusively in E3.

Context	Description	pottery dating and other dated finds	date
F001	ditch	Roman, mid 1-e2, 2-3, Mayen lava quern fragment, RBT, intrusive peg-tile	Roman
F065	ditch	Roman, M/L3-4, Purbeck marble fragment, RBT	Roman
F066-67	post/stake-hole	Roman	Roman
F069-70	post/stake-hole	Roman	Roman
F071	post-hole	--	undated
F081	post-pad?		Roman
F083	ditch	LIA, Roman L2-M3, RBT	Roman
F084	ditch	--	undated-

Context	Description	pottery dating and other dated finds	date
			presumed Roman
F085	ditch	Roman M2-3	Roman
F086	post/stake-hole	--	Roman
F087	post/stake-hole	--	Roman
F088	ditch terminus	Roman 1-2/3, RBT	Roman
F089	post-hole	--	Roman
F100	ditch	Roman 3	Roman
F124	ditch	Roman, RBT, intrusive post-med/modern glass, mod roofing material	Roman
F139	ditch	Roman 1-2, 1-3	Roman
F164	ditch	Roman	Roman
F168	fill of ditch F164		see F164

Table 5: Period 4 key finds dating

4.7 Period 5 (Late Roman ring-ditch burial. Fig 7)

Evidence for later Roman activity consist of a few late sherds in the upper fills of earlier ditches, and (more interestingly), a ring-ditch (F180: a probable barrow burial). The ditch was 0.44 – 0.48m wide, 0.11m to 0.16m deep, and 5.4m in diameter (externally). Pottery in Period 5 features is mid 3rd to 4th century Hadham and Nene Valley wares, and coarse-ware bowl sherds of form Cam 305B. The Hadham sherd is most likely to be 4th century. These sherds indicate some limited activity, but not significant occupation. However, this is in keeping with the general ending of occupation on extra-mural sites around the town from about the late 3rd century (*CAR* **6**, 18-20).

The truncation of the area inside the ring-ditch means that no central burial has survived. Despite this, the ring-ditch can, with reasonable confidence, be compared with the late Roman ring-ditches (barrow burials) recently found 675m to the NE of the current site on the northern edge of Abbey Field (ie, GAL Area C2: CAT Report 361), and 825m ENE at the former Meeanee & Hyderabad Barracks (ie, GAL Area A1: CAT Report forthcoming).

Firstly, the diameter of approximately 5.4m (external) is within the range of the barrow beneath Circular Road North (5m; CRNF31), the ten (or 11 if the C2 watching brief gully fragment is included) ring-ditches in Area C2 (4.5m to 6.5m) and the six found more recently in Area A1. Secondly the ditches are all similarly slight – often c.0.5m wide and c.0.2m in surviving depth (perhaps originally around 0.6m from former Roman ground level). Thirdly like the Area L/N example, they date to the Late Roman period. The L/N example is dated to the later 3rd to 4th century by a single sherd of a CAM 305b coarse ware bowl, the CRN barrow burial (an inhumation with a pot and coins as grave goods) was dated to 3rd-4th century, the C2 ring-ditches contained cremations and coins dating to the later 3rd century to early 4th century, whilst the six A1 barrows (one of whose burials contained a male burial with a spear, a shield and a knife) may be the latest of the series - 4th to 5th century in date.

The C2 barrows were compared with Germanic style burials of military units working in the Later Roman army along Hadrian's Wall in the Phase 1-2 assessment and analysis reports (Masefield in CAT Report 361, 143-144, and CAT Report 412, 31-34), when it was suggested that they might represent a town garrison (and their families). Following the discovery of the Germanic style shields and other finds in the A1 cemetery, Crummy added that Germanic 'limitanei' may have been provided with farmland in return for military services. In this light it is possible that the L/N barrow, which is considerably further south-west of the rest of the band of indentified barrow burials just south of the circus, was not within a cemetery as such, but was

positioned at the Roman farmstead site at L/N because this property had been provided to them in return for military support. .

Context	Description	pottery dating and other dated finds	date
F180	ring-ditch	Roman L3-4	Roman

Table 6: Key period 5 dating

4.8 Period 6: Post-medieval and modern features

Post-medieval and modern features
There were no significant features of this period other than the foundations, services and other disturbances associated with the former garrison. A large number of post-medieval and modern features associated with the garrison are not considered significant. They are: grubbed-out footings F74; ditches F111, F144, pits F63, F75, F99, F115, F118, F145, F159: pits F2, F5-7, F10, F17, F18, F20-22, F26-29, service runs F4 and F31, and gully F11.

Gully F12 was a curvilinear cut on top of Enclosure 1 ditch F14, and was mostly cut away by adjacent modern footings. However, given its apparent relationship wit adjacent post-medieval gully F11, this is almost certainly a post-medieval gully with residual Roman finds.

Ditch F152, in the NW corner of this site area, is undated. Given its alignment, which matched nothing else, it may be post-Roman in date. F143, a large area of trample containing peg-tile is interpreted as a post-medieval erosion hollow.

The only significant modern feature was 'gun pit' F30. This was essentially a circular concrete pipe with a concrete base 3.30m in diameter by 1.10m deep, in which a man could have stood with the rim of the pipe chest-high. It contained a large amount of barbed wire, which had been dumped when it was backfilled. Its use is unknown, but iron fittings and its form indicate that it may contained an anti-aircraft machine gun.

5 Finds (Figs 19-21)

by Stephen Benfield
with Howard Brooks (post-Roman pottery), Nina crummy (small finds, other finds), Mark Hassall (Graffiti), Val Rigby (Gallo-Belgic potters stamps) and Adam Wightman (worked flints and animal bone).

5.1 Introduction

Bulk finds types and quantities are set out in Table 7. The pottery is listed by context and finds number in Appendix 3 and the ceramic building material in Appendix 4. Metal, stone and ceramic objects (small finds) are described separately.

Bulk finds types	no.	wt (g)
Pottery	2130	50420
Ceramic building material (CBM)	386	48676
Stone	210	52094
Worked flint	6	n/a
Burnt flint & heated stone	9	308
Animal bone	369	5535
Briquetage	4	183
Fired clay - structural	9	102
Fired clay – loom-weights	7	500
Stone objects	1	72
Quern stones	3	1986
Fe nails	20	308
Iron slag	1	758
Clay pipe	5	18
Glass	9	50
Slate	7	40
Coal	7	87
Shell	1	1
Modern surfacing material	2	29

Table 7. Type and quantities of finds

5.2 Prehistoric pottery

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Only a very small quantity of prehistoric (pre-Belgic) pottery was recovered from six different contexts (features and layers) on the site. This consists of a total of ten sherds together weighing 59g. All are undecorated body sherds showing some abrasion and all contain flint-temper in their fabric. The prehistoric pottery fabric types used to describe the pottery (Table 8) follow those devised for the recording of prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988). A catalogue of the pottery is provided in Table 9 and the pottery is listed in Appendix 3. Sue Tyler of Essex County Council Historic Environment Management kindly looked at a few of the sherds which contain vegetable-temper and her comments are incorporated into this report.

Fabric code	description
B	Flint S-M 2
C	Flint S-M with occasional L
D	Flint S-L 2 poorly sorted
E	Flint and sand S-M 2
W	Flint S-L 2 with some sand and vegetable matter voids - often on exterior

Table 8: Prehistoric pottery Fabrics

size of inclusions: S-small (<1 mm), M-medium (1-2 mm), L large (>2 mm), density of inclusions: 1 = <6 per square cm, 2 = 6-10 per square cm, 3 = >10 per square cm.

ctxt	fill/Sx	find no	Fabric	no.	wt (g)	thick mm	abr	description
F009		040	D	1	5	5	*	oxidised surface
F093		117	E	1	4	4	*	oxidised surface, moderately hard, sandy
F157		158	W	1	13	8	*	abundant burnt out vegetable matter in surfaces
			W	1	11	9	**	oxidised surface, burnt out vegetable matter in surfaces
			E	1	7	6	*	oxidised surface, moderately hard, sandy
			B	1	1			frag.
F161	Sx 2	164	W	1	11	7	*	abraded brown surface, sparse burnt out vegetable matter in surfaces
F184		177	C	1	6	7	*	oxidised surfaces
L005		173	W	1	1		*	frag. sparse burnt out vegetable matter in surfaces

Table 9. Prehistoric pottery by context

Prehistoric pottery discussion

All the prehistoric pottery was residual in later contexts, mostly as single sherds, but with one small concentration of four sherds (representing more than one pot) in one feature (F157). In the absence of any diagnostic pieces, such as rims or decorated sherds, discussion and dating of the pottery relies entirely on the pottery fabrics.

All of the pottery fabrics contain moderate-common pieces of flint-temper, which suggests that they probably date prior to the Middle Iron Age, when sand-temper becomes dominant among local assemblages (Sealey 2007, 50). Sand, either as a natural inclusion or a tempering agent, was noted in two of the sherds (Fabric E). there are also fragments of burnt-out, finely cut organic matter in another four (Fabric W). The fragments of burnt-out organic matter, which leave distinctive voids, are most clearly seen in the surfaces of the sherds, but can also be seen within the fabric of some pieces. One sherd, finds number 158 (F157) has an abundance of these voids similar in appearance to some Early Anglo-Saxon sherds (*CAR* **7** Fabric 1). However, the presence of medium to large flint-temper precludes an Early Anglo-Saxon date for these sherds (Sue Tyler pers comm.). The difference in the quantity of inclusions and that the fact that one of the sherds has an oxidised surface indicates that two or more pots with vegetable-temper are present, although this is not certain. Although some fragments of vegetable matter could be accidentally incorporated into pottery from the surrounding environment during any period, the addition of some vegetable temper to prehistoric pottery appears to be most common in the Iron Age. Vegetable-tempered fabrics have been recorded previously among Iron Age assemblages from the Colchester Garrison (Sealey 2004); also (as Fabric W) from other assemblages in Essex variously dated to the Early or Middle Iron Age at Beacon Green, Maldon (Brown 1992), Fox Hall Farm, Southend (Wymer & Brown 1995), Stanway (Sealey 2007) and St Osyth (Lavender 2007).

In sum, while the pottery is not closely dated, it can be suggested that the occurrence flint-temper in all of the sherds indicates a date prior to the Middle Iron Age for the assemblage as a whole. The presence of sand and vegetable-temper could suggest an Iron Age date for some of the sherds, which given the other types of temper present in them (flint & flint with sand) indicates an Early Iron Age or Early-Middle Iron Age date.

Although the average sherd weight, at 5.9g, is not particularly low, the very small quantity of pottery (all residual in later dated features) indicates only a low level or sporadic prehistoric activity on the site, possibly relating to agricultural practices associated with a nearby settlement.

5.3 Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman pottery (Figs 19, 20)

by Stephen Benfield

5.3.1 Introduction

The pottery sherd count and weight was recorded for each finds number by context and this is listed in Appendix 3. The fabric names are listed in Table 10 and the quantity of each fabric type in Table 11. Most of the Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester fabric series listed and described in *CAR* **10**. However, fabrics additional to those of *CAR* **10** have also been referred to. The additional fabrics refer to types previously described in Niblett 1985, Going 1987, Crummy *et al* 2007 and the National Roman Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). Vessel form types were recorded where possible, using the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery form type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958). Samian vessels were recorded using Dragendorff (Dr) form numbers or other common from type references, following those used in Webster 1996. Amphorae were recorded following the general accepted notation for common amphora types used in Tyers 1996.

Fabric code	Fabric name
AA	amphorae, all excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium amphorae
AA (CAM AM 2)	(Northern) Campanian amphora 2
AJ	amphorae, Dressel 20
BA(AR)	Arretine plain samian
BA(SG)	South Gaulish plain samian
BX(SG)	South Gaulish mould decorated samian
BA(CG)	Central Gaulish plain samian
BA(EG)	East Gaulish plain samian
CH	oxidised Hadham wares
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated wares
DJ	coarse oxidised and related wares
DZ	fine oxidised wares
EC	early Colchester colour-coated ware
EA	Nene-Valley colour coated wares
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2
GTW	grog tempered wares
GX	other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares
HD	shell-tempered and calcite gritted wares
HGW RE C	Highgate Wood C reduced ware
HZ	large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares
KX	black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware
MQ	white-slipped fine wares and parchment wares
MQ(F)	other early (white-slipped) ware
NOG WH 1	North Gaulish white ware 1
NOG WH 3	North Gaulish white ware 3
ON	mica-gilt wares
RCW	Romanising coarse ware
ROW	Romanising oxidised ware
GAB TN 1	*terra-nigra*
CNG TN	Micaceous *terra-nigra*
GAB TR	*terra-rubra*
GAB TR1C	*terra-rubra* fabric type
GAB TR2	*terra-rubra* fabric type
GAB TR3	*terra-rubra* fabric type
TR4	*terra-rubra* fabric type
TZ	mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent
UR(LTC)	*terra-nigra* type wares (local traded coarse ware)

Table 10 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics

Fabric code	no.	% no.	wt (g)	% wt
Amphorae				
AA	10	0.4	607	1.2
AJ	15	0.7	1234	2.4
sub-total	*24*	*1.1*	*1841*	*3.6*
LIA & Roman imported fine wares				
-samian				
BA(AR)	6	0.2	31	0.0
BA(SG)	11	0.5	98	0.2
BX(SG)	1	0.0	36	0.0
BA(CG)	7	0.3	91	0.2
BA(EG)	2	0.1	21	0.0
sub-total	*27*	*1.1*	*277*	*0.4*
- Central and north Gaul				
CNG TN	1	0.0	18	0.0
GAB TN 1	21	1.0	528	1.0
NOG WH 1	25	1.1	245	0.5
NOG WH 3	8	0.4	108	0.2
TR (unspecified)	1	0.0	2	0.0
TR1C	6	0.2	53	0.1
TR2	6	0.2	24	0.0
TR3	14	0.6	126	0.2
sub-total	82	3.5	1104	*2.0*
Other LIA & Roman fine wares				
CZ	5	0.2	24	0.0
DZ	11	0.5	148	0.3
EC	1	0.0	4	0.0
MQ	6	0.2	42	0.1
MQ(F)	3	0.1	16	0.0
ON	1	0.0	5	0.0
TR4	23	1.0	260	0.5
sub-total	*51*	*2.0*	*514*	*0.9*
LIA & Roman coarse wares				
DJ	58	2.7	280	0.5
FJ	3	0.1	62	0.1
GB	26	1.2	423	0.8
GTW	296	14.0	5026	10.0
GX	358	17.0	3654	7.3
HD	19	0.9	295	0.5
HGW RE C	1	0.0	15	0.0
HZ	289	13.7	26114	52.2
KX	3	0.1	53	0.1
RCW	849	40.3	9810	19.6
ROW	4	0.2	41	0.1
TZ	3	0.1	252	0.5
UR(LTC)	8	0.4	250	0.5
sub-total	*1916*	*90.7*	*46260*	*92.2*
Late Roman specialist wares				
CH	1	0.0	3	0.0
EA	1	0.0	2	0.0
sub-total	*2*	*0.1*	*5*	*0.0*
Total LIA & Roman pottery	*2102*	*98.4*	*50001*	*99.1*

Table 11 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantified by fabric type

5.3.2 The assemblage fabrics and vessel forms

5.3.2.1 Imported coarse wares

Amphorae

Fabric AA amphorae, all excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium amphorae.

A single abraded sherd from a Dressel 1 amphora was recovered from ditch F161 (167). This is in a pale red sandy fabric. This sherd has been kindly examined by Paul Sealey who identified the fabric as CAM AM 2 (Northern) Campanian amphora 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998). The sherd is from the vessel wall, just above the basal spike. The outer surface is badly abraded, but the amphora wall thickness is clearly substantial. Where the thickness can be accurately measured it is 20 mm or greater. Although this measurement is close to the top of the spike where the wall of an amphora is likely to be quite thick in relation to the main part of the body, the figure recorded is significant in terms of excluding the possibility of this sherd coming from a different amphora type. Other pottery recovered from this ditch (F161) includes Arretine and early South Gaulish samian, sherds from a *Salazon* amphora, grog-tempered pottery of Late Iron Age or Romanising type and local or imported buff (coarse oxidised) ware, indicating a probably Early Roman date for the context.

Sherds from the amphora form Dressel 7-11, including a rim sherd and part of a hollow spike, were able to be identified from F73 & F161. The amphora spike (F161) is probably in a Spanish fabric (Fabric CAT AM, Tomber & Dore 1998). Other pottery from these contexts can be dated to the mid-late 1st century (F73) and early-mid 1st century (F161). A post-conquest date is most probable for F73 and probably also for F161 although not necessarily so.

Fabric AJ amphorae, Dressel 20 and amphorae in coarse Spanish fabrics
All the sherds appear to be in Beatican (early) amphora 1 fabric (BAT AM 1) (Tomber & Dore 1998). The majority of the sherds (15 sherds) are probably from Dressel 20 oil amphorae, which is usually the most common amphora type recovered from sites in Britain, although one handle in this fabric type is from a Haltern 70 amphora. The Haltern 70 handle comes from F41 (finds number 62) and was recovered with other pottery dated as mid-late 1st century, which is in keeping with this amphora types usual post-conquest dating in Britain of *c* AD 43-70 (Tyers 1996, 97).

5.3.2.2 Imported fine wares (Fig 20)

Samian
Fabric BA(AR) Arretine plain samian
Samian which can be described as Arretine was recovered from one context (F161). The sherds are from a platter of form Dr 17a and are possibly Pisa Italian sigillata (Fabric PIS SA, Tomber & Dore 1998). The samian fabrics grouped under the general description of Arretine are rare among post-conquest assemblages and this vessel is almost certainly a Late Iron Age period import dating to the period of the late 1st century BC to early-mid 1st century AD.

Fabric BA(SG) South Gaulish plain samian and Fabric BX(SG) South Gaulish mould decorated samian.
The South Gaulish samian (twelve sherds) includes early dated sherds from a form Dr 17 or early 15/17 platter (F161). This can be dated to the early-mid 1st century and is probably a pre-conquest import. All the other pieces of South Gaulish samian recovered are, or are likely to be, of post-conquest date. There is a sherd from a decorated bowl of form Dr 29 (F41). This has a central base stamp of the pottery Masculus i which is probably pre-Flavian (Fig 20, S1). Part of the lower zone of decoration consisting of gadroons survives on the sherd. A number of plain forms were able to be identified. These are cups Dr 24/25 (F14, F20) Dr 27 (F42) and Dr 33a (F1). The form Dr 24/25 is typical of pre-Flavian assemblages and that from Fig 20, F14 has a central base stamp of the potter Silvanus. (Fig 20, S2). The Dr 33a cup carries a central base stamp of the potter Patricus.(Fig 20, S3) dated *c* AD 70-90 and there is a graffito or mark on the inside of the footring (Fig 20, Gr 3). There is also part of a platter of form 15/17 (F14).

Fabric BA(CG) Central Gaulish plain samian
There is one sherd (from F94) which might be from Les Matres-de-Veyre, dating to the early 2nd century, and six sherds which are typical of 2nd century Lezoux products. There are sherds from the cup forms Dr 27(F124) and Dr 33 (F42, F85)

and from the bowl form Dr 31 (F83). The cup form Dr 27 is not current after the mid-late 2nd century and the bowl Dr 31 can be dated to after the mid 2nd century.

Fabric BA(EG) East Gaulish plain samian
There are two sherds from East Gaulish centres dating to the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century. One is from a bowl which is possibly of from Ludovwici Sd (F65) and which is a variant of the flanged bowl form Dr 38. The other sherd is clearly part of bowl of form Dr 31 (F83).

Central and north Gaulish fine wares (Fig 20)
These consist of micaceous *terra-nigra* (Fabric CNG TN), *terra-nigra* from other Gaulish centres (Fabric GAB TN1), *terra-rubra* (Fabric GAB TR) and North Gaulish white wares (NOG WH). Vessels in these fabrics were imported from the late 1st century BC until the early Flavian period.

Fabric CNG TN Central Gaulish micaceous terra-nigra
There is one sherd in this fabric which is from a platter (F94). This is almost certainly a Late Iron age import dating to the period of the late 1st century BC to early-mid 1st century AD.

Fabric GAB TN 1 terra-nigra
Terra-nigra although appearing from the late 1st century BC continued to be imported into the post-conquest period. Thirteen sherds were recorded. The vessels identified in this fabric type are platters with forms Cam 2C (F83) and Cam 14 (F14) recorded. The Cam 14 platter, of which most of the pot is present, has part of a potters stamp (Fig 20, S4). Also there is a graffito on base sherd in this fabric (Fig 20, Gr 1).

Fabrics NOG WH 1 & NOG WH 3
The sherds from vessels in North Gaulish white ware fabrics are identified as from one or more flagons/lagena of form Cam 116 (F14) and beakers of form Cam 113 (F14 & F94). Twenty-five sherds are classified as Fabric NOG WH 1 and eight sherds as Fabric NOG WH 3. The form Cam 161 is not recorded from the Roman fortress or early *Colonia* at Colchester, however a few examples of the beaker form Cam 113 are present and this beaker type is known to have been imported into the Neronian period in Britain (*CAR* **10**, 100).

Fabrics GAB TR1-3
There are a significant number of sherds (twenty-six sherds) from vessels in imported *terra-rubra* fabrics. Recorded fabrics are TR1C & TR2 which are dated to the period *c* AD 1-60/65 (Tyres 1996, 165). Only three individual pots were recognised, these are beakers of form, Cam 116 (F14) and Cam 112 (F73) with one platter of form Cam 8 (F14).The number of sherds may reflect the presence of the more easily fragmented beakers. *Terra-rubra* is rare after the mid 1st century AD. It can be noted that none is recorded from stratified contexts in Roman London, the foundation of which is currently dated to *c* AD 50 (Davis *et al* 1994 166); although two *terra-rubra* platters are recorded from London (Wheeler 1946, fig 53; Gallo-Belgic data base, potters number 19 & 80).

5.3.2.3 Other LIA & Roman fine wares

Fabric CZ Colchester and other red colour-coated wares
There are a small number of sherds (five) of late Colchester colour-coated ware (Fabric CZ) which can be dated to the early 2nd to mid-late 3rd century. A folded beaker sherd in this fabric was recovered from F83 and a beaker rim, similar to *CAR* **10** Fabric CZ nos. 162-64, comes from F100.

Fabric DZ fine oxidised wares
The eleven sherds recorded in this fabric are likely to date the LIA and Early Roman period. Sherds from F20 and F94 are probably from Butt Beakers and other sherds from F73 are also from 1st century beaker forms.

Fabric EC early Colchester colour-coated wares
Early Colchester colour-coated wares, dating to the Early Roman pre-Flavian period are hardly represented among the assemblage with just one sherd recorded from F14.

Fabric MQ. white-slipped fine wares and parchment wares
A small number of sherds (nine) are assigned to this fabric group. No vessel forms could be identified. The sherds are mostly associated with features containing pottery dated to the period of the 1st-2nd century and predominantly of 1st-early 2nd century date (F41, F42, F94 & F149).

Fabric ON mica-gilt wares
A single sherd in this fabric was recovered from F5. The fabric type is most common in Colchester in the period of the mid-late 1st and 2nd century (*CAR* **10** 245).

Fabric TR4
This is the largest fabric group (twenty-three sherds) among the of local or regional fine wares of LIA and early-mid Roman date and consists of locally produced versions of vessels in imported *terra-rubra* fabrics. These are likely to follow the same dating as the imported *terra-rubra* vessels and are unlikely to be current after the mid 1st century. Many of these sherds are in grog-tempered fabrics with a grey core. Most of the sherds are clearly from beakers, although the only form which could be identified is Cam 116 (F94) and there is one sherd from a vessel with a pedestal base (F94).

5.3.2.4 LIA & Roman coarse wares (Figs 19, 20)
These fabrics are dominated by LIA grog-tempered ware (Fabric GTW), Romanising coarse wares (Fabric RCW), other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (Fabric GX and large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares. (Fabric HZ).

Fabric DJ coarse oxidised and related wares
Although a significant number of sherds (fifty-eight) of Fabric DJ were recovered only one vessel form could be identified. This is a flagon from F78, probably of form Cam 155, and can be dated as mid 1st-mid 2nd century.

Fabric FJ Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware
Three sherds from the Brockley Hill/Verulamium region potteries were recorded, all from F94. Other pottery from this feature (F94) suggests an early post-conquest date. Sherds in this fabric are current in contexts at Colchester; dating from the early post-conquest period to the mid 2nd century.

Fabric GB black-burnished ware, category 2
There are twenty-six sherds of Fabric GB most or all of which are likely to have been produced locally, but which was also produced at other potteries over the period of the early 2nd-3rd century. Most of the sherds are from bowls of form Cam 37B (F74, F83) or dishes of from Cam 40A (F83, F99). The examples of form Cam 37B probably date to after the late 2nd century. There are also sherds which are probably from the jar form Cam 278 (F14) the style of decoration on which suggests that they date to after the late 2nd century. There is also a single example of the beaker form Cam 407 (F85) which, in this fabric, can be dated to the mid-late 3rd-early 4th century.

Fabric GTW LIA type grog-tempered ware
A significant quantity of LIA grog-tempered ware (296 sherds) was mostly recovered from contexts which also contained post-conquest, or probable post-conquest pottery. Although LIA type grog-tempered wares are considered to persist in rural areas into the early Roman period, they are not known from assemblages in the Roman fortress and early *Colonia* at Colchester with the implication that grog-

tempered wares were entirely replaced by Romanising and Roman coarse wares here early in the post-conquest period. One feature, the ditch F131, produced only LIA grog-tempered pottery and sherds from large storage jars (Fabric HZ) which contain grog-temper. The sherds from this ditch include four partial vessels which are the base from a pedestal jar and forms B3-4, B3-5 and E2-3 (Thompson 1982) all of which are illustrated (Fig 19, 1-4). As well as the illustrated vessels other form recorded in this fabric are Cam 211 (F163), Cam 218 (F73 & F172), Cam 222/230 (F172).

Fabric GX other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares
In total 356 sherds were recorded in this fabric. Fabric GX is a broad fabric category consisting primarily of various sandy grey wares of local manufacture and this broad fabric type is current throughout the Roman period. Dating relies on closely dated form types or the date of the context. Mid 1st-early 2nd century dated forms recorded are Cam 108 (F1, L5), Cam 109 (F14), Cam 241/242 (F31), Cam 242 (F20), Cam 243-244/246 (F143), Cam 257 (U/S) Cam 266 (F20, F78). Forms recorded which can be dated to the period of the 2nd-4th century are Cam 46/311 (F1), Cam 119 (F41), Cam 268 (F1, F83, F85), Cam 299 (F85), and late 3rd-4th century dated forms are represented by a single example of Cam 305B (F180).

Fabric HD shell-tempered and calcite gritted wares
Only a small number of sherds (nineteen) of Fabric HD were recorded; however, two vessel forms could be identified which are Cam 259 (F14) and Cam 254 (F52, F94, US). These forms are of 1st century date, with Cam 259 being more typical of the Late Iron Age than the post-conquest Roman period (*CAR* **10**, 478-79). There is no indication that any of the shell tempered wares are other than of 1st century AD date.

Fabric HGW RE C Highgate Wood C reduced ware
One sherd (15g) from F42 is probably a product of the London Highgate Wood kilns. The sherd is from a cordoned bowl which has a grey, finely sanded fabric with and oxidised surface and a thin white (silver-grey) slip, abraded traces of which appear over the surface of the sherd but it survives best as an unbroken surface coat above the cordon. Products which are probably from the Highgate Wood kilns are recorded in small quantities from other sites in north Essex, although the sherds recorded appear to be predominantly from beakers (Going 1987, Fabric 37; Fawcett 2001, Fabric HGG). The fabric has not previously been recorded among assemblages from Colchester. The pottery from the context from which it was recovered (F42) is predominantly of mid 1st-early 2nd century date with one sherd dated to the 2nd century.

Fabric HZ large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares
There are large numbers of sherds from large storage jars (Fabric HZ) with a total of 289 sherds recorded. Most of these sherds were recovered from the well F42 and the ditches F73 & F94. Some of these contain various quantities of grog-temper and depending on the context may be of LIA date. Forms recorded are Cam 270A (F73, F94, F131), Cam 270B (F14, F41, F42, F73, F94, F131), Cam 273 (F41, F42). The Iron Age form Cam 270A is most clearly associated with early dated features (F73 & F131) and the from Cam 273, which is an entirely Roman type, is only recorded from the early Roman fill of the well F42 and the Roman ditch F41. There is a graffito on the body of one large grog-tempered pot assigned to this fabric group (Fig 20, Gr 2).

Fabric KX black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware
There are just three sherds in this fabric type which is current from the early 2nd-4th century. Forms recorded are Cam 37/38 (F94) dated early 2nd-3rd century and Cam 305B (F41) dated late 3rd-4th century. The other sherd was recovered from the context F76/F82.

Fabric RCW Romanising coarse wares
The largest fabric group consists of sherds which can be categorised as Romanising coarse wares with 849 sherds recorded. The sherds vary in the density

of inclusions of grog and burnt organic matter in the fabric and in the thickness of the sherds. It is likely that most of the sherds in this fabric are of post-conquest date (Going 1987, 9), but the fabric type occurs alongside LIA grog-tempered wares at Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 206) and some of these sherds, especially from thick walled pots, may well date to the Late Iron Age. Large numbers of sherds in this fabric were recovered from the ditches F8, F14, F73 and F94. Form types recorded are Cam 60 (F14) Cam 108 (F14), Cam 119 (F14), Cam 119c (F14, F41), Cam 212-6 (F163), Cam 218 (F8, F14, F41, F73, F94, F112), Cam 219 (F20) Cam 221 (F94),Cam 231 (F12), Cam 241/242 (F14, F73), Cam 242 (F8), Cam 259 (F94), Cam 266 (F8, F14, F42, F94). All of these forms date from the period of the 1st-early 2nd century, although the beaker form Cam 119 persists into the late Roman period

Fabric ROW Romanising oxidised ware
Only three sherds were recorded in this fabric. They are likely to follow the same dating as sherds in Fabric RCW. The sherds were recovered from contexts F41, F94 and F161.

Fabric TZ mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent
Sherds from mortaria are very scarce with just three sherds recorded. All are in Fabric TZ. One is part of an early wall sided mortaria type and can be identified as Cam 191C (F73). Wall sided mortaria appear in small quantities as imports from the continent in the Late Iron Age period, but are more typical of Early Roman assemblages and the context here suggests an early post-conquest date. There is a small post-firing hole through the collar wall similar to one example from Sheepen (Niblett 1985, fig 49.6). The two other mortaria sherds (F1 & F124) are local products. One (F1) is of form Cam 497 and can be dated to the Antonine period or early 3rd century. The other (F124) is a fragment of rim which has a name stamp next to the pouring spout. The stamp is too abraded and indistinct to read (S5 – not illustrated).

Fabric UR (LTC)
Eight sherds of *terra-nigra* type wares in local traded coarse wares (LTC) were recovered from three contexts which are F1, F14 and F73. Vessels related to *terra-nigra* forms in these fabric types can be dated to the period of the 1st-early 2nd century. Forms recorded here are Cam 16/30 (F1) and Cam 21B (F73).

Late Roman specialist wares
The Late Roman specialist wares consist of pottery from regionally important industries which came to dominate the production of fine wares and specialist vessels such as colour-coat wares and mortaria in the period of the mid-late 3rd and 4th century. There are only two sherds, which can be identified as products from two of these potteries. One sherd is Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Fabric EA) from F65, the other sherd is an unstratified surface find of oxidised Hadham ware (Fabric CH).

Illustrated pottery (Fig 19)

Ditch F131

Fig 19.01 F131 (149) Fabric GTW. Joining sherds from the upper part of a large cordoned pot. The rim edge is damaged or abraded. Thompson Form B3-5: round cordoned jars with narrow neck. Pot 3

Fig 19.02 F131 (149) Fabric GTW. Joining sherds, most of the base from a pedestal jar, carefully cut down and the body removal scar smoothed to form a small cup. Pot 4

Fig 19.03 F131 (148) Fabric GTW. Sherds from rim and shoulder and base, cordoned upper body. Thompson Form B3-4: round cordoned jars with short wide neck. Pot 1

Fig 19.04 F131 (148) Fabric GTW. Sherds from rim & shoulder, cordoned upper body, Thompson form E2-3: squat wide mouthed cups, rounded profile, rippled on shoulder. Pot 2

Pit/ditch?? F14

Fig 19.5 F14 (000) Fabric TN. Cam 14 platter with central potters name stamp of Atiassvs (see Fig 20, S4 below),

5.3.3 LIA/Roman pottery discussion

The majority of the pottery recovered can be dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period of the late 1st century BC and 1st century AD. The most obvious comparison for the this early dated pottery is with the large assemblages from the Colchester Sheepen site which is currently dated as *c* AD 5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Niblett 1985). Much pottery can also be compared with the assemblage from the Late Iron Age and Early Roman funerary site at Stanway dated to the period of the late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD (Crummy *et al* 2007). A much smaller quantity of pottery can be closely dated to the Mid Roman period of the early 2nd-3rd century and only two sherds can be closely dated to the mid/late 3rd-4th century.

Only one feature with any significant quantity of sherds produced pottery which can be dated entirely to the Late Iron Age. This is the ditch F131. Several part pots in grog-tempered ware were recovered from it (Fig 19.1-4); although it should be noted that only a small part of this ditch, possibly the corner of an enclosure, lay within the excavation area. The majority of features contain pottery which is either of Early Roman or Roman date. As such much of the pottery that can be dated as Iron Age appears to be residual in the contexts from which it was recovered and a number of features which have significant proportions of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware, notably the pit F163, also contained sherds which are in Romanising fabrics or Roman dated sherds. However, some of the Romanising wares are difficult to date. Although primarily recognised as a post-conquest fabric type (Going 1987), fabrics described as Romanising are present from the earliest period at Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Niblett 1985).

The large quantity of grog-tempered wares recovered and the Italian Dressel 1 amphora, Arretine samian, micaceous *terra* nigra, Gallo-Belgic *terra-rubra* and North Gaulish white ware *lagena*/flagon(s) all indicate Late Iron Age occupation on the site dating to the period of the late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD. However, close dating of the assemblage within the Late Iron Age period is difficult. Grog-tempered pottery appears in Britain in the early-mid 1st century BC, but is probably not in common use on sites in Essex until the mid-late part of that century (Sealey 2007b, 31). The Dressel 1 amphora should pre-date the 1st century AD and is not thought to have been current after *c* 10 BC, however, it is present at Sheepen currently dated to the first half of the 1st century AD, *c* AD 5-60. Gallo-Belgic imports appear in assemblages from the from the late 1st century BC, while grog-tempered wares of Late Iron Age type and imports such as Gallo-Belgic *lagena*, and Arretine samian have so far not been recorded at all from pottery assemblages associated with the Roman fortress or early *Colonia*; although the relatively small quantity of pottery recovered from fortress deposits makes comparison between assemblages at the early conquest period difficult (*CAR* **10**, 489). An early South-Gaulish samian platter of form Dr 17 is also probably a Late Iron Age import. However, some Gallo-Belgic imports certainly continue into the early post-conquest period and have been recovered from Roman fortress and early *Colonia* deposits (*CAR* **10**, 217). The most closely dated of the Late Iron Age pottery is a sherd from a micaceous *terra-nigra* platter which is probably of Late Augustan or Tiberian date (Rigby 1985).

The imported platters indicate that the settlement here had access to the mechanisms of exchange that brought this pottery into Camulodunum and people on the site were probably adopting at least some facets of Roman eating habits. However, although some aspects of the assemblage are similar to those from the undoubted high status sites at Sheepen and Stanway it can be noted that although platters for dinning are present, the assemblage lacks small drinking vessels or cups. The imported drinking vessels, or likely drinking vessels identified are all of large size, predominantly Butt Beakers. This may be a product of the sampling of features, but the absence is notable and contrasts with the assemblage from Sheepen and that associated with the richly furnished burials at Stanway, although it can be noted that cups were not common among the pottery from other contexts at Stanway.

The Romanising wares, especially in thinner wheel-made fabrics similar to Roman sandy grey ware vessels are considered to be post-conquest, dating to the period of the mid-late 1st/early 2nd century. Coarse ware vessels in this fabric dominate the assemblage but most are not closely datable within the Early Roman period. Although one piece of South Gaulish samian of form Dr 17 is probably a Late Iron Age import, the other sherds in this fabric can also be dated to the post-conquest period. The majority of the samian consists of plain sherds which includes a number of cup forms (a vessel type which is not recorded among the earlier dated Gallo-Belgic wares) although there is also a base from a Dr 29 bowl. Much of the samian could be pre-Flavian. The cup form Dr 24/25 stamped by Silvanus (Fig 20, S2) can be dated as pre-Flavian as can the Dr 29 bowl which is stamped by Masculus i (Fig 20, S1). However, one stamp of the potter Patricus (Fig 20, S3) is dated as Flavian. Among the other vessels there is a pre-Flavian wall sided mortaria. There are also a number of sherds from amphorae among which the forms of form Haltern 70 and Dressel 7-11 could be identified. The Haltern 70 amphora is likely to date to the pre-Flavian period, although the Dressel 7-11 is more broadly dated 1st-early 2nd century. While many of the coarse wares cannot be closely dated within the 1st-early 2nd century, the dating of the samian suggests that much of this pottery is probably of pre-Flavian date.

Overall the Late Iron Age-early Roman assemblage can be compared with Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Niblett 1985). The imported wares suggests occupation was established in the Late Iron Age by the period of the late 1st century BC-early 1st century AD and the types of pottery recovered suggesting the occupation is broadly contemporary with the Sheepen site. The quantity of Late Iron Age pottery which appears to be residual in features containing sherds dated as Roman is also somewhat analogous to the situation at the second excavation carried out at Sheepen where much of the Late Iron Age material was also recovered from features dated to the Early Roman period (Niblett 1985, 48; Dannell 1985, 83).

The Sheepen site was brought to a close by the Boudican revolt of AD 60, and although much of the Early Roman pottery cannot be closely dated within the period of mid 1st-early 2nd century, it appears likely that, as at Sheepen, much is probably of pre-Flavian (pre-Boudican) date. One samian stamp could date to the Flavian period, although this is not certain. Also while decorated samian vessels are rare among the assemblage the one recorded example is of pre-Flavian date and there are no examples of the later decorated form Dr 37. Given the historical and archaeological background at Colchester it seems very likely that much of the assemblage is of pre-Boudican date.

In the early Roman period the samian, mortaria and amphorae show a requirement for and access to these essentially Roman vessels types which are associated with food and drink. Also, the number of samian cups recorded contrasts with the dearth of cup forms recorded among the earlier Gallo-Belgic imports to the site. However, Colchester colour-coated ware (Fabric EC) which appears in a range of cups, beakers and bowls in the Roman fortress and early Colonia is represented by just one sherd. Some level of literacy is also indicated by a graffito on the base of a

terra-nigra platter (Fig 20, Gr 1) and another on the side of a large, grog-tempered storage jar (Fig 20, Gr 2). These both came from the ditch F94 and are most probably of Early Roman rather than Late Iron Age date.

There is continued occupation on or close to the site in the 2nd-3rd century, although the quantity of pottery which can be dated to this period appears much less than for the preceding Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods Based on the dating of the samian stamps and some a likely pre-Boudican date for much of the early dated part of the assemblage, this possibly follows from a reduced level of activity in the late 1st-early 2nd century. Imported wares which can be dated to the 2nd-3rd century consist of Central and East Gaulish samian, although some of the Spanish Dressel 20 oil amphorae sherds may well also belong to this period as the form is current up until the early 3rd century. The most closely dated samian forms are a Dr 27 cup which should not date later than the mid 2nd century and a number of sherds from Dr 31 bowls which date to after the mid 2nd century. Other fine wares which can be dated to this period consist of local Colchester late colour-coated ware. There are also sherds from two mortaria of Antonine or slightly later date. Coarse wares include BB2: black-burnished wares and black-burnished ware form types in local grey wares. These black-burnished wares and black-burnished-type wares are mostly represented by bowls or dishes, but sherds from a jar and from a beaker form were also recovered. Most of the recorded bowl sherds are of Cam 37B and probably date to after the late 2nd century.

Pottery which can be closely dated to the Late Roman period of the mid-late 3rd to 4th century is present but the quantity is very small, consisting of single sherds from the Hadham and Nene Valley potteries and two coarse wares bowl sherds form Cam 305B. The sherd from the Hadham potteries is most likely to date to the period of the 4th century. The relation of these sherds to activity on the site is not entirely clear suggesting some limited activity on or around the site but not significant occupation on or in the immediate area of the site itself. However, this is in keeping with the general ending of occupation on extra-mural sites around the town from about the late 3rd century (*CAR* **6**,18-20).

5.3.4 Potters stamps (Fig 20)

Samian stamps

Stamp 1 **OF.MASCL**[Dr 29 bowl, central base stamp (Fig 20.1). Fabric BX(SG) F41 Sx 1 (62).
Incomplete stamp, presumably Masculus i. Dot between lower part of F and M. Most products of Masculus i can be dated to the pre-Flavian period *c* 35-70 AD (Polak 2000, 263-64)

Stamp 2 **SILV<u>AN</u>V** Dr 24/24 cup, central base stamp (Fig 20.2). Fabric BA(SG), F14 Sx 2 (30).
Complete stamp of Silvanus, ligatured AN. Small S like mark in the die impression following and attached to the V presumed not part of the cut stamp die. Most products of Silvanus date to the pre-Flavian period, although some products probably date to the Flavian period (Polak 2000, 335-36). The form indicates a pre-Flavian date for this stamp.

Stamp 3 (O)**F.PATRICI**, Dr 33 cup (sherd preserves groove at bottom of external pot wall), central base stamp (Fig 20.3). Fabric BA(SG), F1 (4).
Complete stamp of Patricius, dot between lower part of the F and P, faint right side of letter O visible, letters T-I partly indistinct. Possibly the same Die as Polak P24 (2000, 285) which is dated *c* AD 70-90.(Note: graffiti/mark Gr 3 on inside of footring)

Terra nigra stamp

by Val Rigby

Stamp 4 [/\TI-]**SSVS** (Fig 20.4). Fabric GAB TN 1 central base stamp on Cam 14 (Gallo-Belgic Database, stamp number 1124 (GAL L/N 2010.48)
Potter P102 Atias(s)v(s), Die 04C01

Distribution: Colchester TN Cam 14; Nijmegen Cemetery S, TR Cam 5 (Holwerda 1941, 17); Niederhosenbach, TR Cam 5 (Behrens 1950 iii, 25) Lebach, Grave 182, TR Cam 8 (Gerlach 1976 Taf 115).
Die group 04C – Bingen; Roden, TN Cam 7/8; Reidelbacher, TN Cam 5 grave with a Tiberian coin.
Date of manufacture *c* AD 40-50; estimated date of import AD 46-50.

There are four versions of the name – ATIASV, Dies 01 and ATIASVS Dies 02, Dies 03 and ATIASSVS Dies 04, plus at least three die styles – A, B & C. The 01A Die-group in much neater than B and C groups and was definitely cut by a different hand. Die-groups 02B and 03C share similar letter shape but the letters are markedly different sizes and are probably the work of die-cutters. The range of forms includes the platters Cam 8, indicating the potter(s) began after AD 20, and Cam 14, indicating that production continued after AD 40. Die-group 01A is limited to large platters in TN while Die-groups 02B and 03C occur chiefly on Cam 5 platters in TR. Die group 04C is recorded on the widest form range in both TR and TN.
Assuming all die-groups belong to one pottery, or workshop, the overall date range for Atias(s)v(s) P102 is AD 25-50. Allowing for the manufacture of the Cam 14 platter after AD 40 it was exported to Colchester in the early post-conquest period.

Mortarium stamp
S5 F124 (132) Fabric TZ. Rectangular block name stamp next to spout on rim fragment. Stamp very abraded and not identified (not illustrated).

5.3.5 Graffiti on Roman pottery (Fig 20)
by Mark Hassall

Fig 20, Gr 1 F94 (112) Fabric GAB TN 1. Graffito cut on the underside, inside footring reads,]TANI. This will be the end of a personal name in the genitive as, eg, Mon]tani, '(property) of Montanius'.

Fig 20, Gr 2. F94 (112) Fabric HZ (grog-tempered), Graffito cut on the outer wall of the pot]IVEDO or perhaps]IVE DO.

5.3.6 Other marks on pottery
Gr 3 Fabric BA(SG), F1 (4)., Faint /\ or \/ scratched onto inside of footring (not illustrated).

5.4 Post-Roman pottery

by S Benfield with Howard Brooks

Introduction

A small quantity of post-Roman pottery was recovered. In total this amounts eighteen sherds with a combined weight of 360 g. The pottery sherd count and weight was recorded for each finds number by context. The fabrics recorded, which refer to the Colchester post-Roman pottery fabric series (*CAR* **7**), are listed in Table 12, and the pottery for each context is listed by finds number in Table 13.

Fabric code	description
40	post-medieval red earthen ware
45m	modern English stoneware
48d	Staffordshire-type white earthen ware
98	miscellaneous unidentified medieval/post-medieval ?English wares

Table 12 post-Roman pottery fabrics

ctxt	find no	Fabric	qt	wt (g)	description	dated
F006	007	48D	12	165	parts of word on two sherds in blue letters **N**(G)[&](A)**ND**, poss. reading ENGLAND	18/19-20C
F018	019	40	2	29	PMRE, rim & body sherd, glazed	17-18C
F022	026	45M	1	135	stoneware base, brown external glaze	mod
	026	45M	1	18		mod
F094	111	98	1	12	rim, glazed, burnt, not closely identified	p-med/mod
F115	126	48D	1	1	blue pattern, glazed	18/19-20C

Table 13. Post-Roman pottery by context

Discussion

There was a very small quantity of post-Roman pottery, all dated to the post-medieval or modern period (17th-18th century or 19th-20th century). They are associated with the use of the area by the Colchester garrison.

5.5 Ceramic building material (CBM)

by S Benfield

Introduction

A large quantity of ceramic building material (CBM), mostly Roman brick and tile, was recovered (386 pieces weighing 48.676kg). These are listed by finds number and context in Appendix 4. The CBM has been categorised according to distinguishing features (presence and location of mortar, and burning or over-firing), and broad fabric types.

Types of CBM

The CBM was sorted into nine categories or CBM types (Table 14) based on physical characteristics and fabric. The Roman CBM has been classified as *tegula* (RT), *imbrex* (RI) flue-tile (RFT) or Roman brick (RB) which has been categorised primarily on thickness with pieces of 35 mm or over being included in this group (most of the pieces are of 40 mm thickness or greater), although some thinner pieces were able to be identified as brick if sufficient part of a corner survived. Other flat pieces of Roman CBM have been classified as Roman brick or tile (RBT). Post-

Roman bricks have been categorised generally as other brick (OB) but where possible a closer date is provided in Appendix 4. Other post-Roman categories are peg-tiles (PT), miscellaneous other tile (OT) and other brick or tile (OBT).

CBM type	code	general date	no.	wt (g)
Roman CBM				
tegula	RT	Roman	56	15311
imbrex	RI	Roman	36	3277
Roman brick	RB	Roman	30	9524
Roman flue tile	RFT	Roman	2	264
Roman brick/tile	RBT	Roman	225	18771
tesserae	TE		1	17
		sub total	*350*	*47164*
post-Roman CBM				
peg-tile	PT	13/14C to modern	21	542
other brick	OB	post-Roman to modern	9	810
other tile	OT	post-Roman to modern	3	137
other brick/tile	OBT	post-Roman to modern	3	23
		sub total	*36*	*1512*
		Total CBM	*386*	*48676*

Table 14. Ceramic building material (CBM) by context

Roman CBM

Introduction

Three hundred and forty-eight pieces of Roman CBM (brick & tile) were recovered, weighing 46.973kg. The largest quantities by weight were recovered from F1 (10,825g), F2 (2,308g), F42 (4,625g), F65 (3,119g) & F94 (2,235g). A number of other contexts produced over 1,000g. These are F9, F20, F41, F76 and F78. The context F76/82 also produced a significant quantity of CBM at 2,363g. Of the assemblage 123 pieces (35% of the total) could be identified to a specific tile type, such as *tegula*, or a general category, such as brick. The majority of the identified pieces are from roof tiles, mostly *tegula* tiles, with a slightly smaller number of *imbrex* pieces (Table 14). There is also a smaller number of pieces from bricks.

Fabrics

The large quantity of Roman CBM precluded any detailed fabric analysis. However, during quantifying broad generalised fabric categories were noted which, in the main, could be easily identified on a rapid visual inspection. These fabrics are listed together with the approximate % of the fabrics by tile type in Table 15.

Fabric code	description	RT %	RI %	RB %	RFT %	RBT %	*% Total*
r fs	red – fine-medium sand	23	5	12	12	27	*79*
r cs	red – medium-coarse sand	<1	1	2		3	*6*
r pc	red – pale clay inclusions	4		<1		1	*5*
r sf	red – sparse flint			<1		2	*2*
r sq	red – sparse white quartz sand	<1	<1	2		1	*3*
pr fs	pale red – fine-medium sand					2	*2*
pr cs	pale red – medium-coarse sand	<1					*<1*
pr ct	pale red – crushed tile	1					*1*
pr pc	pale red – pale clay inclusions					1	*1*
c fs	cream – fine sand	<1				1	*1*
c rs	cream – red sandstone					<1	*<1*
c sis	cream – sparse ironstone					<1	*<1*
o	other		<1				*<1*

Table 15. Ceramic building material (CBM) by fabric

Almost all of the Roman CBM (79%) is red in colour with fine sandy fabrics which have few other visible inclusions. This general fabric type includes all categories of Roman brick and tile recovered from the site – *tegula*, *imbrex*, flue-tiles and bricks. A few of the pieces have a more distinct inclusion of sand giving a coarser feel. Other inclusions noted in a small proportion of the pieces are sparse flint, sparse white quartz sand, while a few pieces exhibit pale clay bands or pellets. The general superficial homogeneity of the fabrics of these pieces suggest a similar, presumably local source for most if not all of this brick and tile.

A small percentage of the pieces of Roman CBM has pale red, reddish-cream, or cream coloured fabrics. The pale red pieces generally have a cream or lighter coloured surface than the fabric and some of the cream tile pieces have a pale-red or pink core. Despite making up only a small percentage of the Roman CBM recovered from the site a range of fabric inclusions was noted, including (in addition to those listed above) sparse red ?sandstone and sparse red sandy ironstone fragments, could suggest a more diverse origin for these pieces although it may simply reflect different (pale firing) clay sources for these tiles and bricks. Only four pieces could be identified to type. All of these pieces are from *tegula* tiles and come from contexts F42, F97, F172. Two pieces, one from F94 and one from F172, have a pale red fabric and a cream or pale reddish-cream surface. That from F94 may be a thin wash which has fired to cream.

Tegula
Among the assemblage fifty-five pieces could be identified as from *tegula* roof tiles as they retained parts of a flange or cut-aways.

Only one tile, from the Roman ditch F1 (finds number 32) had a complete measurement. This is the side of a *tegula* tile which has a total length of 420 mm. The upper cut away (UCA) on this tile is 40 mm in length and the surviving lower cut-away (LCA), is of Warry Type C5 (Warry 2006 fig 1.3) and is 48 mm long. The tile thickness of the tile base is 20 mm. This tile is included in Table 16 below.

In recording the tegula pieces it was considered that the lower cut-away (LCW) types and the thickness of the base of the tiles were significant as changes in these have been suggested as broadly related to chronological developments and thus to the date of the tiles themselves (Warry 2006, 61-4 & Black 2004 & forthcoming).

Seven lower cut-aways were able to be identified to a particular form type and were recorded using the series devised by Warry (2006). These are listed in Table 16.

Warry LCA type	base thick (mm)	flange height mm	ctxt	ctxt finds spot date
A26	29	55	F9	(M-L1C) with some ?post-Rom
A26?	28	55	F42	M-L1C/2C
C4	24		F8	M-L1C
C5	20		F1	(M-L2/3C) with some post-Rom
C5	22	45	F73	E/M-L1C
D15	19		F1	(M-L2/3C) with some post-Rom
D16	25	50	F1	(M-L2/3C) with some post-Rom
D16	23	45	F2	(M1-2/3C) with some post-Rom

Table 16. Lower cut away types by context

Black (forthcoming) suggests that in Colchester *tegula* with a base thickness consistently less than 20 mm may only have begun to appear in the later 2nd century. The measured thickness of the base of the *tegula* tiles was divided between four thickness groups which follow those used by Black (forthcoming) for tile from the Gosbecks temple site, Colchester (Table 17).

<18 mm	19-21 mm	22-29 mm	>30 mm	ctxt	ctxt finds spot date
			2	F11/12	(Rom) mod
			1	F164	-
		1		F2	1-2C
		1		F8	M-L1C
		1		F21	mod?
		1		F65	M-L3-4C
		1		F73	M1-E2C
		1		F157	Rom
	1			F25	-
	1			F83	L2-M3C
	1			F88	Rom 1-2C?
	1			F110	-
	1			F172	M-L1C
	1	1		F41	M-L1C (1 sherd L3-4C)
	1	1		F83/84	-
	3			F14	L2-L3C
	3			F20	M1-E2C
	5	3		F1	M-L2/3C
1				F76/82	E2-4C
1				F124	M-L2/E3C
1		1		F9	(M-L1C) Rom
1		2		F94	M1-E2/2C
1	1	3		F42	M-L1C (1 sherd 2C)

Table 17. Tegula base thickness

Brick

Thirty Roman brick fragments were identified by surviving corners, or by thickness (the thinnest piece was 21 mm thick: F76). Sixteen, between 30-47 mm thick, were parts of *bessalis* or *pedalis* tiles, commonly used in hypocausts (Brodribb 1987, 34-37). One side of a broken brick piece 30 mm thick survived to a minimum length of 130 mm. Almost all of the remainder of the brick pieces are between 50-60 mm thick, with one piece recorded at 70 mm (F1).

Flue tile

Two pieces of combed flue tile were recovered, one each from the ditches F1 (42) and F124 (132). Both pieces can probably be dated to the late 1st century or after as this type of keyed tile is first recorded in Colchester in deposits dated to 60-75 AD and 75-100 AD (Black 1992, 268).

Tessera

A single red tessera was recovered from Roman ditch F73 (*finds number 86*), There is no mortar on the piece but it appears likely that this is a *tessera* cube from a tessellated floor. This is the only such piece from the site and no other indication of tessellated flooring was recovered. The piece is possibly a stray brought to the site with other building material.

Roman CBM Discussion

Of the Roman CBM that can be identifiable to types (bricks, *tegulae, imbrex*, flue tiles) the largest quantity is of *tegula* roof tiles with lesser amounts of *imbrex* roof tiles and bricks. Only two pieces of flue tile were recorded. Roman CBM appears among the earliest dated Roman contexts with pottery dated to the mid-late 1st century or mid 1st-early 2nd century. The thickness of some of the *tegula* tiles and the range of lower cut-aways present suggest that brick and tile continued to be brought onto the site in the 2nd century and possibly later. However, it should be noted that the pottery from the site suggests that significant occupation did not continue beyond the late 3rd century, which is in keeping with the general ending of occupation on extra-mural sites around the town from about the late 3rd century (*CAR* **6**,18-20).

It is not clear if any of the Roman CBM was brought to the site as fresh building materials, for example as whole tiles for a roof, or if it mostly or entirely represents salvaged broken material which could be usefully reused as rubble and packing for posts and foundations. One complete, although broken side of a *tegula* tile (F1) can

be noted. However, no mortar flashing was recovered, pieces of which would strongly suggest a tiled roof demolished on or close to the site, or any mortar pieces which would suggest use of the bricks on site in mortared construction. Traces of mortar are only recorded on three pieces. These are on the edge of a brick from F1 Sx1 (198), across broken edges on an *imbrex* from F41 (139) and on a piece of Roman brick or tile from F9 (11).

It was noted that a number of pieces of Roman brick and Roman brick or tile had been subjected to heating. It is not clear whether this had been caused by over-firing in the kiln or exposure to intense heat from fire. These are pieces of bricks from F1 Sx1 (198) and F42 (65) and brick or tile pieces from F42 (64 & 184), F73 /74 (205) and F77 (105). The brick pieces from F1 and F79 with a thickness of between 30-40 mm may be part of *bessalis* or *pedalis*- approximately square tiles commonly used in hypocausts (Brodribb 1987. 35-37).

The limited range of fabric differences among the broadly red coloured CBM, which makes up almost all of the assemblage recovered, suggests that most is from a relatively limited range of sources and most, if not all is probably of relatively local origin. The small quantity of pale red and cream coloured CBM had a wider range of different inclusions encompassed by the different fabrics recorded which suggests a more diverse origin for these pieces, possibly either including material from non-local kiln sites or possibly different sources of local pale firing clay. These pale red and cream coloured fabrics were compared with the tile fabric series for the temple complex at Gosbecks, Colchester (Black forthcoming). The cream coloured brick and tile with sparse ironstone or red ?sandstone inclusions appears comparable with Colchester Gosbecks Fabrics 1 & 10 for which an Essex source is considered likely.

It has been suggested that *tegula* lower cut-away (LCW) types and changes to the thickness of the base of *tegula* tiles are significant as they can be broadly related to chronological developments (Warry 2006, 61-4 & Black 2004, & forthcoming). Warry's scheme is not consistent with the tegula from closely dated deposits from Lion Walk, Colchester (*CAR* **3** fiche 301 & fig 203); however it may be that some LCW types are more typical of earlier or later dated tile production. While the number of LCW pieces recorded is small and close dating of the contexts from which they were recovered is difficult, it can be noted that Warry's later dated types here are generally associated with features containing later dated pottery (Table 16). Although the same problem of close dating of contexts applies, some support can also be seen for Black's scheme suggesting that *tegulae* with a base thickness of about 18 mm or less only appear after the mid-late 2nd century in Colchester (Table 17).

Post-Roman CBM

The post-Roman CBM is listed in Appendix 4. The largest single category is fragments of peg-tiles (a total of twenty-one pieces weighing 542g). Based on the archaeological sequence at Harwich (Essex), peg-tiles appear in contexts dating from the 13th century, but probably only become relatively common from the 14th century onward (Ryan 1993, 97). The standard peg-tile, produced from the late medieval period onwards, remained basically unchanged into modern times so that the pieces are not closely datable.

In addition, there were nine pieces of post-medieval and modern brick (810 g), three pieces of brick/tile (23g) and three pieces of other tile types (137g). The post-Roman CBM was mostly single pieces, apparently a general scatter of this material across the site. It seems likely that all of this CBM is probably of post-medieval or modern date.

5.6 Worked flints

by Adam Wightman

One worked flint was found during the evaluation, and six during the excavation (table 18). They include a thick, hard-hammer blade with continuous retouch along both lateral edges and on the distal end. The retouch on the lateral edges is rough and abrupt, forming almost serrated edges. The retouch on the distal end is neater

and more invasive, and is more akin to scraper retouch. This piece and the blade from F94 are most likely to date to the early Neolithic period. None of the other pieces are closely datable. These include a flake with a retouched notch, a small core, and three flakes, one of which exhibited signs of possible usewear. The low number of flints indicates that there was little prehistoric activity on this site.

context	finds no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	retouch	date
F14 Sx2	30	blade-retouched	35	hard	abrupt/ invasive, dorsal, distal and laterals.	early Neo
F42	48	flake	90	hard		
F42	48	core- flake	5			
F42	49	flake-notched	0		abrupt, right lateral, ventral	
F94	111	blade	0	either	usewear	early Neo
F156	157	flake	5	hard		

Table 18: flints from excavation stage

There is a more detailed analysis of the worked flints (including dimensions, details of breaks, raw material descriptions and further technological characteristics of the pieces) in the site archive.

5.7 Burnt flint and other heated stone

by S Benfield

Introduction

Small quantities of burnt (heat affected) flint and other stones were recovered from five features. The majority of this is burnt flint (a total of nine pieces weighing 308g). These came from F1 (Sx 1), F42 & F157. Other stone which may have been subjected to heating is part of a sandstone/quartzite cobble from F8 (Sx1) and a small stone, also probably of sandstone/quartzite from F181.

The burnt flint/heated stone is likely to be of prehistoric date, although not necessarily so. Small quantities of prehistoric flint-tempered pottery (possibly of Early Iron Age date) and worked flints were also recovered. All of the features from which heated affected stones were recovered contained finds dated to the Roman period or later, although it can be noted that a small, possibly heat affected stone was the only recorded archaeological find from F181.

Stone

Introduction

The 211 pieces of stone (weight 52,562g) are listed in Table 19 and catalogued by stone type in Table 20. The stone types are septaria, calcareous tufa, greensand, white limestone, and a hard igneous stone which is possibly granite. All of the major stone types (septaria, greensand and calcareous tufa) are known from previous excavations to have been brought to the Roman town for use as building material.

stone type	*no*	*wt (g)*
septaria (sep)	109	24204
calcareous tufa	51	19195
greensand (greensand)	47	8407
granite?	2	201
white limestone	1	87
flint	1	468
Total	*211*	*52562*

Table 19. Quantity of stone types

ctxt	find no.	stone type	no	wt (g)	comments
F001 surf	001	greensand	2	12	frags.
F001 surf	042	greensand	2	251	*poss. squared*, no tooling 1 rect./squared piece, poss ?worked face, 2 nat.?, 40 mm thick
F001 sx1	004	greensand	8	1827	*poss. squared*, no tooling: 1 @ 45 mm thick, 3 flat ?worked faces; 1 @ 65 mm thick 3 faces of sq block,. poss part nat & part ?worked; 2 frags with flat worked? surfaces (tot 4@ 1662g)
F001 sx1	004	septaria	16	1642	
F001 sx 1	198	greensand	2	432	
F001 sx 1	198	septaria	7	223	lump + frags.
F001 sx2	002	greensand	3	209	poss. from find 10
F001 sx3	032	septaria	1	898	
F001 sx3	032	greensand	2	1440	white veined
F041	139	septaria	2	64	
F042	063	septaria	7	20	frags.
F046	053	tufa	1	140	
F047	055	septaria	14	6520	med. & large piece
F047	056	tufa	5	2525	*poss. squared*, no tooling: 2 pieces prob. squared off with flat face, 75 & 80 mm thick
F061	071	tufa	3	350	
F062	072	tufa	25	2180	
F062	073	septaria	4	4500	
F065	075	septaria	13	2687	5 pieces with white mortar adhering
F065	075	greensand	1	335	
F076	104	septaria	3	328	
F076	106	white limestone	1	87	white/pale grey limestone
F076	106	septaria	3	152	
F076/F82 sx2	108	septaria	20	2380	
F077	105	septaria	1	57	
F079	103	septaria	2	110	
F081	093	greensand	2	2610	
F081	093	septaria	3	3700	2 pieces with white mortar adhering
F081	093	flint	1	468	brown, lime mortar on surfaces
F088	107	greensand	1	790	
F088	107	septaria	7	778	
F109	122	septaria	1	85	
F120	130	septaria	3	20	frags.
F131 sx3	148	granite?	1	13	granite? hard st., thin chip
F138	142	tufa	13	8000	
F143 sx1	145	septaria	1	35	
F164	163	greensand	20	132	frags.
F168	165	greensand	3	94	friable ?heated
F172	168	granite?	1	188	hard st., poss granite
F184	177	septaria	1	5	frag.
U/S	099	tufa	4	6000	large pieces
U/S	179	greensand	1	275	

Table 20. Types of stone by context and finds number.

The assemblage

Three types of building stone were recovered in significant quantities: septaria, greensand, and calcareous tufa.

As is usual for many Roman sites in Colchester, septaria is the most common stone type. This is a form of limestone which occurs in the London clay, and is most easily accessed on the local coast. This stone type has been found incorporated into foundations of buildings in the Roman fortress *c* AD 43 (*CAR* **3**, 20) and was used in quantity in foundations for buildings in the Roman town. It is best known for the vast quantities brought to the town for use in the construction of the town wall *c* AD 65-80 (*CAR* **6**,14-18).

The most obvious source of greensand in relation to Colchester is Kent (Kentish ragstone). Greensand is known to have been the main building stone used in two buildings in Colchester. These are the Roman circus and the Late Roman church at Butt Road. The Roman circus was probably constructed in the 2nd century and abandoned in the late 3rd century (Crummy 2008, 10). The life of the Roman church building is dated from c AD 330-to AD 400+ (*CAR* **9**, 166 & 187-89). This stone type was not used in the construction of the Roman town wall and it may be that its import was related to a decline in the availability of septaria in the late 1st century.

Calcareous tufa is a deposit which forms from lime rich spring and steam water in and around deposits of limestone and chalk (Gaunt & Buckland 2002, 141). It can occur as a compacted layer form or, as here, can be porous with voids. It has a low inherent strength but is a very light stone which is easily worked. Its main recorded uses are in vaulting, although use as an insulating material in bath buildings has also been suggested (Gaunt & Buckland 2002, 141). It is a rare building stone type in Colchester but appears to have been present as a building stone in the early Colonia as it can be associated with the monumental arch which preceded the Balkerne gate (*CAR* **3**, 122). A small quantity was also found to have been used in the construction of the basin of a Roman garden pool or *nymphaeum* at the Head Street site (CAT Report 268) and in a large funerary monument at the extramural Colchester Royal Grammar School site (CAT Report 345).

None of these building stone types (septaria, greensand and calcareous tufa) are suitable for detail carving. Most of the pieces are lumps or fragments of suitable size to be handled and incorporated into the core or facing of a foundation or wall. It was noted that a few pieces of greensand and tufa may have been squared on one or more faces which may have allowed them to be suitable for facing material (F1 & F47) although no tooling marks were found on them.

The septaria and greensand appear in small quantities from a number of features and fills or Roman and later date. Apart from the pit F138, all of the tufa was recovered as packing pieces from post-holes (F46, F47, F62) from the pit or large post-hole F138, or was recovered as excavation surface finds. None of the feature containing the tufa had much or any associated closely dated finds. It can be noted that the post-holes F46 & F47 cut the Roman ditch F41 which contained pottery dated to the mid 1st-2nd century, although one sherd, possibly intrusive, can be dated to the late 3rd-4th century.

Mortar was recorded on septaria pieces from F65 and F81. It can be noted that mortar was also found on one piece of large flint which had clearly also been incorporated into a foundation or wall. The appearance of mortar on a few pieces suggests that these may have been salvaged from demolished foundations or walls. No mortar was found on any of the surfaces of the tufa, but may have more easily abraded off of this soft stone. The low incidence of mortar on the building stone suggests that the stones were mostly used as packing or rubble on the site in the Roman period. This can be clearly seen in the case of the tufa which was mostly recovered from post-holes.

Discussion

The overall assemblage of building stone (a mixture of septaria, greensand and calcareous tufa), is unusual for a site in Colchester. Greensand and especially calcareous tufa are not common stone types in the Roman town, and when

encountered in any quantity are usually associated with a particular site or structure. The absence of any remains of mortared walls or foundations on the site and the use of some of this stone as post-packing indicates it was brought to the site as salvaged material from elsewhere. However, the only mortar adhering to any of the stone was on a few pieces of septaria and one lump of flint so that the greensand and calcareous tufa do not appear to have been salvaged from mortared walls or foundations.

Septaria is a common building stone recorded on most sites in Colchester from the later 1st century AD onwards. Greensand is primarily associated with Roman buildings located to the south of the walled town area, the Roman church and the Roman circus. The excavation is also located south of the Roman town, about 1 km to the south-west of the circus. Large quantities of greensand stone would have been required for the construction of the circus and this building is a clear possible source for this stone. However, it can be noted that the pottery dating suggests significant occupation did not continue on the site beyond the late 3rd century which, as the circus was probably not demolished until about that time it suggests that the greensand may not be demolition from that building. Calcareous tufa is much less common; being associated primarily with the Colonia monumental arch, but has also been found in the walls of a Roman ornamental pool at Head Street and a funerary monument at Colchester Royal Grammar School. However, this stone type has not been found in association with the Roman circus and must have come from another source.

5.8 Small finds, and other finds (Fig 21)

by Nina Crummy

This small assemblage ranges in date from Middle or Late Iron Age to post-medieval or modern. Few can be closely dated and many are common artefact types that occur in the same or closely similar form across several periods, making their archaeological contexts often the only criterion for dating. Nevertheless, some distinct groups of objects are present that point to occupation concentrated within the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

A small group of triangular loomweight fragments came from a number of Iron Age or Roman contexts. The form was used on warp-weighted looms during the Middle and Late Iron Age and the presence of loom-weights points to a community that was not only self-sufficient in cloth production but also supplied its own wool from a herd of sheep or goats that had a substantial proportion of mature animals. In south-east Britain home-woven cloth may have been supplanted by commercially-produced fabrics fairly soon after the conquest as part of the process of Romanisation. South of Colchester a number of loom-weights were associated with the Middle Iron Age settlement at Stanway and Middle to Late Iron Age examples have been found at Birch Pit and Abbotstone (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 38-45; CAT Reports 312, 383, 485). While complete or fairly large fragments can be assumed with reasonable certainty to be contemporary with their context, small abraded pieces are far more likely to be residual from an earlier period. Within this area L/N assemblage the majority are probably residual and may be as early as Middle Iron Age, the exception being a number of large fragments from Late Iron Age/Roman ditch F163.

Associated with an earlier stage of textile manufacture is a spindle-whorl from Roman ditch F8. Made from a recycled sherd of Late Iron Age pottery it may be a residual object or may represent Roman reuse of a residual sherd. In either period, as with the loom-weights, it is evidence for the processing of wool to produce yarn for cloth manufacture and also for the keeping of flocks of sheep or goats that included mature animals kept for their fleeces.

Four fragments of salt briquetage from rectangular troughs used in the production of sea-salt at 'red hill' sites on the Essex coast were found in Roman contexts; they are not large and may be residual Late Iron Age items. They conform to the Type A vegetable-tempered briquetage fabric found in north-east Essex, with walls usually about 19 mm thick (Rodwell 1979, 149-53; Fawn *et al.* 1990, 11). The mechanism

by which briquetage vessels reached inland sites is not fully understood. The most likely explanation is that complete troughs full of salt were traded inland, but a plausible alternative is that raw salt-cakes may have been acquired at the coast to be refined in briquetage troughs inland (Rodwell 1979, 159-60, 172; Eddy 1982, 26). Another suggestion is that briquetage was traded in its own right to be used as salt-licks for cattle (Barford 1990, 79), although Sealey has countered this argument (1995, 68-90).

Most of the metalwork from the site consists of iron nails from Roman contexts, some of which may be residual Iron Age. The exception is a group of fragments of copper-alloy sheet from ditch F14 that were probably fixed to a leather, or wood and leather, object. Several nails came from the backfill of Roman well F42 and are likely to be associated with a timber lining or a wooden cover or superstructure. A high proportion of ironwork and low proportion of other metals is quite typical of rural Roman sites in the area, implying a working population that was not engaged with the conspicuous consumption of material goods seen within the town and its immediate suburbs.

All the stone objects in the assemblage are of Roman date. Most are small abraded quern fragments that represent the daily necessity of grinding grain, with those made from Mayen lava from the Eifel Hills in Germany probably dating to the later 1st or 2nd century and one of Millstone Grit to the 3rd or 4th century. The only other piece of stone is a fragment of Purbeck marble veneer, the only item that hints at a degree of luxury in this assemblage. As the single small piece of decorative stonework from the site it may therefore have been a collected and curated object, valued as a curiosity, although the possibility that there was a building of some quality in the area is enhanced by a small fragment of fired clay with a surface skim of plaster from the fill of a Roman ditch.

The other fragments of structural clay are small and abraded and are probably residual from Middle Iron Age or earlier Late Iron Age surface structures such as hearths or kilns that have been ploughed out. A substantial piece of iron-working debris from a Roman ditch attests to metal-working somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

The post-medieval to modern items from the site consist of nails and the stems of clay tobacco pipes.

Quantifying small assemblages to establish how typical this assemblage might be of rural sites in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods is difficult to achieve when the range of objects present is both limited and varies from site to site, but within the Colchester area similarly sparse groups of material come from Chigborough Farm in Little Totham (Wallis and Waughman 1998), Ardleigh (Brown 1999), Abbotstone and Birch (CAT Reports 312, 326, 383, 485). These sites could all be defined as having a way of life only very slightly touched by the consumer goods that characterise the small finds assemblages of Roman Colchester (*CAR* **2**; *CAR* **6**) and even of rural settlements such as West Stow, Suffolk (West 1990).

Metalwork

There is very little metalwork in the assemblage apart from nails. The only non-ferrous item is shattered copper-alloy sheet that was probably attached to a leather, or leather-covered, object.

> SF 2. (31)[5] F14 sx 2. Ditch; Roman. Sixteen fragments from a piece of copper-alloy sheet, some with rivet holes for attachment. Many have an edge that is doubled over, suggesting that it was attached to leather, or to a leather covering on a wooden object. Some may have delicate embossed linear decoration. Largest pieces 50 by 19 mm and 32 by 18 mm.
>
> (189) F42. Backfill of Roman pit/ well. Either an incomplete nail and separate nail shank corroded together at right-angles, or an iron tack corroded onto a L-shaped strip. Lengths 35 and 16 mm.
>
> (7) F85. Ditch; Roman. Fragment of iron sheet. 22 by 24 mm.

[5] in this report, the figures in brackets are *finds numbers*

Iron nails

Where the head survives, all the nails from Roman contexts are of Manning's Type 1b, with round flat or slightly convex head (Manning 1985, 134). There are two modern wire nails from F63 and most of the other pieces from post-medieval or modern features are unlikely to be residual Roman. Nails described below as complete may lack the very tip of the shank.

find no.	context	description
4	F1. Ditch	Roman. Shank fragment, length 40 mm.
30	F14. Ditch	Roman. Complete nail with bent shank, length 77 mm
49	F42. Roman well	Shank fragment, length 39 mm
50	F42. Roman well	Two complete nails, lengths 47 and 42 mm
181	F42. Roman well	Complete nail, length 69 mm
186	F42. Roman well	Complete nail, length 59 mm
207	F42. Roman well	Complete nail, length 50 mm
180	F42. Roman well	Complete nail, length 100 mm.
67	F56. Pit; Roman	Nail missing the lower part of the shank, length 33 mm
101	F85. Ditch; Roman	Complete nail with clenched shank, length 48 mm
131	F121. Pit (?inhumation) Roman	Complete nail, length 58 mm.
167	F161 sx 3. Ditch; Roman	Complete nail in four pieces. Length about 107 mm
18	F17. Pit; post-medieval	Shank fragment, length 50 mm
19	F18. Pit; modern	One nail missing the lower part of the shank, length 50 mm, and three shank fragments, lengths 43, 48 and 49 mm.
41	F22. Pit; modern	Shank fragment, clenched, length 75 mm
74	F63. Pit; modern	Two modern wire nails, lengths 80 mm (complete), 55 mm (incomplete)

Table 21: iron nails

Stone objects

One piece in this small group is a fragment of Purbeck marble veneer from ditch F65. While decorative stonework of this kind is common within the town and the immediate suburbs, it is rare outside it except when in close association with a large (usually public) building such as a temple or mausoleum. In a purely rural context it may therefore have been a collected and curated object, valued as a curiosity because of the gastropods revealed in section on its polished surface.

Fragments of Mayen lava querns came from Roman ditch F1 and post-Roman accumulation. The latter is small and abraded, and is almost certainly residual. This type of quern first appeared among the material culture of the region at or soon after the Roman conquest, brought over by the army, who valued their comparative lightness due to the highly vesicular nature of the rock. A regular trade was established and continued until sometime in the later Roman period, when in Essex querns of Millstone Grit from the Pennines seem to have replaced those of lava, perhaps because they were more durable but also as they may have been cheaper because of lower transport costs (Major 2003). A fragment of a Millstone Grit quern came from ditch F41. It has well-worn broken edges that suggest that it was reused as a cobble or as building stone.

> SF 5. (91) F65. Ditch; Roman. Fragment (in two pieces) of weathered Purbeck marble, with one edge surviving and a polished surface. Maximum surviving dimensions 51 by 35 mm, 25 mm thick (incomplete).
>
> SF 3. (33) F1 sx 3. Ditch; Roman. Shattered fragments from a piece of the upper-stone of a Mayen lava quern. Total weight 761 g.

(172) L2. Post-Roman accumulation horizon. Abraded fragment of Mayen lava from a quern. Maximum dimensions 49 by 42 mm, 19 mm thick.

SF 8. (51) F41. Ditch; Roman. Fragment from the lower-stone of a rotary Millstone Grit quern. The grinding surface is worn smooth, the underside is roughly pecked. Two edges set almost at right angles are worn smooth, evidence for reuse as a cobble or building stone. Maximum dimensions 173 by 157 mm, 38 mm thick.

Spindle-whorl

A spindle-whorl from Roman ditch F8 is made from a recycled sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and may be a residual object or a residual sherd reused in the Roman period.

Fig 21, SF 1. (15) F8 sx 2. Ditch; Roman. Large spindle-whorl made from a recycled sherd of grog-tempered pottery. The edge is quite irregular but smooth from use-wear, apart from some a more recent break. The edge of the spindle hole is worn. Maximum diameter 59 mm, 10 mm thick. Diameter or spindle hole 8 mm.

Loom-weights

Parts of at least two Iron Age triangular loom-weights from upright warp-weighted looms were found together in ditch F163. Other fragments came from ditch F14, pit F25, ?well F42, ditch F73 and erosion hollow F143. Apart from the group from F163, which is most likely to be Late Iron Age, many of these pieces may be Middle Iron Age, most particularly the small individual pieces in the backfills of pit F25 and ?well F42.

The two surviving corners on the group of fragments from F163 have deliberately-made grooves at the apex that would have allowed the warp thread to be seated securely once it was threaded through the adjacent hole and tied onto the weight. Similar grooves have been found on Middle Iron Age weights at Stanway (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 42-3), and at many other Iron Age sites in Essex , such as North Shoebury (Wymer and Brown 1995, fig. 84, 8), Ardale (Major 1988, fig. 81, 4), Slough House Farm (Major 1998a, 106, fig. 69, 1, 4) , Orsett 'Cock' (Major 1998b, 162), and Ardleigh (Major 1999, 158).

(161) F163. Ditch; Late Iron Age/Roman. Fragments of at least two triangular loom-weights. 1) One side with a large part of one face. The fabric is a hard-fired sandy clay with a very few small pieces of grit. Externally it has fired to a dull orange-brown and the interior is similar but has reduced to black in places. The surface of the surviving face has a few voids where the weight was placed on vegetable matter to dry before firing. Both corners are pierced and the surviving apex has a broad groove or saddle that was not produced by use-wear but was deliberately made by smoothing and compressing the clay with a thumb or finger. Maximum surviving length of edge 160 mm, edge thickness 72 mm, width of face >120 mm. Weight 837 g. 2) Fragment with part of one face and one edge, with a perforation near each corner. The fabric is similar to that of the first fragment but with larger pieces of grit. There are voids from vegetable matter on the face. Maximum surviving length of edge 127 mm, maximum width of face 132 mm. Weight 559 g. 3) Seven small fragments derived from one or other of the two larger pieces. One is an apex with a deliberately-made saddle. Total weight 149 g.

(16) F14. Ditch; Roman. Fragment from a triangular loomweight. The fabric is a hard-fired sandy clay fired orange-brown both internally and externally. 56 by 37 mm, maximum thickness (incomplete) 30 mm. Weight 47 g.

(27) F25. Pit; Roman. Shattered fragments from a triangular loomweight. The fabric is a hard-fired sandy clay with vegetable tempering, similar to Stanway fabric D (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 38). Externally it has fired orange-brown, internally it is reduced to black. Largest fragment 60 by 35 mm, maximum thickness (incomplete) 30 mm. Total weight 79 g.

(186) L7 F42. Backfill within Roman pit or well. Fragment from the edge of a triangular loomweight. The fabric is a hard-fired sandy clay with some grit, fired externally to buff and internally to red. Weight 40 g.

(81) F73. Ditch; Roman. Apex fragment from a triangular loomweight. The fabric is a sandy clay with some grit, fired orange-brown both internally and externally. Weight 79 g.

(145) F143. Erosion hollow; Roman. Eight triangular loomweight fragments, probably originally all from the same abraded face but no longer fitting. The fabric is a hard-fired sandy clay with vegetable tempering, as Stanway fabric D (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 38). Externally it has fired to buff, internally it is orange. Largest pieces 1) 65 by 25 mm, maximum thickness (incomplete) 39 mm; 2) 45 by 26 mm, maximum thickness (incomplete) 26 mm. Total weight 106 g.

Salt briquetage

Four fragments of salt briquetage came from two Roman features, ditch F94 and pit F172. All are of the Type A briquetage found in north-east Essex, ranging in thickness from 15 to 20 mm (Rodwell 1979, 149-53; Fawn *et al.* 1990, 11; Crummy *et al.* 2007, 375). All are wall sherds from rectangular vessels. This small group of briquetage fragments can be added to the increasing number found on inland sites well away from the salterns (red hills) of the Essex coast.

(112) F94 sx 1. Ditch; Roman. Wall sherd. 56 by 52 mm, 16 mm thick. Weight 44 g.

(111) F94 sx 2. Ditch; Roman. Wall sherd. 34 by 32 mm, 15 mm thick. Weight 13 g.

(193) F94 sx 2. Ditch; Roman. Wall sherd (in two pieces). 88 by 78 mm, 15 mm thick. Weight 109 g.

(168) F172. Pit; Roman. Wall sherd. 41 by 23 mm, maximum thickness (incomplete) 20 mm. Weight 17 g.

Structural clay

Small fragments of structural clay were found in Roman ditches F14, F41 F94 and F163. Apart from that from F14, which has a thin skim of plaster on the surface, all may be residual prehistoric debris.

(30) F14. Ditch; Roman. Fragment with a surface skim of coarse off-white plaster. Weight 27 g.

(16) F14. Ditch; Roman. One abraded fragment with no external surface remaining. Weight 36 g.

(54) F41. Ditch Roman. Three small fragments, two with an external surface. Total weight 27 g.

(124) F94 sx 3. Ditch; Roman. Three small abraded fragments, each with an external surface. One is possibly a corner fragment from an object. Total weight 16 g.

(162) F163. Ditch; Late Iron Age/Roman. Small abraded fragment with two weathered surfaces. 33 by 22 mm, 12 mm thick. Weight 7 g.

Iron-working debris

A large piece of smithing slag found in ditch F82 probably came from the base of a forge. Smelting slag is rare in this areas as there is no good local source of iron and the metal was probably imported in the form of smith's blanks (bar iron), perhaps from one major production areas such as West Sussex, west Norfolk, or the Jurassic ridge in Northamptonshire (Cleere 1978, 59-60; Smallwood 1989; Jackson 1979; 1998; Jackson & Ambrose 1978, 151-66; Jackson & Tylecote 1988).

(95) F82. Ditch; Roman. Large fragment of pooled smithing slag. Weight 758 g.

Clay tobacco pipes
Four plain clay tobacco pipe stems came from two modern features (F18, F111) and a single stem came from the disturbed upper fill of F2, a large Roman pit. None of the stems can be closely dated.

(3) F2. Disturbed upper fill of Roman pit. Plain stem fragment. Length 76 mm. Stem bore 2 mm.

(19) F18. Modern pit. Plain stem fragment. Length 21 mm. Stem bore 2.5 mm.

(123) F111. Modern linear feature. Three plain stem fragments. 1) Length 52 mm. Stem bore 2.5 mm. 2) Length 29 mm. Stem bore 1.5 mm. 3) Length 32 mm. Stem bore 1.5 mm.

(146) F145 P-med/mod pit. Plain stem fragment. Length 40 mm. Stem bore 3 mm.

5.9 Faunal remains

by Adam Wightman

Introduction

A total of 369 fragments of animal bone (5,535g) was hand-collected from twenty Roman to post-medieval contexts. The level of bone preservation was moderate to poor.

Methodology

The bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. All identifiable elements were recorded. However, certain elements were not identified to exact taxon but rather to the level of unidentified small, medium or large taxon. These comprise loose maxillary teeth (apart from pig canines), carpals, tarsals (apart from the astragalus and calcaneus), cranial fragments (except for the zygomatic and occipital), ribs and cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Fragments recorded as medium sized taxon will predominantly be from sheep and pig, although canids and roe deer may also be represented. Fragments of unidentified large taxa derive primarily from cattle although may also include horse, red deer and wild boar. If determination of the element from which a small fragment originated was not possible it was noted whether the fragment was diaphysis (hard shaft of long bone) or cancellous (osseous bone tissue that fills inner cavity of bone). Each bone was inspected to determine if bone, horn or antler working was present in the assemblage. Butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking 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. The side of the body from which the bones were derived was also noted. Measurements were not taken for the bones as there would have been too little data for any meaningful interpretation. Bones of sheep and goats were recorded as *Ovis* (sheep species) based on the greater frequency of this species in these climes, but diagnostic metapodials, horn cores and deciduous fourth premolars (DPM4) were distinguished between the two species following the criteria of Boessneck (1969). The completeness and parts represented for each specimen were noted using Serjeantson's (1996) eight-zone method of recording (Z1-Z8 in Table 1). Only fragments that accounted for at least 50% of a single zone were recorded. In this instance the zone was not noted for elements that are not identified to exact taxon (i.e. ribs, vertebrae etc.). When multiple of the same element is represented in a sample the MNE (minimum number of elements) has been stated instead of noting the zone present for each fragment. Due to the poor bone preservation and small assemblage size an examination of the nature of fracture

patterns using Outram's (2001) fracture freshness criteria was not undertaken on this assemblage.

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and also with reference to Cohen & Serjeantson 1996; Hillson 1986; Outram 2001; Payne 1987, and *CAR* **12**. A catalogue of the assemblage is included in the site archive.

The assemblage

The level of bone preservation can be described as moderate to poor. Most of the bone is quite solid in structure, but erosion to the cortical surface is commonplace. This suggests the bones were either sub-aerially exposed prior to deposition or, more likely, that acidity in the soil has caused post-depositional erosion. There is also a high frequency of teeth. Most of the smaller skeletal elements are absent and only burnt bone was recovered from one of the ditches, which further supports the notion that post-depositional conditions were not ideal for bone preservation.

Three post-medieval features, pits (F2, F17, F29) and gully (F59), contained small quantities of bone. Pit F17 may have been excavated for the burial of a very young dog. The bone from post-Roman contexts accounts for less than 1% of the overall weight of bone recovered.

Roman and LIA/Roman ditches were sampled by excavating sections at intervals along the exposed length of the ditch. So, the bone assemblages from the ditches are also samples. Analysis of these samples has determined some interesting spatial patterning as well indicating from where some of the bone was derived.

The sample from Sx2 of ditch F1 consists almost entirely of axial elements (from the body as opposed to the limbs), in particular vertebrae and ribs from cattle (*Bos* and large mammal in the table). As such, the bones in this sample are primarily meat-bearing bones representing secondary butchery waste. Moreover, four of the five almost complete vertebrae recovered were from the lumbar region, the area from which one of the finest cuts of meat is obtained (the area that we call the tenderloin). Also of note is the absence of animal bone in either of the other two sections excavated through ditch F1.

Nine sections were excavated through a NW-SE aligned ditch exposed for over 100m (F8 Sx1-2, F14 Sx1-2, F73 Sx1-3, F41 Sx1-2). The bone from this ditch accounts for 68% of the total recovered from the whole site. The most common species represented in the ditch was cattle, with pig (*Sus*) more common than sheep (*Ovis*). It is probable that all of the unidentified bone in the sample is attributable to these three domesticated species. Throughout the ditch the bone elements recovered are predominantly axial and there are more meat-bearing elements such as scapulae and vertebrae than primary butchery elements such as bones of the lower limbs and the head. One section excavated through the ditch contained notably more bone than the other five sections (F14 Sx2). This sample in particular was dominated by meat bearing elements and also contained the largest bone fragments encountered in the assemblage. The butchery marks observed on the bone range from large chop marks to fine cut marks and filleting scoop marks from paring/meat removal were also observed on the shaft of a radius. The bones from this section also exhibited frequent evidence of *Canis* gnawing suggesting dogs were being kept in the vicinity. The quantity of bone recovered, the elements represented and the frequency of butchery marks on the bone suggests that the bone is domestic waste from the consumption of some of the finer cuts of meat. The bone was recovered from throughout the ditch fill and probably represents the deposition of domestic waste in the ditch over a relatively long period of time. Also of interest is that the bone from the F41 and F73 stretches of the ditch were in notably worse condition than the bone from the F14 stretch, perhaps suggesting different preservation conditions in different parts of the ditch.

Other ditches which had multiple sections excavated through them contained very few animal bones if any at all. Very small samples were recovered from F9, F65, F76, F85, F94 and F131. The bone from F94 was poorly preserved, a single tooth fragment was recovered from F9 and only burnt bone was recovered from ditch F131. This could suggest that preservation conditions were notably better in some

ditches or that there was a specific reason why domestic waste was disposed of in some ditches and not others.

Bone was also recovered in small quantities from three pits (F5, F12, F84) and a well (F42), all dating to the Roman period. One pit dating to the LIA/Roman period (F172) contained frequent bone that was recorded as a distinct scatter in the upper fill of the pit. The sample contains a mixture of cattle and horse (*Equus*) bone and frequent large mammal long bone fragments most likely from these two species. Overall the sample is heavily fragmented, primarily due to the poor condition of the bone, which is chalky with an eroded cortical surface. The bone from this feature is considered to be a 50% sample as the pit was half-sectioned.

Bones and teeth from cattle were the most common elements in the assemblages from the Roman and LIA/Roman contexts. All identifiable bone from Roman contexts was from the three main domesticates (cattle, pig and sheep/goat). There was no evidence of hunting as a supplement to the diet. No bird bones were recovered. This is most likely due to the acidity of the soil as bird bones are less robust than mammal bones. Evidence of gnawing identified on bones from the two larger ditch samples indicates the presence of dogs in the vicinity. The poor preservation of the cortical surfaces on much of the bone means evidence of gnawing may not have been discernable on some of the bones from other contexts.

Faunal remains discussion

Based on the presence of butchery marks (where bone surface preservation permitted identification) and the meat bearing skeletal elements represented, it is probable that most of the bone recovered derives from food waste. Moreover, the skeletal elements identified suggest that some of the best cuts of meat were being consumed in the vicinity. The recovery of bone in association with other artefacts supports the idea that the bone was deposited as part of general waste disposal. The spatial patterning of bone recovery on the site indicates that disposal was focussed in the south-east, with the ditches serving as a convenient repository for waste, most likely near to the main habitation area further to the south-east. However, differential soil conditions may have influenced this patterning as evidenced by the range of different states of preservation encountered in the assemblage.

5.10 The charred plant macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer [6]

Introduction and method statement

Five samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken during Area L/N excavations and submitted for assessment. The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 22. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were also recorded. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and were sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments were present at varying densities within all five assemblages, other plant macrofossils were scarce comprising a single possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain, a spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume base and an indeterminate cereal grain. Possible pieces of fruit/nut and bulb/tuber were also noted, although both were too fragmentary for close identification.

Other remains were slightly more abundant. Fragments of black porous and tarry material were present within all but sample 1 (well F42). Although most were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures,

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some pieces were very hard and brittle, possibly indicating that they were bi-products of the combustion of coal. Bone fragments, some of which were burnt/calcined, were present within all but sample 3 (ditch F94), and small fragments of burnt or fired clay and vitreous globules were also recorded. Small pieces of coal were present within all but sample 1, but it was thought most likely that all were intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, all five assemblages are extremely small (i.e. 0.1 litres in volume or less) and are largely composed of small pieces of charcoal or charred wood. The exact origin of this material and other remains within the assemblages is unknown, but it is tentatively suggested that they may be derived from either scattered midden waste or possibly disturbed cremation deposits. Whatever the origin, it would appear that the material had been subjected to very high temperatures during combustion. As the assemblages are so small, primary deposition is not indicated, and it would appear most likely that the remains are derived from scattered or wind-dispersed material, which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification, no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Finds No.	**185**	**191**	**192**	**197**	**199**	**201**
Feature No.	**F42/L8**	**F65**	**F94**	**F1**	**F14**	**F157**
Feature type	**Well**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Plant macrofossils						
Hordeum sp. (grains)			xcf			
Triticum spelta L. (glume base)	x					
Cereal indet. (grain)					x	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx		x	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm					x	
Charred root/stem					x	x
Indet. fruit/nut	xcf					
Indet.bulb/tuber						x
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material		x		xx	x	x
Black tarry material		x	x	xx	x	x
Bone	xx xb	x xb		x xb	x xb	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	x	x	xx		
Calcareous concretions		xxcf				
Small coal frags.		x	x	xx	x	x
Vitreous material				x		
Sample volume (litres)	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 22: charred macrofossils and other plant remains

Key
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare b = burnt

5.11 Miscellaneous finds

by S Benfield

Glass

Pieces of glass, mostly small single pieces, were recovered from seven features, F4, F5, F7, F11, F20, F94 & F124. Two of the pieces, one from F94 (*finds number 111*) and another from F139 (*finds number 143*) are of dark glass with abraded edges and degrading iridescent surfaces. Another from F4 (*finds number 6*) is a base piece in brown glass and probably from a bottle. All of these are from vessels of post-medieval or modern date. There is also one rim from a jar in clear glass from F11 (*finds number 12*) which is of modern date. With these are a few pieces of flat clear glass, about 2-3 mm thick, which are probably modern window glass.

Slate

Small quantities of slate were recovered from four features, F2, F4, F7 & F11. All are small pieces, none weighing more than 10g and with a maximum thickness of 3-4 mm. None are mortared and they probably represent fragments from roofing slates of post-medieval-modern date.

Coal

Individual pieces or small quantities of coal or coke were recovered from F2, F4, F20 & F36. All of the coal is presumed to be of post-medieval or modern date.

Shell

A single fragment of oyster shell (weighing 1g) was recovered from F29 (*finds number 37*).

Modern surfacing material

Two small pieces of hard, dark material are probably pieces of modern surfacing material. These were recovered from F1 (*finds number* 4) and from F11/12 (*finds number 13*).

6 Discussion

There is little to suggest anything more than sporadic activity in the landscape at the site prior to at least the middle Iron Age when loom-weights and a few sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery, all found residually, are likely to indicate a very poorly defined origin to the settlement. The late Iron Age to Roman farmstead was established on a spur of land between two shallow axial valleys at the western divergence of the Circular Road South dry valley. The excavation has revealed the remains of an enclosed farmstead that demonstrates occupation in the central western area of the oppidum of Camulodunum probably from the late 1st century BC until at least the 2nd to early 3rd Century AD. The north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west alignment of the three main enclosures is consistent in terms of landscape alignment with the field-systems and trackways that have been investigated to the south during the New Garrison Project (now Merville Barracks). That landscape similarly appear to have evolved in the Late Iron Age before being adapted and augmented in the Roman period (as suggested by New Garrison excavation Areas 2, 6 and 10 – CAT/RPS Report 292). The late Middle Iron Age (*c*100 – 50/25 BC) enclosed roundhouse at the 'Ypres Road' Area 2 (*ibid*) pre-dates this landscape and the former Goojerat Barracks L/N site, notwithstanding the otherwise anomalous Middle Iron Age loom-weights at L/N. The late Iron Age and early- and mid-Roman small villa farmstead at the former Kirkee McMunn Barracks area of Merville Barracks (Shimmin 1998; CAT/RPS Report 292) closely parallels the sequence of establishment and abandonment at L/N and it can be assumed that they were contemporary farms throughout the 1st to early 3rd centuries AD (and possibly slightly earlier), with farmlands adjoining one another somewhere (probably midway) between the two.

Period 1 of the L/N site comprised an inner and outer enclosure ditch (Enclosure 1), the inner of which (Phase 1a) contained solely grog-tempered Late Iron Age pottery, whilst the outer (Phase 1b) contained a more varied assemblage of both pre-conquest imported finewares (mainly Gallo-Belgic wares) but possibly also sherds which may closely post-date the conquest. Enclosures 2 and 3 were linked with Enclosure 1 and were therefore all were contemporary for at least part of their use periods. This is significant, as although the pottery within the ditches of these enclosures was mainly pre-Flavian and Flavian (early Roman) in date, they also contained significant quantities of Late Iron Age sherds. Given the planned appearance of the overall enclosure layout it is even possible that all originated in the Late Iron Age but that some ditches remained in use (following cleaning) later than others.

The location of the Iron Age farmhouse is a matter of informed speculation. It does not appear to have been located within the same compound as the rectangular Roman structure, and may instead have been situated within the Phase 1 Enclosure 1, which, due to preservation of the Garrison Theatre and its grassed garden, was not fully investigated. However, the evaluation trench within the area provided no indication of internal occupation. Conversely there are strong hints of a domestic household of Late Iron Age and earliest Roman date somewhere to the north side of Enclosure 1 and to the south of Enclosure 2. This possibility is based on large quantities of pottery of this date, in addition to other domestic finds, such as triangular loom-weights, dumped in the ditches flanking the zone. The absence of structural remains here could be due to extensive modern truncation caused by the garrison construction, or because construction techniques have left little trace. It is notable in this context that late Middle Iron Age roundhouse at 'Ypres Road', New Garrison Area 2 was defined by both its eaves drip gully and by a double ring of post-holes (CAT/RPS Report 292). However, this relatively substantial (*c* 12m diameter) building was of moderate to high status and appears to have represented sparse occupation within the area that later became the dyke- defended Camulodunum, and was dated to *c*100-50BC, potentially some decades earlier than the Area L/N occupation. The Ypres Road structure may have been built to a different method (in terms of its foundations) and may have been atypical of, the majority of late Iron Age houses within Camulodunum, which so far have proved less archaeologically visible. This hypothesis is probably supported by the fact that the enclosed 'Ypres Road' roundhouse is the first roundhouse to be found within Camulodunum since the 1930s (Sealey pers comm).

Nevertheless elsewhere in coastal Essex, for example at the major trading site at Elms Farm, Heybridge, the arcs of eaves drip gullies betray existence of late Iron Age round-houses, although these buildings usually lacked any trace of deep ground-fast posts, other than porch post-holes in some cases (Atkinson & Preston, undated, 14-15). The relatively ephemeral nature of late Iron Age, as opposed to early and middle Iron Age post-ring defined round-houses is common to many Iron Age settlements in lowland England. Other stock and settlement related enclosures that are closely comparable to the Area L/N enclosures, and similarly lack clear evidence of the houses, include the Abbotstone enclosure adjacent to Camulodunum (CAT Report 312) and in eastern England more generally comparable enclosures at Wilhamstead, Bedfordshire (Ingham 2010), Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire (Masefield 2009). Experimental archaeology at Butser Farm in Hampshire and elsewhere has indicated roundhouse construction can be self-supporting, without the need for deep ground-fast elements, with their sheer weight and ring-beam connected constructional form, ensuring stability. Therefore the lack of late Iron round-houses at such sites as Area L/N at the former Goojerat Barracks and probably also at Sheepen (if the unusual 'pit-dwellings' were not actually houses) does not preclude their former existence.

Enclosure 2 appears to have been used mainly as a stock enclosure, based on form, whilst enclosure 3 contained a rectangular form structure of early Roman date. Enclosure 1 may also have been primarily stock related, although not enough of its

interior was exposed to be sure. In economic terms the Iron Age phase included evidence for weaving, via the loom-weights, and therefore sheep farming. However, in common with all of the former garrison sites the faunal (and environmental) assemblage is extremely limited due to soil acidity of the gravels, and only a few contexts preserved animal bone. The best preserved bone assemblage from Phase 1 to 2 ditch contexts on the north side of Enclosure 1 provided some limited evidence to suggest cattle may have been dominant, whilst surprisingly pig remains were found in larger quantity than sheep/goat. Cattle bones have been found in sufficient quantity, where preservation is more favourable, such as in early Roman contexts to the north at the former Cavalry Barracks Area J1 (including a large quantity of mandibles from a roadside ditch) and cattle farming was clearly important. Unfortunately, in common with the other garrison sites, there is insufficient evidence at the L/N enclosure complex to establish whether cattle farming was economically dominant. Nevertheless the scale and status of the dyke enclosed oppidum landscape and ethnographic examples of wealth measured in head of cattle, supports this possibility.

The form of the larger enclosures is suitable for short term (overnight) and/or overwintering of herds of cattle and sheep with the sub-divisions within Enclosure 2 was internally sub-divided probably to divide species or herds. In recent years, following Francis Prior's study of farming in prehistoric Britain (Pryor 1999). There has been an increasing emphasis on the identification of stock-related features in the archaeological landscape. In particular he emphasised that in order for the ditches to operate pastoral landscapes and enclosures they would need to have been associated with hedges. At Hill Farm, Wilshamstead, Bedfordshire (Ingham 2010) the ditches of three linked enclosures, of a comparable form to those at Area L/N also spanning the late Iron Age to early Roman period, were found to contain hedgerow species (Masefield 2010, 230). The Eastern and Western Enclosures at that site included narrow *c* 10-15m wide linear ditch defined sub-enclosures, including a length of narrow enclosure along the outside of the eastern Enclosure that was interpreted as a possible 'crush' for the close confinement of livestock. It was noted that 'for example; modern flocks or herds are routinely compressed into restricted space in order to reduce their ability to bolt when being inspected (eg, for signs of disease or pregnancy)' (*ibid*, 231). Such an interpretation may also be applicable to the narrow plots parallel defined by the ditches on the north-west side of Enclosure 1. The three main sub-divisions within Enclosure 2 may have housed different species, or alternatively may have been used to separate stock of the same species, for example for ahead of selective culling or separating stock to take to market (probably via the know route running north-south through Abbey Field to the east of the site).

Differential preservation and a lack of suitable (storage) pit contexts at the site has similarly affected the reliability of interpretation of the faunal remains. There is no good environmental evidence for the relative use of crops to one another and therefore on the relative importance of animal husbandry or arable production to the farm's economy. All that can be noted is the presence of wheat and barley amongst only three examples of charred cereal remains from the samples.

As noted above the presence of a Dressel 1 amphora sherd amongst the pottery assemblage may indicate that the Late Iron Age settlement had its origins in the late 1st century BC (Dressel 1 was no longer being manufactured after *c* 10BC). Whether Camulodunum was Catuvellaunian from the outset, or was originally Trinovantian, before being reinvented by Cunobelin, it is fair to say that Essex-based trade with the Roman empire flourished throughout the final decades BC until the Roman conquest; both at Camulodunum and at other Essex coastal sites, most notably Elms Farm, Heybridge near Maldon. Indeed the extensive 1993-5 excavations at the small Blackwater estuary town have produced the largest number of Dressel 1 amphora (44) to be excavated in Britain since 1945, whilst at least 118 amphora pre-dating AD 125 were recovered (Sealey 2009, 15). In Britain, finds of the Italian Dressel 1 amphora peak at the very end of the forms circulation

from *c* 10 BC (ibid, 1) and therefore any 'site' with Dressel 1 is generally considered to date to before *c* 10 BC (ibid, 5). For the Garrison sites, a BC date is implied for the early use of Late Iron Age farmsteads at New Garrison Area 6 (east of the former Kirkee McMunn Barracks and now within Merville Barracks) and now also at the former Goojerat Barracks residential development at L/N by single examples of Dressel 1 sherds found residually in early Roman features. Given the isolated location of the sites, these amphora sherds clearly infer that the isolated LIA farms within Camulodunum were also linked into the Roman trade network and to Romanised manners to some extent (Sealey in CAT Report 292, 2005; Benfield above).

Stephen Benfield has indicated in his pottery report above that the assemblage is closely comparable in terms of its imports and duration of use with that of the Sheepen trading centre on the Colne. The Sheepen site is generally considered to have been instigated at *c* AD 5 and continued on use until the Boudican Revolt of AD 60. However, there a significant number of Dressel 1 amphora sherds at Sheepen (including sherds from the lining of a well) which suggest the possibility of a slightly earlier initial use period. At Sheepen '*trade is indicated by large quantities of imported amphorae, both containing wine and oil, and imported plates and drinking vessels whose presence in such large numbers points to a revolution in manners…some of these vessels – but only the imported ones – are inscribed with owners' marks suggesting literacy was beginning to spread amongst the wealthier classes who could afford the better ware*' (Frere 1987, 35). The presence of other imports of probable pre-conquest date at L/N including Arretine ware, northern Gaulish white ware and Gallo-Belgic terra nigra and terra rubra wares, alongside the native grog-tempered wares, confirms that the occupation continued to operate up to the conquest and was fully linked into the Roman trade network via the River Colne ports.

In terms of the status of the Late Iron Age occupants of the L/N farmstead there are several contradictory indicators. Firstly, the absence of Celtic coins on this site is notable, whilst the range of finds, such as triangular loom-weights from wool weaving and briquetage from salt production, are standard finds from low-moderate status rural sites. In addition, the general layout of the enclosures is unremarkable and reminiscent of many Late Iron Age rural sites. However, there are a few clues which might indicate a slightly different story. Most obviously the farm is located within Camulodunum and had access to an unusual variety and quantity of high-quality fine-ware for a rural site (in comparison with much less diverse assemblages from low-status sites such as Wilhamstead). Given the farm's location it is to be expected that if the farm was owned by the occupants and that they had been privileged to be allowed establish the farm, or to continue to farm within the confines of the royal estate. Whether they were landowners, or more likely tenants of the estate, the occupants would certainly have been responsible for the upkeep of the associated farmland of this eastern area of the oppidum. It also stands to reason that the occupants of the farm would have been personally familiar with the royal household, who were probably based at Gosbecks to the west.

There are two main possibilities, either the occupants were allocated lands within Camulodunum by the aristocracy and therefore may have been part of the king's personal circle of associates and confidants, or, more prosaically, they were simply tenant farmers under the control of the royal household. The former may be given some support by the nature of the pottery assemblage which indicates that the occupants were sufficiently well-connected to participate in the benefits of the trading port and could afford some of the fine wares entering the area from the continent. In addition there are sherds of pottery which could date to pre or post-conquest (including a grog-tempered sherd) demonstrating Latin graffiti. Clearly if any of these graffiti sherds were of pre-conquest date, it would be particularly significant as, assuming the graffiti was undertaken at the farm, it would indicate someone with knowledge of Latin. Unfortunately the precise date of the sherds is not known and they could well be post-conquest. Even if this were the case, it

appears likely that the owners continued to hold the farm post-conquest and therefore the engagement with Roman *mores* may still suggest a degree of status above the average rural farmstead.

This continuity is particularly evident in the pre-Flavian period but, as with Sheepen, a relative decline may be evident, based on the ceramics, after the Boudican Revolt of AD 60. However, unlike Sheepen the farm continued in use after AD 60. Whether this was under new ownership is open to debate, although it is hard to imagine that the farm was not sacked by the marauding Iceni and Trinovantes, at the same time as the sacking of the nearby Colonia. Alternatively, if the occupants of the farm were advocates of the revolt they would surely have been removed or replaced by the Roman authorities following the subjugation of the revolt. There were changes to the layout of the farm in the Roman period (Period 3-4) but these may have occurred in the 2nd century rather than the mid/later 1st century, so it remains unclear whether such a change of ownership can be traced archaeologically.

There are strong suggestions based on the pottery assemblages that significant occupation of the farmstead had ceased some time before the mid-late 3rd century. However, the existence of the late Roman (Period 5) annular gully of a 'barrow' and a few isolated late Roman sherds in the context of the Germanic style barrow cemeteries of Areas C2 and A1 in particular may hint at a different story. Given the barrow burials with Germanic associations (including cremation burial as a rite and an association with jet bears) within otherwise apparently Roman cemeteries at Abbey Field, Area C2 and Area A1, it is becoming difficult to ignore the possibility that Germanic people were present and working either as soldiers of the previously unknown late Roman garrison and/or (perhaps later in the 4th century) as *foederati* or 'Treaty Troops'. Such troops were formed from elements of conquered barbarian warrior tribes and were settled on Roman territory in return for military service. This category of military service in particular would be commensurate with the possibility that agricultural lands were provided in areas associated with the barrow burial type (ie, to the south of the town).

This particular barrow, unlike the others was isolated and instead of a situation within a mixed rite cemetery was located within one of the Roman farmyard enclosures (Enclosure 2). Late 3rd to 4th century pottery was found from the surrounding gully and within the upper fill of one of the farmstead compound enclosure ditches. Together the finds suggest some form of activity at the farm beyond its heyday in the middle of the Roman period and ending some time in the 3rd century. Was this farm taken on by Germanic settlers in the 4th century as part of a treaty allowing Germanic settlement in return for military service? The fact that the farm was poorly managed by the late Roman period, with little or no further cleaning of the ditches, such that they were allowed to silt up, would not be inconsistent with such an interpretation. Indeed there may be resonances with the way in which early Saxon pottery is often found within the upper fills of estate ditches of late Roman farm and villa estate ditches (e.g. at Harlowbury and Heybridge (Essex), Harefield (Middlesex) and at Aston Clinton (Buckinghamshire) in this author's experience alone). This tantalising suggestion in turn could link to a further important finding from the Colchester Garrison investigations, supported by sites from the zone around Colchester, that the surrounding farms and landscape associated with them appear to have been abandoned, or at least that the ditches of that landscape was no longer managed (were allowed to silt up) in the 3rd century AD. Although the evidence is impossibly slight, perhaps the landscape was still farmed, but now by Germanic settlers whose traditions of landscape management were significantly at odds with the previous Roman-British landlords. The absence of houses (e.g. SFBs and/or halls) could be explained if they had been located on the fringes of the previous farm-complexes or in areas beyond the investigations, or even if they had been billeted in the town itself.

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Gallo Belgic database http://gallobelgic.the humanjourney.net/GB/Index.php

8 Abbreviations and glossary

AOD	above Ordnance Datum
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBA (RR)	Council for British Archaeology (Research Report)
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAO	Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer
CM	Colchester Museums
context	specific location, especially one where finds are made
dyke	pre-Roman earthen rampart and ditch
EH	English Heritage
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by Essex County Council
EIA	Early Iron Age
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
fill	the soil filling up a feature such as a pit or ditch
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
Iron Age	period immediately before the Romans, dating from 800 BC to AD 43
LIA	Late Iron Age (mid 2nd century BC to Roman invasion AD 43).
MIA	Middle Iron Age (5th century to mid 2nd century BC)
MNE	minimum number of elements
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
oppidum	the pre-Roman 'town' of *Camulodunum*, defended by dykes
prehistoric	belonging to the Stone, Bronze or Iron Ages (before the Romans)
Roman	the period from AD 43 to around AD 430
RPS	RPS Planning (project consultants)
RRCSAL	Report of the Research Committee, Society of Antiquaries of London
SFB	sunken-floored building
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database (held by CM)

9 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, off Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but it will be permanently deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museums, under accession code COLEM 2010.48

Appendix 1: Context list

The total number of excavated features, by period, was as follows:

prehistoric (pre-LIA)	0
LIA/Roman	6
Roman/?Roman	138
medieval	0
post-medieval & modern	37
undated	6
natural features	18

italics = find residual in this context

Finds dating note: 1, 2, 3 = 1st, 2nd, 3rd century AD. Abbreviations E (early), M (mid), L (late) are also used (ie. EM2nd = early/mid 2nd century AD). RBT = Roman brick or tile

Context	Description	Site area	cut by	cuts	pottery dating and other dated finds	period	date
F001	ditch	S	L2	L3	Roman, mid 1-e2, 2-3, Mayen lava quern fragment, RBT, intrusive peg-tile	2-4	Roman
F002	pit	S	L2	L3	*Roman,* RBT, coal fragments, peg-tile?, slate, clay pipe	7	modern
F003	ditch	S	L2	L3	LIA, mid 1 BC – mid 1 AD	1	LIA/Roman
F004	service run	S	L1	L3	*Roman,* coal fragments, post-med/modern glass, slate	7	modern
F005	pit	S	F4	L3	*Roman,* post-med/modern glass	6	post-medieval
F006	pit	S	L2, L4	L3	*Roman,* Fabric 48d, 19th-20th	7	modern
F007	pit	S	L1	L3	*Roman,* slate, post-med/modern glass	6/7	post-med/modern
F008	ditch	S	F4, L2	L3	*LIA,* Roman, ML1, 1-2, RBT, Roman spindle-whorl made of LIA sherd	1	Roman
F009	ditch	S	L2	L3	*prehist,* Roman 1st, RBT, intrusive post-med/modern tile	2	Roman
F010	pit	S	L2	L3	--	6/7	post-med/modern
F011	gully	S	L2, F7	F12	*Roman*, post Roman, post-med/modern glass, slate	6	post-medieval
F012	gully	S	L2, F11, F7	L3	*Roman, M-L1*	6	post-medieval
F013	natural feature	S	L2, F8	L3	--	0	-
F014	ditch	S	L2, F7, F12	L3	*retouched prehistoric blade, early Neolithic blade, ?MIA loomweight fragment*, LIA/Roman, L2-ML3, CuA sheet	1	Roman

Context	Description	Site area	cut by	cuts	pottery dating and other dated finds	period	date
					frag		
F015	natural feature	S	L2	L3	--	0	-
F016	natural feature	S	L2	L3	--	0	-
F017	pit	S	L2	L3	--	6	post-medieval
F018	pit	S	L2		*Roman*, *Fabric 40, 16th-18th*, clay pipe	7	modern
F019	natural feature	S	L2		--	0	-
F020	pit	S	L2	F14	*Roman, RBT,* post-med/modern glass, coal frags	7	modern
F021	pit	S	L2	L3	RBT	7	modern
F022	pit	S	L2	L3, F14, F20	*Roman,* Fabric 45m stoneware, 19th-20th, peg-tile, post-med/modern brick	7	modern
F023	natural feature	S	L2	L3, F24	--	0	-
F024	natural feature	S	L2, F8, F15, F16, F23	L3	--	0	-
F025	pit	S	MoD, L2	L3	*?MIA loomweight fragment,* RBT	1	Roman
F026	pit	S	L2	L3	--	7	modern
F027	pit	S	L2	L3	--	7	modern
F028	pit	S	L2	L3	*Roman*	7	modern
F029	pit	S	L2, F4	L3	peg-tile, post-med/modern tile/brick	6/7	post-med/modern
F030	Gun pit	S	L2	L3	barbed wire	7	modern
F031	service run (not fully excavated)	S	L2		*Roman,* Peg-tile?	7	modern
F032	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	Roman, M-L1	2	Roman
F033	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F034	post-hole	CE	L2	F36?	--	2	undated-Roman?
F035	post-hole	CE	L2, F34?	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F036	pit	CE	L2	L3	Roman, intrusive coal fragments	2	Roman
F037	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	Roman
F038	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	Roman
F039	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	Roman, 1-2/E3	2	Roman
F040	ditch	CE	L2	L3	LIA/Roman, M1BC-M1AD	1, 2, 3	LIA/Roman
F041	ditch	CE	L2	L3	*LIA/Roman*, 1, L3-4, RBT, millstone grit stone (later Roman)	2	Roman
F042	well	CE			*two prehistoric flakes and one prehistoric core, ?MIA loomweight fragment*, *LIA/Roman, 1*, 2, 1-3, RBT, intrusive	3	Roman

Context	Description	Site area	cut by	cuts	pottery dating and other dated finds	period	date
					peg-tile		
F043	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F044	post-hole	CE	L2	L3		2	undated-Roman?
F045	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	Roman	2?	Roman
F046	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F047	post-pit	CE	L2	L3		2/3	Roman
F048	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	Roman	2	Roman
F049	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F050	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	Roman, M-L1	2	Roman
F051	pit	CE	L2	L3	Roman, M1-E2	2	Roman
F052	pit	CE	L2	L3	Roman	1	Roman
F053	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	Roman	2	Roman
F054	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	--	2, 3	undated-Roman?
F055	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F056	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	*LIA,* Roman EM2/ML3	2	Roman
F057	pit	CE	L2	L3		2?	undated-Roman?
F058	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F059	gully	CE	L2	L3		2	undated-presumed Roman
F060	pit	CE	L2, F61	L3	--	1	undated-Roman?
F061	pit	CE		L3, F60	Roman, EM1	1	Roman
F062	post-pit	CE	L2	L3	--	2/3	undated-Roman?
F063	pit	CW	L2	L3	*LIA,* peg-tile, modern brick	7	modern
F064	ditch (or post-trench)	E	L2, F65	L3	*Roman*	2	post-medieval
F065	ditch	E	L2	L3, F64?	Roman, M/L3-4, Purbeck marble fragment, RBT	4	Roman
F066-67	post/stake-hole	E	F65	L3	Roman	4	Roman
F068	post/stake-hole	E	F65	L3	Roman	2	Roman
F069-70	post/stake-hole	E	F65	L3	Roman	4	Roman
F071	post-hole	E	L2	L3	--	1-4	undated
F072	post-hole	E	F64	L3	--	2	Roman
F073	ditch	CW, S		L3, F109, F149, F150	VLQ Roman, 1-2/3, RBT, *?MIA loomweight fragment*	1, 2	Roman
F074	grubbed-out foundation	CW	L2, F75	L3	*Roman,* concrete	7	modern

Context	Description	Site area	cut by	cuts	pottery dating and other dated finds	period	date
F075	pit	CW	L2	L3, F74	--	7	modern
F076	ditch	E	L2	L3	F76/F82 Roman E2-4, RBT, intrusive peg-tile	2	Roman
F077	ditch	E	L2	L3	RBT	2/3	Roman
F078	ditch	N	L2	L3	Roman, M1-M2	2	Roman
F079	post-hole	E	L2	L3	--	2	Roman
F080	natural feature	CW, S	L2	L3	--	0	-
F081	post-pad?	E	L2			4	Roman
F082	ditch	E	L2, F65	L3	Roman, 1-2	1	Roman
F083	ditch	CW	L2, F144	L3	LIA, Roman L2-M3, RBT	4	Roman
F084	ditch	CW	L2, F144	L3	--	4	undated-presumed Roman
F085	ditch	CW	L2	L3, F102,l F103	Roman M2-3	4	Roman
F086	post/stake-hole	E	F82	L3	--	4	Roman
F087	post/stake-hole	E	F82	L3	--	4	Roman
F088	ditch terminus	E	L2	L3	Roman 1-2/3, RBT	4	Roman
F089	post-hole	E			--	4	Roman
F090	pit	E	L2	L3	--	2	Roman
F091	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2?	undated-Roman?
F092	pit	CE	L2	L3	--	2?	undated-Roman?
F093	pit	CE	L2	L3	*prehist*, Roman 1-2	1-2	Roman
F094	ditch	CW	L2	L3, F100	*early Neolithic blade, Roman M2-EM3,* RBT, post-med rim, peg-tile, intrusive post-med/modern glass	2	Roman
F095	pit/post-pit	CE	L2	L3	Roman, E Rom?	2	Roman
F096	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated
F097	natural feature	CW	L2	L3	--	1-2	-
F098	pit	CE	L2	L3	--	1-2?	undated –Roman?
F099	pit	CE	L2	L3, F98	*Roman*	7	modern
F100	ditch	CW	L2	L3	Roman 3	4	Roman
F101	pit (grave?)	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F102	pit	CW	L2, F85	L3	--	1-2	undated, stratigraphically Roman
F103	pit	CW	L2, F85	L3	Roman M1-2	2-3	undated-Roman?

Context	Description	Site area	cut by	cuts	pottery dating and other dated finds	period	date
F104	pit/post-pit (grave?)	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F105	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F106	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F107	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F108	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F109	pit	CW	L2, F73	L3	Roman	1-3	Roman
F110	pit	CE	L2	L3	RBT	1-3	Roman
F111	ditch	CW	L2, F115	L3	*Roman,* clay pipe	7	modern
F112	pit	CW	L2	L3	Roman M/L1	1-3	Roman
F113	natural feature	CW	L2	L3	--	0	-
F114	pit (grave?)	CE	L2	L3	Roman	2	Roman
F115	pit	CW	L2	L3, F111, F118	Fabric 48d, 19th-20th, modern brick	7	modern
F116	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	E Roman	2	Roman
F117	pit	CW	L2	L3	--	1-3	undated-Roman?
F118	pit	CW	L2, F115	L3	modern brick	7	modern
F119	natural feature	CW	L2	L3	--	0	-
F120	pit	CW	L2, MoD	L3		1-3	undated
F121	pit (grave?)	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F122	pit (grave?)	CE	L2	L3		2	undated-Roman?
F123	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	1-3	undated-Roman?
F124	ditch	N	L2	L3	Roman, RBT, intrusive post-med/modern glass, mod roofing material	4	Roman
F125	ditch	N	L2	L3	--	2	Roman
F126	pit	CE	L2, F127-30, F133	L3	Roman	2	Roman
F127	post-hole	CE	L2	F126, L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F128-9	post-holes	CE	L2	F126, L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F130	post-hole	CE	L2	F126	--	2	Roman
F131	ditch	CW	L2	L3	LQ LIA/E Rom M1BC- M1AD	1	LIA/Roman
F132	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	post-med/modern brick	7	modern
F133	beam slot	CE	L2	F126	--	2	undated-Roman?
F134	pit	CW	F117, MoD, F94	L3	--	1	undated
F135	natural feature	N	L2	L3	--	0	-

Context	Description	Site area	cut by	cuts	pottery dating and other dated finds	period	date
F136	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	1-3	undated-Roman?
F137	pit	CW	L2	L3	--	1-3	undated
F138	post-pit	CE	L2	L3		2/3	undated-Roman?
F139	ditch	N	L2	L3	Roman 1-2, 1-3	4	Roman
F140	ditch	N	L2	F141, L3		2	Roman
F141	ditch	N	L2, F140	L3	Roman E-M1	2	Roman
F142	natural feature	N	L2	L3	--	0	-
F143	erosion hollow	N	L2	L3	*Roman M1-EM2,* peg-tile, *?MIA loomweight fragment*	6	post-medieval
F144	ditch	CW	L2, F145	L3, F83, F84	--	6?	post-medieval?
F145	pit	CW	L2	L3, F83	clay pipe	6/7	post-med/modern
F146	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F147	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F148	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F149	pit	CW	L2, F73	L3, F150	Roman EM1	1-3	Roman
F150	pit	CW	L2, F149, F109	L3	Roman ML1, intrusive peg-tile	1-3	Roman
F151	beam slot	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F152	ditch	N	L2	L3	--	6?	post-Roman
F153	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	Roman	2	Roman
F154	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F155	pit	N	L2	L3	--	1-2	undated-Roman?
F156	ditch	N	L2	L3	*prehistoric flake*	2	Roman
F157	ditch	N	L2	L3	*prehistoric,* Roman 1-3, RBT	2	Roman
F158	natural feature	N	L2	L3	--	0	-
F159	pit	CW	L2	L3, F144, F84	--	6	post-medieval?
F160	natural feature	N	L2	L3	--	0	-
F161	ditch	N	L2	L3	*prehistoric,* Roman 1-E2	2	Roman
F162	pit	N	L2	L3	--	1-2	undated-Roman?
F163	ditch	S	L2	L3	LIA/R to mid1, LIA loom-weights	2	LIA/Roman
F164	ditch	S	L2	L3	Roman	4	Roman
F165	pit	N	L2	L3	--	1-2	undated-Roman?
F166	ditch	N	L2	L3	LIA, Roman ML1	2	Roman

Context	Description	Site area	cut by	cuts	pottery dating and other dated finds	period	date
F167	natural feature?	CW	L2	L3	--	7 ???	natural?
F168	fill of ditch F164	S	L2	L3		4	see F164
F169	post-hole	CW	L2	L3	--	?	undated
F170	natural feature	N	L2	L3	--	0	-
F171	ditch	S	L2	L3	LIA/R, L1BC-M1AD	2	LIA/Roman
F172	ditch terminus or pit	S	L2	L3	LIA/Roman EM1AD, RBT	2	LIA/Roman
F173	natural feature	N	L2	L3	--	0	-
F174	natural feature	N	L2	L3	--	0	-
F175	ditch	N	L2	L3	Roman M/L1	2	Roman
F176-9	4 post-holes	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F180	ring-ditch	N	L2	L3	Roman L3-4	5	Roman
F181	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F182	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F183	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	--	2	undated-Roman?
F184	pit	N	L2	L3	*prehistoric*, Roman 1-2	1-3	Roman
F185	post-hole	CE	L2	L3	-	2	undated-Roman?
F186-7	2 post-holes	CE	L2	L3	-	2	undated-Roman?
F188-189	2 post-holes	CE	L2	L3	-	2	undated-Roman?
F190-204	15 post-holes	CE	L2	L3	-	2	undated-Roman?
L01	ploughsoil	all			modern webbing	7	modern
L02	subsoil horizon	all			*Roman*	6	post-medieval
L03	natural	all			-	0	-
L04	modern dump				plastic	7	modern
L05	alluvial deposit				*prehistoric*, Roman	0	-
L06	fill of F42				-	3	Roman
L07	fill of F42				Roman	3	Roman
L08	fill of F42				Roman	3	Roman
L09	fill of F42				Roman	3	Roman

Appendix 2: Pottery catalogue

Notes: all sherds are plain body sherds unless otherwise stated, SV = same vessel, flint-tempered pottery if not otherwise dated is probably LBA

Cont	fill.Sx	*find no.*	*Fab.*	*no.*	*wt (g)*	*abr*	*description/notes*	*form*	*pot period*	*spot date*
F001		001	HZ	1	36		LSJ rim, grey fabric	Cam 270B	Rom	1-2/3C
F001		004	BA(SG)	1	14		base, stamp (O)**FPATRICI** all letters in name present but end letters poorly registered and indistinct	Dr 33a	Rom	*c* 65-90 AD
F001		004	BA(SG)	2	4		poss part of stamped pot		Rom	M-L1C
F001		004	TZ	1	134		Col product	Cam 497	Rom	M-L2C
F001		004	HZ	4	125				Rom	1-2/3C
F001		004	DJ	2	19				Rom	1-2/3C
F001		004	GX	14	75				Rom	Rom
F001		004	GX	2	72		base sherds from two pots		Rom	Rom
F001		004	GX	1	4		rim	Cam 268	Rom	2-3C
F001		004	GX	1	11		rim	Cam 46/311	Rom	M1-E2C
F001		004	GX	1	12		everted rim, groove around shoulder, prob Cam 108	Cam 108	Rom	M1-E2C
F001		004	GX	5	29		misc rim sherds from 4 pots		Rom	Rom
F001		004	UR	1	34		base & wall, prob Cam 16/30, sandy fabric, burnished internally	Cam 16/30	Rom	M-L1C
F001		004	AJ	1	22			D 20	Rom	1-2C
F001	Sx 1	198	AJ	1	216			D 20	Rom	1-2C
F001	Sx 1	198	AA	1	49				Rom	1-M2C
F001	Sx 1	198	GX	2	20				Rom	Rom
F002		003	GX	1	5		lid		Rom	1-2/3C?
F002		098	DJ	1	6				Rom	1-2C
F003	Sx 2	098	GTW	1	3				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F004		006	GX	2	10				Rom	Rom
F004		006	RCW	2	12				Rom	M-L1C
F005		005	RCW	2	13				Rom	M-L1C
F005		005	GX	3	19				Rom	Rom
F005		005	ON	1	5	*	prob fabric ON		Rom	1-2C
F006		007	48D	12	165		parts of word **N**(G)[ ](A)**ND**, possibly ENGLAND on two sherds in blue letters		Mod	18-19/20C
F007		008	RCW	4	15				Rom	M-L1C
F007		008	GX	1	27		base sherd		Rom	Rom
F008	Sx 1	009	NOG WH 1	10	62	*	body sherds from a closed vessel form, slightly grey fabric but certainly a north Gaulish import and probably fabric NOG WH 1		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F008	Sx 1	009	GAB TR1C	1	10		body sherd from a closed vessel form		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F008	Sx 1	009	RCW	3	24		rim & shoulder	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F008	Sx 1	009	RCW	5	70		jar rim and neck, probably Cam 266, lattice dec. on cordon	Cam 266	Rom	M-L1C
F008	Sx 1	009	RCW	3	88		rim and upper body	Cam 242	Rom	M-L1C
F008	Sx 1	009	RCW	1	8		rim, from bowl with flat rim		Rom	M-L1C
F008	Sx 1	009	RCW	48	296				Rom	M-L1C
F008	Sx 1	009	RCW	4	92		grog-tempered, some organic matter, jar form		Rom	M-L1C
F008	Sx 1	009	AJ	1	4			D 20	Rom	1-2C
F008	Sx 2	023	GTW	1	70		from large pot		LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F009		011	HZ	2	100		LSJ, combed surface, grog-tempered		LIA/Rom	1C
F009		011	GAB TN 1	8	84		SV, platter, fragment of central stamp, poss with letter S at end	Cam 8	Rom	E-M1C
F009		011	RCW	5	33		body sherds, one with small post-firing hole		Rom	M-L1C
F009		011	GX	1	9				Rom	Rom
F009		040	preh	1	5					
F011		012	GX	4	15				Rom	Rom
F011	F11/12	013	GX	5	28				Rom	Rom
F012		014	RCW	1	46		body-base join from a pedestal bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F012		014	RCW	3	30		rim & cordoned jar shoulder	Cam 231	Rom	M-L1C
F012		014	RCW	10	38				Rom	M-L1C
F012		014	DJ	1	5		thick, sandy oxidised fabric		Rom	1C?
F014		010 / 002	GX	4	16				Rom	Rom
F014		010 / 002	GX	1	36		rim from a jar or bowl		Rom	Rom
F014		010 / 002	GB	2	13		rim and line burnish dec. body sherd poss from a jar from Cam 278	Cam 278	Rom	L2-M/L3C
F014		010 / 002	GB	1	7		sherd from the base of a dish/bowl		Rom	E/M2-M/L3C
F014		010 / 002	RCW?	2	20	*	base sherd, from the base of a dish/bowl, poss. with chamfered edge, body sherd in identical fabric poss SV, soft sandy fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F014		016	GAB TN1	6	381		about 50% of a Cam 14 platter, joining sherds, part of central stamp appears to read]/**SSVS** or **SASS**\[, no matches for such a reading	Cam 14	Rom	E-M1C

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F014		016	UR(LTC)	2	44	*	joining sherds, central platter base, dec. with wheel like motif, black surface, Romanising fabric		LIA/Rom	1C
F014		016	HZ	1	162		LSJ rim, dec. on shoulder, grog-tempered, joins with find 17		LIA/Rom	1C
F014		016	MQ(F)	3	16	*	micaceous sandy red fabric		Rom	E Rom?
F014		016	RCW	76	696		misc body sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F014		016	RCW	2	61		base sherds from 2 pots		Rom	M-L1C
F014		016	HZ	4	285		thick sherds from LSJ, RCW type fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F014		016	RCW	1	7		rim from jar or bowl, small cordon on neck		Rom	M-L1C
F014		016	GAB TR	1	2	*	rim fragment from a Butt Beaker, diss pot to find 30		LIA/Rom	1C
F014	surface	017	HZ	1	124		LSJ rim, grog-tempered, joins with find 16	Cam 270B	LIA/Rom	1C
F014	surface	017	GTW	2	6		poss Romanising		LIA/Rom	1C
F014	surface	017	GX	11	35				Rom	Rom
F014	surface	017	GX	2	8		rims from 2 pots		Rom	E Rom?
F014	surface	039	RCW	6	44		serds from several pots inc. 2 joining from large cordoned pot with rouletted dec.		Rom	M-L1C
F014	surface	039	HZ	3	203		RCW type fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F014	surface	039	RCW	1	10	*	abraded small rim sherd from a jar, rob Cam 266	Cam 266	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	025	AJ	1	119		shoulder		Rom	1-M2C
F014	Sx 2	025	GAB TN1	1	10		rim	Cam 14	Rom	E-M1C
F014	Sx 2	025	HZ	1	127		Romanising sandy fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	025	RCW	6	27				Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	025	RCW	1	3		shoulder sherd	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	025	RCW	1	4		small rim sherd from a jar or bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	BA(SG)	3	49		joining sherds, complete profile, central stamp **SILV<u>AN</u>VS**	Dr 24/25	Rom	pre-Flav
F014	Sx 2	030	BA(SG)	1	8		rim and wall sherd	Dr 15/17	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	NOG WH 1	4	66	*	rim, handle and body sherds from a large flagon/lagena	Cam 161	Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	NOG WH 1	4	25		prob from different pot to lagena, poss flagon		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	GAB TN1	1	14	*	platter base, diff. pot to find 16		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	GAB TR3	9	94	*	ovoid beaker, prob all same pot, diff pot to find 16, cordoned and rouletted dec. body , rim and sherds from much of body, ovid beaker	Cam 116?	LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	GAB	1	8		platter rim	Cam 8	Rom	E-M1C

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
			TR2							
F014	Sx 2	030	TR4	2	6		grog-tempered, beaker body sherds		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	UR(LTC)	1	18		platter base & foot ring, grog-tempered		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	UR(LTC	1	35		platter base & foot ring, grog-tempered		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	GAB TR3	1	2		beaker sherd, rouletted		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	EC	1	4	*	bowl or large beaker, rouletted body sherd, faint traces of brown coating		Rom	E-M1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	64	607		misc body sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	3	180		complete bases from 3 pots		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	GTW	1	37				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	HD	5	49		includes base sherd, prob all from one pot		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	6	163		rims from 4 jars/bowls		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	1	19		rim prob Cam 108 beaker	Cam 108	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	1	12			Cam 108	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	1	8			Cam 108	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	2	44		rim & shoulder	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	1	15		shoulder	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	1	22		rim & shoulder	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	2	23		rim and upper body	Cam 241/242	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	1	26		lid with grooved edge		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	UR(LTC)	1	13		platter, light reddish brown burnished surface, sandy fabric		LIA/Rom	E-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	030	RCW	1	76		rim & upper body sherd	Cam 266	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	030	HZ	10	1495		LSJ, rim, body & base sherds, prob 2 pots, one comb decorated, other with shoulder stabbing (Cam 270B) & most sherds (plain) from this pot, Romanising fabric	Cam 270B	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	NOG WH 1	2	30		neck and shouder sherds from a large flagon/lagena		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	034	NOG WH 3	3	28		rouletted body sherds, most prob Cam 113	Cam 113?	Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F014	Sx 2	034	TR4	2	18		ovoid beaker, prob same as find 30 Cam 116, cordoned and rouletted dec. body		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	034	TR4	1	3		rouletted beaker sherd, poss thinner sherds but prob from same pot as Cam 116		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	034	AJ	2	198		joining neck/shoulder sherds		Rom	1-M2C
F014	Sx 2	034	HZ	2	93		base & body sherd from 2 pots, both grog-tempered		LIA/Rom	1C
F014	Sx 2	034	HD	1	13		small rim sherd	Cam 259	LIA/Rom	1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	15	149		misc body sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	GTW	1	6		well fired		LIA	E-M1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	2	29		rim sherd from a jar or bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	2	38		shoulder sherds	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	2	40		rim and shoulder sherds	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	2	52		rim and shoulder sherds	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	1	7		shoulder sherd	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	1	6		shoulder sherd	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	GX	2	30		small jar, essentially Cam 109, not decorated on shoulder, smoothed neck, joining sherds, pale grey fabric & surface	Cam 109	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	GX	1	10		shoulder and part of body, prob Cam 109	Cam 109	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	034	RCW	2	38		joining sherds, base & wall	Cam 60		Claudio-Neronian
F014	Sx 2	035	NOG WH 1	1	8		prob. from a large flagon/lagena		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	035	GAB TR1C	1	15		pedestal beaker/bowl rim, nor slipped internally		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F014	Sx 2	035	RCW	1	10				Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	200	RCW	9	95		rim & body sherds from a jar, prob. all part of same pot (SV), some join	Cam 266	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	200	RCW	7	53		neck & body sherds from a Butt beaker, prob. all same pot (SV) cordoned, comb stab dec.	Cam 119c	Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	200	GTW	1	5		small sherd, poss groged RCW		LIA/Rom	1C
F014	Sx 2	200	HZ	1	14		soft sandy fabric, base sherd from a small jar		Rom	M-L1C
F014	Sx 2	200	RCW	1	5		sherd from a Butt beaker, poss same as Cam 119c, but dark surface, comb stab dec.	Cam 119	Rom	M-L1C
F018		019	RCW	1	2				Rom	M-L1C
F018		019	40	2	29		PMRE, rim & body sherd, glazed		p-med	17-18C
F020		020	TR4	1	2		grog-temp.		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
										M1C AD
F020		020	DJ	3	18		SV, closed ?flagon		Rom	M1-2/3C
F020		020	DZ	1	2		comb dec. beaker, ?But beaker		Rom	M1-E2C?
F020		020	HZ	4	222		LSJ, 2+ pots		Rom	M1-2/3C
F020		020	DJ	2	8				Rom	M1-2/3C
F020		020	RCW	16	181		misc body sherd		Rom	M-L1C
F020		020	RCW	1	16		necked rim, jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F020		020	GX	1	8		necked rim, jar/bowl, prob Cam 266	Cam 266	Rom	M1-E2C
F020		020	GX	7	27				Rom	Rom
F020		020	GX	1	23		base from a small jar/beaker dec. on lower body		Rom	Rom
F020		020	GX	1	19		rim, small cordon directly below, ?Cam 242	Cam 242?	Rom	M-L1C
F020		020	GX	1	17		necked rim, jar/bowl		Rom	Rom
F020		024	BA(SG)	1	4		rim	Dr 24/25		pre-Flav
F020		024	GAB TR1C	1	6		rim, pedestal beaker/bowl		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F020		024	GAB TR1C	1	3		sherd prob. from a cup		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F020		024	HZ	1	60		RCW type fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F020		024	RCW	13	83				Rom	M-L1C
F020		024	GX	2	7				Rom	Rom
F020		024	RCW	1	13		jar/bowl, off-set on body, poss Cam 219	Cam 219?	Rom	M-L1C
F022		026	GX	1	14				Rom	Rom
F022		026	RCW	1	6	*			Rom	M-L1C
F022		026	45M	1	135		base,		mod	mod
F022		026	45M	1	18		stoneware		p-med	p-med
F028		036	RCW?	1	7		rim, poss Fabric RCW		Rom	M-L1C?
F028		036	RCW	1	10		rim jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F031		038	RCW	2	17				Rom	M-L1C?
F031		038	GX	2	9		bowl rim, prob. Cam 241/242	Cam 241/242	Rom	M-L1C
F032		041	HZ	1	5		brown, soft sandy fabric		Rom	M-L1C?
F032		041	RCW	2	4				Rom	M-L1C
F036		043	GX	1	2		sandy fabric		Rom	Rom
F039		044	AJ	1	178		trace of burning on interior		Rom	1-2/E3C
F040		203	GTW	1	80		large sherd from a large bowl/jar with cordoned shoulder		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F041		062	ROW	1	11		base sherd from a closed pot, relatively fine reddish-brown surface finish, burnt organic matter and some grog		Rom	M-L1C
F041		062	RCW	5	68				Rom	M-L1C
F041		062	RCW	1	35		base		Rom	M-L1C
F041		062	RCW	2	16		base		Rom	M-L1C
F041		062	RCW	1	71		body sherd	Cam 119c	Rom	M-L1C
F041		062	HZ	4	364				Rom	1-2C
F041		062	HZ	1	74			Cam 270B	Rom	1-2C
F041		062	AJ	4	101				Rom	1-E/M2C
F041		062	AJ	1	48		grooved handle, prob Hal.70, dated AD 43-*c* 70	Haltern 70	Rom	M-L1C
F041		139	HZ	14	12485		SV, joining base sherd, body and rim, a few sherds may be from a second pot	Cam 273	Rom	M1-2C
F041		139	DJ	1	6				Rom	1-2C
F041		139	GX	2	45				Rom	Rom
F041		139	RCW	7	56				Rom	M-L1C
F041	Sx 1	54	HZ	7	318				Rom	1-2/3C
F041	Sx 1	54	MQ	3	14		fine red fabric, white slip		Rom	Rom
F041	Sx 1	54	DJ	2	5				Rom	1-2C
F041	Sx 1	54	KX	1	26		flanged bowl	Cam 305B	Rom	L3-4C
F041	Sx 1	54	DJ	1	15		jar/bowl neck, sandy brown fabric, smooth surface		Rom	1-?2C
F041	Sx 1	54	GX	1	6				Rom	Rom
F041	Sx 1	54	RCW	4	197		large, thickish sherds, prob Cam 218	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F041	Sx 1	54	RCW	31	262		one sherd with post-firing hole through body			
F041	Sx 1	54	RCW	1	13		shoulder sherd, 2nd cam 218 pot	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F041	Sx 1	54	RCW	1	13		rim from a necked jar		Rom	M-L1C
F041	Sx 1	54	RCW	1	22		rim, prob from a narrow necked jar		Rom	M-L1C
F041	Sx 1	54	GX	1	70		fine black, burnished surface, thin walled	Cam 119	Rom	Rom
F041	Sx 1	062	HZ	1	40		soft, silty		Rom	1C
F041	Sx 1	062	BX(SG)	1	36		base, central stamp **OFMASC**(**L**)[MASCLVS *c* 50-70 AD, fragment of lower dec. gadroons.	Dr 29	Rom	M-L1C (*c* 50-70 AD)
F041	Sx 2	046	RCW	1	55		base sherd, grog-temp. pron Romanising GTW		LIA/Rom	1C
F042		047	GX	2	7		small sherds		Rom	Rom
F042		047	RCW	1	2	*			Rom	M-L1C
F042		048	HZ	1	114	*	rim sherd	Cam 273	Rom	M1-2C
F042		052	GX	1	2		small sherd		Rom	Rom
F042		052	HZ	1	8		small sherd		Rom	M1-2/3C

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F042		063	BA(CG)	1	4	*	cup, small abraded rim	Dr 33	Rom	2C
F042		063	HZ	2	48				Rom	1-2/3C
F042		063	RCW	1	2				Rom	M-L1C
F042		064	HZ	1	61		RCW type fabric		Rom	M-L1C?
F042		181	DJ	1	6		unusual fabric with some white inclusions and some grog		Rom	M-L1C?
F042		181	GX	4	25				Rom	Rom
F042		181	RCW	8	82				Rom	M-L1C
F042		183	DJ	1	8				Rom	1-2/3C
F042		183	RCW	3	12				Rom	M-L1C
F042		183	RCW	1	6		shoulder & neck, prob Cam 266	Cam 266	Rom	M-L1C
F042		183	HZ	1	55		LSJ, base, RCW type fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F042		183	GTW	1	8		body sherd with fine combed vertical lines, oxidised surface, large beaker/bowl		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F042		184	BA(SG)	1	8		cup	Dr 27	Rom	M-L1C
F042		184	GTW	1	3		oxidised surface		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F042		184	GX	9	30		misc body sherds		Rom	Rom
F042		184	RCW	3	14				Rom	M-L1C
F042		184	RCW	1	10		rim from a necked jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F042		184	HZ	1	49				Rom	M1-2C
F042		184	HZ	1	27		rim	Cam 270B	Rom	M-1-2C
F042	L007	186	GX	3	14				Rom	Rom
F042	L007	186	RCW	3	27				Rom	M-L1C
F042	L007	186	HGW REC	1	15		cordoned pot, fine sandy brownish grey fabric, speckled with white sand?, thin white slip, probably a Highgate product?		Rom	1-2C
F042	L007	186	HZ	2	73		LSJ		Rom	1-2/3C
F042	L008	187	HZ	1	30		LSJ		Rom	1-2/3C
F042	L008	187	GX	7	39				Rom	Rom
F042	L009	188	DJ	2	13				Rom	1-2/3C
F042	L009	188	GX	4	20				Rom	Rom
F042	L009	188	RCW	3	16				Rom	M-L1C
F042	L009	188	RCW	1	12		rim, narrow mouthed jar or Butt beaker		Rom	M-L1C
F042	L009	188	GTW	1	56		sherd from a large pot		LIA/Rom	?M1C BC-M1C AD
F045		052	GX	1	2				Rom	Rom
F048		057	GX	2	7		one sherd E Rom?		Rom	Rom

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F050		059	RCW	1	5				Rom	M-L1C
F051		060	GX	1	4		rim from a necked jar/bowl		Rom	M1-E2C
F052		061	HD	1	38		rim	Cam 254	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F052		061	GX	1	5				Rom	Rom
F053		066	GX	1	3				Rom	Rom
F056		067	GTW	1	22				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F056		067	GX	2	6				Rom	Rom
F056		067	GB	1	8		base, chamfered bowl		Rom	E/M2-M/L3C
F061		070	GTW	1	8		sandy fabric		LIA?/Rom	?E-M1C
F061		070	GX	1	2				Rom	Rom
F063		074	GTW	1	11				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F064		083	RCW	1	3	*	thick with fine sand fabric		LIA?/Rom	?E-M1C
F065		075	GX	2	5				Rom	Rom
F065		078	BA(EG)	1	11		bowl, girth groove, poss above a flange, and plain rim, fabric appears similar to SG but is almost certainly EG, Lud. Sd a variant of Dr 38	Lud. Sd?	Rom	M2-M3?
F065		092	EA	1	2	*	off white fabric		Rom	M/L3-4C
F066		077	GX	1	2				Rom	Rom
F073		079	DZ	6	128		base & body sherds, large cordoned beaker, vertical groove dec, large hole made through centre of base, pale grog-temp, sherd from this pot in find 80		LIA	E-M1C
F073		079	HD	2	28				LIA/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073		079	GTW	1	10		shoulder	Cam 218	LIA	L1CBC-M1CAD
F073		079	GTW	1	7				LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F073		079	RCW	2	47		thick sherd Niblett (1985) Fabric B4,		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F073		079	RCW	4	26				Rom	M-L1C
F073		079	RCW	6	58		misc base sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F073		079	HZ	11	333		misc sherds		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073		080	UR(LTC)	2	106		grog-tempered, complete profile, part pot	Cam 21B	LIA	L1C BC-M1C AD
F073		080	GTW	1	11				LIA	L1C BC-

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
										M1C AD
F073		080	RCW	1	67		rim & shoulder, thick sherd	Cam 218	LIA?/Rom	M-L1C
F073		080	RCW	1	27		shoulder	Cam 218	LIA?/Rom	M-L1C
F073		080	RCW	3	22		misc sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F073		080	RCW	1	6		rim from jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F073		080	TR4	2	12		joining sherds, Butt beaker		LIA/Rom	L1CBC-M1CAD
F073		080	DZ	1	11		part of pot in find 79		LIA/Rom	L1CBC-M1CAD
F073		080	HD	1	4				LIA/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073		080	HZ	2	37		misc sherds		LIA/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073		080	HZ	1	15		rim edge	Cam 270	LIA/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073		081	GTW	5	129				LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F073		081	HZ	1	8				LIA/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073		206	AA	1	26		*Salazon* rim	D 7-11	Rom	L1CBC-E2CAD
F073		206	HZ	9	109		misc sherds		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	surface	089	GX	1	2		soft sandy Roman		Rom	Rom
F073	surface	089	GTW	1	40		base		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F073	surface	089	RCW	1	22				Rom	M-L1C
F073	surface	089	RCW	1	10		base		Rom	M-L1C
F073	surface	089	HZ	1	37				LIA/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	Sx 2	086	AA	1	139		upper part of spike		Rom	1-2C
F073	Sx 2	086	TZ	1	74		rim small repair hole made through collar at top	Cam 191C	Rom	E-M1C
F073	Sx 2	086	HZ	6	181		misc sherds		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	Sx 2	086	NOG WH 3	1	7				Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F073	Sx 2	086	GAB TR3	2	28		SV, beaker rim	Cam 112	Rom	L1CBC-M1CAD
F073	Sx 2	086	GTW	5	66		thick sherds		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F073	Sx 2	086	GX	2	13		rims from 2 pots		Rom	Rom
F073	Sx 2	086	RCW	21	108		misc sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	086	RCW	5	62		misc rims 3+ pots		Rom	M-L1C

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F073	Sx 2	086	RCW	1	19		rim	Cam 241/242	Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	086	RCW	1	28		rim & shoulder Cam 218?	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	086	RCW	3	33		bases from 3 pots		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	086	GX	1	55		large body sherd, sandy fabric		Rom	?M1-E2C
F073	Sx 2	087	DJ	1	22		joins with sherd find 88		Rom	1-2/3C
F073	Sx 2	087	RCW	1	16		joins with sherd find 87 Cam 218		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	087	GX	1	6				Rom	Rom
F073	Sx 2	087	RCW	7	33		misc sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	087	GTW	5	74		misc sherds		LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F073	Sx 2	087	RCW	1	7		rim, soft sandy fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	087	RCW	1	6		shoulder sherd	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	087	DZ	1	3		prob beaker sherd		Rom	1CAD
F073	Sx 2	087	HZ	3	56		misc sherds		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	Sx 2	087	HZ	1	189		rim, faintly hooked edge thick sandy fabric	Cam 270B	LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	Sx 2	088	RCW	1	35		rim, joins with sherd find 87	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	088	DJ	1	16		joins with sherd find 87		Rom	1-2/3C
F073	Sx 2	088	NOG WH 1	4	54		prob from a lagena, poss flagon		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F073	Sx 2	088	RCW	1	14		Niblett (1985) Fabric B4,		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F073	Sx 2	088	RCW	1	8				Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	088	GTW	1	22				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F073	Sx 2	088	HZ	5	281		misc sherds, grogged, RCW & sandy type fabrics		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	Sx 2	141	GX	2	36		joining rim sherds from jar/bowl		Rom	Rom
F073	Sx 2	141	GTW	1	20		lid edge, flat lid with rounded edge		LIA?/Rom	E-M1C
F073	Sx 2	141	RCW	15	104		misc sherds		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	141	RCW	3	40		SV? rim, necked jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	141	HZ	2	50		sandy grogged fabric		LIA/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	Sx 2	141	HZ	1	83		rim, sandy fabric	Cam 270	LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073	Sx 2	151	RCW	1	4		rim		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	151	RCW	1	3				Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 2	151	HZ	4	55		Romanising type fabric		Rom	M-L1C
F073	Sx 3	138	DJ	1	2	*			Rom	1-2/3C
F073	Sx 3	138	GX	6	18	*	sandy BSW		Rom	E Rom?

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F073/74		205	GX	5	27		misc sherds		Rom	Rom
F073/74		205	GX	1	4		rim edge		Rom	Rom
F073/74		205	RCW	2	5				Rom	M-L1C
F073/74		205	HZ	2	106				LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F073/74		205	HZ	1	18		grey Roman fabric		Rom	M1-2/3C
F074		082	GB	1	43		rim, bowl	Cam 37B	Rom	L2-M/L3C
F074		082	GX	2	7				Rom	Rom
F076/F82	Sx 2	108	AA	1	65	*			Rom	1-2C
F076/F82	Sx 2	108	KX	1	17	*	chamfered base		Rom	E2-4C
F078	Sx 1	084	GX	2	3				Rom	?M-L1C
F078	Sx 1	084	DJ	23	60	*	flagon sherds inc part of handle	Cam 155	Rom	M1-M2C
F078	Sx 2	085	GX	27	282	*	SV. jar, same as pot find no 134, most of broken pot, rim bead broken away	Cam 266	Rom	M-L1/E2C
F078	Sx 2	085	HZ	7	160		sherds from 2+ pots		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F078	Sx 2	134	GX	10	18	*	SV. jar Cam 266, same as pot find no 134, most of broken pot		Rom	M-L1/E2C
F082	Sx 2	094	AJ	1	13	*			Rom	1-2C
F083		097	BA(CG)	1	34		rim	Dr 31	Rom	L2C
F083		097	BA(CG)	1	12		body	Dr 31	Rom	L2C
F083		097	BA(EG)	1	10		rim, prob Dr 31	Dr 31	Rom	L2-M3
F083		097	GX	11	72		misc sherds		Rom	Rom
F083		097	GX	1	38		rim	Cam 268	Rom	M2-L3C
F083		097	GX	1	27		rim		Rom	Rom
F083		146	BA(CG)	1	17		rim	Dr 31	Rom	L2C
F083		146	CZ	1	3		body sherd, fine rouletting		Rom	E/M2C-M/L3C
F083		146	GAB TN1	1	15	*	platter rim, residual	Cam 2C	Rom	L1CBC-M1CAD
F083		146	NOG WH 3	1	8		sherd, prob NOG WH 3		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F083		146	DJ	1	6				Rom	M1-2/3C
F083		146	HZ	3	114		LSJ sherds		Rom	M1-2/3C
F083		146	GB	4	93		chamfered base		Rom	E/M2-M/L3C
F083		146	GB	1	89		rim & body sherd	Cam 37B	Rom	L2-M/L3C
F083		146	GB	1	15		rim	Cam 37B	Rom	L2-M/L3C
F083		146	GB	1	12		rim	Cam 37B	Rom	L2-M/L3C

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F083		146	GB	1	8		rim	Cam 40A	Rom	E/M2-M/L3C
F083		146	GX	16	188		misc sherds		Rom	Rom
F083		146	GX	4	93		misc rim sherds from 4 jar/bowl pots		Rom	Rom
F083		146	AA	1	14	*			Rom	1-2C
F083		209	GB	1	25		rim, same as find no 146	Cam 37B	Rom	L2-M/L3C
F083	Sx 3	180	GTW	1	7		rim, grog-temper		LIA	M1CBC-MC1AD
F083	Sx 3	180	RCW	1	1				Rom	M-L1C
F085		101	GAB TN1	1	2		platter		Rom	L1CBC-M/L1CAD
F085		101	RCW	1	6		some grog		LIA/ROM	E-M1C
F085		101	GB	3	47		bowl sherds		Rom	M2-M3C
F085		101	GX	4	20				Rom	Rom
F085		101	GX	2	6				Rom	E-Rom?
F085	Sx 2	116	GX	26	979		much of upper part of large jar with burnished black surface and intense wavy comb pattern around girth, everted rim, some similarity with CAR 10 fig 6.79 no 708 which was associated in a burial with a Gauloise 4 amph (date 1-2/3C) CAR 10 139 no 140		Rom	2-3C
F085	Sx 2	116	CZ	1	3		folded beaker		Rom	L2-M/L3C
F085	Sx 2	116	GX	43	196		misc sherds		Rom	Rom
F085	Sx 2	116	GX	1	23		body sherd	Cam 299	Rom	M2-4C
F085	Sx 2	116	GX	2	53		SV, base		Rom	Rom
F085	Sx 2	116	GX	4	49		rims from 4 pots		Rom	Rom
F085	Sx 2	116	GB	4	18		folded beaker, grey fabric with red-brown core	Cam 407	Rom	M-L3/E4C
F085	Sx 2	176	BA(CG)	1	10	*		Dr 33	Rom	2C
F085	Sx 2	176	GB	2	15		bowl, burnish line dec		Rom	M2-M3C
F085	Sx 2	176	GX	3	36				Rom	Rom
F085	Sx 2	176	GX	2	36		rim	Cam 268	Rom	M2-3C
F085	Sx 2	176	GX	1	41		base		Rom	Rom
F085	Sx 2	176	GX	1	2		fragment, prob Cam 268 small	Cam 268	Rom	M2-3C
F088		107	DJ	1	3				Rom	1-2/3C
F088		107	GX	5	28				Rom	Rom
F088		107	GX	1	10		rim with finger tip indentations on edge - frilled,		Rom	Rom
F093		117	DJ	1	2				Rom	1-2/3C
F093		117	E	1	4				preh	preh

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F094		111	98	1	12		rim, glazed, burnt?		p-med	p-med
F094	surface	208	GAB TN1	1	4		base sherd with footring		Rom	L1C BC-M/L1C AD
F094	surface	208	AJ	1	23				Rom	E/M1-L2/E3C AD
F094	surface	208	BA(CG)	1	4	**	body sherd, poss MDV, micaceous with elongated voids in fabric		Rom	E2/2C
F094	surface	208	GTW	2	16		1 sherd appears hand or slow wheel formed		LIA/Rom	?M1C BC-M1C AD
F094	surface	208	HZ	4	77		soft sandy fabric, combed surface		LIA/Rom	E-M1C AD
F094	surface	208	HZ	2	6		soft fabric, grog & burnt organic in fabric, E Rom?		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	surface	208	RCW	4	9		sherds frags		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	HZ	3	116		joining sherds with post-firing incised graffiti (**IV**)**ED()** fabric pale reddish brown with red grog-temp.		LIA/Rom	E-M1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	HZ	44	2470		base & body sherds from prob 2-3 LSJ pots, some with comb dec.		LIA/Rom	E-M1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	HZ	1	180	*	rim	Cam 271	LIA/Rom	1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	HZ	1	89		rim	Cam 270B	LIA/Rom	1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	HZ	1	46		LSJ rim, damaged		LIA/Rom	1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	HD	6	117		shell leached out		LIA/Rom	L1C BC-1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	HD	1	6		rim	Cam 254		L1C BC-1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	NOG WH 3	1	26		rouletted Butt beaker body sherds			
F094	Sx 1	112	GAB TR1C	1	13		pedestal cup/beaker rim		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	GAB TR2	1	3				Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	TR4	1	15		pedestal cup/beaker		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	TR4	2	27		SV, Butt beaker		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	TR4	1	30		base		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	TR4	1	10		Oviod/Butt beaker rim	Cam 116	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	DZ	2	4		SV, Oviod/Butt beaker		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	2	87		SV	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	7	79		rims from min 5 jars/bowls		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	1	15		rim, prob small Cam 259	Cam 259	Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	2	61		base sherds from 2 pots with post firing holes in base		Rom	M-L1C AD

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	125	1036		misc sherds		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	1	35		Niblett (1985) Fabric B4, thicker sherds, some poss LIA GTW	Cam 218	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	1	39		Niblett (1985) Fabric B4, thicker sherds, some poss LIA GTW	Cam 221	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	16	814		Niblett (1985) Fabric B4, thicker sherds, some poss LIA GTW		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	1	23		Niblett (1985) Fabric B4, thicker sherds, some poss LIA GTW	Cam 218	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	TR4	1	69		base		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 1	112	GAB TN1	1	15		platter base sherd, graffiti,](**I**)**ANI** on underside		Rom	L1C BC-M/L1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	3	57		base sherds from 3 pots with post-firing holes in base		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 1	112	RCW	1	30		lower body sherd with 2 post-firing holes		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	HZ	1	115		rim	Cam 270B	LIA/Rom	1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	HZ	48	2215		base & body sherds from prob 2-3 LSJ pots, some with comb dec.		LIA/Rom	1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	HZ	1	25		rim	Cam 270A	LIA/Rom	L1CBC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	HZ	1	17		rim, grog-temp.	Cam 270A	LIA/Rom	L1CBC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	FJ	3	62				Rom	M1-M2C
F094	Sx 2	111	MQ	1	23		red fabric with quartz & small white limestone? inclusions, Import?		Rom	Rom
F094	Sx 2	111	DJ	4	12		flagon handle scar		Rom	M1-2C
F094	Sx 2	111	NOG WH 3	1	11		Butt beaker	Cam 113	Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	GAB TR2	4	13				Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	GAB TR1C	1	6		beaker rim		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	TR4	4	27		beaker sherds, one with unusual white/cream paint/slip on lower part of body and interior, imitating NOG WH3		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	TR4	1	7		beaker sherds, fernleaf rouletted		Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	AA	1	20				Rom	M1C-E/M2C
F094	Sx 2	111	CNG TN	1	18		micaceous TN		Rom	L1C BC-E/M1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	71	520		misc sherds		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	12	375		Niblett (1985) Fabric B4, thicker sherds, some poss LIA GTW		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 2	111	TN	1	3	*	platter sherd		Rom	L1C BC-

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
										M/L1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	1	87		rim & upper body, sooted around shoulder	Cam 266	Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	3	40		sherds from 3 diff pots	Cam 218 (3)	Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	13	123		misc rim sherds/frags		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	1	43		thick sherd Niblett (1985) Fabric B4,	Cam 218	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	1	37		thick sherd	Cam 221	LIA?/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 2	111	RCW	1	70		thick sherd, unusual form, deep bowl with beade rim		LIA?/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 2	193	HZ	1	27		sandy fabric		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F094	Sx 2	193	RCW	1	5				Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 3	124	HZ	6	332		misc sherds 1 comb decorated		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F094	Sx 3	124	GTW	1	43	*	base from large pot with post-firing hole		LIA	?M1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 3	124	RCW	1	67		Niblett (1985) Fabric B4, pedestal jar/bowl		LIA?/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 3	124	HD	1	12				LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 3	124	RCW	16	123		misc sherds		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 3	124	RCW	1	5		shoulder	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 3	124	GTW	2	11		sherds from 2 pots		LIA	?M1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 3	124	ROW	1	8		rim jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 3	124	RCW	1	18		rim jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C AD
F094	Sx 4	140	NOG WH 3	1	28		rim & body sherd, most prob Cam 113	Cam 113?	Rom	L1C BC-M1C AD
F094	Sx 4	140	HZ	1	90		grog-temper		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F094	Sx 4	140	HZ	1	78		rim, sandy fabric	Cam 270B	LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F094	Sx 4	140	HZ	1	110		rim, sandy fabric	Cam 270	LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F094	Sx 4	140	HZ	4	159		misc sherds		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F094	Sx 4	140	KX	1	10		rim	Cam 37/38	Rom	M2-M/L3C
F094	Sx 4	140	GB	1	17		chamfered base		Rom	E/M2-M/L3C
F094	Sx 4	140	RCW	5	14				Rom	M-L1C
F094	Sx 4	140	MQ	1	2	**	red fabric ,traces of white slip		LIA?/Rom	E-M/L1C
F094	Sx 4	140	GTW	11	281		misc sherds		LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
F095		110	GX	1	11		rim, soft sandy fabric		Rom	E Rom?
F099		116	GB	1	11		rim	Cam 40A	Rom	M2-M3C
F100		113	AJ	1	312				Rom	1-2C

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F100		113	CZ	1	7	*	beaker rim, *CAR* **10** CZ nos 162-64 misc beakers		Rom	3C
F100		113	GX	2	27				Rom	Rom
F100		159	HZ	2	46	*			Rom	1-2/3C
F100		159	GX	2	6				Rom	Rom
F103		115	HZ	1	10		grog-temp		LIA/Rom	1C
F103		115	HZ	1	59				Rom	M1-2C
F109		122	GX	1	1				Rom	Rom
F111		123	RCW	1	14				Rom	M-L1/E2C
F112		127	RCW	11	273		SV, rim & shoulder	Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
F112		127	GX	1	2		sandy BSW		Rom	E Rom?
F114		125	GX	1	1	*	frag		Rom	Rom
F115		126	48D	1	1		blue pattern, glazed		p-med	p-med
F116		128	GX	1	3		sandy BSW		Rom	E Rom?
F124		132	TZ	1	44	**	rim next to spout, Col, name stamp, too abraded to read		Rom	M-L2C
F124		132	HZ	1	29				Rom	M1-2/3C
F124		132	BA(CG)	1	10	*	cup, prob Dr 27, part of a repair hole on one sie	Dr 27	Rom	E-M2C
F126		135	GTW	1	4	*			LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F126		135	RCW	1	1	*			Rom	M-L1C
F126		135	GX	1	6	*	rim		Rom	Rom
F126		135	GX	1	14	*	base		Rom	Rom
F131		137	GTW	2	50		SV, rilled body, large jar		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131		137	HZ	1	35		LSJ, stab dec shoulder, red sandy fabric, some grog		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F131		149	GTW	6	799	*	SV, joining sherds from upper part of a large cordoned pot, rim edge damaged/abraded, Thompson form B3-5 round cordoned jars with narrow neck	Thompson form B3-5?	LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131		149	GTW	7	170		SV, joining, most of the base from a pedestal from (bowl/jar), carefully cut down and the cut smoothed, to form a small cup		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	Sx 3	148	HZ	1	187		LSJ combed orange-brown surface, narrow bands of horizontal combing between the angled vertical combing			
F131	Sx 3	148	GTW	72	657		misc sherds, some prb from part pots – sort out		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	Sx 3	148	GTW	30	879		SV, part pot, sherds from rim & shoulder, cordoned upper body Thompson form B3-4 round cordoned jars with short wide neck	Thompson form B3-4?	LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	Sx 3	148	GTW	16	192		SV, part pot, sherds from rim & shoulder, cordoned upper body,	Thompson	LIA	M1CBC-

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
							Thompson form E2-3 squat wide mouthed cups, rounded profile, rippled on shoulder	form E2-3?		M1CAD
F131	Sx 3	148	GTW	1	29		sherd from a lid with small, spaced cordons, joins with find 150	lid	LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	Sx 3	148	GTW	6	143		all SV? base sherds, small footring, part of one of the part pots?		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	Sx 3	150	GTW	2	23		SV, sherds from a lid with small, spaced cordons, both join with find 148		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	upper fill	136	HZ	2	415		rim, joining, sandy orange-brown fabric with some grog & organic-temp	Cam 270	LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	upper fill	136	HZ	1	54	*	combed body, prob same pot as find 148 & rim (Cam 270) find 136		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	upper fill	136	GTW	5	52	*	misc sherds		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F131	upper fill	136	GTW	1	106		large base 7 wall sherd		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F139		143	GX	6	46				Rom	Rom 1-2C?
F139		143	GX	1	14		rim from a necked jar		Rom	Rom 1-2C?
F139		143	HZ	8	77		misc sherds		Rom	Rom 1-2/3C
F139		143	RCW	1	28		thick sherd, poss from LSJ		Rom	E Rom
F139		143	RCW	1	39		thick sherd	lid	Rom	E Rom
F141		144	RCW	1	9		thick sherd, Niblett (1985) Fabric B4		Rom	E-M1C
F143	Sx 1	145	GX	3	12				Rom	Rom
F143	Sx 1	145	GX	1	56		rim, bowl with flat rim, groove around body, not late thickened rim type	Cam 423-244/246	Rom	M1-E/M2C
F149		152	HZ	2	34		LSJ, grog-temp		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F149		153	MQ	1	3		cream slip on smooth red fabric		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F149		153	RCW	1	2				Rom	M-L1C
F150		154	RCW	1	12				Rom	M-L1C
F153		156	GX	1	7	*			Rom	Rom
F157		158	W, E, B	5	32	*	flint-temp some veg temper		preh SAX?	preh SAX??
F157		158	DJ	2	9				Rom	Rom 1-2/3C
F157		158	GX	2	8				Rom	Rom

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F157		158	GX	2	20		base		Rom	Rom
F157		158	RCW	7	28	*			Rom	M-L1C
F161		160	AR	6	31	*	SV, joining, rim & part of base, platter, Dr 17a not rouletted	Dr 17a	Rom	E-M1C
F161		160	AA	2	116		SV, join, pale red/cream fabric, hollow spike *salazon*	D 7-11	Rom	1-E2C
F161		160	HZ	1	50		LSJ rim, grog-temp		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F161		160	ROW	2	22		grog-tempered		Rom	M1C
F161		160	DJ	4	12	*	soft fabric, poss import		Rom	E-M1C?
F161	Sx 2	164	W	1	11	*	flint-temp		preh	preh
F161	Sx 3	167	AA	1	178	**	thick sherd 20-24mm, from lower body/top of spike, pale red fabric with common white & translucent quartz, outer surface heavily abraded	D 1? D2-4	Rom	L1CBC?
F161	Sx 3	167	BA(SG)	2	11	**	SV, join, rim, platter early SG fabric/form, poss Dr 17a variant or early 15/17	Dr 17 or 15/17	Rom	E-M1C
F163		162	TR4	2	8		SV, join, burnt, small fern leaf dec		LIA	L1CBC-E/M1CAD
F163		162	RCW	2	23		SV join, rim, cordoned bowl	Cam 212-6?	LIA/Rom	M1C
F163		162	GTW	1	41		rim, jar/bowl		LIA/Rom	M1C
F163		162	GTW	1	39		rim & body wall	Cam 211	LIA	M1CBC-E1CAD
F163		162	GTW	13	96		SV, rim, simple bead rim on curving body, some small, vesicular, holes (A)		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F163		162	GTW	12	215		SV, base, join, poss part of pot (A), part of base find 194		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F163		162	GTW	54	242		misc sherds		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F163		162	RCW	1	7		fine sandy fabric		LIA/Rom	M1C
F163		162	GTW	1	6		rim, jar/bowl		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F163		162	GTW	1	13		body shrds with small post-firing hole		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F163		194	GTW	3	90		SV, base, join, part of pot (A) find 162			
F166		166	GTW	1	3		rim		LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F166		166	HZ	2	87	*	organic-temp		Rom?	M-L1C
F171		170	GAB TR3	2	2		SV, join, beaker, dec with vertical groups of close fine lines		Rom	L1CBC-M1CAD

Cont	fill.Sx	find no.	Fab.	no.	wt (g)	abr	description/notes	form	pot period	spot date
F172		168	TR4	2	26		beaker sherds		Rom	L1CBC-M1CAD
F172		168	HZ	7	78		some grog-temp		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
F172		168	RCW	1	26				Rom	M-L1C
F172		168	GTW	5	72				LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F172		168	GTW	1	32		rim, bowl	Cam 222/230	LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F172		168	GTW	1	7		shoulder	Cam 218	LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
F175		171	RCW	1	10		rim jar/bowl		Rom	M-L1C
F180		175	GX	1	11	*	flanged bowl rim	Cam 305B	Rom	L3-4C
F184		177	C	1	6		flint-temp		preh	preh
F184		177	GX	1	3	*	sandy fabric, some burnt organic matter		Rom	1-2C?
L005		173	W	1	1	*	flint-temp		preh	preh
L005		173	GX	2	2				Rom	Rom
L005		173	GX	1	2		body sherd, comb decorated, prob Cam 108	Cam 108	Rom	M1-E2C
U/S		155	HZ	1	56		LSJ shoulder, stab dec, red fabric, grog & sand-temp		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
U/S		190	HD	1	28		rim	Cam 254	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
U/S		190	HZ	2	77		LSJ, on sherd dec with comb lines, red fabric, grog & sand-temp		LIA/Rom	E-M1C
U/S		190	RCW	1	10		rim, some grog	Cam 212-6	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
U/S		190	GTW	1	14				LIA	M1CBC-M1CAD
U/S	surface	098	CH	1	3	*			Rom	L3-4C
U/S	surface	098	GB	1	2				Rom	M2-M3C
U/S	surface	098	GX	1	33		rim	Cam 268	Rom	M2-3C
U/S	surface	098	DJ	2	27				Rom	M1-2/3C
U/S	surface	098	HZ	1	39		sandy with some grog		LIA/Rom	1C
U/S	surface	098	CZ	2	11		one with fine rouletting similar to other recorded CZ sherds		Rom	E2-M3C
U/S	surface	098	GX	7	76				Rom	Rom
U/S	surface	098	RCW	1	7	*			Rom	M-L1C
U/S	surface	098	GX	1	24		necked jar/bowl rim, sandy BSW		Rom	M1-E2C
U/S	surface	098	GX	2	10		rim	Cam 257	Rom	M1C
				2129	**50416**					

Appendix 3: Ceramic building material (CBM) catalogue

RT-Rom. *tegula*; RI-Rom, *imbrex*; RFT-Rom flue tile RBT-Rom. brick & tile; TE-*tesserae* PT-peg-tile (dated 13/14C+), OB-other brick, OT-other tile; LCA-lower cut away; UCA-upper cut away; Fabric: r –red, pr-pale red, c-cream (white); inclusions fs, fine sand; cs-coarse sand, pc-pale clay, sf-sparse flint; sq-sparse quartz, is-ironstone, rs-red ?sandstone, o-other (described)

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F001		004	RI	fab. grey fine sand, silt, pale red margins	o	15		1	51	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RBT		p pc	27	*	2	139	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RB		r cs	55		1	153	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RT	LCA D16, F height 50 mm	r fs	25		1	82	Rom	M2C+
F001		004	RT	flange	r fs		*	1	141	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RT	flange scar	r fs	25		1	48	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RBT		r fs	<20		4	592	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RI	misc	r fs	15		4	386	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RI		r fs	10		1	31	Rom	Rom
F001		004	RBT		r fs	30		1	56	Rom	Rom
F001		004	PT		r fs	10		1	25	med/p-med/mod	13/14C+
F001		004	RBT	misc	r fs			16	474	Rom	Rom
F001		010	RI		r fs	22		1	63	Rom	Rom
F001		010	RI	3 tiles	r fs	14		4	536	Rom	Rom
F001		010	RB	heat cracked	r fs	35		1	209	Rom	Rom
F001		010	RB	very thick, v abr.	r fs	55?	**	1	285	Rom	Rom
F001		010	RBT	misc frags	r fs			8	118	Rom	Rom
F001		010	RBT	thin ?Rom tile	r fs	9		1	15	Rom	Rom
F001		042	RFT	combed	r fs	21		1	123	Rom	L1-2C+
F001		042	RBT		r fs	25	*	1	334	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 1	198	RB	mortar on overfired/ burnt? edge, MSL 120	r fs	40		1	725	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 1	198	RT	flange	r fs	23		1	199	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 1	198	RT	flange	r fs	20		1	498	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 1	198	RBT	teg?	r fs	23		1	356	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 1	198	RB		r fs	40		1	257	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 1	198	RI		r fs	10		1	19	Rom	Rom

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F001	Sx 1	198	RBT	misc frags	r fs			7	130	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 1	198	RBT	prob a teg tile, cream fabric with some crushed red tile fragments	c rs	22		1	102	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 3	032	RB	corner. from a RB, MSL 130 mm		30		1	470	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 3	032	RT	ST, joining pieces, side of a teg., 420 mm long, UCA 40 mm, LCA C5 48 mm	r fs	20		2	2174	Rom	M2C+
F001	Sx 3	032	RT	ST, not join, LCA D15	r fs	19		2	601	Rom	M2C+
F001	Sx 3	032	RT	diff flange	r fs			1	84	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 3	032	RBT	fragment,	r fs	40		1	268	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 3	032	RBT	fragment,	r fs	40		1	338	Rom,	Rom,
F001	Sx 3	032	RBT	frag	r fs	20		1	107	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 3	032	RBT	frag	r fs	30	*	1	439	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 3	032	RBT	ST, join frags	r fs	25		2	157	Rom	Rom
F001	Sx 3	032	RBT	frags	r fs			2	40	Rom	Rom
F002		003	B	shaped edging brick	r cs			1	173	Mod	Mod
F002		003	RBT	very overfired, grey, almost vit.	r fs	30		1	339	Rom	Rom
F002		003	RBT		r fs	26	*	1	87	Rom	Rom
F002		003	PT?	2 tiles	r fs	8	*	2	26	med/p-med/mod	13/14C+ ?
F002		003	RBT		r pc		*	1	45	Rom	Rom
F004		006	RI		r cs	16		1	94	Rom	Rom
F004		006	RI		r fs	10		1	50	Rom	Rom
F004		006	RBT		r sf	45	*	1	269	Rom	Rom
F004		006	RBT		r sf			1	57	Rom	Rom
F008		009	RT	LCA C4	r pc	24		1	387	Rom	2C+
F008		023	RBT		r fs	20		1	14	Rom	Rom
F009	sx1	011	RT	LCA A26 HAF 55 mm	r fs	29		1	1054	Rom	1-2C

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F009	sx1	011	RT		r fs	18		1	124		
F009	sx1	011	RBT	mortar across break	r fs	28		1	58		
F009	sx2?	040	OT	mod drain? smooth inside, light weight	r fs	16		1	93	p-med/Mod?	p-med/Mod?
F011		012	RBT		r fs		**	1	27	Rom	Rom
F011/12		013	RT	HAF 55 mm	r fs	30		2	322	Rom	Rom
F011/12		013	RBT	misc	r sf			4	27	Rom	Rom
F012		014	RB		r fs	40		1	135	Rom	Rom
F014		017	RT	UCA	r cs	20		1	23	Rom	Rom
F014		017	RT	HAF 45 mm	r fs	20		2	329	Rom	Rom
F020		021	RB	corner	r cs	50	*	1	222	Rom	Rom
F020		021	RI		r fs	14		1	258	Rom	Rom
F020		021	RT	HAF 40 mm	r fs	20	*	1	164	Rom	Rom
F020		021	RT	UCA HAF 42 mm	r fs	20	*	1	129	Rom	Rom
F020		021	RBT	misc	r fs			3	110	Rom	Rom
F020		024	RBT		r fs	25		1	93	Rom	Rom
F020		024	RT		r sq	20	**	1	56	Rom	Rom
F021		022	RT	UCA	r fs	22		1	147	Rom	Rom
F021		022	RBT		r fs			1	15	Rom	Rom
F022		026	OB	overfired, distorted	pr.pc			1	95	p-med/mod	p-med/mod
F022		026	RBT		r fs	24		1	239	Rom	Rom
F022		026	PT	2, peg hole	r fs	10		2	33	med/p-med/mod	13/14C+
F025		027	RT	HAF 50 mm	r fs	20		1	370	Rom	Rom
F029		037	OB/T		r cs		*	2	16	Rom/p-Rom	Rom/p-Rom
F029		037	RI		r fs	15		1	55	Rom	Rom
F029		037	PT	misc	r fs	10		5	96	med/p-med/mod	13/14C+
F029		037	PT		r sq	12		1	22	med/p-med/mod	13/14C+
F031		038	RI		r fs	11	**	1	44	Rom	Rom
F031		038	RBT		r fs	17	*	1	67		
F031		038	PT		r fs	11		2	49	med/p-med/mod	13/14C+
F031		038	RBT		r fs		**	2	48		
F031		038	OT	PT?	r fs	11	*	1	19	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F040	Sx 2	120	RBT	round post firing hole	r fs	16		1	99	Rom	Rom
F041		139	RB		r cs	54		1	516	Rom	Rom
F041		139	RT	HAF 45 mm	r fs	19		1	242	Rom	Rom
F041		139	RT	HAF 55 mm	r fs	22		1	209	Rom	Rom

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F041		139	RI	ST join, brownish colour	r fs	16		2	299	Rom	Rom
F041		139	RI	mortar? over break	r fs	18		1	113	Rom	Rom
F041		139	RI		r fs	10		1	55	Rom	Rom
F041		139	RBT	teg?	c fs	26		1	338	Rom	Rom
F041	Sx 2	045	RBT?	coarse sand	r cs		**	1	21	Rom?	Rom?
F042		047	RBT	2 tiles	r fs	28		2	206	Rom	Rom
F042		047	PT?	recorded as tess	r fs	10		1	13	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F042		048	RBT		r fs	18		1	39	Rom	Rom
F042		048	RBT		r fs	14		1	15	Rom	Rom
F042		048	RBT	frags	r fs			2	28	Rom	Rom
F042		049	RBT	frags	r fs			2	71	Rom	Rom
F042		049	RB		r fs	40		1	229	Rom	Rom
F042		049	PT		r fs	10		1	68	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F042		050	RT	flange	r fs			1	39	Rom	Rom
F042		050	RBT	frags	r fs			2	34	Rom	Rom
F042		063	RBT	frag	r fs			1	107	Rom	Rom
F042		064	RBT	teg? square piece, edge?	r fs	16		1	287	Rom	Rom
F042		064	RBT	ST burnt	r fs	40		2	699	Rom	Rom
F042		064	RBT	burnt	r fs	30		1	143	Rom	Rom
F042		064	RBT	frag	r fs			1	86	Rom	Rom
F042		064	RT		c fs			1	174	Rom	Rom
F042		065	RT	thin flange HAF 45 mm	r fs	19		1	237	Rom	Rom
F042		065	RT	HAF 55 mm	r fs	24		1	311	Rom	Rom
F042		065	RB	overfired/burnt	r fs	60		1	434	Rom	Rom
F042	L7	181	RI		r fs	14		1	170	Rom	Rom
F042	L7	181	RT		r fs	15		1	75	Rom	Rom
F042	L7	181	RBT	misc	r fs	16		4	136		
F042	L7	181	RBT	white similar fab to 186	c fs	24		1	112	Rom	Rom
F042	L7	186	RT		r fs			1	41		
F042	L7	186	RBT	white, similar fab to 181	c fs	27		1	80		
F042	L8	184	RI		r fs	13		1	23		
F042	L8	184	RBT	misc	r fs			3	19		
F042	L8	184	RBT	burnt	r sf	28		1	89		
F042	L8	184	RBT		r sf	28		1	126		
F042	L8	184	RBT		r sq	20		1	94		

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F042	L8	187	RBT		r fs	35		1	33	Rom	Rom
F042	L8	187	RI		r fs	14		1	39	Rom	Rom
F042	L8	187	RBT	frag	r fs			1	24	Rom	Rom
F042	L8	187	RT	white, fabric rare flint pieces, similar to 181	c fs	28		1	276	Rom	Rom
F042	L9	188	RBT		r fs		*	1	74	Rom	Rom
F042	L9	188	RT	LCW A(26?) HAF 55 mm	r sq	28		1	168	Rom	Rom
F047		055	RBT?	corner	r fs	55	*	1	250	Rom	Rom
F056		067	RBT?	frags	r fs		*	3	7	Rom	Rom
F057		068	OB/T	frag	r fs			1	7		
F059		069	RBT		r fs		*	2	178	Rom	Rom
F063		074	OB	coarse pale fabric, fletton?	o			1	26	mod	mod
F063		074	OB		r cs			1	23	mod	mod
F063		074	PT		r fs	10	*	1	6	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F065		075	RBT	pale red fabric	pr fs	22		1	187	Rom	Rom
F065		075	RBT		r cs	30	*	4	739	Rom	Rom
F065		075	RBT	teg? paw print prob dog	r fs	16	*	1	120	Rom	Rom
F065		075	RB		r fs	35		1	286	Rom	Rom
F065		075	RBT	misc	r fs			2	99	Rom	Rom
F065		096	RB		r cs	40		1	424	Rom	Rom
F065		096	RI?		r fs	15		1	174	Rom	Rom
F065	Sx 2	090	RT	UCA 60 mm HAF 45 mm	r fs	22		1	790	Rom	Rom
F065	Sx 2	090	RBT	overfired?	r fs	32		1	160	Rom	Rom
F065	Sx 2	092	RBT		r fs	24		1	140	Rom	Rom
F071		078	RBT?	coarse sand	r sq	14		1	11	Rom	Rom
F073	Sx 2	086	TE		r fs			1	17	Rom	Rom
F073		089	RT	LCA C5 HAF 45 mm	r fs	22		1	547	Rom	M2C+
F073		089	RBT	teg?	r fs	16		1	153	Rom	Rom
F073/74		205	RB		r fs	45		1	399	Rom	Rom
F073/74		205	RBT	burnt?	r fs	20		1	156	Rom	Rom
F074		205	RBT	frag	r fs			1	5	Rom	Rom
F076		104	RBT		r fs	16	*	1	85	Rom	Rom
F076		104	RBT	frags	r fs		*	3	69	Rom	Rom

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F076		104	RBT		r fs	15		1	49	Rom	Rom
F076		104	PT	corner	r fs	14		1	117	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F076		106	RBT	frags	r fs		*	3	30	Rom	Rom
F076	Sx 2	109	RB		r fs	60		1	426	Rom	Rom
F076	Sx 2	109	RBT		r fs	20	*	1	88	Rom	Rom
F076	Sx 2	109	RBT		r pc	35	*	1	75	Rom	Rom
F076	Sx 2	109	RB	corner	r sf	21		1	114	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT		r cs	50		1	267	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT		r fs	30	*	1	317	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT		r fs	35		1	227	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RT	very abraded	r fs	18	**	1	107	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT	ST	r fs	30		2	405	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT	misc	r fs	15	*	6	398	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT		r fs	25	**	1	55	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT	frags	r fs			4	43	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RI	more than one tile	r fs	14	*	3	107	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT		r sf	16	*	1	184	Rom	Rom
F076/82	Sx 1	108	RBT		r sq	28	*	1	253	Rom	Rom
F077		105	RBT	burnt on edge	rfs	35	*	1	165	Rom	Rom
F078	Sx 1	084	RB		r fs	60	*	1	687	Rom	Rom
F078	Sx 2	085	RI	ST join	r fs	12		2	105	Rom	Rom
F078	Sx 2	085	RBT		r cp	28	*	1	243	Rom	Rom
F078	Sx 2	085	RB		r fs	50	*	1	427	Rom	Rom
F078	Sx 2	085	RBT		r fs	30		2	300	Rom	Rom
F078	Sx 3	138	RBT	very thin tile	r fs	5		1	6	Rom	Rom
F079		103	RBT	frags	r fs			6	115	Rom	Rom
F079		103	RB	2 bricks, 1 overfired?	r fs	32		2	455	Rom	Rom
F081		093	RBT		r cs	28	*	1	585	Rom	Rom
F081		093	RI	some ironstone & pale clay	r cs	28	*	1	256	Rom	Rom
F081		093	RBT	white-pale red	c sis	30		1	259	Rom	Rom
F082	Sx 2	094	RBT		r fs	24		1	78	Rom	Rom
F082	Sx 2	094	RBT		r fs			2	76	Rom	Rom
F083		097	RBT		r fs			3	47	Rom	Rom
F083		146	RI		r fs	11		1	91	Rom	Rom
F083		146	RT	LCW (unident)	r fs	20		1	87	Rom	Rom

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F083		146	RI		r sq	20		1	96	Rom	Rom
F083		209	RT	flange	r fs			1	29	Rom	Rom
F083		209	RBT	teg?	r fs	20		1	124	Rom	Rom
F083		209	RBT	teg?	r fs	17		1	153	Rom	Rom
F083		209	RBT	frags	r fs			2	10	Rom	Rom
F083/84	surface	098	OB	mod, frogged	r cs			1	98	mod	mod
F083/84	surface	098	PT	prob PT	r fs	12		1	27	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F083/84	surface	098	RT	vesicular surface HAF 50 mm	r pc	28		1	1792	Rom	Rom
F083/84	surface	098	RT	HAF 40 mm	r pc	20		1	140	Rom	Rom
F083/84	surface	098	RT	LCA D16 (55 mm) HAF 45 mm	r fs	23		1	612	Rom	M2C+
F083/84	surface	098	RB		r fs	35		1	477	Rom	Rom
F083/84	surface	098	RB	coarse sand	r sq	50		1	522	Rom	Rom
F088		107	RBT	pale red	p pc	27		1	300	Rom	Rom
F088		107	RI		r fs	14	*	1	110	Rom	Rom
F088		107	RT	HAF 40 mm	r fs	21		1	236	Rom	Rom
F088		107	RBT	frags	r fs	36		5	94	Rom	Rom
F088		107	RBT		r sf	36		1	236	Rom	Rom
F088		107	RBT		r sf	36	*	1	200	Rom	Rom
F094	sx1	112	RT	pale red fabric, cream surface, thin flange UCA 50 mm HAF 50 mm	pr rs	23		1	437	Rom	Rom
F094	sx1	112	RT	HAF 50 mm	r fs	27		1	233	Rom	Rom
F094	sx1	112	RBT		r fs			1	57	Rom	Rom
F094	sx2	111	PT		r fs	10		1	27	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F094	sx4	140	RT	flange	r fs			1	57	Rom	Rom
F094	sx4	140	RBT		r fs	26		1	167	Rom	Rom
F094	sx4	140	RBT		r fs	16		1	121	Rom	Rom
F094	sx4	140	RB		r fs	35		1	91	Rom	Rom
F094	sx4	140	RBT	frag	r fs			1	47	Rom	Rom
F094	sx4	140	RB		r sq	47		1	593	Rom	Rom
F094	surface	208	RT	HAF 30 mm	r fs	15		1	405	Rom	Rom
F100	Sx 3	159	RBT	ST pale red fabric	p fs	21	*	5	71	Rom	Rom
F100	Sx 3	159	RT	flange	r fs		*	1	44	Rom	Rom

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F100	Sx 3	159	RB		r fs	70	*	1	360	Rom	Rom
F100	Sx 3	159	RBT	frags	r fs		*	3	205	Rom	Rom
F100	Sx 3	159	RBT	frag	r fs			1	47	Rom	Rom
F100	Sx 3	159	RB		r pc		*	1	178	Rom	Rom
F101		112	RBT	teg?	r fs			1	37	Rom	Rom
F109		122	RBT	frags	r fs			2	12	Rom	Rom
F110		121	RT	UCA	r pc	19		1	66	Rom	Rom
F110		121	RBT		r pc			1	27	Rom	Rom
F111		123	RI	mortar on top	r cs	12		1	24	Rom	Rom
F111		123	RBT?	common crushed tile inclusions, overfired? mod??	r ct			1	28	mod?	mod?
F111		123	RBT	teg?	r pc	20	**	1	118	Rom	Rom
F111		123	RB		r sf		*	1	43	Rom	Rom
F111		202	RI		r fs	12	*	1	28	Rom	Rom
F111		202	RBT	frag	r fs			1	7	Rom	Rom
F112		127	RBT		r fs			1	27	Rom	Rom
F115		126	OB		o			1	14	mod	mod
F118		129	OB	coarse pale fabric, fletton?	o			1	48	mod	mod
F118		129	OB	frogged	r cs			1	316	mod	mod
F120		130	RT	flange	r fs			1	44	Rom	Rom
F120		130	RB		r fs	35		1	103	Rom	Rom
F120		130	RBT		r fs			3	23	Rom	Rom
F120		130	RBT	imb?	r fs	14		1	39	Rom	Rom
F124		132	OT	surfacing material?	o			1	25	mod	mod
F124		132	OB	p-med/mod brick frag?	r cs			1	17	p-med/mod	p-med/mod
F124		132	RFT	combed, occ large stone	r fs	14		1	141	Rom	L1-2C+
F124		132	RT	HAF 40 mm	r fs	16		1	168	Rom	Rom
F124		132	RB		r fs	30		1	113	Rom	Rom
F143	Sx 1	145	RT	flange	r fs		**	1	66	Rom	Rom
F143	Sx 1	145	RBT		r fs			1	27	Rom	Rom
F143	Sx 1	145	PT		r fs	10		1	17	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F150		154	RBT		r fs			3	40	Rom	Rom
F150		157	RBT		r fs			2	27	Rom	Rom

ctxt	Sx	finds no.	type	description	fab	thick (mm)	abr.	no.	wt (g)	period	spot date
F150		157	PT		r fs	9		1	16	med/p-med/mod?	13/14C+?
F157	Sx 1	158	RT	ST join, HAF 50 mm	r fs	25		2	128	Rom	Rom
F157	Sx 1	158	RBT		r fs			1	22	Rom	Rom
F164		163	RT		r fs	30	*	1	358	Rom	Rom
F164		163	RBT		r fs			3	416	Rom	Rom
F166		166	RT	flange	r.fs		*	1	21	Rom	Rom
F168		165	RBT		r.sq	33	*	1	232	Rom	Rom
F172		168	RT	pale, coarse sandy with some pc	p.pc	21		1	240	Rom	Rom
F172		168	RB	occ large stone	r.fs			1	191	Rom	Rom
								384	**48628**		

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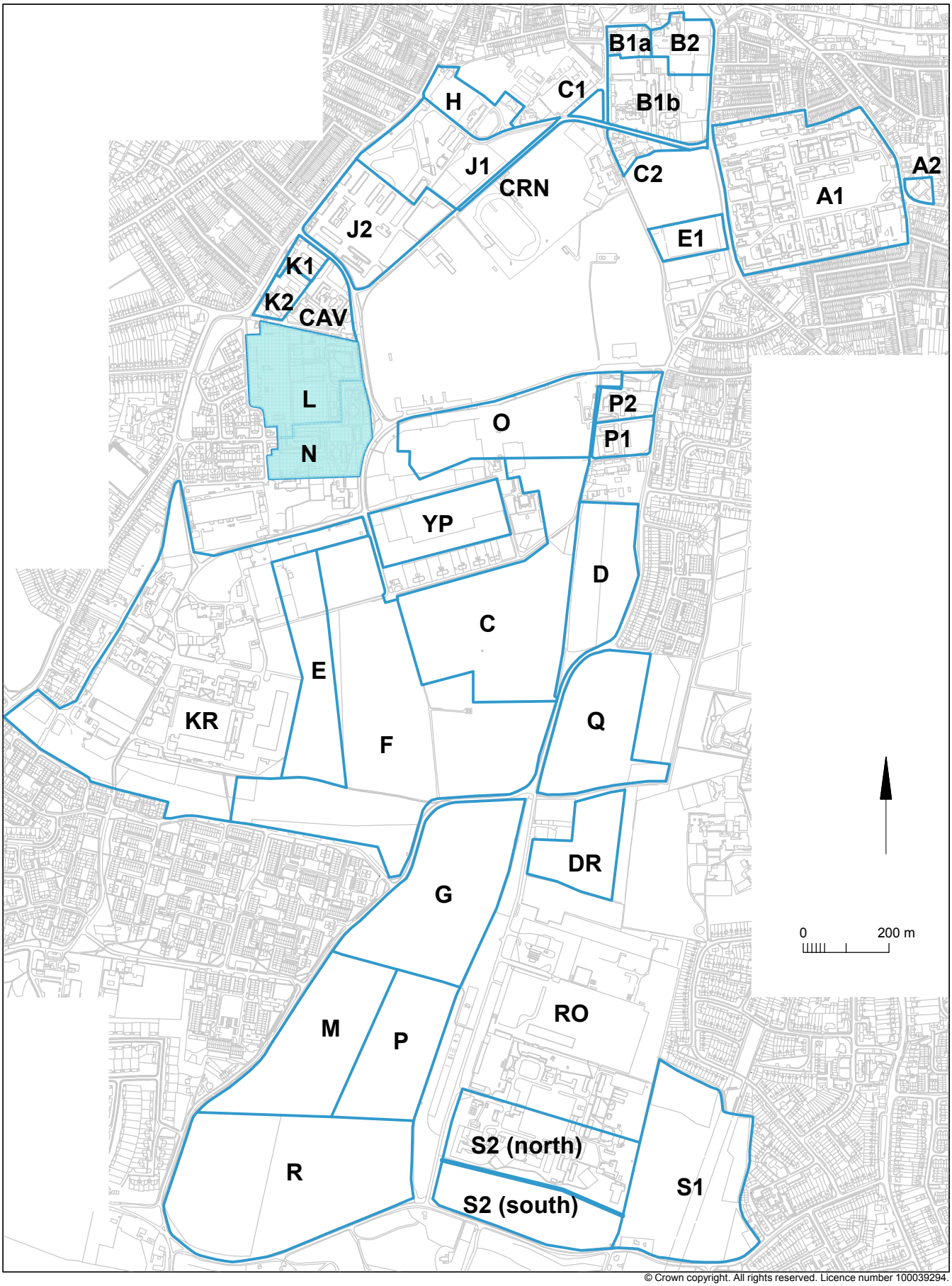
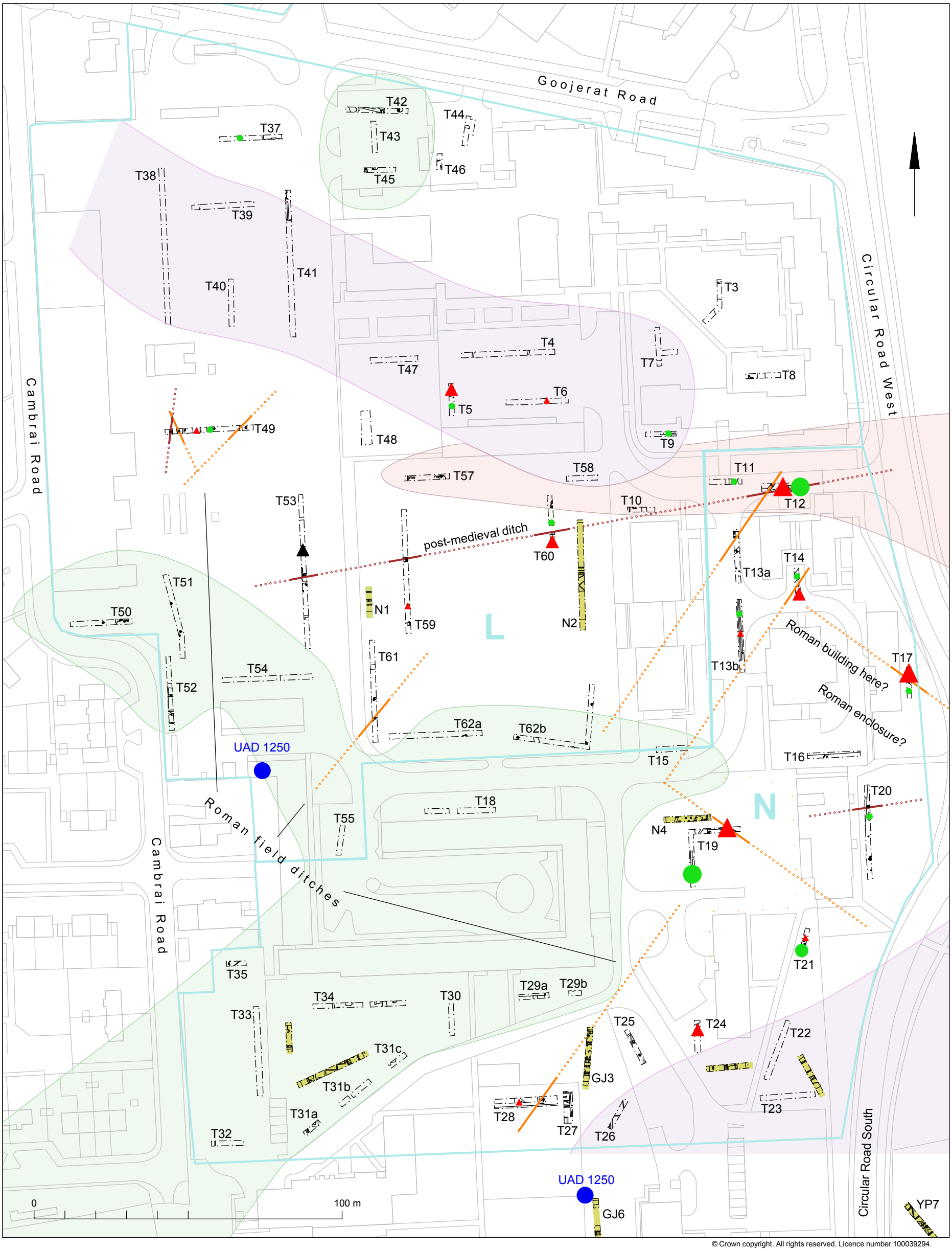


Fig 1a Area location plan, shown shaded.



2002 evaluation trench
2007 evaluation trench
post-medieval ditch
post-medieval ditch (projected)

Roman ditch
Roman ditch (projected)
suggested minimum area of infill
suggested minimum area of truncation
axial valley - Circular Road South valley

Roman potsherds
1-9
10-19
20+

Roman brick/tile
1-499
500-1999
2000+

Fig 1b Plan of 2002 and 2007 evaluation trenches, showing postulated Roman enclosure, and areas of truncation and infill.

Fig 1c Area L/N: all excavated features, showing extent of truncation (grey tone).

truncation (modern disturbance)

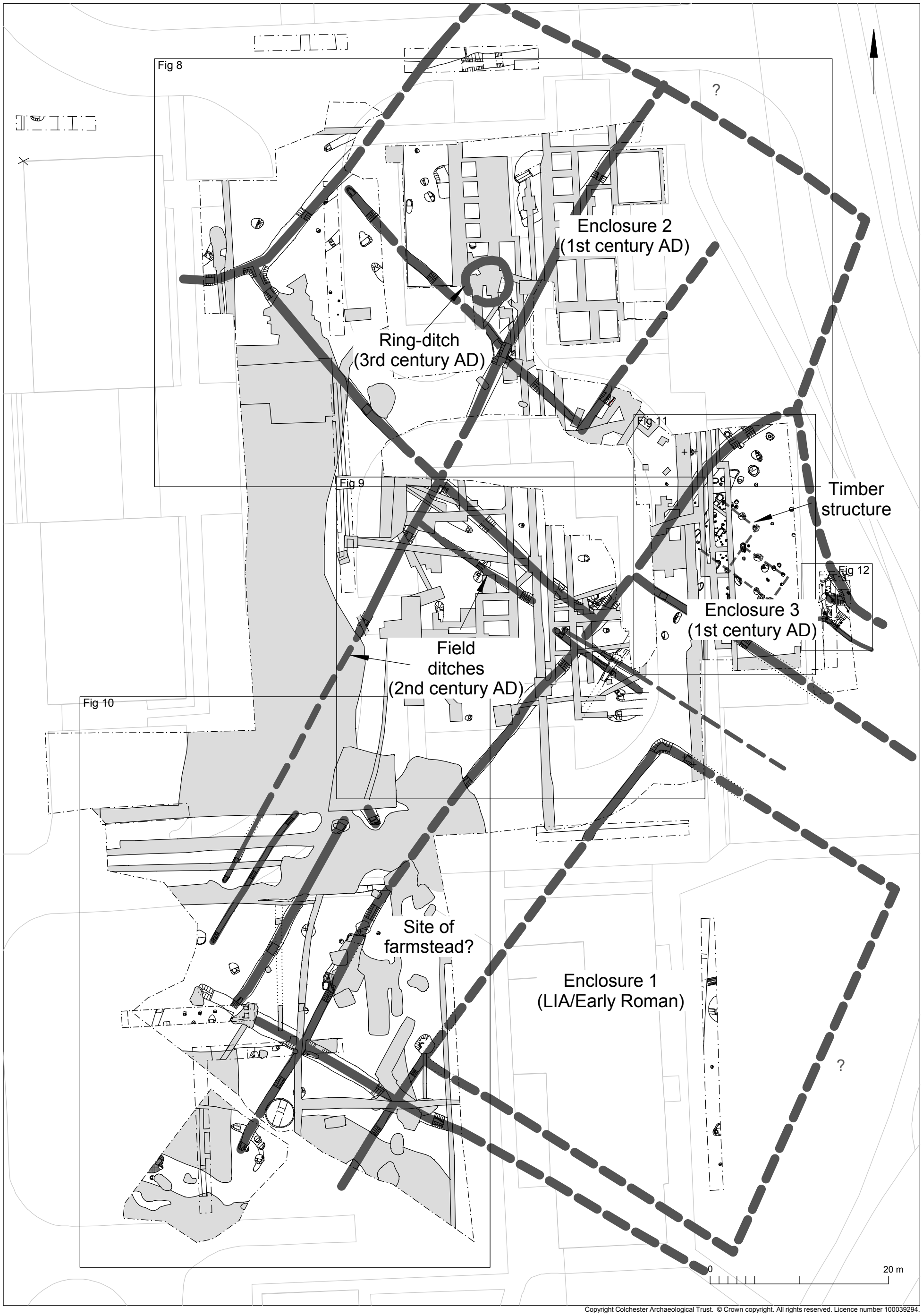


Fig 2 Excavation results showing Enclosures 1-3 (Periods1-3), field ditches (Period 4), and ring-ditch (burial: Period 5).

modern disturbance

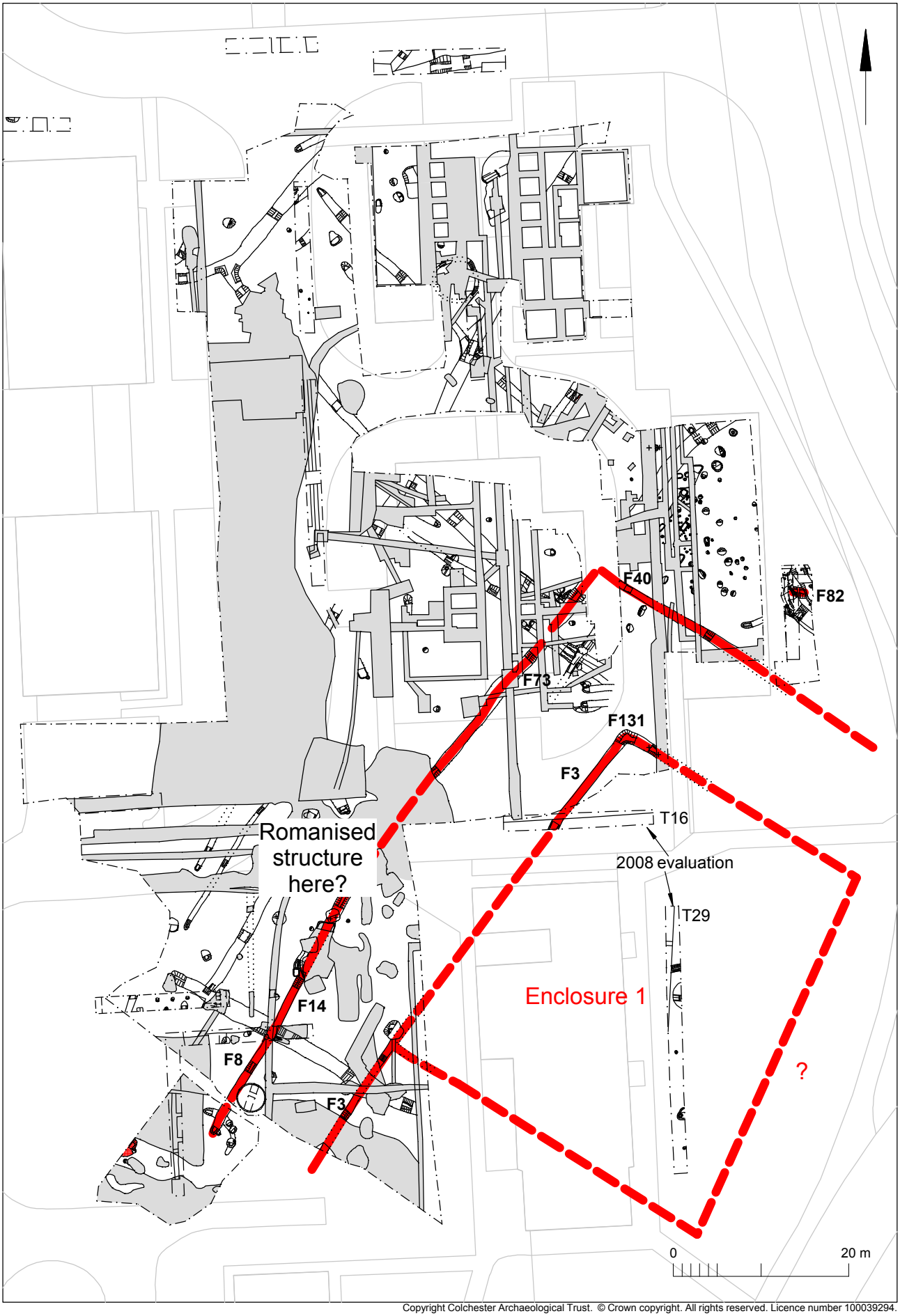


Fig 3 Period 1: Enclosure 1 (LIA/1st century AD).

modern disturbance new in this period

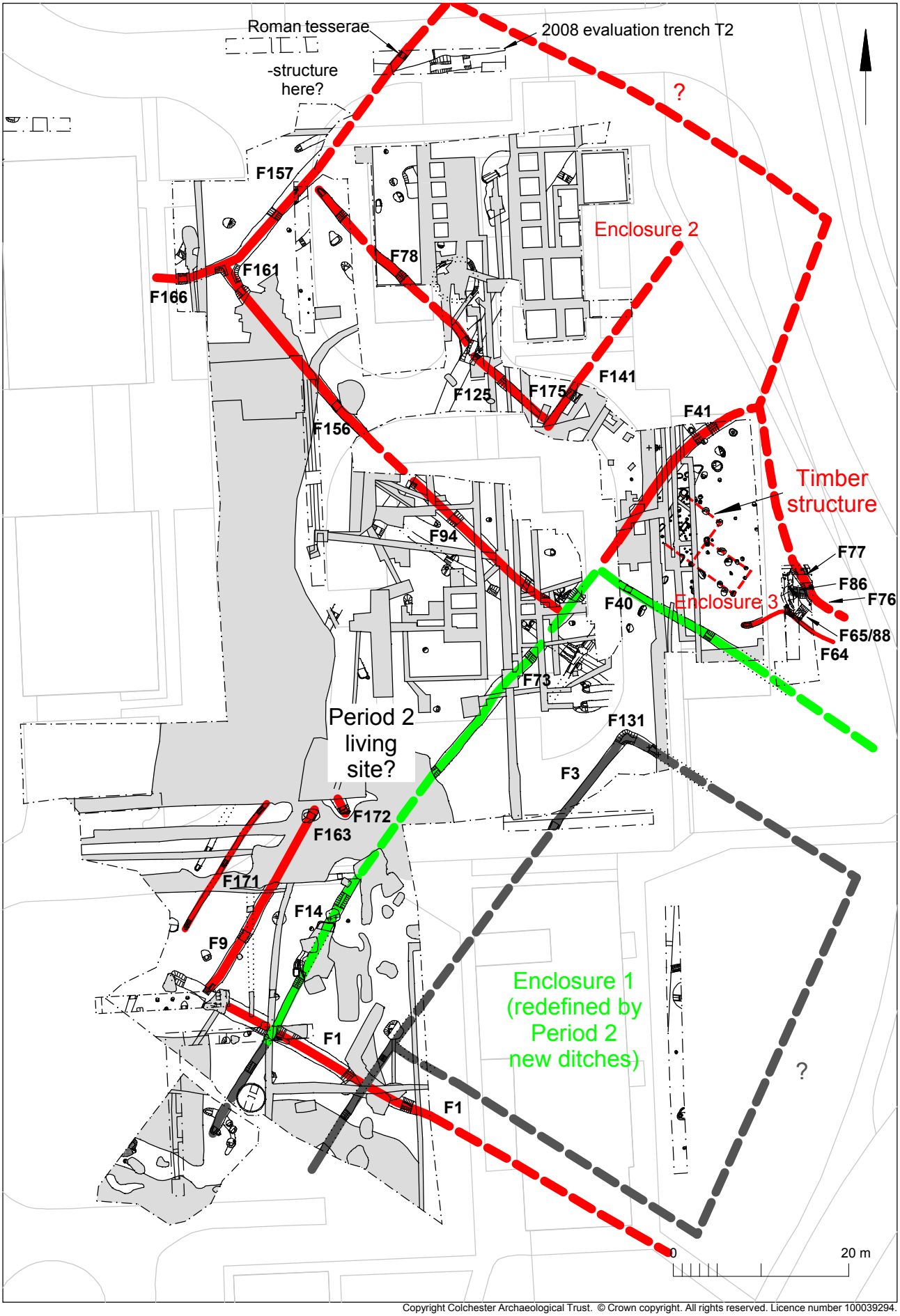


Fig 4 Period 2: addition of Enclosure 2 and 3 (red) and retention of of Enclosure 1 (green).

modern disturbance | new in this period | retained from previous period

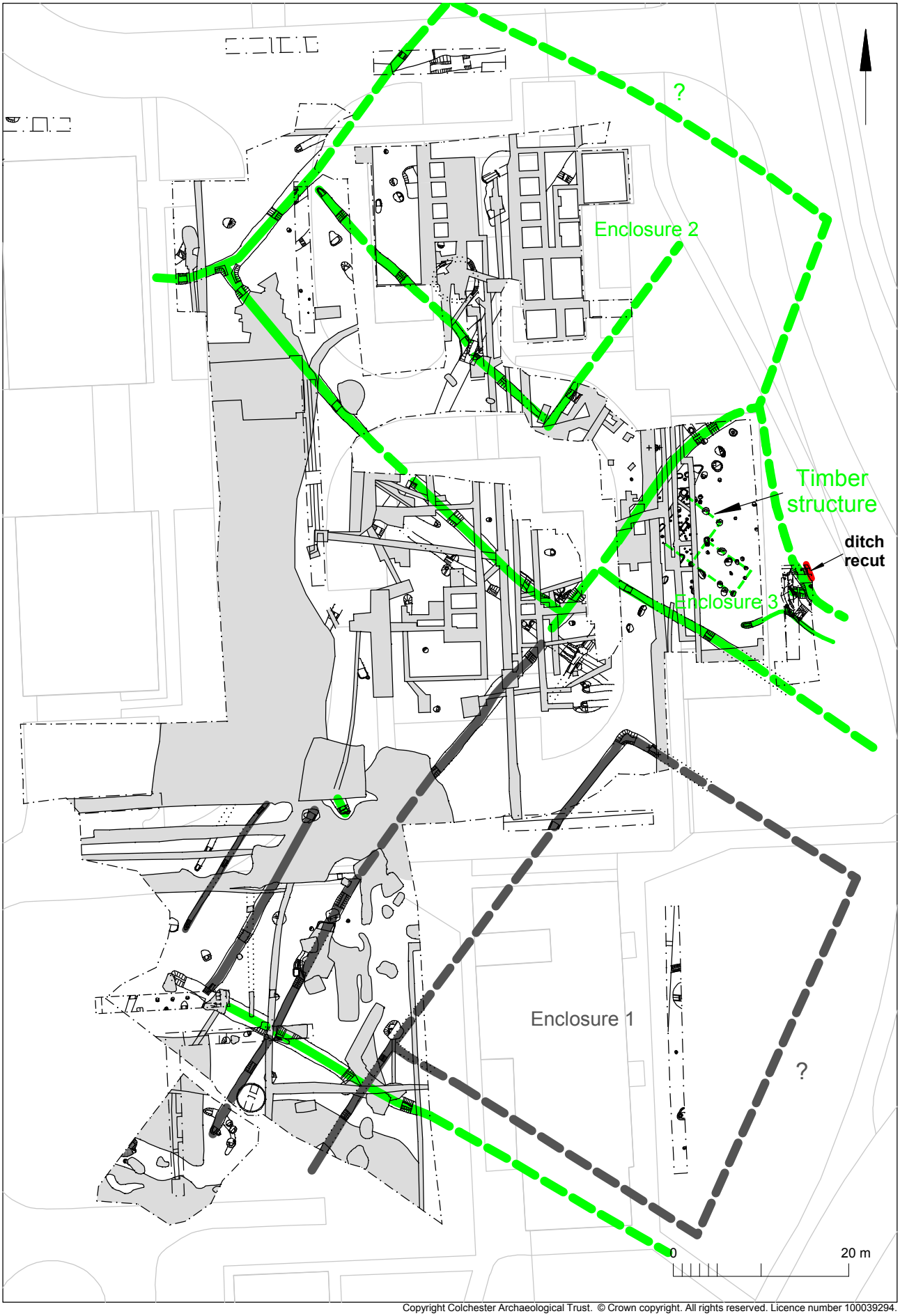


Fig 5 Period 3: continuity of E2 and E3 (green), recutting of E3 ditch (red), loss of E1.

modern disturbance | new in this period | retained from previous period

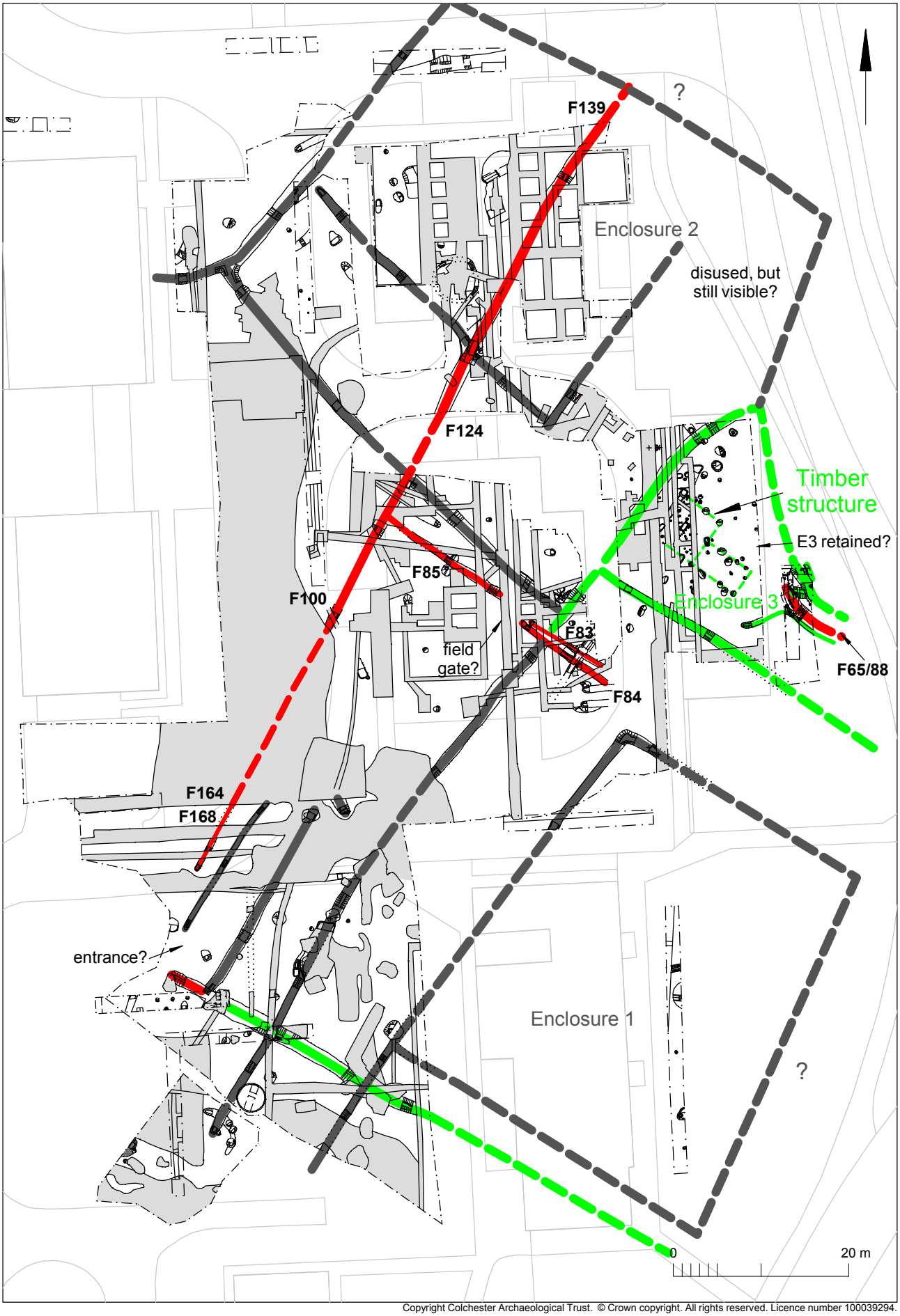


Fig 6 Period 4: field ditches cut across E1-E2 (red). Recut of E3 ditch (retention of E3?).

modern disturbance | new in this period | retained from previous period

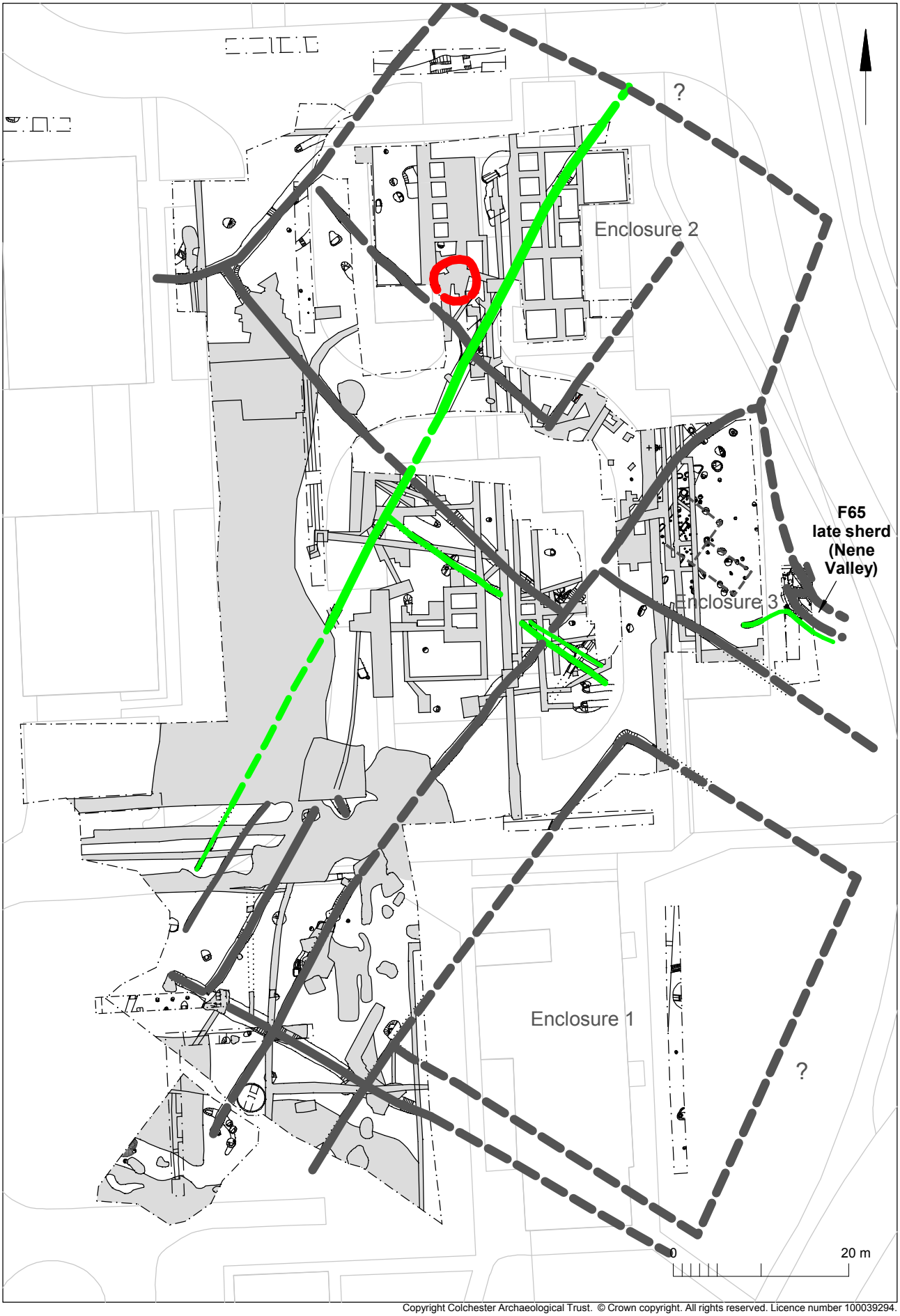


Fig 7 Period 5: ring-ditch.

modern disturbance | new in this period | retained from previous period

Fig 8 Insert to Fig 2. Site Area North.

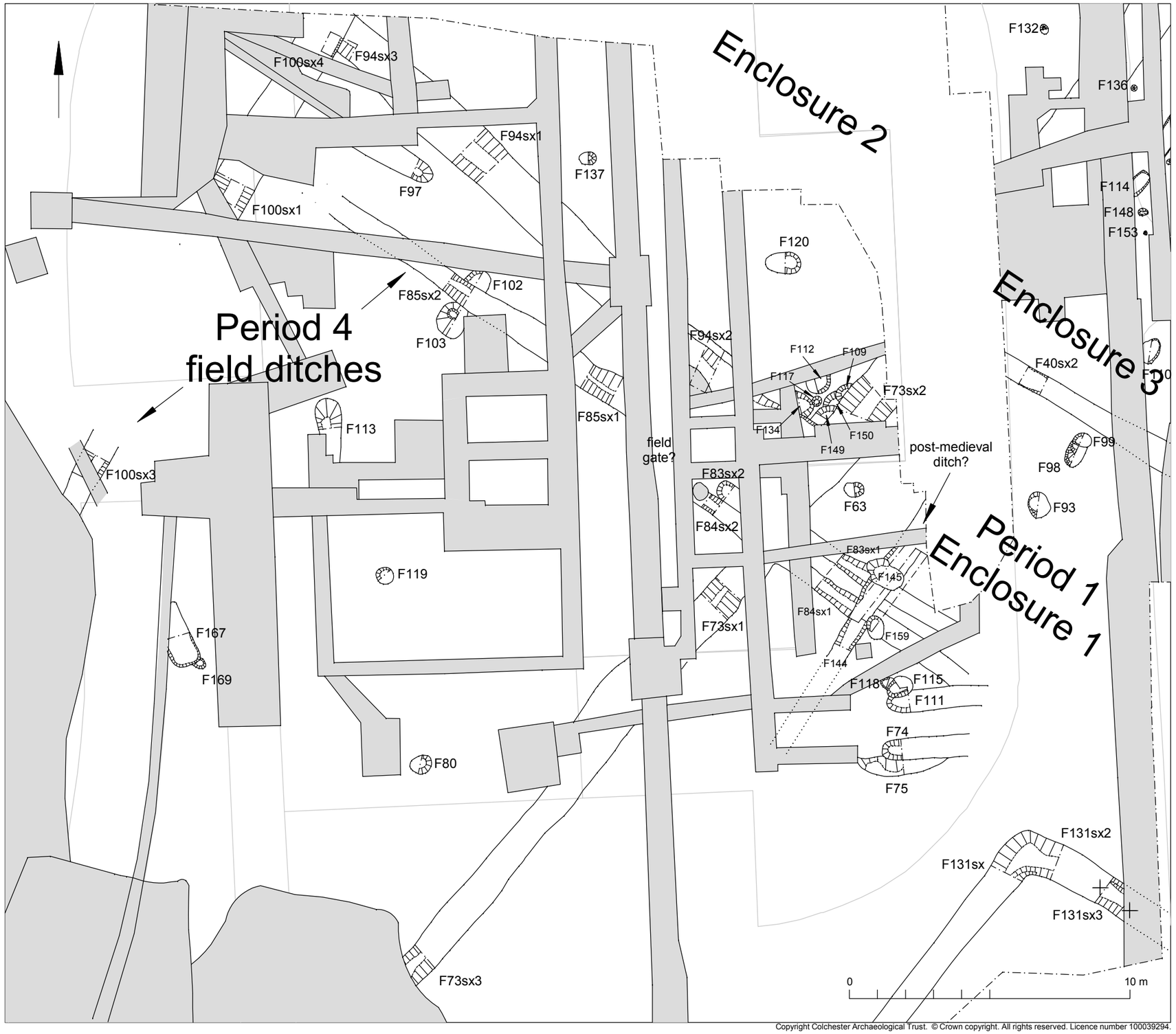


Fig 9 Insert to Fig 2. Site Area Central West.

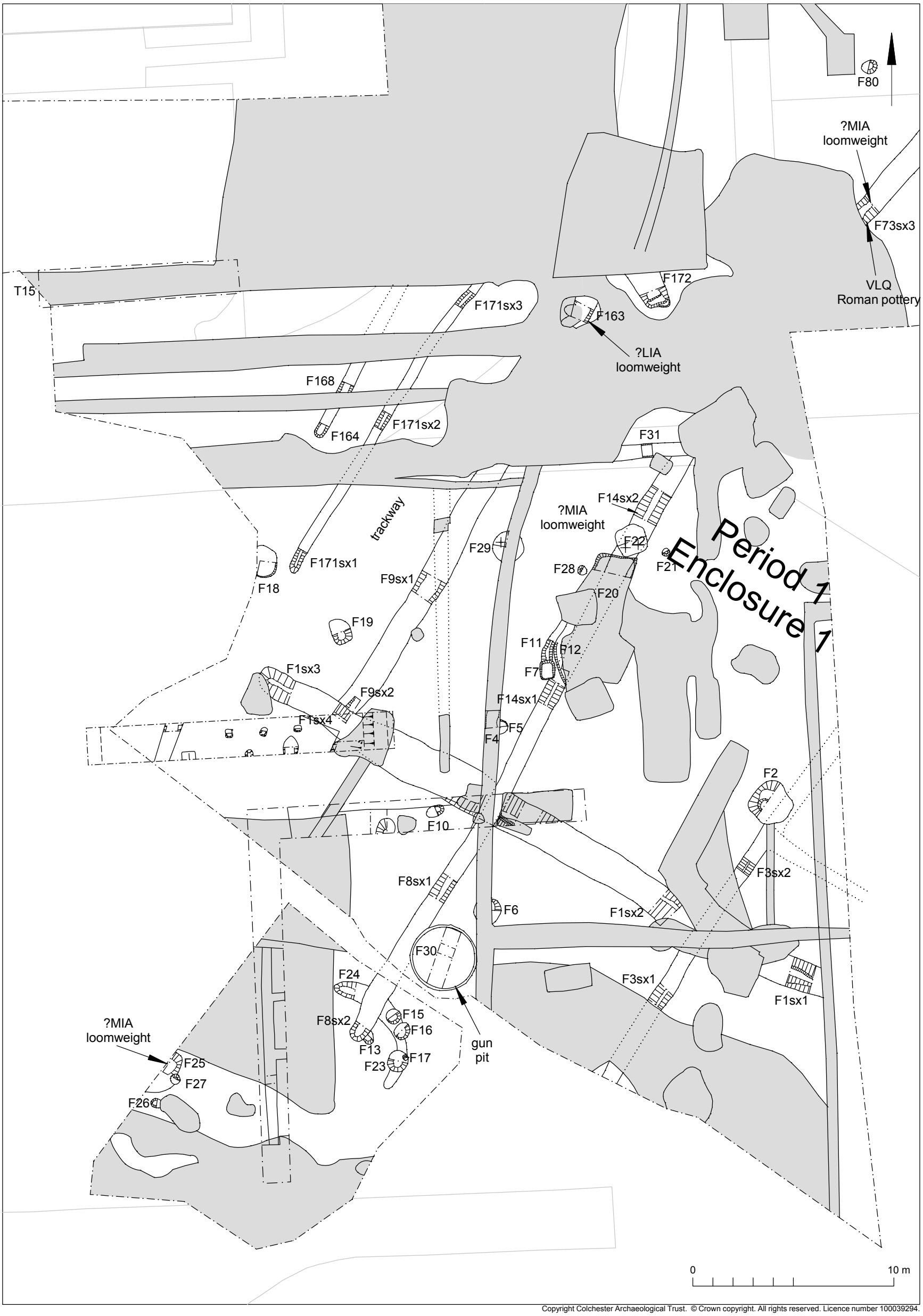


Fig 10 Insert to Fig 2. Site Area South.

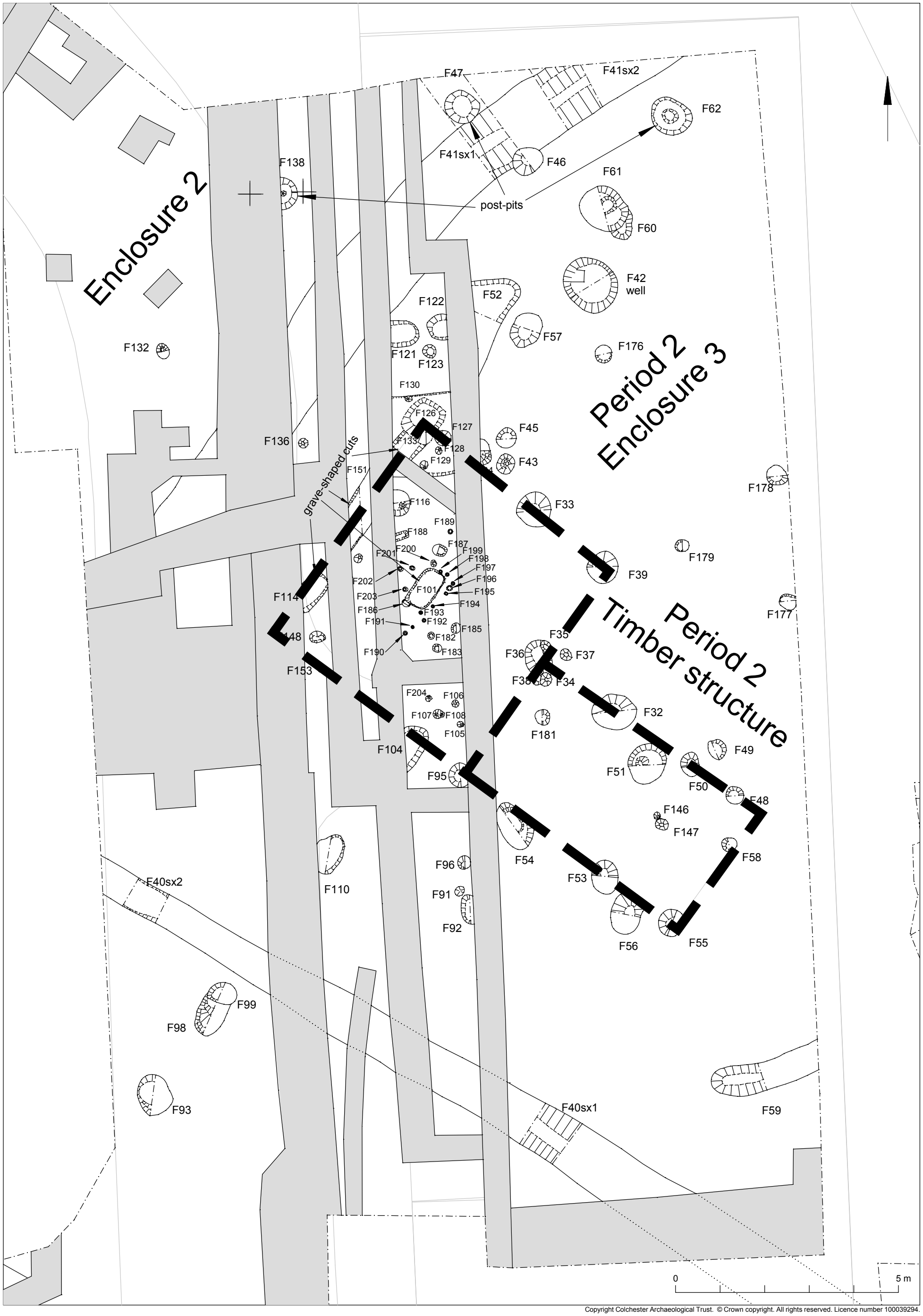


Fig 11 Insert to Fig 2. Site Area Central East.

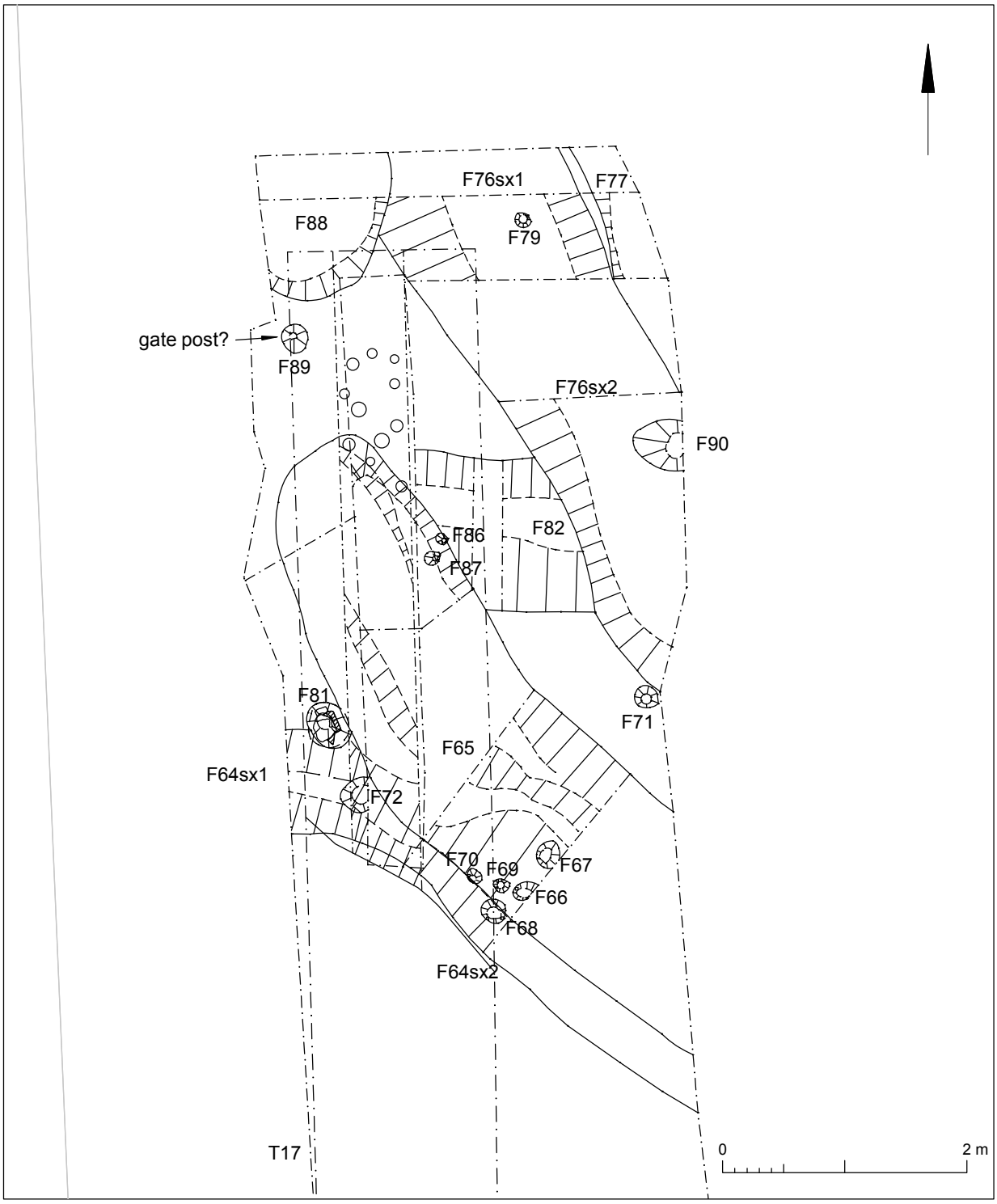


Fig 12 Insert to Fig 2. Site Area East.

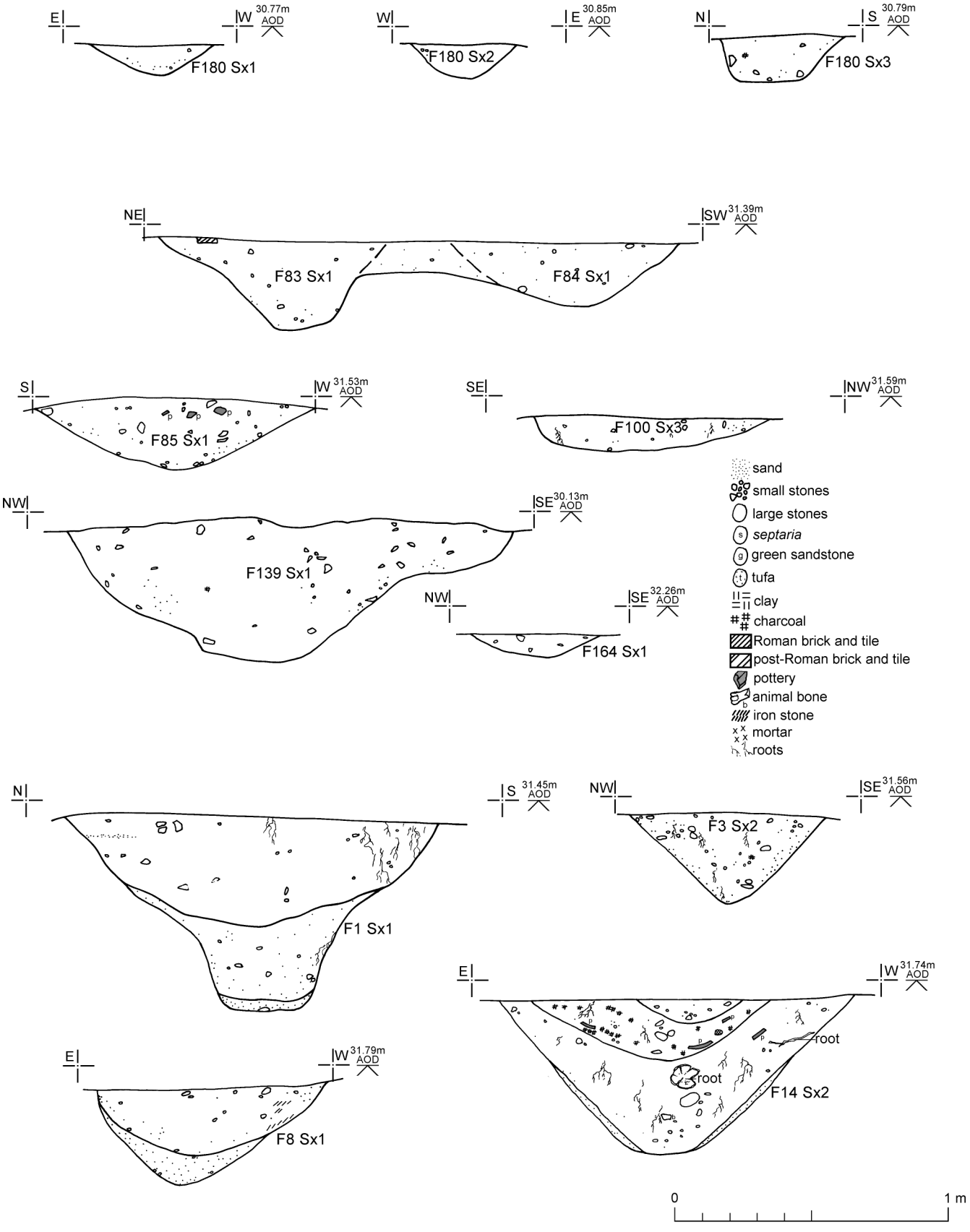


Fig13 Ring-ditch (F180 Sx1-3). Field ditches (F83-5 Sx1, F100 Sx3, F139 Sx1 and F164 Sx1). Enclosure ditches (F1 Sx1, F3 Sx2, F8 Sx1 and F14 Sx2):sections

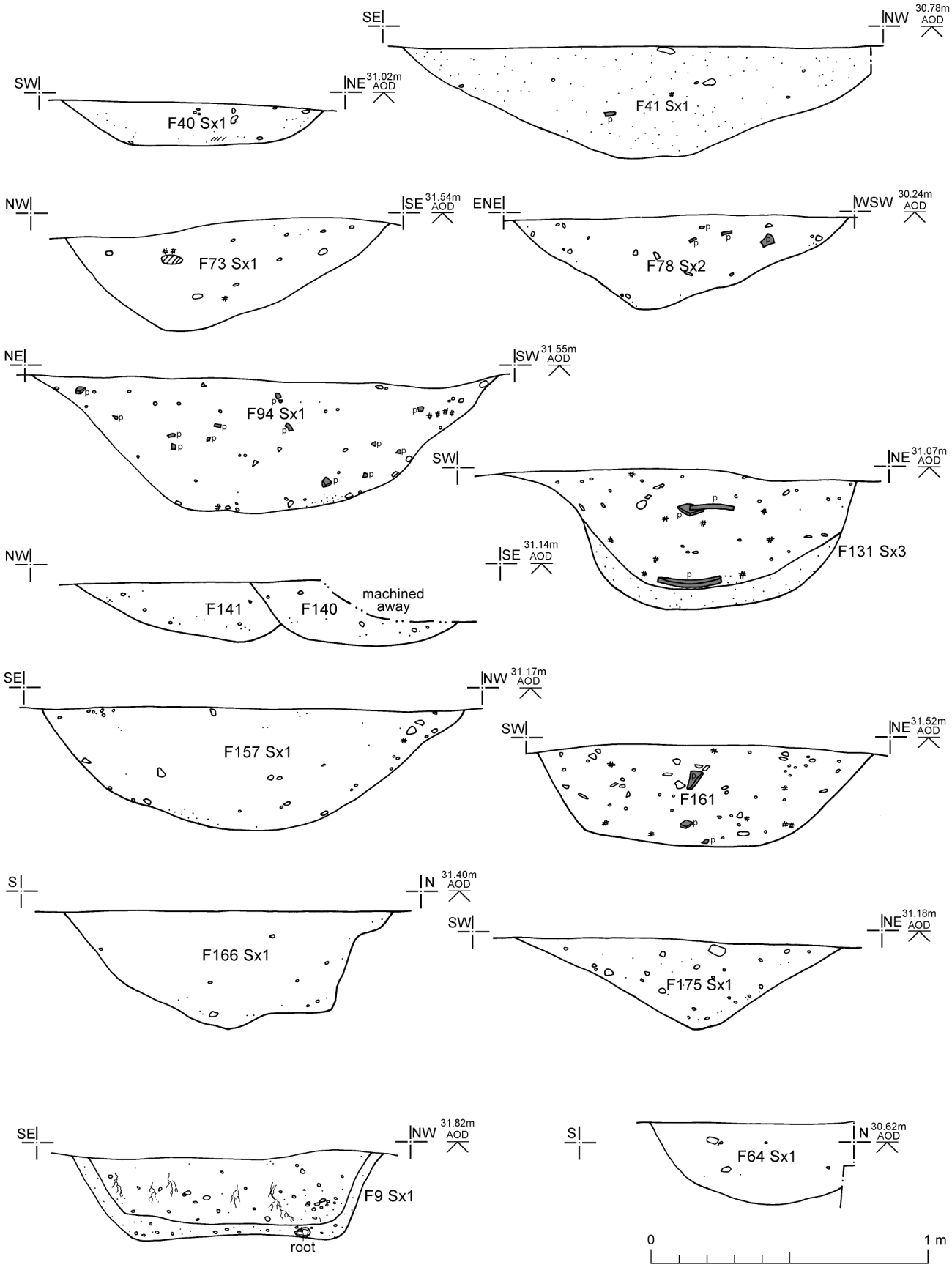


Fig 14 Enclosure ditches (F40 Sx1, F41 Sx1, F73 Sx1, F78 Sx2, F94 Sx1, F131 Sx3, F140 Sx1, F141 Sx1, F157 Sx1, F151 Sx1, F166 Sx1 and F175 Sx1). Other ditches (F9 Sx1 and F64 Sx1): sections.

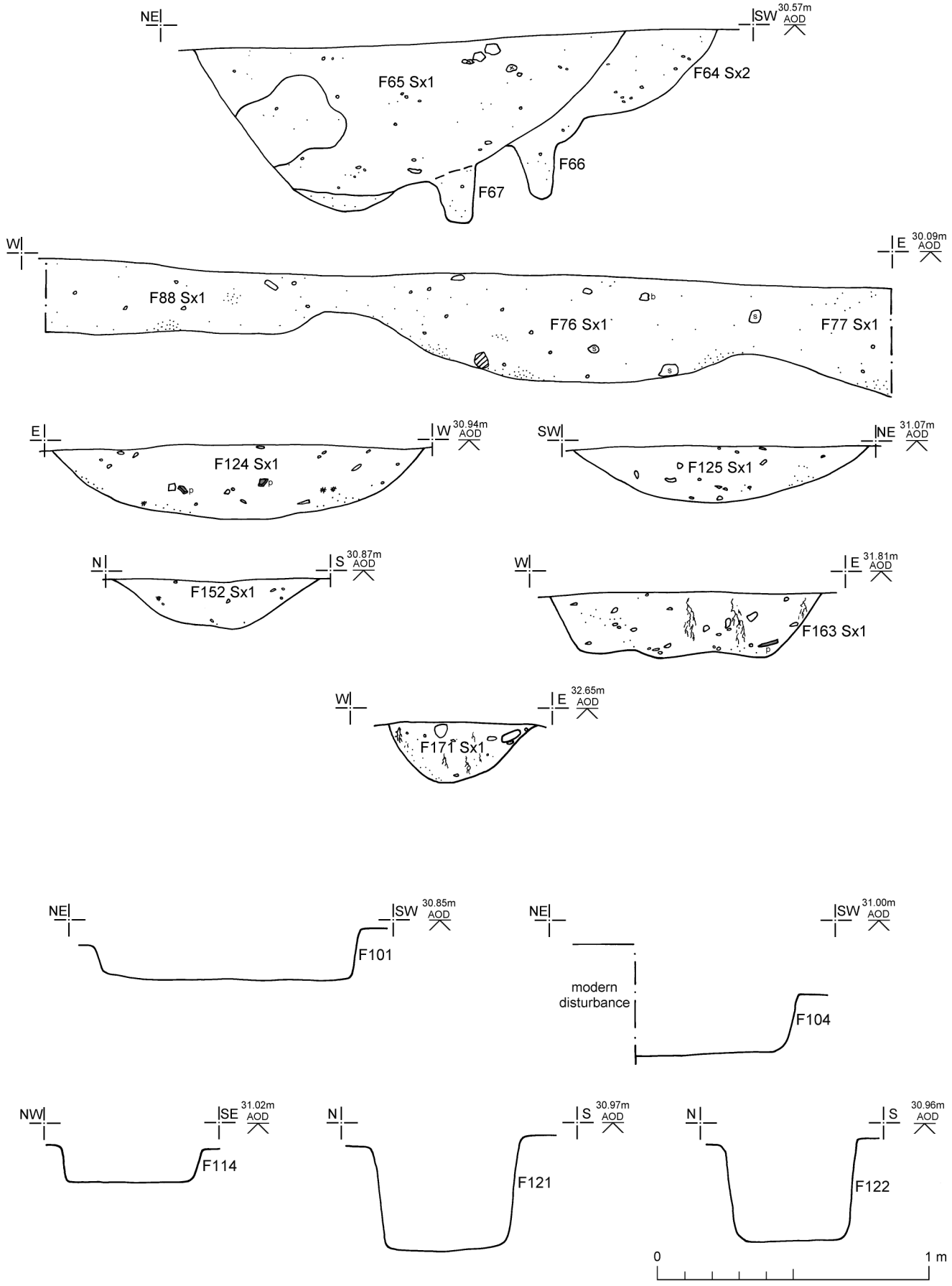


Fig 15 Other ditches (F64 Sx1, F65 Sx1 including post-holes F66-7, F76 Sx1, F77 Sx1, F88 Sx1, F124 Sx1, F125 Sx1,F152 Sx1, F163Sx1, F164 Sx1 and F171 Sx1). Pits (F101, F104, F114, F121-2): sections and profiles.

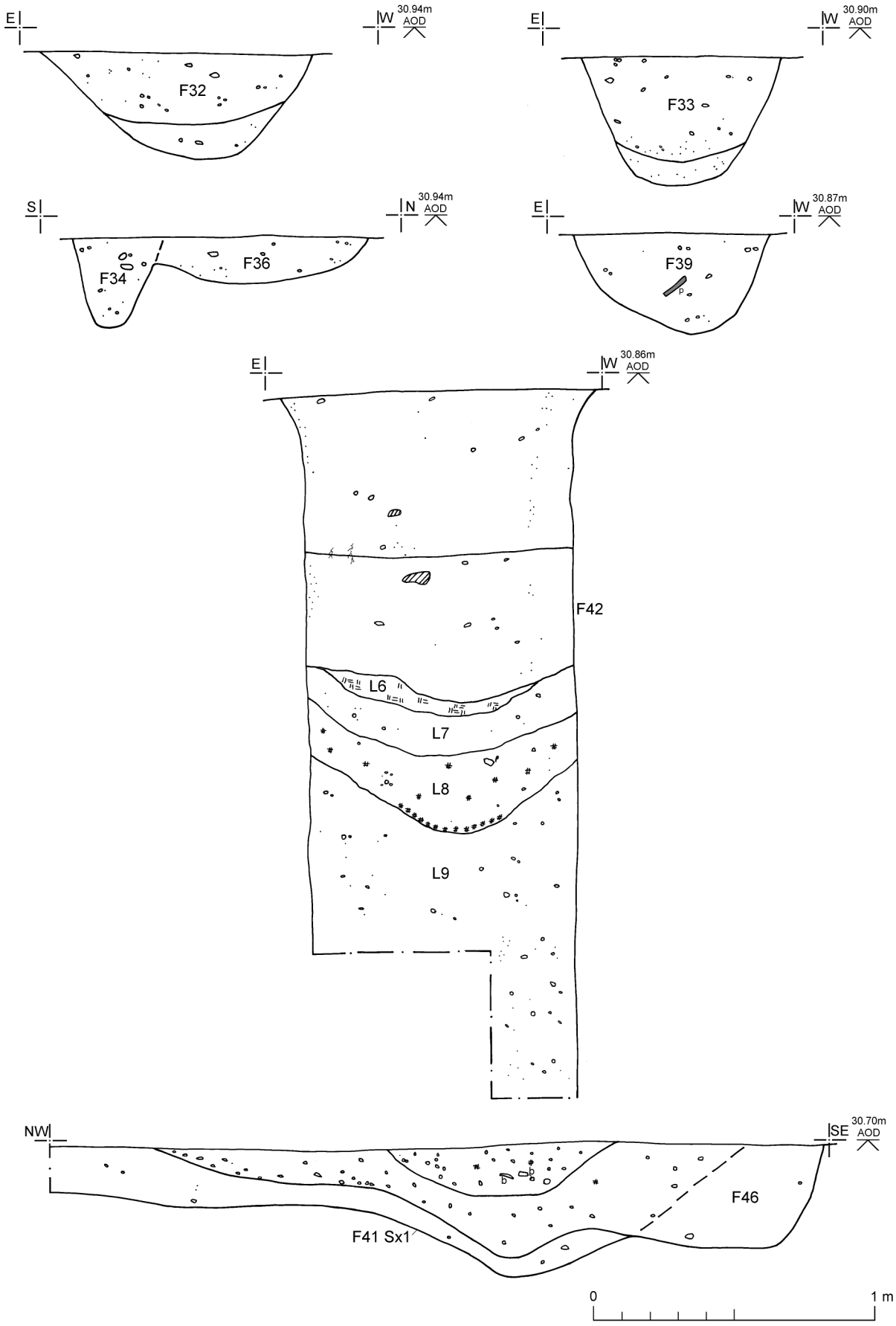


Fig 16 Pits and post-pits (F32-5, F39, F46 including enclosure ditch F41 Sx1), well F42: sections.

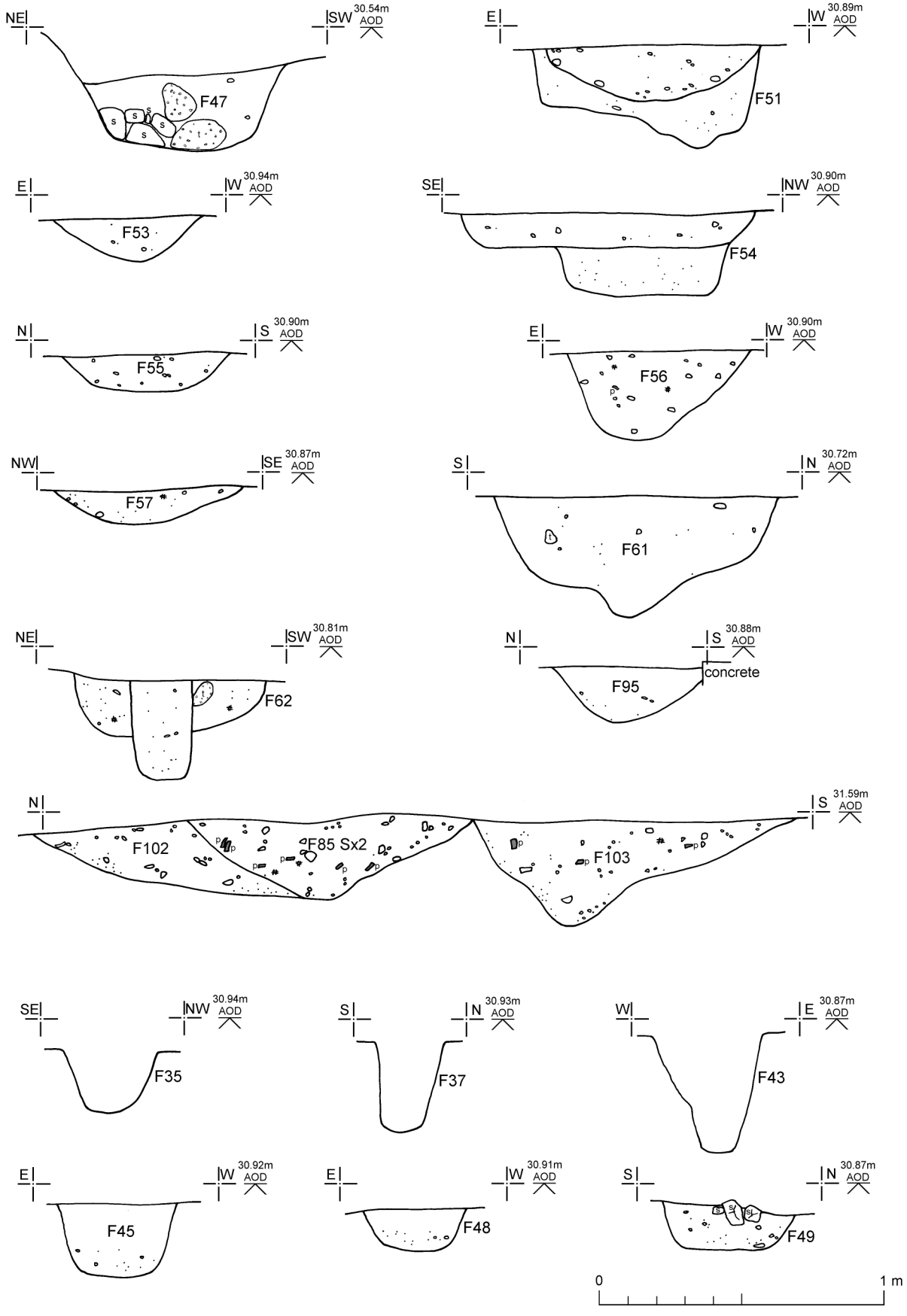


Fig 17 Pits and post-pits (F47, F51, F53-7, F61-2, F95, F102-3 including field ditch F85 Sx2). Post-holes F35, F37, F43, F45 and F48-9): sections and profiles.

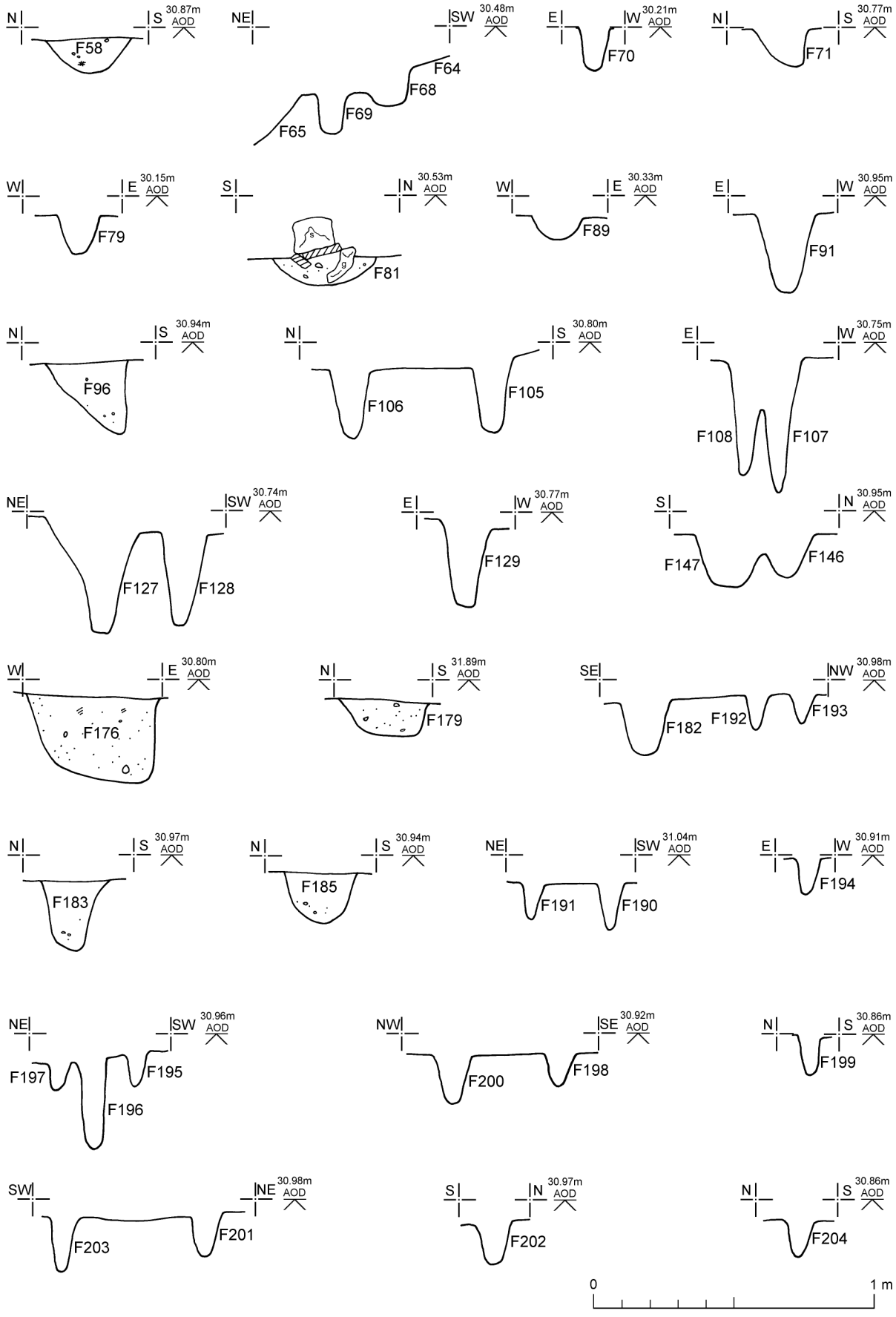


Fig 18 Post-holes and stake holes: sections and profiles.

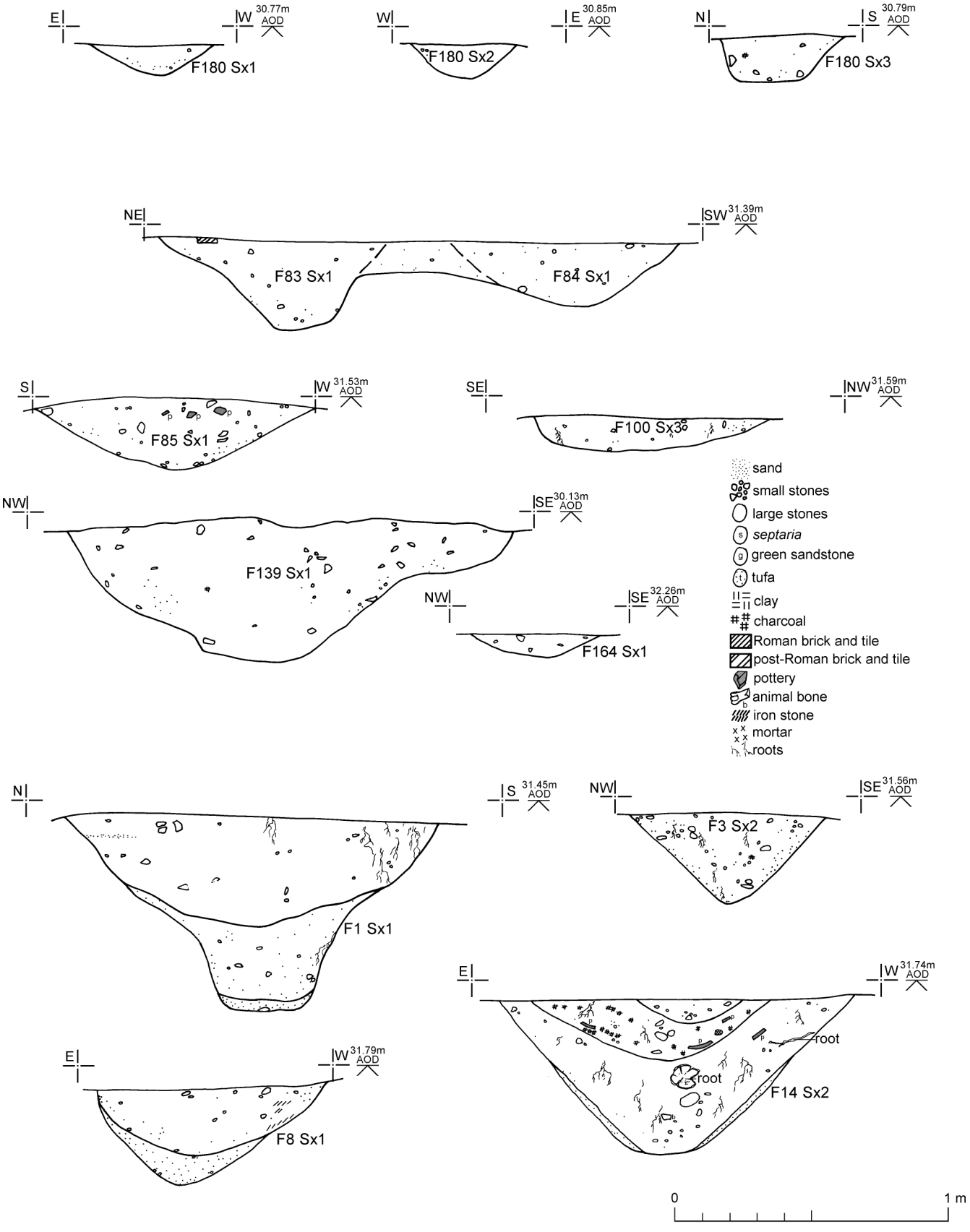
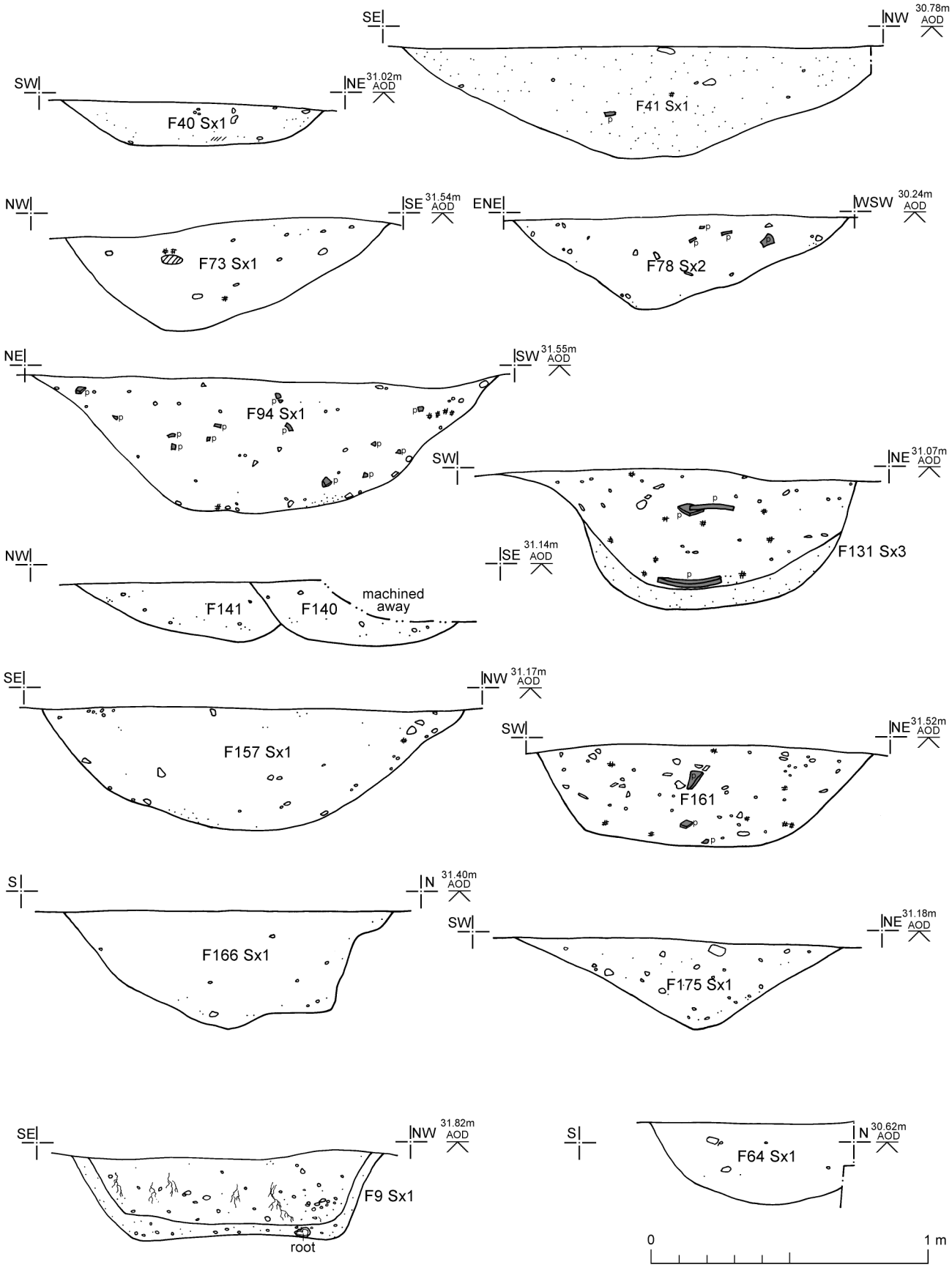


Fig13 Ring-ditch (F180 Sx1-3). Field ditches (F83-5 Sx1, F100 Sx3, F139 Sx1 and F164 Sx1). Enclosure ditches (F1 Sx1, F3 Sx2, F8 Sx1 and F14 Sx2):sections



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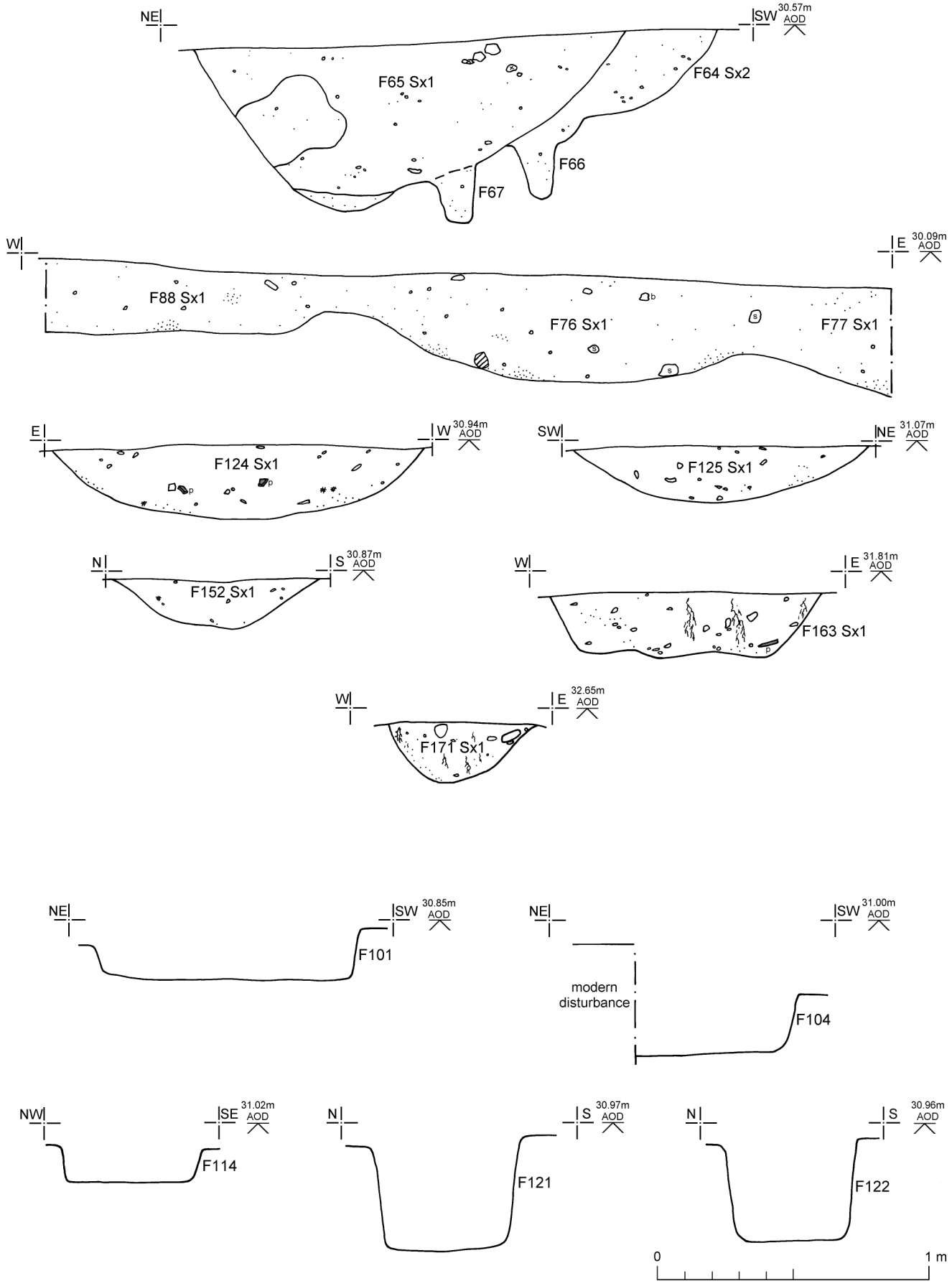

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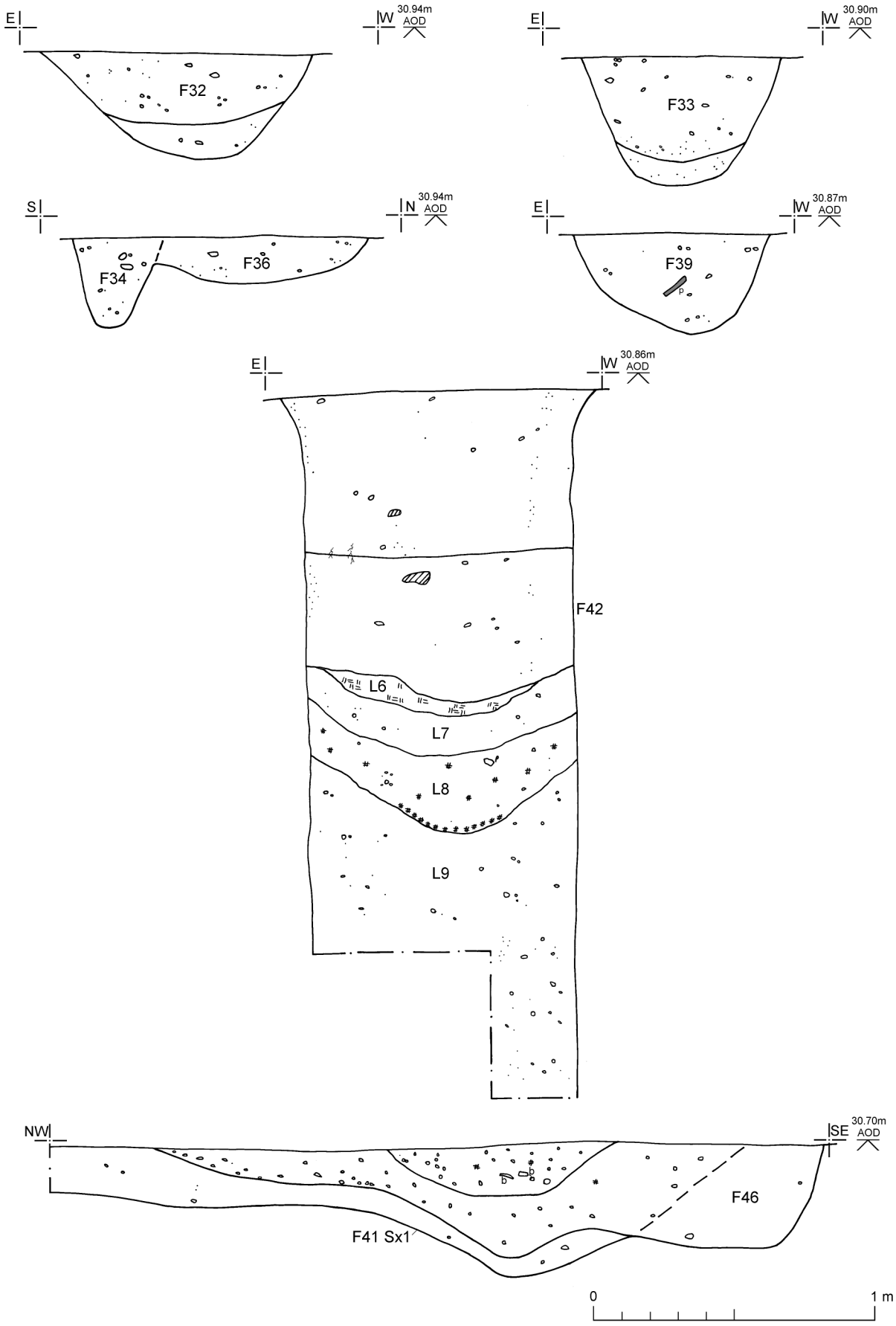
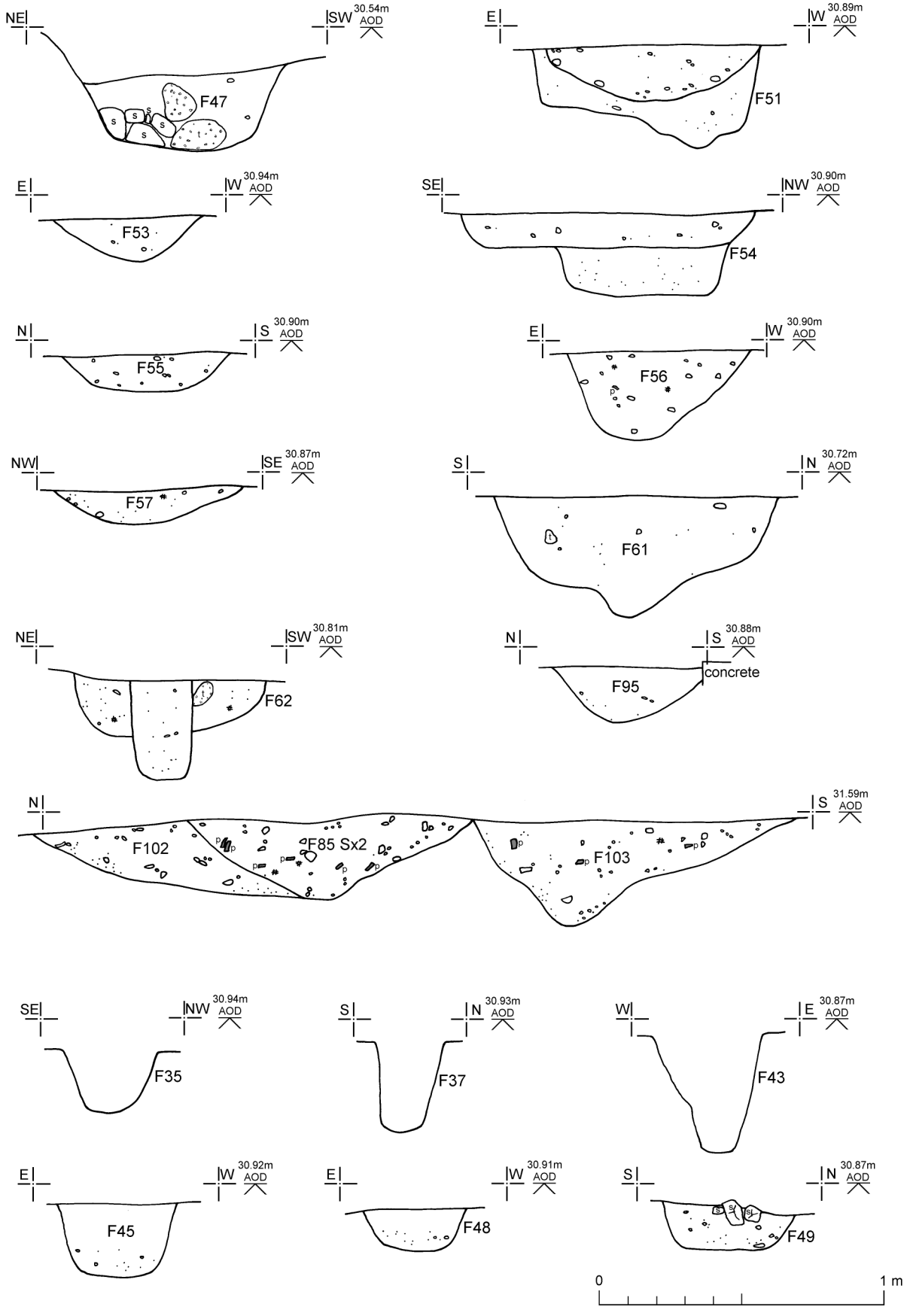


Fig 16 Pits and post-pits (F32-5, F39, F46 including enclosure ditch F41 Sx1), well F42: sections.



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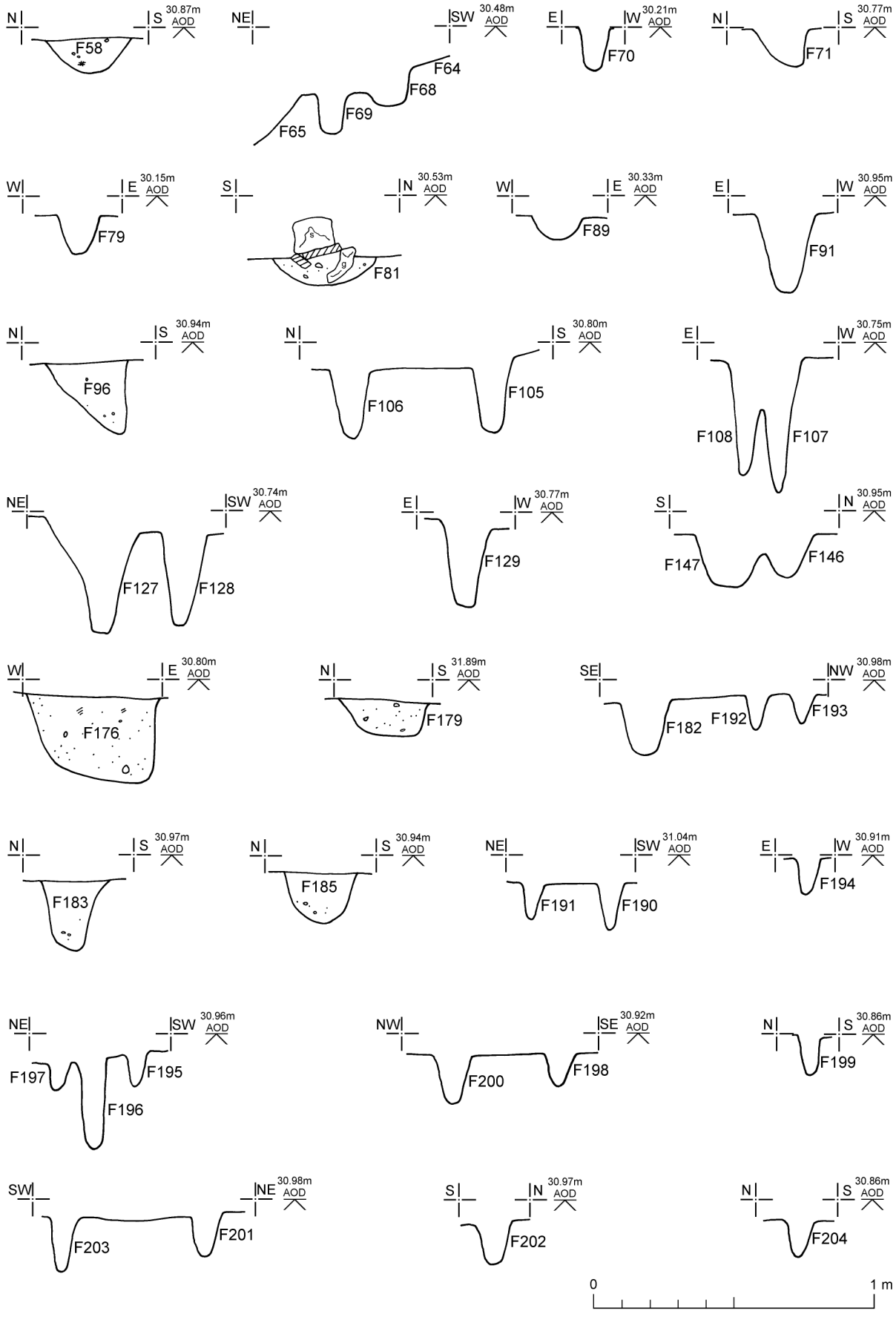

Fig 18 Post-holes and stake holes: sections and profiles.

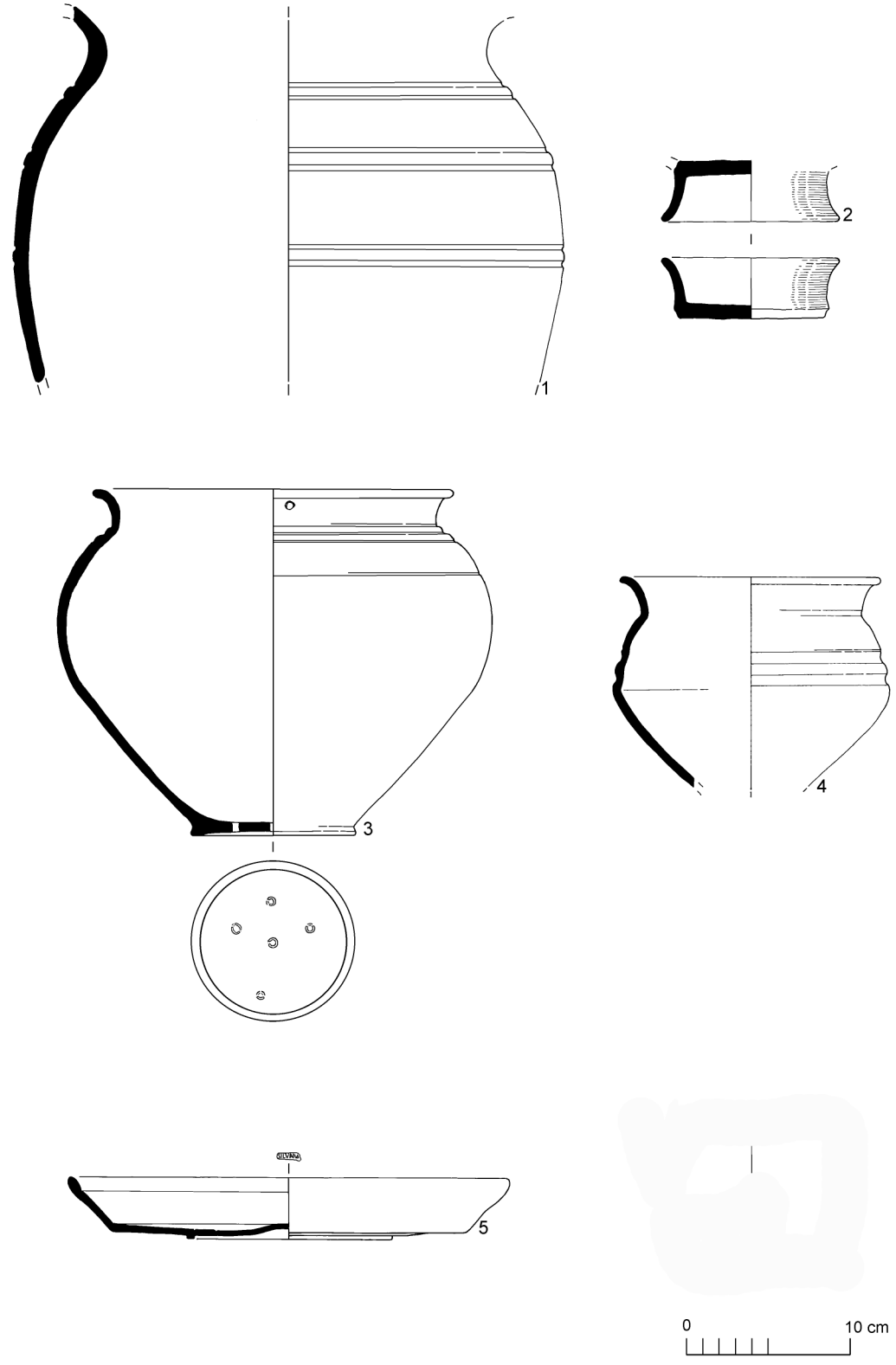

Fig 19 Roman pottery from Period 1 ditch F131.

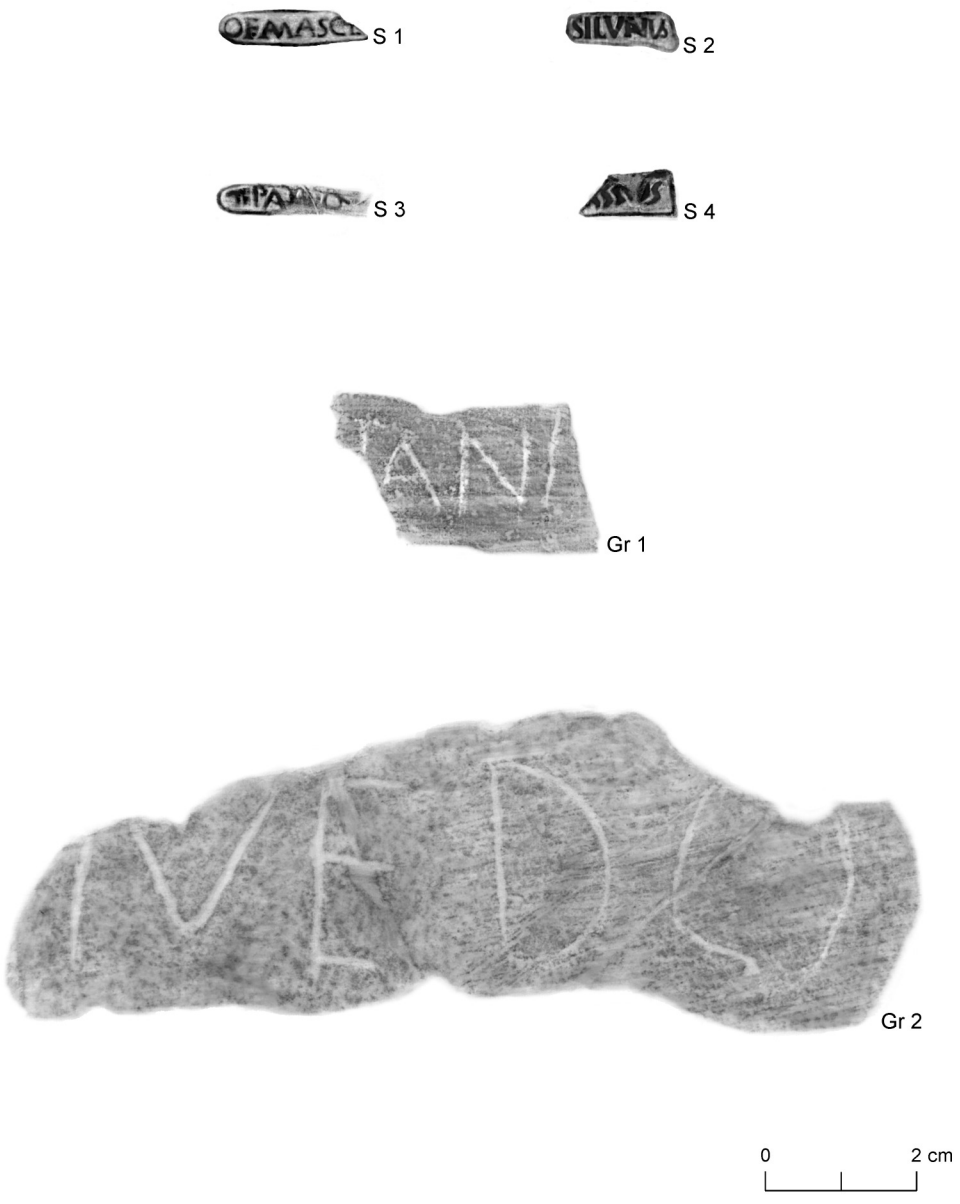

Fig 20 Roman pottery stamps (S1-4) and Roman pottery graffiti (GR 1-2).

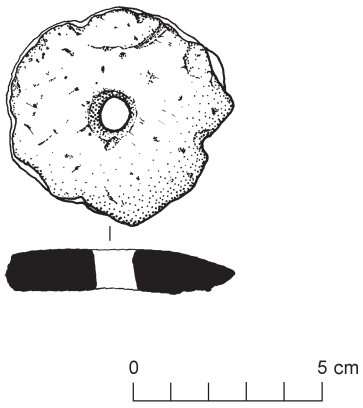

Fig 21 Roman spindlewhorl.

Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: **Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area L/N (former Goojerat Barracks), Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex**	
Parish: Colchester	***District:*** Colchester
NGR: NGR TL 989 238 (c)	***CAT Project code:*** 10/5b
Type of work: Excavation	***Site director/group:*** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: August-September 2010	***Size of area investigated:*** Six area excavations totalling 5,800m2
Location of finds/curating museum: Colchester & Ipswich Museums (2010.48)	***Funding source:*** Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	***Related UAD nos:***
Final report: CAT Report 588 and summary in *EAH*	
Periods represented: Iron Age, Roman, modern	

Summary of fieldwork results: *The land now occupied by Goojerat Barracks (i.e. Colchester Garrison Alienated Land Area L/N) was inside the oppidum of Camulodunum. An evaluation in 2007/2008 identified Late Iron Age (LIA) and early Roman ditches whose configuration indicated the presence of a rectangular Roman enclosure, possibly containing a robbed-out Roman structure (represented by over 11kg of Roman building material), in the south-east corner of Area L/N.*

In June 2010, an area excavation (approximately 5800m2) on the site of the Roman building debris and the potential enclosure showed that archaeological deposits had survived over substantial areas, despite substantial truncation by recent Garrison infrastructure Residual flints indicate some passing activity here in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Fragments of loom-weights of ?Middle Iron Age type indicate local weaving, and (by implication, more permanent activity here) in the MIA. However, there were no features associated with these MIA finds. The majority of the excavated features were the multi-phased ditches of two rectilinear Late Iron Age and Roman enclosures (Enclosures 1, 2). The excavated areas coincided with most of the southern and western sides of E2, but with only the western and northern parts of E1, which lay mainly off-site. Finds indicate that a demolished Roman structure may have lain off site or that they were associated with the timber framed rectangular structure within a smaller enclosure (E3). Enclosure (E3) was located in the angle between the eastern side of E1 and the northern side of E2 (with which it was probably contemporary). The trapezoidal enclosure contained a well and groups of pits, post-holes and beam slots, the latter group of which are convincing as the ground-fast elements of the structure. Given the existence of the well, and the constrained size of the enclosure around the structure, it is quite likely that this was a domestic structure. Other 'packed' post-holes are evidently part of another structure whose ground-plan is not apparent. In the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century the late Iron Age to early Roman enclosures were in part replaced or re-defined by two new field/enclosure ditches that were laid out across the centre of E1 and the western edge of E2. Although it is possible that the alignment of the southern edge of E1 was followed by one of these new ditches, their presence indicates a change in land use which did not involve the continued use of the enclosures or the building within E3. Another change in land use is indicated by the later 3rd-century (or later) ring-ditch which was placed close to the centre of the former E1 and beside one of the later field ditches. This ring-ditch shows strong similarities with the late Roman ring-ditches around cremations excavated on Garrison site C2 (on the southern side of the Roman circus, 1200m to the NE), and to potentially latest Roman to post-Roman ring-ditches associated with Germanic warriors or foederati *inhumations in an otherwise Roman cemetery (within Area A1 further to the north-east). The ring-ditch may therefore be the burial of a person with Germanic ancestry.*

Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 456	
Keywords: *LIA/Roman enclosures, Roman timber building, Late Roman ring-ditch burial*	***Significance:*** ** (*?)
Author of summary: Howard Brooks and Ben Holloway	***Date of summary:*** June 2012
CBC monitor: *Martin Winter*	