Archaeological excavation at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PY

May 2020-October 2021

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commissioned by Faisal Kamal Ahmed
on behalf of Colchester Islamic Cultural Association

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Contents

List of maps, photographs, tables, charts and figures

Cover: Trench 2, looking north

1 Summary

Archaeological excavation took place at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of groundworks for an extension and internal alterations. Eleven trenches were excavated, totalling an area of only 22.4 square metres, with natural encountered between 1.7m and 2.67m deep. The site lies immediately south of the Roman walled town and within the precinct of St Botolph's Priory. Previous archaeological discoveries on the development site in 2014, 2017 and 2018 indicate that the site is located within a medieval cemetery connected to the Priory.

Human remains from at least another 52 individuals were recovered during this phase of excavation. These remains came from 24 in situ inhumation burials but also included a large quantity of disarticulated bone. Most of the burials appear to be of medieval date but two were found cut into a layer dating from the 17th to 18th centuries, showing that the cemetery continued in use after the dissolution of the monasteries. Analysis of the remains showed that they ranged in age from infants to mature adults, included more women than men, and presented a variety of interesting pathologies and trauma.

The remains of two east/west Roman wall foundations were also uncovered. One was at least 12m long, 0.55-0.6m wide and made of small fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. The other was at least 5m long and made of large flint nodules and occasional fragments of septaria and greensand stone set in an off-white mortar. Roman building debris from the site included brick, roofing tile, flue-tile, tesserae cubes, opus signinum and painted wall plaster.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex from 14th May 2020 to 7th October 2021. The work was commissioned by Faisal Kamal Ahmed on behalf of the Colchester Islamic Cultural Association and took place during groundworks for the demolition and replacement of a recent extension, internal alterations to the existing building and associated groundworks.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological excavation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

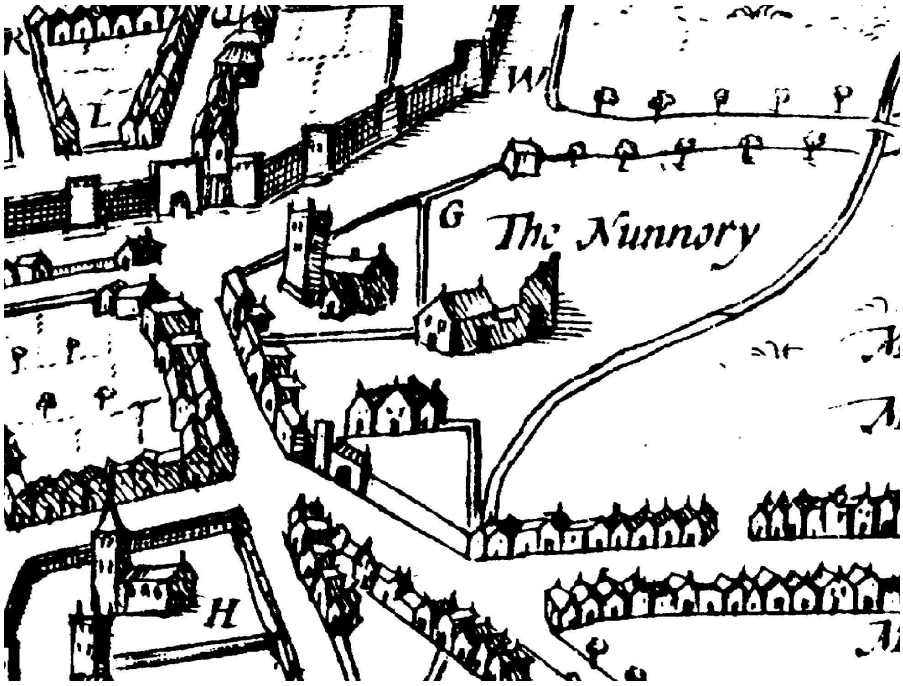
All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14** and **24**). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background is extracted from CAT Report 1236, and draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (ECC and MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The development site is located within the precinct of St Botolph's Priory, a scheduled monument (CHER MCC425, NHLE no. 1013764). The Priory was founded in 1104, probably on or near a pre-existing church (Crummy 2001, 150). It was the first Augustinian foundation in Britain but was not wealthy, which probably explains why the church was not finished or dedicated until 1177 (Crummy 2001,149). It was eventually demolished following the Dissolution in 1536. The nave continued to function for parish and civic services but was badly damaged during the Siege of 1648 and the building consequently fell out of use, and it is unclear to what extent the other priory buildings were reused following the Dissolution (Crummy 2001, 150). Now only the walls of the nave of the priory church remain standing. The full extent of the Priory precinct is not known, but it is assumed to stretch from Priory Street southwards to Magdalen Street and west to St. Botolph's Street. The eastern boundary is unknown. During the 19th and 20th centuries, buildings began to encroach significantly onto the former precinct of the priory. Nos. 2-3 Priory Street are shown on the earliest ordnance survey map of the area (1846), so the buildings date to at least the first half of the 19th century.



Map 1 Speed's map of 1610 showing St Botolph's Priory Church.

Hull recorded that nine skeletons were discovered to the east of the Priory Church in 1939 (MCC1396-1404) with other burials to the north along Priory Street (MCC9296), all of which were assumed to be medieval in date and part of a cemetery associated with the Priory (Hull 1958, 293). It is possible that the burials could have been Roman as Roman cemetery areas surround the town on all sides, but Roman burials are much less frequent on this side of the historic town (Hull 1958 and *CAR* **9**).

Trial-trenching to the northeast of the standing remains of the Priory in 1986 revealed traces of the north transept and two burials of probable medieval date (Shimmin 1988). Further details pertaining to the east end of the church, including a possible crypt, along with more burials were uncovered during excavations in 1991 (Crummy 2001, 150). The remains of a Roman building were also revealed, which was considered probably part of an extra-mural settlement rather than a Roman church or 'martyrium' (Crummy 2001, 150) (MCC2067-2098).

Excavations in 1970 some 35m to the east at 30 St Julian Grove revealed stratified deposits of the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD (MCC2083). A floor of red tessera has been recorded to the north under Priory Street adjacent to the property in question (MCC1091). Monitoring in 2010 (CAT Report 567) within the Priory as part of landscaping works uncovered gravestones and an 18th- or 19th-century well.

Previous archaeological work at 2-3 Priory Street (Fig 2)
An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the development site in 2014 (CAT Report 800, ECC2882). Roman deposits, including at least one *in situ* surface and debris from the demolition of a Roman building, were identified at the northern end of the evaluation trench. The Roman deposits on the site had been truncated by medieval inhumation burials associated with the Priory of St Botolph's. A significant quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered and reburied and two articulated skeletons, both young individuals, were uncovered at depths of only 0.68m and 0.74m below the modern ground level.

In March 2017, a recovery excavation was conducted by CAT (see CAT Report 1138, ECC3968) in response to a series of groundworks (for alterations/extensions) which had taken place without an archaeological mitigation strategy in place and were therefore not archaeologically monitored. The recovery excavation revealed the disturbed remains of a minimum of eleven, possibly twelve, human skeletons, most likely from St Botolph's Priory cemetery. Animal bone and a piece of worked bone were also recovered.

In February 2018 seven test pits were excavated to ascertain the structural integrity of the new extensions (CAT Report 1236, ECC4149). The test-pits were excavated through modern layers which overlaid undated accumulation sealing a horizon of demolition/levelling. Two articulated burials were excavated, both females. Samples taken from both skeletons produced radiocarbon dates ranging from the 11th to 13th centuries. A third articulated burial on the edge of one of the test-pits was left *in situ*. In addition, a quantity of disarticulated human bone was also recovered from the test-pits. It is estimated that the disarticulated human bone came from six or more individuals.

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological excavation was to identify, excavate and record all surviving archaeological remains due to be damaged by the development.

5 Results (Figs 3-17)

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs 3-7; Photographs 1-2)

Trench 1 was *c* 3.5m long by 1.05m wide and 1.9m deep. The pre-existing foundation at this location (constructed in 2017 without archaeological supervision) was removed and the archaeology recorded in section.

The 2017 trench had cut through modern layers of concrete (L1) and infill (L2) into a post-medieval infill/levelling layer (L3). Sealed underneath was a layer of medieval burial soil (L12) which included a quantity of Roman demolition material mixed throughout. At the base of the trench was a layer of sandy-silt (L13a) which sealed natural sands (L11).

Bounding the western edge of the trench was modern north/south brick foundation F50. Extending 1.3m into the ground, it is part of the external wall foundation of 2-3 Priory Street. Modern pits F51, F52 and F54 were all sealed by L2 (and possibly date to the unsupervised 2017 groundworks). Disarticulated human remains from at least four individuals were recovered from the backfilled construction trench associated with F50 and from pit F54.

Two clusters of bone (F53 and F56) were also identified underneath F50 as the contractor's groundworks included tunnelling underneath the foundation. Given the position of the bone it was not possible to expose the remains and plan them *in situ*. The remains of a minimum of two individuals were recovered from each feature. One individual (from F56) was approximately 45% complete so we can be relatively certain that this was an *in situ* burial, likely with disarticulated remains within the backfill of the grave. It is uncertain as to whether any of the remains from F53 were *in situ* or if they represent a spread of disarticulated bone within L12 (as seen in some of the other trenches).

Photograph 1 Trench 1, probable inhumation burial F56, looking west

Photograph 2 Trench 1, looking northwest

5.2 **Trench 2** (Figs 3-6 & 8; Photograph 3)
Trench 2 was *c* 1.4m long by 1.4m wide and 2.67m deep. It cut through modern concrete (L19) and post-medieval/modern layers of infill/make-up/levelling (from top to bottom, L18, L17, L16 and L15). Underneath were the medieval burial soil (L12) and a sandy-silt (L13b), and sealing natural (L11) at the base of the trench were two layers (L22 and L23) of 4th-century Roman demolition/levelling/infill.

Modern brick foundations F55 cut east/west along the centre of the trench and north/south along the eastern edge. They are part of the foundations of 2-3 Priory Street. North/south concrete foundation F58 is also part of a modern extension to the rear of the property.

To the north of east/west foundation F55 was a spread of disarticulated human remains within L12 (also numbered F57 and F62). A minimum of seven individuals were recovered.

To the south of F55 were what appeared to be two partial *in situ* inhumation burials (F60 and F61) aligned east/west and cut into L12. The remains of an old adult and child came from F60 and an infant from F61.

Photograph 3 Trench 2, inhumation burial F60, looking west

5.3 **Trench 3** (Figs 3-6 & 9; Photograph 4)
Trench 3 was *c* 1m long by 1m wide and 1.7m deep. It cut through a modern concrete floor (L20) and sub-base (L21). Underneath were the medieval burial soil (L12) and sandy-silt (L13a) seen in Trench 1.

Concrete foundations F58 cut north/south and east/west across the trench and were part of a modern extension to the rear of 2-3 Priory Street.

East/west inhumation burial F59 had been cut into L12. The remains were that of an adolescent.

Photograph 4 Trench 3, inhumation burial F59, looking west

5.4 **Trench 4** (Figs 3-6 & 10-11; Photographs 5-6)
Trench 4 was *c* 2.85m long by 1.5m wide and 2.1m deep. A concrete foundation (F64) cut east/west across the southern half of the trench (part of the foundations laid in 2017). Bounding the western edge of the trench was modern north/south brick foundation F50. Extending 1.7m into the ground, it is part of the external wall foundation of 2-3 Priory Street.

The trench cut modern layers of concrete (L1) and a thick infill layer (L2) which sealed a thin remnant of medieval burial soil (L24). Cut into the burial soil, and into Roman wall foundation F71 underneath, were medieval inhumation burials F63, F65, F67, F69 and F70. Each of the burials was orientated east/west (or roughly east/west) and contained the remains of an adult, two of which were identified as female, with the disarticulated remains of one other individual from F67.

The remains of Roman wall foundation F71 had been cut by the concrete foundation and by each of the five inhumation burials. Aligned east/west little of the feature survived (at only *c* 0.03-0.1m thick), but included small fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. It had been constructed on top of a silt layer (L13a) which sealed natural at the base of the trench. The wall foundation was also recorded as F77 in Trenches 5, 7 and 8.

Photograph 5 Trench 4, inhumation burial F67, looking west

Photograph 6 Trench 4, Roman wall foundation F71, looking west

5.5 **Trench 5** (Figs 3-6 & 12; Photographs 7-8)
Trench 5 was *c* 1.5m long by 1.2m wide and 2.4m deep. It cut through modern floor boards/joists (unnumbered) and a layer of modern crush/made-ground (L25). Beneath were a series of post-medieval/modern layers of infill/make-up/levelling (from top to bottom, L26, L27, L28, L29 and L30). Underneath was medieval burial soil (L31) and a layer of sandy-silt (L32) which sealed natural (L11).

North/south brick foundation F50 formed the eastern edge of the trench. It extended 1.8m into the ground and is part of the external foundations of 2-3 Priory Street. A shallow east/west modern brick foundation (F72) also cut across the centre of the trench and was part of the internal foundations. Brick foundation F72 was removed to allow excavation of the burials sealed beneath.

Cut into the burial soil were the remains of four *in situ* medieval inhumation burials – F73, F74, F75 and F76. All four were aligned east/west. Burial F73 contained the remains of an adult male, F74 and F76 the remains of adult females, and the remains of two individuals (both adults) were recovered from F74. A quantity of disarticulated human bone was also found underneath brick foundation F50 where it had presumably been reburied after being truncated by the foundation.

The remains of Roman wall foundation F77 were present at the base of the trench. Aligned east/west and surviving to only 0.22m thick, it was 0.55-0.6m wide and made of fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. It was constructed on top of sandy-silt layer L32 which sealed natural at the base of the trench. The foundation was also recorded as F71 in Trench 4 and as F77 in Trenches 7 and 8.

Also of Roman date was pit F78 which had been cut by the Roman wall foundation.

Photograph 7 Trench 5, inhumation burials F74, F75 and F76, looking north

Photograph 8 Trench 5, Roman wall foundation F77, looking north

5.6 **Trench 6** (Fig 3)
There were no archaeological remains within Trench 6 as modern layers of infill, from the 2017 unsupervised groundworks, were all that was present. The trench was *c* 3m long by 0.6m wide.

5.7 **Trench 7** (Figs 3-6 & 13, Photograph 9)
Trench 7 was *c* 1.2m long by 1.2m wide and 2.5m deep. It cut through a modern concrete floor (L33) and layer of crush/made-ground (L39), beneath which were a series of post-medieval/ modern layers of crush/make-up/levelling (from top to bottom, L40, L41 and L42). Underneath was medieval burial soil (L38) and a layer of sandy-silt (L32) which sealed natural (L11).

North/south modern brick foundation F50/F89 formed the western edge of the trench. It extended 1.7m into the ground and is part of the external foundations for 2-3 Priory Street.

Cut into the burial soil were four *in situ* medieval inhumation burials – F85, F86, F87 and F88. All four were aligned east/west. The remains of an adult female were recovered from burial F85, an adult ?male from F86 (along with the disarticulated remains of an adult ?female), an adult male from F87 and an adult ?male from F88.

Inhumation burials F87 and F88 both cut Roman wall foundation F77. Aligned east/west, the foundation was 0.34m thick and made of small fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. It was constructed on top of sandy-silt layer L32 which sealed natural at the base of the trench. The foundation was also recorded as F71 in Trench 4 and as F77 in Trenches 5 and 8.

Photograph 9 Trench 7, inhumation burials F85, F86, F87 and F88, and Roman wall foundation F77, looking west

5.8 **Trench 8** (Figs 3-6 & 14; Photographs 10-11)
Trench 8 was *c* 1.6m long by 1.5m wide and *c* 2.4m deep. It cut through a modern concrete floor (L33) and layer of crush/made-ground (L34), beneath which were a series of post-medieval/ modern layers of infill/make-up/levelling (from top to bottom, L35, L36 and L37). Underneath was medieval burial soil (L38) and a layer of sandy-silt (L43) which sealed natural (L11).

North/south modern brick foundation F79 cut across the centre of the trench, and was part of the internal foundations for 2-3 Priory Street.

Cut into the burial soil were five *in situ* medieval inhumation burials – F80, F81, F82, F83 and F84. All five were aligned east/west, but F80, F81 and F82 were buried higher than F83 and F84. The remains of an adult female were recovered from burial F80, an adolescent from F81, an adult from F82, an adult female and adolescent from F83 and an adult from F84.

Inhumation burials F83 and F84 cut Roman wall foundation F77. Aligned east/west and up to 0.3m thick it was made of fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. It was constructed on top of sandy-silt layer L43 which sealed natural at the base of the trench. The foundation was also recorded as F71 in Trench 4 and as F77 in Trenches 5 and 7.

Photograph 10 Trench 8, inhumation burials F80, F81 and F82, looking west

Photograph 11 Trench 8, inhumation burials F83 and F84 cut into Roman wall foundation F77, looking south

5.8 **Trench 9** (Figs 3-6 & 15-16; Photograph 12-13)
Trench 9 was *c* 1.4m long by 1.4m wide and 2.38m deep. Three modern brick foundations, aligned east/west and north/south (all numbered F91), cut across the trench and are part of 2-3 Priory Street. Layers L48 and L54 are part of a backfilled construction trench for the deep east/west foundation at the front of the property.

A modern concrete floor (L44) and layer of modern infill/made-ground (L45) sealed L46 and L47, both post-medieval/modern layers of infill/make-up/levelling. A fragment of 17th- to 18th-century pottery was the only dating evidence from L47, although fragments of peg-tile and some Roman finds were also recovered.

Inhumation burial F90 appeared to have been cut into L47 with inhumation burial F92 sealed by L47. So little of F93 was exposed it was difficult to determine if it was an *in situ* inhumation burial or a scatter of disarticulated remains, but it was also recorded as cutting L47. The positioning of F90 (and possibly F93 if *in situ*) is significant as it proves that the burial ground was still in use within the post-medieval period. Burial F90 was that of an adult male and F92 an old adult female, both of which also produced the disarticulated remains of at least one other individual.

Photograph 12 Trench 9, inhumation burials F92 and F93, looking east

Layers L49, L53, L55 and L56 were cut by inhumation burial F92, pits F95 and F98, and robber trench F94. Pit F95 produced medieval pottery, and was cut from the same height as F94 and F98, so all are likely to be medieval, therefore layers L49, L53 and L55 are either Roman or early medieval. Layers L49, L53, L55 and L56 are difficult to interpret, L49 is a compacted clay and L53 and L55 layers of sandy-silt. Layer L56 at the base of the trench (sealing natural L59) is considerably thicker (*c* 0.83m) and produced a quantity of Roman pottery and CBM, and is possibly associated with the demolition/dereliction of the Roman structure identified on the site.

Robber trench F94 had partially robbed east/west Roman wall foundation F101/F107 which had been constructed on natural (L59). Made of large flint nodules and occasional fragments of septaria and greensand stone in an off-white mortar, the foundation is likely related to east/west wall foundation F71/F77 in trenches to the south.

Photograph 13 Trench 9, Roman wall foundation F101/F107, looking north.

Photograph 14 Trench 10, scant remains of Roman wall foundation F105, looking north

5.9 **Trench 10** (Figs 3-6 & 17; Photograph 14)
Trench 10 was *c* 1.6m long by 1.4m wide and 2.44m deep. Two modern brick foundations, aligned east/west (F96) and north/south (F97), cut across the trench and are part of 2-3 Priory Street.

The trench cut through a modern concrete floor (L44) and layer of infill/made-ground (L45) which sealed a series of post-medieval/modern layers of infill/make-up/levelling (from top to bottom, L50, L51, L52).

Post-medieval pit F99 was cut into layer L52, and L52 itself may have actually been part of the upper fill of medieval/post-medieval pits F102, F103 and/or F104. Disarticulated human remains were recovered from L52 (numbered F100) and pit F102.

At the base of the trench L57 and L58 were both recorded as layers within robber trench F106, which is presumably the same as robber trench F94 in Trench 9. All that remained at the base of the trench was F105, an insubstantial spread of crushed off-white mortar and *opus signinum* with occasional stones which was sat on natural (L59). This is probably all that remains of a Roman wall foundation which was also recorded to the west in Trench 9 as F101/F107.

5.10 **Trench 11 (soakaway)** (Fig 3; Photograph 15)
Trench 11 was 2m by 2m and 1m deep, and was excavated through layers of modern topsoil (L60) and infill/make-up (L61 and L62) into a probable post-medieval infill/make-up layer (L63).

Photograph 15 Trench 11, looking south

6 Human remains

by Megan Seehra

6.1 Introduction

A number of inhumations and disarticulated bone were recovered from thirty-five contexts during recent excavations at 2-3 Priory Street. Previous excavations at this site have recovered human remains (CAT reports 800 and 1138), thought to have been associated with the lay people at St Botolph's Priory, which was active between AD 1104-1556.

The analysis from this excavation has revealed at least 52 individuals, ranging from young children to older adults, includes more women than men, and presented a variety of interesting pathologies and trauma. Most of these contexts had been truncated and disturbed by modern foundations, so there are no complete skeletons. Preservation of human bone varied from poor to moderate.

6.2 Methodology

Initial assessment of articulated human remains (burials) involved recording each element present from each context. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was then determined using duplicates from the most common element present (e.g. two right humeri) and both juvenile and adult within one context. Finally, completeness was assessed by dividing the skeleton into ten groups, at 10% completeness each. Each individual has been given completeness to the nearest 5% and uses table 1 as a guideline.

Group	Group name	Elements in group
1	Skull and mandible	All elements of the skull and mandible
2	Vertebrae and ribs	Cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, ribs
3	Pelvis girdle	Left and right os coxae, sacrum
4	Pectoral girdle	Left and right scapulae, clavicles, and sternum
5	Right arm	Right humerus, radius and ulna
6	Left arm	Left humerus, radius and ulna
7	Right leg	Right femur, tibia, fibula and patella
8	Left leg	Left femur, tibia, fibula and patella
9	Hands and wrists	All carpals, metacarpals and hand phalanges
10	Feet and ankles	All tarsals, metatarsals and foot phalanges

Table 1 Skeletal element groups used to determine skeletal completeness

Articulated remains were scored on the condition of the bone, using a scoring system of one to five (one being very poor; five being very good). Table 2 shows the summary of the grades.

Grade	Description
1	Very poor condition; extensive wear of bone cortex and heavy fragmentation
2	Poor condition; extensive wear of bone cortex and some fragmentation
3	Average condition; slight wear of bone cortex with minimal fragmentation
4	Good condition; slight wear of bone cortex or minimal fragmentation
5	Very good condition; no wear of bone cortex or fragmentation

Table 2 Scoring system used to grade condition of bone

Disarticulated remains were washed, organised by the skeletal element and weighed. MNI was then determined, age and sex estimations were made, and all were briefly assessed for any significant pathologies or non-metric traits. Age and sex estimations were carried out using the same element used to determine MNI.

Age at death
Adult age ranges were estimated using the following combination of methods as per Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994), Brothwell (1981), depending on elements present; epiphyseal fusion, pubic symphysis, cranial suture closure, and tooth wear. Juvenile ages were estimated using measurements, epiphyseal fusion, and tooth eruption as per Schaefer *et al.* (2009).

The estimations were then put into an age group (Ubelaker & Buikstra 1994) to present in the main report. These are as follows:

infant (birth-3 years)
child (3-12 years old)
adolescent (12-20 years)
young adult (20-34 years)
middle adult (36-50 years)
old adult (50-80 years)
adult (18+)

A full breakdown of specific ages for each individual can be seen in the appendix.

Sex estimation
Sex estimation mainly used the following combination of methods as per Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994); sexually dimorphic cranial features and pelvic morphology. In addition, sex estimation was also obtained using the femoral, humeral and radial head diameters, femoral length, humerus trochlea constriction, and sternum length, using various methods as per Bass (2005).

Sex was only estimated for adults, as it is generally impossible to determine sex for pre-pubescent individuals.

Sex was estimated into the following groups: male, ?male (possibly male), female, ?female (possibly female), indeterminate (assessment shows equal male and female features, remains are juvenile, or not enough bones to determine sex).

Stature
Stature was estimated using a combination of formulae by Pearson (1899), Trotter & Gleser (1958), and Dupertuis & Hadden (1951), using long bone measurements. Where sex was estimated, the *Male White* or *Female White* formulae were used for Pearson and Dupertius & Hadden, and the *White* formulae were used for Trotter & Gleser. Where sex was unable to be estimated for an individual, both male and female formulae were used.

An average and a minimum/maximum range were then calculated using all equations used. Stature was estimated for some juveniles (where aged 16+ and relevant elements available), but as the formulae are created from adult long bones, adolescents' (16+) stature has a higher degree of uncertainty.

Pathologies and non-metric traits
All bones were studied for pathologies visible to the naked eye. First, they were identified using a variety of texts, including palaeopathological ones – such as Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994), Roberts & Manchester (2010), White *et al.* (2011), and specific cases – and clinical texts. Pathologies present were then grouped by type, as per Roberts (in Mitchell & Brickley, 2012).

Non-metric traits were noted as absent or present, as per the non-metric skeletal traits detailed by Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994); cranial and post-cranial traits were included.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Minimum number of individuals (MNI)
A total of 52 individuals from 40 contexts was estimated from this assemblage

6.3.2 Age-at-Death estimations

Ignoring the generic “adult” age group, the majority of individuals were in the middle adult age group, closely followed by the adolescent age group (Chart 1). There were no foetal remains, but the youngest individual was estimated to be 1.5-2 years old (F61); the oldest individuals were estimated to be over 60 years old.

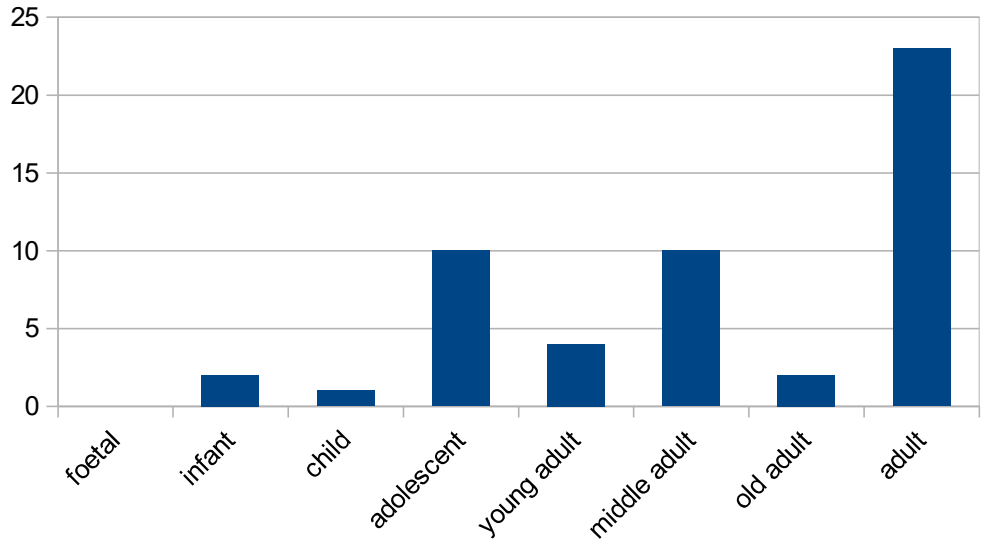


Chart 1 Age-at-death estimations for the entire assemblage

6.3.3 Estimation of sex

Thirty individuals did not have their sex estimated, either due to their remains being juvenile, or there was not enough of the skeleton to determine sex. Almost 70% of the assemblage who could have their sex estimated were determined to be female/?female, with only eight males present in total (Chart 2). There were more females than males in every age group, although individuals of indeterminate sex appeared the most in the generic adult age group (Chart 3).

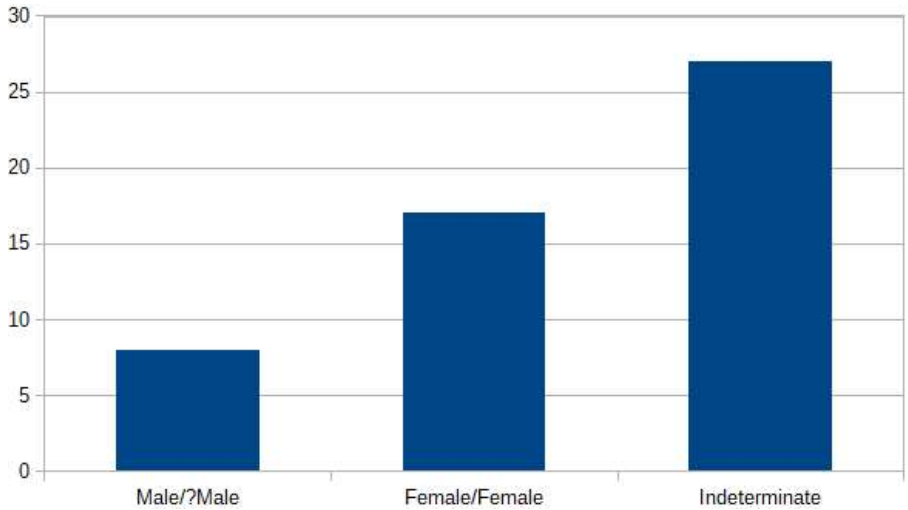


Chart 2 Estimation of sex for the entire assemblage

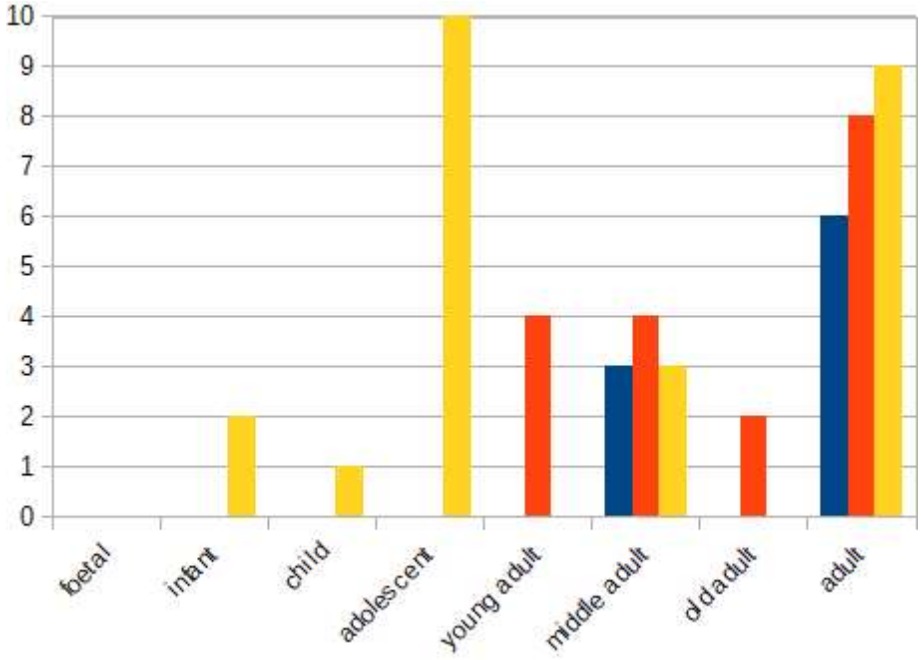


Chart 3 Estimation of sex against age groups for the entire assemblage.

6.3.4 Stature

Stature could be estimated for 23 individuals (40%); the average was 162.89cm (5'4"), and the range (based on averages) was 151-175cm (4'11-5'9"). The most common height range was 160-165cm (5'3"-5'5") (nine individuals), closely followed by the lower height range of 155-159cm (5'1"-5'2½"). Middle adults were the most common age group to have their stature estimated (Chart 4). There was no trend in male statures, whereas the most common height range for females was 155-159cm (5'1"-5'2½") (Chart 5). Female heights did not go above 170cm (5'7"), whereas males went up to 175cm (5'9"). A similar site of a much larger size (676 individuals from Merton Priory, London; AD 1117-1538) had average statures for males of between 168.80-174.50cm (5'6½"-5'9"). Female heights were not recorded in this study (Galofré-Vilà *et al.* 2017:35).

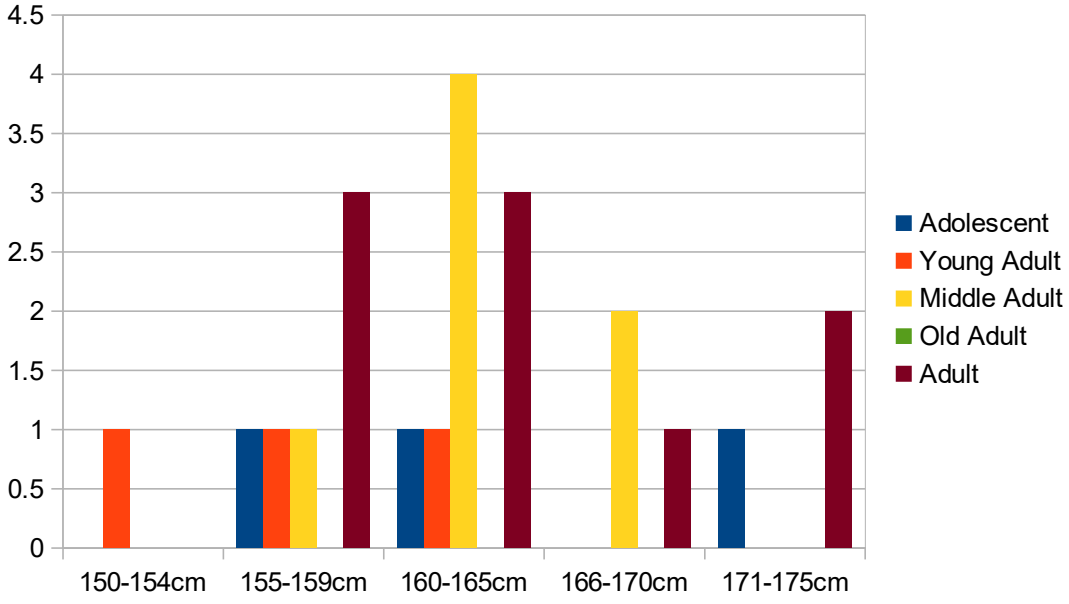


Chart 4 Estimation of stature grouped by age group.

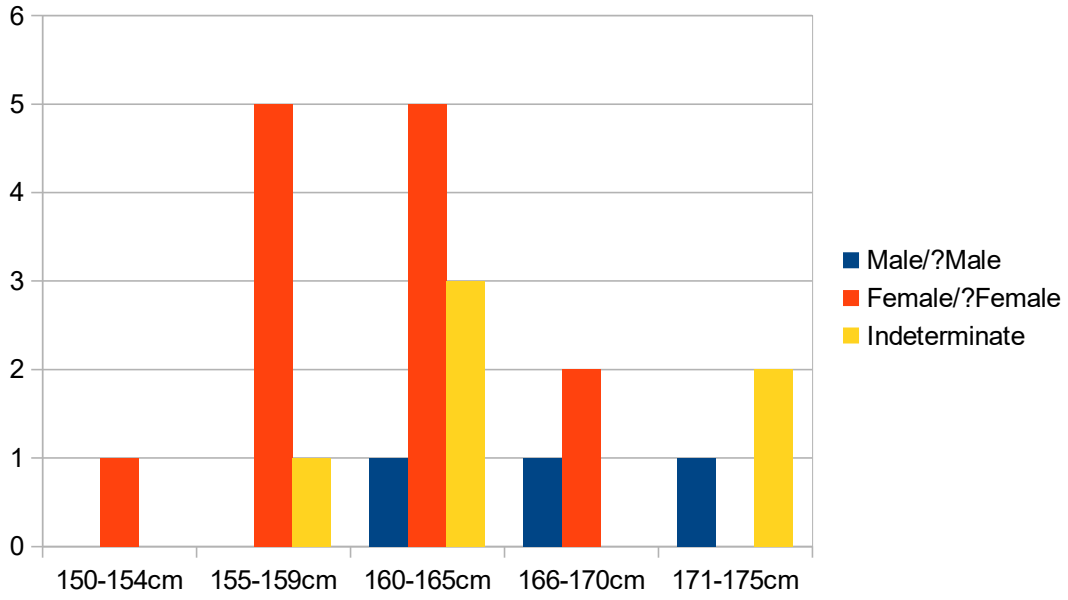


Chart 5 Estimation of stature grouped by estimation of sex.

Average heights in the modern period (2012) in England are 175cm (5'9") for males and 162cm (5'4") for females (Moody 2013). The average height for males on this site is 169cm (5'6½"), similar to that of Merton Priory, but lower than today's average. However, it must be noted that the average stature for males for this site was based on just three males. The average for females for this site is 160.58cm (5'3"), slightly lower than today's average. The shorter statures for this site may be due to poor diet or diseases and illnesses, as these would stunt growth. If these individuals were all born and grew up in the Colchester area, these heights may be considered "normal" for the area at the time.

6.4.5 Pathologies and congenital defects

Infectious disease

One individual (L12) (Photograph 16) exhibited lamellar bone along the distal ends of both femurs and some on their distal tibia. Lamellar bone is generally a sign of a recurring, long term, but healing infection.

Photograph 16 Lamellar bone (black arrow) across the anterior distal femur of L12

Photograph 17 Periostitis (white arrows) in the fibula (left) and tibia (right) of F65

F65 seems to show evidence of bilateral periostitis to their tibias and fibulas (Photograph 17), as well as significant lamellar bone to both tibias and woven bone to both medial calcanei. Periostitis is an inflammation of the bone surface. It can be caused by any of the following: localised trauma, venous stasis (a condition whereby blood does not move efficiently through your lower legs, causing issues like varicose veins, swelling, sores and itching), or a metabolic disease. Where lamellar bone is a sign of healing inflammation or disease in the body, woven bone is a sign of active inflammation. This individual was fighting a significant disease or infection to their legs and feet at the time of their death.

Trauma

Fifteen individuals in this assemblage have suffered from healed and unhealed trauma of varying types and locations. In addition, there has been significant post-deposition damage to most of this assemblage, making the identification of peri- and ante-mortem trauma slightly more challenging.

Five individuals (F60, F63, F81, F85, F87) suffered sharp and blunt trauma to their skulls; two showing signs of healing, three unhealed. One was a child, one was an adolescent (Photograph 18), and the other three were of adult age. This trauma may have been accidental or deliberate.

Post-cranial trauma was seen in six other individuals (F56, F73, F74, F80, L12, L23). Two individuals had healed/healing single rib shaft fractures (F56 and F73), an injury prevalent in the archaeological record (Brickley 2006). F73 also had a perimortem vertebral fracture to their T9/T10 transverse process, and F56 showed signs of an unhealed Hangman's Fracture at their C2 (axis) and C3 vertebrae. A Hangman's Fracture is a bilateral fracture of the pars of the C2, and it occasionally fractures the C3 as well. It is not a fracture purely caused by hanging but occurs when there is a hyperextension of the neck upwards; in modern times, it can happen during car accidents, falls, or contact sports. It does not necessarily cause death. One individual

from L12 showed signs of an anterior arch fracture of their C1 (atlas vertebra) (Photograph 23D). This type of fracture occurs when the individual suffers severe blunt trauma to the top of their head (axial loading), and the head is flexed down towards the chest. Like a Hangman's Fracture, this does not necessarily cause death.

Photograph 18 Circular unhealed depression to lower left parietal bone (black arrow) – posterior is right (F81)

Other trauma includes sharp unhealed trauma to lower limbs (F56, L12) and upper limbs (L23) and blunt trauma to the pelvis (F80). These appear to be perimortem but could have still occurred postmortem, as they have been inflicted whilst the remains were still green (i.e. fresh). Healed trauma (fracture or blunt trauma) was found in the 2nd proximal phalanx of F74.

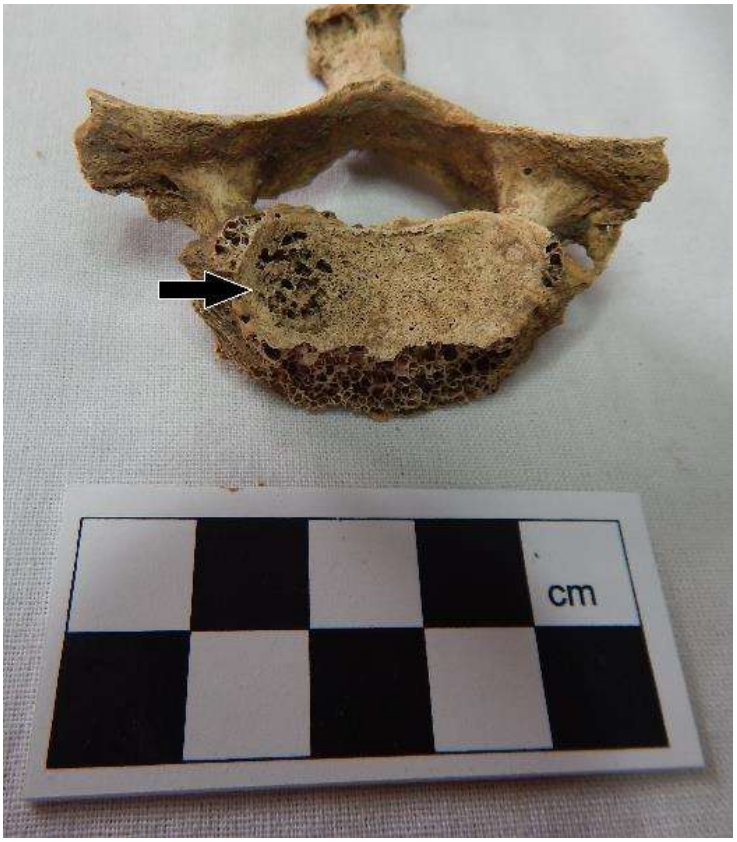
Joint disease

Joint disease was the most prevalent disease present in this assemblage; nineteen individuals showed at least one sign of joint disease.

Sixteen individuals (F56, F60, F62, F63, F67, F69, F73, F74, F75, F76, F80, F83, F85, F86, F92, F102) had signs of osteophytes and lipping to most joint locations in the body (Photograph 19). In addition, end-plate pitting (Photograph 20) was found in four individuals' cervical and thoracic vertebrae (F60, F76, F85, F92). Joint lesions (F54, F60, F63, F67, F73, F74, F75, F80, F83, F86, F92), post-vertebral pitting (F54, F67, F69, F83, F92) and eburnation (F63, F73, F83) were also found. Most individuals have several of these symptoms, indicating late-stage osteoarthritis. Some individuals are classed as middle or old adults, and as such, these changes are age-related, however others are younger and indicate poor diet and long term, active lifestyles.

Small to medium Schmorl's Nodes were found in four individuals (F56, F74, F80, F86). All four were estimated to be adults under 50 years old, indicating these four – at least – had very active occupations/lifestyles from a young age. Schmorl's Nodes are depressions in vertebral endplates caused by material in intervertebral discs contacting the vertebrae's marrow, leading to inflammation. They are a sign of chronic stress on the spine or a vitamin D deficiency (Serin *et al.* 2016), may cause back pain (Faccia & Williams 2008), and it has been argued that Schmorl's Nodes are also hereditary (Williams *et al.* 2007).

Photograph 19 Vertebral lipping to a thoracic vertebra of F60



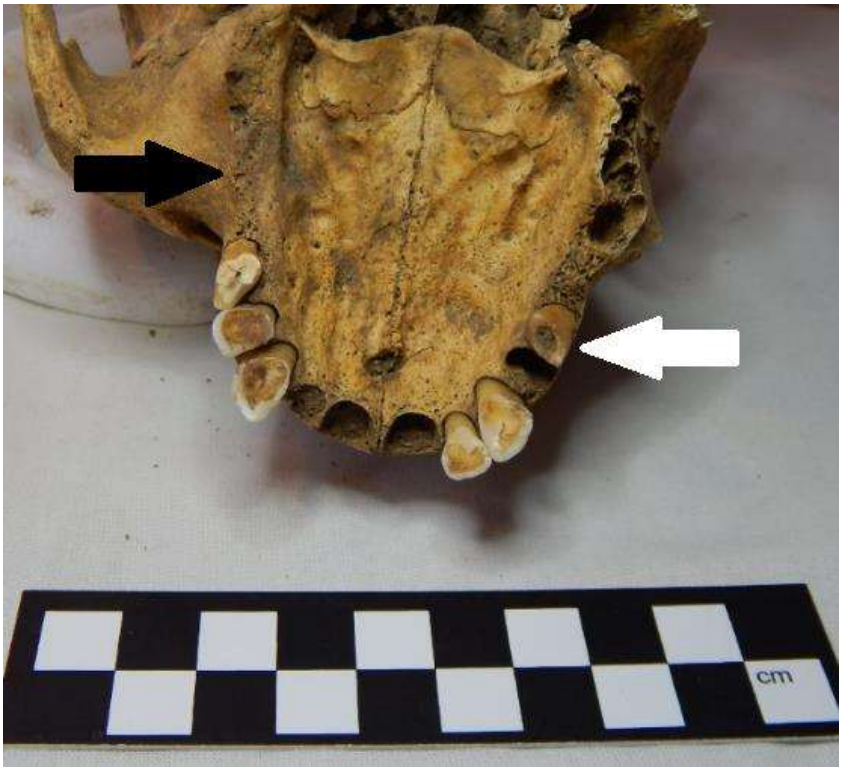
Photograph 20 End plate pitting to a cervical vertebra of F76

Metabolic disease
Two individuals had cribra orbitalia and ectocranial porotic hyperostosis (F56, F57), one individual had ectocranial porotic hyperostosis and enamel hypoplasia (F67), with one just having cribra orbitalia (F81). Although not severe, these are certainly evidence of chronic iron-deficiency anaemia, typically beginning from childhood.

Neoplastic disease
No clear evidence of neoplastic disease was found amongst this assemblage.

Dental disease
Six individuals were found with dental caries, with most having two or more (F60, F63, F67, F76, F80, L12) (Photograph 23D). Ten individuals (F56, F67, F73, F76, F80, F81, F85, F87, F92, L12) were found with dental calculus (mineralised plaque) (Photograph 21), and only one had a clear case of periodontal disease (F73). Six individuals had at least one dental abscess, with half having two or more (F60, F63, F67, F73, F76, L12). Seven individuals (F60, F63, F67, F73, F76, F80, F87) lost teeth antemortem, and as such alveolar resorption was seen at the sites of tooth loss (Photograph 22); six of these seven had lost more than one tooth and were between 30-63 years old, the seventh was between 17-25 years old. The latter individual was the only person found with enamel hypoplasia (F67) (Photograph 21). Enamel hypoplasia is a defect in the tooth indicating a period of stress in the individual's life during tooth development. This could be anaemia, or another deficiency, trauma, or disease.

Photograph 21 Mild enamel hypoplasia (black arrows) with significant calculus to the front teeth (F67).



Photograph 22 Dental caries (white arrow) and multiple antemortem tooth loss (black arrow) (F63).

Congenital defects

F76 was found to have a thoracic vertebra (?T4) anteriorly wedged to the left, with some splaying and osteophyte growth on the left side, matching with osteophyte growth to the left of T5 below. This individual's vertebral column was not recovered below T5; however, there is significant wear (pitting, osteophytes) to the left sides of the thoracic vertebrae, with more wear to the right sides of the cervical vertebrae. The cervical vertebrae are more worn on the right side to overcompensate for the curve and wear on the thoracic spine on the left. The osteophyte growth at T4 and T5 suggests stress in this area over a long period. Combining all of these symptoms indicates this individual had scoliosis which may have developed during childhood rather than from birth (adolescent idiopathic scoliosis), although it could be congenital. Similar wedging and wear was also found in F80, and as the entire spine for this individual was recovered, this individual had idiopathic thoraco-lumbar scoliosis.

Four individuals (F56, F80, F81, L12) show evidence of a posterior arch cleft of the C1 (atlas) vertebra, with degraded cleft "ends". Three of them are Type-A, and one is Type-C (Currarino et al., 1994) (Photograph 23). This cleft is a congenital defect and usually is asymptomatic, although it can sometimes cause neck pain and stiffness. It is probable all four individuals had mild spina bifida that they were unaware of (asymptomatic). Spina bifida is not thought to be hereditary and is usually the result of a vitamin deficiency of the mother during pregnancy.

One individual (F90) had sacralisation occur, whereby L5 fuses to the sacrum (Photograph 24). It occurs during foetal development and usually causes no issue in life; occasionally, lower back pain may occur but does not limit movement.

Similarly, one individual from F56 had spondylosis of their ?L5 vertebra (Photograph 25). This condition involves the fracture of pars interarticularis of a vertebra caused by repetitive activity or stress on the spine. It mainly affects the lower spine (lumbar vertebrae) and can be due to trauma during childhood, it could be congenital, or a combination of both. Spondylosis may be asymptomatic, or can cause lower back pain (Merbs 1989).

Photograph 23 Four individuals with posterior arch clefts to varying degrees. Type-A: A (F56), C (F81), D(L12). Type-C: B (F80). Vertebra D also has an anterior fracture

Photograph 24 Sacralisation of L5 (white arrows) of F90

Photograph 25 Spondylosis of ?L5 from F56

Photograph 26 Severe pitting and osteophytic growth to the left femoral head of F83

One individual (F83) has a concentration of severe pitting and osteophytic growth to the left femoral head (Photograph 26), indicative of hip dysplasia (dislocation). However, there is no pelvis to confirm this. If this were the case, this would account for the secondary wear and advanced osteoarthritis at the knee (Photograph 27). Hip dysplasia can be congenital – where

the pelvis does not form properly during childhood – leaving the acetabulum shallow or malformed or can be the result of previous trauma.

Where teeth were recovered, the only adult found to lack all four 3rd molars (hypodontia) was F73. Lack of wisdom teeth is not a "defect", but a developmental absence due to genetics or environment.

Photograph 27 Osteophytes and eburnation (white arrows) present at the proximal left tibia (left), and distal left femur (right) of F83.

Miscellaneous diseases

Six adult females (F57, F60, F62, F63, F85, L12) were found to have multiple irregular resorptive lesions endocranially (Photograph 28). The exact diagnosis is unknown but could be due to one or more of the following: an infectious disease (e.g. meningitis, tuberculosis (TB)), a tumour(s), trauma, or potentially even post-deposition insect activity (Pittoni 2009).

Photograph 28 An example of endocranial lesions from F85, of an unknown clear diagnosis.

One individual from F50 exhibited an area of ectocranial, woven bone-like formation with pitting to a small cranial fragment (Photograph 29 (left)). There was also significant grey woven bone

to one proximal tibia shaft (Photograph 29 (right)), indicating a disease active during their death. Although the exact pathology is unknown, similar symptoms were seen with individuals with TB (Gowland *et al*. 2018), however.

Photograph 29 Ectocranial pitting with new bone formation (left) plus woven bone to a proximal tibia (right) of F50

Two individuals (F63, F73) presented hypercementosis to one or more of their teeth. It can indicate Paget's Disease but is often combined with thickening of bone throughout the body and vertebral fractures (Brickley *et al*. 2008). F73 had a thickening of bone to their cranium – and was a 40-64-year-old male – so it is likely this individual had Paget's Disease. F63 did not have this, and the affected tooth did not have as much attrition as expected for their age; this could mean F63 had suffered trauma or inflammation to the area. Paget's Disease is rare in under 50-year-olds and disrupts the normal bone remodelling cycle (NHS 2019), resulting in irregular and brittle bones.

Photograph 30 A site of trauma or infection of F69; the button-like area of new bone on the distal femur matches with an irregular area on the proximal tibia (red circles) and the darkened area with an irregular lesion on the distal femur matches with a similar darkened area at the proximal tibia (yellow circles). The exact diagnosis is unknown.

The left knee of F69 appears to have an area of healed trauma to the distal medial epicondyle of the femur, represented by a rounded but uneven "button" of lamellar bone, as well as an unhealed, aggressive lesion surrounded by darkened bone on the distal epicondyle of the same

femur (Photograph 30); the remains of the right leg appear normal. This latter lesion looks to continue on the lateral tibial plateau of the left tibial head and may be evidence of an infection, possibly causing death. Similarly, F56 has a small, button-like lamellar bone area on their anterior left tibial shaft; this may be the site of healing trauma. The exact diagnosis of these pathologies for these individuals is unknown.

F56 also showed signs of osteochondritis dissecans (OCD), evidenced by a rounded lytic lesion to the centre of their right humeral trochlea. OCD occurs at joint locations, and due to trauma or genetics, causes a lack of blood to reach this joint location. The bone here softens, a small piece dies and removes itself from the main bone, and a rounded lesion shown in Photograph 31 forms. It can cause mechanical issues with the affected joint but only affects one joint in the body. Modern research has shown it most commonly affects very active, male adolescents (Wang *et al.* 2019).

Photograph 31 Osteochondritis dissecans (OCD) of F56, evidenced by a rounded lytic lesion to the centre of their right humeral trochlea

Non-metric traits

Bilateral parietal foramens were present in three individuals (F80, F81), and single, right parietal foramen was present in one individual (F86). Bilateral supraorbital foramens were present in two individuals (F57, L12), single, left supraorbital foramens present with one individual (F86), bilateral infraorbital foramens present in one individual (L12), and a single, right supraorbital notch present in one individual (L12).

F76 had bilateral double transverse process foramen present to their C6/C7 and asymmetric C2 (axis) foramen. F60 was found to have bifurcation and ossification of the xiphoid process to their sternum present (Photograph 32); this same individual had a single, right humeral septal aperture.

Photograph 32 Bifurcation and ossification of the xiphoid process of F60

Photograph 33 Posterior view of a calcaneus of F56, showing enthesophytes (in between black arrows).

Activity-related changes

Muscles
Significantly strong muscle attachments were seen on at least six individuals (F50, F59, F76, F85, F86, F102), and the majority of them occurred on the lower limbs. Related, at least five individuals (F56, F65, F69, F75, L12) had enthesophytes to their posterior calcanei (Photograph 33). Enthesophytes are similar to osteophytes (extra bone growth), but rather than being at the location of joint spaces, enthesophytes are found at the site of ligaments or tendons. Similar to osteophytes, they are usually an indication of stress or wear at that site. Together with the strong leg muscle attachments, these pathologies indicate these five individuals overusing this tendon, either by walking, running or kneeling.

Handedness
A deep, rounded lesion was found in one individual's (F86) left clavicle, specifically the costoclavicular ligament's location. Similar cases have suggested this lesion was due to trauma to this ligament due to heavy lifting from the ground (Walker *et al.* 2012). The right clavicle does not have the same lesion, but the attachment site is robust nonetheless. This individual also has a stronger left clavicular conoid tubercle than the right and a significantly narrower right third metacarpal (the left hand was not recovered); this suggests an injury or congenital defect at this location. Therefore, the individual may have had to overcompensate by using their left arm/hand for their daily work, which would explain the ligament damage and muscle asymmetry. The upper limb bones of F86 appeared to show asymmetric traits, favouring the left side as well.

Upper limb and torso asymmetric traits were also seen in two more individuals (F80 – favouring left, F85 – right), and lower limb asymmetric traits was seen in just one individual (F53 – left). These were estimated by muscle attachments, sided vertebral wear and limb shaft diameters. These individuals may have carried out work that involved favouring one side of their body.

7 Finds

7.1 Pottery and ceramic building material
by Dr Matthew Loughton

7.1.1 Introduction
Excavations uncovered 769 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) weighing nearly 83.5kg and with an EVE of 4.96 (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is high at 108g as CBM accounts for the majority of this material.

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	322	*41.8*	6,220	*7.5*	19	4.96
CBM	447	*58.2*	77,226	*92.5*	172	-
All	**769**		**83,446**		**108**	**4.96**

Table 3 Summary of the pottery and CBM

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from 21 features and 15 layers (Table 4). Most features contained only small quantities of pottery and CBM, while rare contexts produced more substantial assemblages. The largest assemblage is 190 sherds weighing 8.6kg from L56, followed by L22 (98 sherds at 7kg) (Table 4). Other important assemblages came from F105 (82 sherds at 4.9kg), L12 (67 at 6.6kg) and F102 (50 at 2.6kg). Together these five contexts produced 63% of the assemblage by sherd count and 35% by sherd weight. The largest assemblage by sherd weight is 9.9kg from L29 (Table 4).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F51	Pit	7	5,047	721
F52	Pit	3	680	227
F53	?Inhumation burial or disarticulated human remains	3	62	21

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F54	Pit	1	219	219
F56	?Inhumation burial	6	270	45
F57	Spread of disarticulated human remains	4	17	4
F62	Spread of disarticulated human remains	4	40	10
F63	Inhumation burial	1	8	8
F71	Wall foundation	4	275	69
F77	Wall foundation	10	1,873	187
F78	Pit	15	2,015	134
F80	Inhumation burial	1	37	37
F92	Inhumation burial	1	3	3
F94	Robber trench	27	5,644	209
F95	Pit	2	24	12
F97	Brick wall foundation	1	1,961	1961
F99	Pit	31	8,939	288
F101	Wall foundation	3	6,263	2,088
F102	Pit	54	2,675	50
F103	Pit	12	1,535	128
F105	Wall foundation	82	4,929	60
L12	Burial soil	67	6,586	98
L13	Sandy-silt	2	318	159
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	98	7,032	72
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	21	1,711	81
L24	Burial soil	10	973	97
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	7	9,879	1,411
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	6	107	18
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	4	45	11
L48	Backfill associated with F91	6	101	17
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	7	193	28
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	26	2,742	105
L53	Sandy-silt	19	91	5
L55	Sandy-silt	1	283	283
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	189	8,606	45
L58	Fill of F106	24	2,107	88
U/S	U/S	10	156	16
	Total	769	83,446	108

Table 4 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and contexts

7.1.2 Pottery

Prehistoric pottery
There was one sherd (9g) of handmade sand-tempered pottery (fabric HMS) from the make-up layer L56.

Roman pottery
The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999) (Table 5). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR* **10**, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles, and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	AD 43-110
BXSG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) decorated samian	AD 43-110
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	AD 150-260
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	Roman
BSW	Black surface ware	Roman
BSW 2	Black surface ware (slightly coarser, less burnished)	Roman
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	AD 225/250-425
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	AD 100/110-275/300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	AD 225/250-425
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	AD 43-160
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	AD 110/125/400
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125/275/300
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	AD 43-110
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	AD 70/90-125
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms	AD 43-125
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Roman
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-275
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	AD 275-425
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	Roman
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae (Gauloise)	Roman
ON	Mica-gilt wares	AD 43-150/200
PAL	Palestinian/Beirut amphorae (Cam 189)	AD 43-150
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	AD 43-400
TZ (Col)	Mortaria, Colchester	AD 43-225
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	AD 43-400
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WAM	Western Asia Minor Amphorae (Kapitän II)	AD 180/200-400

Table 5 Roman pottery fabrics recorded

There was a modest assemblage of Roman pottery – 284 sherds weighing 5.3 kg with an EVE of 4.19 (Tables 6-7). This material was recovered from seven features and 11 layers although a considerable proportion of this material came from make-up layer L56 (164 sherds, 2.9 kg, EVE of 2.98) (Table 8). This layer alone produced 58% of the Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 54% by sherd weight and 71% of the EVE. Other modest-sized assemblages of Roman pottery were recovered from F102 (28 sherds, 520g, EVE: 0.37) and L22 (24 sherds, 498g, EVE: 0.14).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	9	113	13	0.67
BXSG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) decorated samian	2	35	18	0.00
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	1	39	39	0.27
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	11	703	64	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	7	40	6	0.00
BSW 2	Black surface ware (slightly coarser, less burnished)	6	139	23	0.00
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	1	9	9	0.00

CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	7	7	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	16	270	17	0.16
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	2	15	8	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	13	13	0.00
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	3	135	45	0.25
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	11	229	21	0.07
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	3	27	9	0.38
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	1	11	11	0.00
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms	5	46	9	0.22
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	180	2,587	14	1.97
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	4	236	59	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	1	12	12	0.00
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	1	13	13	0.00
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	2	40	20	0.00
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae (Gauloise)	2	24	12	0.00
ON	Mica-gilt wares	2	38	19	0.00
PAL	Palestinian/Beirut amphorae (Cam 189)	2	7	4	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	2	117	59	0.10
TZ (Col)	Mortaria, Colchester	2	172	86	0.02
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	2	68	34	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	3	54	18	0.08
WAM	Western Asia Minor Amphorae (Kapitän II)	1	136	136	0.00
	Total	284	5,335	19	4.19

Table 6 Details on the Roman pottery

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BAEG	**All**	**0.27**
	DRAG 33	0.27
BASG	**All**	**0.67**
	DRAG 18	0.07
	DRAG 27	0.60
DJ	**All**	**0.16**
	CAM 287-290	0.16
GA	**All**	**0.25**
	CAM 39A	0.07
	CAM 279C	0.18
GB	**All**	**0.07**
	CAM 37B/38B	0.07
GP	**All**	**0.38**
	CAM 122	0.38
GR	**All**	**0.22**
	CAM 60	0.22
GX	**All**	**1.97**
	?	0.19
	CAM 227	0.09
	CAM 231-232	0.16
	CAM 266	0.74
	CAM 268	0.3

Fabric group	Form	EVE
	CAM 299	0.26
	CAM 306	0.07
	LID	0.16
TZ	**All**	**0.1**
	?	0.03
	Cam 195B	0.07
TZ (Col)	**All**	**0.02**
	?	0.02
WA	**All**	**0.08**
	CAM 243-244/246	0.08
Total		**4.19**

Table 7 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW(g)	EVE
F51	Pit	2	24	12	0.00
F53	?Inhumation burial or disarticulated remains	3	62	21	0.27
F78	Pit	1	57	57	0.00
F92	Inhumation burial	1	3	3	0.00
F94	Robber trench	8	82	10	0.13
F95	Pit	1	18	18	0.00
F102	Pit	28	520	19	0.37
L12	Burial soil	9	153	17	0.07
L13	Sandy-silt	1	45	45	0.07
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	24	498	21	0.14
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	14	553	40	0.16
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	2	31	16	0.00
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	1	3	3	0.00
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1	21	21	0.00
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	2	16	8	0.00
L53	Sandy-silt	18	79	4	0.00
L55	Sandy-silt	1	283	283	0.00
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	164	2,875	18	2.98
U/S	U/S	3	12	4	0.00
	Total	**284**	**5,335**	**19**	**4.19**

Table 8 Quantities of Roman pottery from specific features and contexts

The majority of the Roman pottery was residual and came from features and contexts which also produced sherds of post-Roman pottery and/or CBM. Rare contexts, notably L22, L23 and L53, contained reasonable sized assemblages (Table 8) which appear to date to the Roman period. However, even these three contexts contained little in the way of dateable diagnostic material. From L22 there was a Cam 39A (EVE: 0.07) bowl in fabric GA (BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1) dating to AD 140-400, and a slightly later Cam 37B/38B (EVE: 0.07) bowl (AD 180-275) in fabric GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2). There was also a sherd of white-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (fabric MQ) with a brown painted design which could be a Nene Valley or Oxford product dating to the later 3rd to 4th century AD. Layer L23 contained a handle from a Kapitän II wine? amphora (fabric WAM) from western Asia minor which dates from the late 2nd until the 4th century AD. Occasional Kapitän II amphorae have previously been reported from Colchester with the earliest examples coming from PEG 14 (*c* AD 300) and PEG 15 (AD 325) (*CAR* **10**, 140, 150 fig. 199-205). Finally, from L23 there was also a Cam 287-290 facepot (EVE: 0.16) in fabric DJ (Coarse oxidised and related wares) dating to AD

43-300 which could have come from a disturbed Roman burial or cremation? Layers L22 and L23 both date to the later Roman period and the 4th century AD.

Other noteworthy sherds included an eastern Gaulish samian (fabric BAEG) Drag. 33 (EVE: 0.27) cup with a graffito of RIIST (?) (Fig 18) which came from F53. This context also produced a small ceramic disc (40mm diam.) made out of a sherd of fabric KX (black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware) pottery. Southern Gaulish samian (fabric BASG) vessels are well represented with an EVE of 0.67 and 16% of the total EVE with examples of the Drag. 18 platter and Drag. 27 cup (Table 5) which came from L56 and F102. There are occasional sherds of late Roman pottery in fabrics CH (oxidised Hadham wares), EA (Nene Valley colour-coated wares) and MP (Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware) (Table 4) typically dating from the mid 3rd century AD onwards. Sherds of Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae, mostly form the Dressel 20 but also possibly the Haltern 70, are well represented with 11 sherds weighing 703g (Table 4). Finally, there was also two sherds (7g) from a Palestinian (Beirut) Cam 189 amphora (Table 4) although unstratified (U/S). All in all, the Roman pottery from Priory Street spans from the early Roman until the later Roman period.

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR* **7** (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 9) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There were only 37 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 876g and EVE of 0.77 (Table 10). This material was recovered from five features and five layers (Table 9). Most of the contexts produced very small sized assemblages of post-Roman pottery, except for L52 (12 sherds, 255g, EVE of 0.34) (Table 11).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F21	Colchester-type ware	*c* 1200-1550
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F48E	Yellow ware	Late 18th-20th century

Table 9 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F21	Colchester-type ware	17	337	20	0.34
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	9	188	21	0.33
F45M	Modern English stoneware	7	307	44	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	2	32	16	0.10
F48E	Yellow ware	2	12	6	0.00
	Total	**37**	**876**	**24**	**0.77**

Table 10 Details on the post-Roman pottery

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F51	Pit	3	40	13	0.00
F52	Pit	2	190	95	0.00
F95	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F99	Pit	3	68	23	0.00
F102	Pit	2	41	21	0.00
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	1	44	44	0.00
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	1	19	19	0.12
L48	Backfill associated with F91	4	44	11	0.10
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	5	84	17	0.00
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits	12	255	21	0.34

	F102, F103 and F104				
U/S	U/S	3	85	28	0.21
	Total	**37**	**876**	**24**	**0.77**

Table 11 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features

Colchester ware (fabric F21), dating to *c* 1200-1550, is the most common post-Roman pottery type (Table 8). All of the post-Roman pottery from L52 was of Colchester-type ware and included a cooking pot (EVE: 0.09), a cooking pot/cauldron (EVE: 0.17) and a lid (EVE: 0.08). This modest assemblage dates from the 14th to mid-16th century. Sherds of post-medieval red earthenwares were the next most common pottery type (Table 8) and include a tripod pipkin (EVE: 0.12) from L47 which dates to the 17th-18th century. A small quantity of modern English stoneware (Fabric F45M) dating to the 19th-20th century (Table 8) was recovered from F51, F52, F102 and L46. Finally, rare sherds of 19th-20th Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (Fabric F48D) and yellow ware (F48E) (Table 8) were recovered from L48.

7.1.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

CBM consists of 447 sherds with a weight of 77.2kg and MSW of 172g (Table 12). This material was recovered 18 features and 14 layers, and the largest assemblages by sherd count came from F105 (82 sherds weighing 4.9kg) and L22 (74 sherds at 6.5kg) (Table 11). Other notable assemblages of CBM came from L12 (58 sherds, 6.4kg) and F99 (28 sherds, 8.9kg) (Table 13).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	56	24,703	441
RI	Roman imbrex	39	6,850	176
RT	Roman tegulae	42	13,526	322
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	20	516	26
RFT	Roman box flue-tile	11	2,347	213
Tess	Tessera cubes	29	510	18
	Wall Plaster	146	7,761	53
	Op sig.	3	77	26
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	56	7,544	134
BR	Brick	1	1,961	1,961
FL BR	Floor brick	1	490	490
	Mod. Pipe/drain	2	57	29
Undated				
	Baked clay	5	19	4
	Mortar	36	10,865	302
	Total	**447**	**77,226**	**172**

Table 12 Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F51	Pit	2	4,983	2,492
F52	Pit	1	490	490
F54	Pit	1	219	219
F56	?Inhumation burial	6	270	45
F57	Spread of disarticulated human remains	4	17	4
F62	Spread of disarticulated human remains	4	40	10
F63	Inhumation burial	1	8	8
F71	Wall foundation	4	275	69
F77	Wall foundation	10	1,873	187
F78	Pit	14	1,958	140

F80	Inhumation burial	1	37	37
F94	Robber trench	19	5,562	293
F97	Brick wall foundation	1	1,961	1,961
F99	Pit	28	8,871	317
F101	Wall foundation	3	6263	2,088
F102	Pit	24	2,114	88
F103	Pit	12	1535	128
F105	Wall foundation	82	4,929	60
L12	Burial soil	58	6,433	111
L13	Sandy-silt	1	273	273
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	74	6,534	88
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	7	1158	165
L24	Burial soil	10	973	97
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	7	9,879	1,411
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	3	32	11
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	2	23	12
L48	Backfill associated with F91	2	57	29
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1	88	88
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	12	2,471	206
L53	Sandy-silt	1	12	12
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	24	5,722	230
L58	Fill of F106	24	2,107	88
U/S	U/S	4	59	15
	Total	**447**	**77,226**	**172**

Table 13 Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts

Roman CBM

Roman CBM accounts for 77% of the CBM by sherd count and 72% by sherd weight and was recovered from 14 features and 12 layers (Table 14). A considerable proportion of the Roman CBM came from four contexts: F105 (82 sherds, 4.9kg), L22 (69 sherds, 5.7kg), L12 (46 at 5.8kg) and L58 (23 at 1.9kg) (Table 14).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F51	Pit	2	4,983	2,492
F54	Pit	1	219	219
F56	?Inhumation burial	6	270	45
F57	Spread of disarticulated human remains	1	2	2
F62	Spread of disarticulated human remains	4	40	10
F63	Inhumation burial	1	8	8
F71	Wall foundation	4	275	69
F77	Wall foundation	2	526	263
F78	Pit	14	1,958	140
F94	Robber trench	16	4,888	306
F99	Pit	8	3,797	475
F102	Pit	8	1,317	165
F103	Pit	2	416	208
F105	Wall foundation	82	4,929	60
L12	Burial soil	46	5,780	126
L13	Sandy-silt	1	273	273
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	69	5,742	83

L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	6	785	131
L24	Burial soil	10	973	97
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	7	9,879	1411
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	3	32	11
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	2	23	12
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	4	1,502	376
L53	Sandy-silt	1	12	12
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	19	5,703	300
L58	Fill of F106	23	1,899	83
U/S	U/S	4	59	15
	Total	**346**	**56,290**	**163**

Table 14 Quantities of Roman CBM from specific features and contexts

The Roman CBM consists of a variety of material including brick (RB), imbrex (RI), tegulae (RT), flue-tile (RFT), tesserae cubes, *opus signinum* (op. sig.), and painted wall plaster (Table 10). The Roman flue-tile which was combed dates from the 2nd century AD onwards. Most of the Roman flue-tile was recovered from F94, F105, L12 and L29. The Roman tegulae included four examples with lower cut aways (LCA). Examples of the LCA type C5 (AD 160-240) came from F56 and L22, with the slightly later type D15 (AD 240-380) also recovered from L22.

Painted wall plaster

There was a small quantity of painted wall plaster (146 pieces at 7.8kg) recovered from four features and four layers (Table 15). Most of the painted wall plaster came from F105 (76 pieces at 3.9kg) and L22 (32 pieces at 1.2kg).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	cm^2
F62	Spread of disarticulated human remains	2	34	17	10
F77	Wall foundation	1	56	56	7
F102	Pit	1	16	16	4
F105	Wall foundation	76	3,854	51	567
L12	Burial soil	9	633	70	158
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	32	1,196	37	358
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	2	73	37	30
L58	Fill of F106	23	1,899	83	347
	Total	**146**	**7,761**	**53**	**1,481**

Table 15 Quantities of Roman painted wall plaster from specific features and contexts

The wall plaster consists of blocks of colour decorated with simple lines or bands in assorted colours including blue, brown, yellow, red, etc. These designs cover a surface area of 1,481cm^2 of which designs in white account for a considerable proportion and around 78% of the surface area (Table 16). Noteworthy painted wall plaster include a design with a pink background with red splashes from L22, and a design in white and brown with green dots from L12.

Colour	cm^2
Green	26
Pink & Red	63
Pink & White	4
Red	219
Red & Green	6
Red & White	66
White	889

White & Blue	7
White & Green	25
White & Red	73
White & Yellow	5
White, Brown & Green	12
White, Brown & Yellow	56
White, Brown, Grey & Green	24
Yellow	6
Total	**1,481**

Table 16 Details on the painted wall plaster

Post-Roman CBM

Post-Roman CBM consisted of 60 sherds with a weight of 10kg and was recovered from six features and five layers, although the bulk of this material came from F99, F102 and F103 (Table 17).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F52	Pit	1	490	490
F80	Inhumation burial	1	37	37
F97	Brick wall foundation	1	1961	1961
F99	Pit	19	4,536	239
F102	Pit	15	720	48
F103	Pit	10	1,119	112
L12	Burial soil	1	30	30
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1	45	45
L48	Backfill associated with F91	2	57	29
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1	88	88
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	8	969	121
Total		60	10,052	167

Table 17 Quantities of post-Roman CBM from specific features and contexts

Medieval/post-medieval peg-tile account for a sizeable proportion of the CBM with 56 sherds weighing 7.6kg (Table 18). Peg-tile was recovered from four features and five layers although most came from F99, F102 and F103 (Table 18).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F80	Inhumation burial	1	37	37
F99	Pit	19	4,536	239
F102	Pit	15	720	48
F103	Pit	10	1,119	112
L12	Burial soil	1	30	30
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1	45	45
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1	88	88
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	8	969	121
	Total	**56**	**7,544**	**134**

Table 18 Quantities of peg-tile from specific features and contexts

The remaining post-Roman CBM consists of sherds of brick from F77, an un-frogged example from F97, a white floor brick from F52, and a pipe/drain fragment from L48.

7.1.4 Conclusion

Table 19 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layer which contained dateable pottery and ceramics. The Roman building material suggests a nearby high-status Roman building with a heating system and decorated walls dating from the 2nd century AD onwards while the layers L22 and L23 indicate a phase of demotion sometime during the 4th century AD.

Context	Description	Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Ceramic spot date*
F51	Pit	NARB	F45M	RT	19th-20th century
F52	Pit	-	F45M	FLOOR BR	19th-20th century
F53	??Inhumation burial or disarticulated remains	BAEG (DRAG. 31), DJ (CAM 494-495), KX	-	-	*(medieval)*
F54	Pit	-	-	RB	(*19th-20th century)*
F56	?Inhumation burial	-	-	RT (LCA C5), Tess	*(medieval)*
F57	Disarticulated human remains	-	-	RBT	*(medieval)*
F62	Disarticulated human remains	-	-	RBT, wall plaster	*(medieval)*
F63	Inhumation burial	-	-	TESS	*(medieval)*
F71	Wall foundation	-	-	RB	Roman?
F77	Wall foundation	-	-	RB, wall plaster	Roman
F78	Pit	GX	-	RB, RI, RT, TESS, OP SIG	Roman
F80	Inhumation burial	-	-	PT	*(medieval)*
F92	Inhumation burial	BSW	-	-	*(medieval)*
F94	Robber trench	BAET (H70), CZ, GB, GX (CAM 299)	-	RB, RT, RF, TESS	Roman?
F95	Pit	GX	F21	-	*c* 1200-1550
F97	Brick wall foundation	-	-	BR UN-FROGGED	19th century
F99	Pit	-	F21	RB, RI, TESS, PT	*c* 1200-1550
F102	Pit	BASG (DRAG. 18), BSW, EA, GA (CAM 279C), GX (CAM 268, LID), HZ, MP, ON	F21, F45M	RB, RI, RT, wall plaster, PT	19th-20th century
F103	Pit	-	-	RB, TESS, PT	Medieval/ post-medieval
F105	Wall foundation	-	-	RFT, wall plaster	Roman?
L12	Burial soil	CH, EA, FJ, GB, GX, MQ, TZ (CAM 195B)	-	RI, RT, RFT, TESS, wall plaster, PT	Medieval
L13	Sandy-silt	GX (CAM 306)		RB	*(Roman/medieval)*
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	BAET (DR20), DJ, GA (CAM 39A), GB (CAM 37B/38B), GX, MQ	-	RB, RI, RT (LCA TYPE C5, TYPE D15), TESS, wall plaster	AD 240-380
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	DJ (CAM 287-290), GA, GB, GX, WAM (KII)	-	RB, RI, RT, wall plaster	AD 300-400
L24	Burial soil	-	-	RB	Roman?
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	-	-	RB, RT, RFT	Roman?
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	BAET (DR20), GX	F45M	OP SIG, TESS	19th-20th century
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	BAET (DR20)	F40 (tripod pipkin)	TESS	17th-18th century
L48	Backfill associated with F91	-	F48D F48E	PIPE/DRAIN	20th century
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	GX	F40	PT	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or	GX	F21 (cooking pot,	RB, RT, TESS,	14th-mid 16th century

Context	Description	Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Ceramic spot date*
	possible upper fill of F102, F103 and F104		cooking pot/ cauldron, lid)	PT	
L53	Sandy-silt	BAET (DR20), DJ, GQ, GX	-	TESS	Roman
L55	Sandy-silt	BAET (DR20)	-	-	Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	BAET (DR20), BASG (DRAG. 18, DRAG. 27), BXSG (DRAG. 29), BSW, BSW 2, DJ, GP (CAM 122), GR (CAM 60), GX (CAM 227, CAM 231-232, CAM 266, CAM 268, CAM 299, LID), HZ, TZ, TZ (COL.), TZ (I), WA (CAM 243-244/246, LID)	-	RB, RI, RT	Roman
L58	Fill of F106	-	-	Wall plaster	Roman?

Table 19 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers
(** feature date if different from spot date in italics*)

7.2 Small finds, iron nails and other miscellaneous material
by Laura Pooley

7.2.1 Small finds
There were four metal small finds, two of copper-alloy and two of iron. Residual finds from medieval inhumation burials F56 and F92 included a copper-alloy rod (SF1) and an iron object (SF3) respectively. A Roman copper-alloy spoon (SF2, Fig 18) and a strip of iron (SF4) were also recovered from Roman make-up/infill/levelling layer L56.

SF1 Inhumation burial F56 (1010). Copper-alloy rod, square in section with rounded corners, broken at both ends, undated. Length: 61.2mm, width/thickness: 7.5mm, weight: 20.7g.

SF2, **Fig 18** Make-up layer L56 (1076). Roman copper-alloy spoon. Incomplete, round-sectioned handle broken and partly missing, spoon bowl cracked close to handle and bent slightly backwards. The spoon is a Crummy Type 1 with round bowl, dating from the second half of the 1st and the 2nd century (*CAR* **5**). Length: 82.7mm, width of bowl: 23.2mm, weight: 4.5g.

SF3 Inhumation burial F92 (1056). Iron object. Half of object is a flat iron strip with rectangular cross-section, broken diagonally. Other half of object wider, thicker and covered in thick corrosion, possibly terminating in a curved hook or just broken/damaged (difficult to determine). Length: 95.7mm long, width: 37.3mm (max.), thickness: 26.2mm (max.), weight: 61.0g.

SF4 Make-up layer L56 (1081). Iron strip, rectangular in cross-section, curves slightly, too corroded to distinguish any other details but includes patches of mineralised wood on the surface. Length: 87.3mm, width: 35.5mm, thickness: 15.9mm, weight: 84.8g.

7.2.2 Iron nails
Seventeen iron nails (complete, incomplete and fragments) came from 10 contexts of medieval, post-medieval and modern date.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F62	1018	Two nails corroded together, too corroded to tell if complete, 16.0g.
F63	1020	Fragment of square-sectioned shank, corroded onto two pebbles, 13.5g.
F84	1047	Fragment of rectangular-sectioned shank, 3.6g.
F85	1042	a) Incomplete with most of square-sectioned shank missing, large flat round head (31.6 by 35.4mm), 22.9g b) Incomplete with lower square-sectioned shank missing, large flat round head (c 30.6mm diameter), 24.5g.

F93	1059	Fragment of square-sectioned shank, 9.6g.
L46	1057	Fragment of square-sectioned shank, 11.0g.
L48	1061	Probable iron nail, largely obscured within corrosion, corroded onto a pebble, 101.6g.
L53	1066	a) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° towards tip, flat oval head (14.1 by 17.4mm), 53.4mm long, 7.6g. b) Fragment of square-sectioned shank, 2.0g.
L56	1073	a) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 16.5mm diameter) 37.3mm long, 13.1g. b) Possibly complete but head either missing or obscured within corrosion, square-sectioned shank, 47.2mm long, 6.2g.
	1083	a) Possibly complete or with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat oval head (15.9 by 20.3mm), 53.1mm long, 11.0g. b) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat oval head (13.9 by 15.6mm), 48.7mm long, 8.6g. c) Fragment of square-sectioned shank, 2.0g.
L58	1079	Possibly complete or with tip missing, square- or rectangular-sectioned shank (obscured), clenched at 45° mid shank, flat sub-square head (16.0 by 17.8mm), 45.7mm long, 12.6g.

Table 20 Iron nails listed by context

7.2.3 Miscellaneous material

Fragments of glass, clay tobacco pipe, stone and shell also came from the site. The only finds of particular note are the fragments of Roman glass from L56 and the clay tobacco pipe bowl from L46.

Context no.	Finds no.	Description
F54	1003	**Glass:** fragment of pale green body sherd, 17.4g, 19th-20th century (discarded). **Stone:** fragment of stone paving slab, 326.3g,19th-20th century (discarded).
F57	1006	**Cockle shell:** 1.8g (discarded).
F63	1020	**Unworked stone:** fragment of septaria, 11g (discarded).
F71 Pad 4	1028	**Unworked stone:** two fragments of limestone, 841g, and two fragments of septaria, 283g (discarded).
F77 Pad 6	1049	**Unworked stone:** three septaria nodules, 5.66kg, and one chalk nodule, 561g (discarded)
F78 Pad 5	1037	**Oyster shell:** two left valves and a right, 57.5g (discarded). **Mussel shell:** fragment, 2.5g (discarded). **Unworked stone:** two fragments of septaria, 439g (discarded).
F94	1074	**Unworked stone:** fragment of limestone, 58g (discarded).
F102	1070	**Oyster shell:** right valve, 12.2g (discarded).
F105	1080	**Unworked stone:** fragment of limestone with mortar adhering to all surfaces, 365g (discarded).
L22 Pad 2	1021	**Oyster shell:** two left valves and a right, 120.6g (discarded). **Unworked stone:** three fragments of unworked limestone, 513g (discarded).
L23 Pad 2	1022	**Oyster shell:** left valve, 100.3g (discarded).
L46	1054	**Clay tobacco pipe:** incomplete clay pipe bowl with stem missing, bowl is of Colchester Type 12 recorded in *CAR* **5** with a date range of c 1780-1820. It has a cut mouth with some rouletting and a moulded maker's mark in relief on either side of foot reads EL. *CAR* **5** lists EL as Elizabeth Lowthrop; also see see *CAR* **5**, p52, ref.2896 for a parallel. 10.3g.
L52	1065	**Coal/coke:** fragment, 26.5g (discarded).

		Stone: fragment of unworked stone, 35.8g (discarded).
L53	1066	**Burnt flint:** fragment, 1.1g (discarded).
L56	1073	**Roman glass:** fragment of blue glass from a ribbon handle, 23.7g; fragment of pale blue glass, a body sherd with single rib, 4.3g. **Unworked stone:** fragment of limestone, 14g (discarded)
	1082	**Unworked stone:** fragment of chalk, 10.4g (discarded).
	1083	**Oyster shell:** three left valves, two right, 131.9g (discarded).
L57	1078	**Unworked stone:** large fragment of limestone with mortar adhering to some surfaces, 3.76kg (discarded)

Table 21 Miscellaneous finds listed by context

8 Discussion

The archaeological excavation of 11 trenches at 2-3 Priory Street revealed the human remains of at least 52 individuals, recovered from 24 *in situ* inhumation burials and as disarticulated remains from the burial soil and later contexts. Archaeological investigations on the development site in 2014, 2017 and 2018 had previously uncovered five inhumation burials and the disarticulated remains of another 18 individuals (CAT Reports 800, 1138 and 1236). This brings the total number of burials from the development site as a whole to 75, 29 of which were *in situ* east/west orientated inhumations with disarticulated remains from at least another 46 burials. This truncation of burials appears to be the result of a number of factors: later inhumations cutting earlier; later features, notably the foundations 2-3 Priory Street itself, cutting through the burials; and unfortunately the 2017 unsupervised groundworks.

Samples of bone from two of the inhumations excavated in 2018 produced radiocarbon dating results (SUERC-80509 & SUERC-80510) calibrated to 1050 to 1290 cal AD and 1040 to 1270 cal AD (95% confidence). Dating evidence for the burials from the 2014 evaluation and from this excavation is scant but they are probably also medieval. The human remains from the development site were therefore buried within the cemetery of St Botolph's Priory which is located to the east/north-east of the Priory Church.

Significantly, two of the burials from Trench 9 had been cut into a layer which produced a single sherd of 17th- to 18th-century pottery indicating that, although the Priory had been destroyed as a result of the Dissolution of 1536, the cemetery continued in use. This is perhaps not unexpected as, after the Dissolution, the nave of the church continued to function for parish and civic services until it was badly damaged during the Siege of 1648 (Crummy 2001, 150).

The remains of the 75 individuals ranged from infants to mature adults and, where possible to determine, there were approximately 17 males and 21 females. A variety of interesting pathologies and trauma were present on the bones including evidence for manual labour, degenerative wear, healed breaks, joint and dental disease, and congenital defects. East of England Research Frameworks 'Med (Urban) 02' and 'Med (Urban) 07' ask 'How can we improve our understanding of urban populations?' and 'What can human remains tell us about health and sickness in urban centres?'. The analysis of the human remains from this cemetery can be used to feed into these frameworks, unfortunately though the cemetery has been fairly disturbed and truncated since the medieval period and, due to the nature of the excavation, very few of the burials could be excavated in their entirety.

Also uncovered within six of the trenches were two Roman wall foundations. Roman wall foundation F71/F77 was aligned east/west and recorded in four trenches covering a distance of *c* 12m. The full width of the wall was uncovered in only one trench and was *c* 0.55-0.6m. Very little of the foundation had survived in places, ranging from 0.03-0.34m thick, but what was left included small fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. Foundations were not widely used in Colchester until the 2nd century when the Roman builder had to dig through earlier layers to access stable ground beneath (*CAR* **3**, 20). Unusually

though, this foundation had been constructed on top of a layer of silt rather than natural, but perhaps this layer was considered stable enough.

Approximately *c* 3.5m to the north of the first was the second Roman wall foundation, F101/F105/F107. Aligned parallel to the first and recorded in only two trenches, it covered a distance of *c* 5m but the full width of the feature could not be ascertained. A large section of the foundation was uncovered in Trench 9 which had been made of large flint nodules and occasional fragments of septaria and greensand stone set in an off-white mortar. Unfortunately all that remained in Trench 10 was an insubstantial spread of crushed off-white mortar and *opus signinum* with occasional stones. Unlike the first, this wall foundation was constructed on top of natural ground level and the differences in construction technique and materials may suggest that, although parallel, the foundations were not constructed at the same time.

Both foundations would have supported walls of a Roman building or buildings. Fragments of painted wall plaster were found among the remains from the site along with pieces of imbrex and tegula from a tiled roof, flue-tile from a hypocaust heating system and tesserae cubes from a tessellated pavement. There were no Roman floor surfaces within the excavation trenches, but remains from the 2014 evaluation included an *in situ* metalled surface and more debris from the demolition of a Roman building.

The Roman remains from 2-3 Priory Street are evidence of an extra-mural building/buildings to the south of the walled town. The building may have extended from the road frontage leading out of the South Gate but, as the road is over 100m to the west, it would have been extensive. Perhaps instead it is part of a complex of Roman buildings in this part of the town. Other evidence of Roman extra-mural buildings in this area includes a floor of red tesserae recorded to the north of the site under Priory Street (Hull 1958, 293), part of a Roman building underlying the chancel of the Priory Church (Crummy 2001, 150 and an extensive unpublished archive with CAT) and stratified deposits of 2nd to 3rd third century date at 30 St Julian Grove (Walton-on-the-Naze Records Office annual report 1971).

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to *c* 1500
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: One box (All human remains reburied)

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1771)
CBC brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site records (context sheets, plans, sections)
Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1771)
CBC brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under reference number ECC4515 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list
Faisal Kamal Ahmed, Colchester Islamic Cultural Association
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 01/02/2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Note 1 – Layers L1-L3 were originally assigned during the 2018 test-pit evaluation and were reused during this excavation.
Note 2 – Layers L4-L11 were originally assigned during the 2018 test-pit evaluation and were reused during this excavation.
Note 3 – Feature numbers start at F50.
Note 4 – Finds numbers start at 1000.

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Concrete floor	Trench 1, 4 Concrete slab and crush. Ground level, seals L2, F51 and F52.	Modern
L2	-	Infill	Trench 1, 4 Friable/firm, moist, dark black sandy-loam with inclusions of hardcore, CBM, slate, charcoal and oyster shell. Sealed by L1, seals L3, L2 and F54, cut by F52	Modern
L3	-	Infill/levelling	Trench 1 Soft/friable, dry dark brown/black silty-loam with fragments/flecks of oyster shell and daub, <4% CBM fragments and <5% stone. Sealed by L2, seals L12, cut by F50, F51, F52 and F54	Post-medieval
L11	-	Natural	Trench 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 Natural sands. Sealed by L12, L13 and L38, cut by F53.	Post-glacial
L12	1002, 1011, 1016	Burial soil	Trench 1, 2, 3 Loose, friable, dry, medium-dark grey/brown slightly loamy sandy-silt, with inclusions of CBM, septaria, mortar, charcoal and oyster shell. Sealed by L3, L15 and L21, cut by F50, F52, F53, F54, seals L13.	Medieval
L13a	1013?	Sandy-silt	Trench 1, 3, 4 Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with flecks of oyster shell. Sealed by L12, seals L11, cut by F51 and F53, sealed by F71.	Roman
L13b	1013?	Sandy-silt	Trench 2 Soft, moist, medium brown sandy-silt Sealed by L12, seals L22.	Late Roman/ Medieval
L14	-	Part of burial soil L12	Trench 2 Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt.	Medieval
L15	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 2 Modern infill material (to raise floor level?) (no material retained) Sealed by L16, seals L12.	Post-medieval/ modern
L16	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 2 Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L17, seals L15.	Post-medieval/ modern
L17	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 2 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with inclusions of brick, mortar and peg-tile (not retained). Sealed by L18, seals L16.	Post-medieval/ modern
L18	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 2 Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silt with inclusions of brick and concrete (not retained).	Post-medieval/ modern

			Sealed by L19, seals L17.	
L19	-	Concrete floor	Trench 2 Concrete floor. Seals L18.	Modern
L20	-	Concrete floor	Trench 3 Concrete floor. Seals L21	Modern
L21	-	Sub-base for L20	Trench 3 Mid grey silt with modern inclusions. Sealed by L20, seals L12	Modern
L22	1021	Demolition/levelling/infill	Trench 2 Dark grey/brown silty-sand with some CBM, pot and oyster shell. Sealed by L13, seals L23.	Roman
L23	1022	Demolition/levelling/infill	Trench 2 Light grey sandy-silt with some CBM, pot and oyster shell. Sealed by L22, seals L11.	Roman
L24	1027	Burial soil (same as L12)	Trench 4 Loose, friable, dry, medium-dark grey/brown slightly loamy sandy-silt, with inclusions of CBM, septaria, mortar, charcoal and oyster shell. Sealed by L2, seals F71.	Medieval
L25	-	Crush/made ground (underneath modern floor)	Trench 5 Seals L26	Modern
L26	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 5 No description Sealed by L25, seals L27	Post-medieval/ modern
L27	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 5 No description Sealed by L26, seals L28	Post-medieval/ modern
L28	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 5 No description Sealed by L27, seals L29	Post-medieval/ modern
L29	1030, 1034	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 5 No description Sealed by L28, seals L30	Post-medieval/ modern
L30	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 5 No description Sealed by L29, seals L31	Post-medieval/ modern
L31	1035	Burial soil (same as L12 and L24)	Trench 5 Firm, dry, dark grey sandy-silt. Sealed by L30, seals L31, F74, F75 and F76	Medieval
L32	-	Sandy-silt (same as L13a)	Trench 5, T7 No description. Sealed by L31, L38 and F77, seals L11.	Roman
L33	-	Concrete floor	Trench 7 and 8 Seals L34 and L39	Modern
L34	-	Made-ground	Trench 8 Firm, dry, light brown sand. Sealed by L33, seals L35.	Modern
L35	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 8 Hard, moist, medium grey sandy-silt with inclusions of CBM and oyster shell Sealed by L34, seals L36	Post-medieval/ modern

L36	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 8 Mortar Sealed by L35, seals L37	Post-medieval/ modern
L37	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 8 Soft, dry, medium to dark grey sandy-silt with inclusions of CBM. Sealed by L36, seals L38	Post-medieval/ modern
L38	1048, 1052	Burial soil (same as L12, L24 and L31)	Trench 7 and 8 Firm, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with inclusions of CBM. Sealed by L38 and L42, seals L11, L32 and L43	Medieval
L39	-	Crush/made-ground	Trench 7 Sealed by L33, seals L40	Modern
L40	-	Made-ground	Trench 7 Soft, dry, medium to dark silty-sand. Sealed by L39, seals L41	Post-medieval/ modern
L41	-	Crush	Trench 7 Thin layer of crushed CBM in a dark grey/brown sandy-silt. Sealed by L40, seals L42.	Post-medieval/ modern
L42	-	Infill/levelling layer	Trench 7 Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-clay with inclusions of CBM and charcoal. Sealed by L41, seals L38	Post-medieval/ modern
L43	-	Sandy-silt (probably the same as L13a and L32)	Trench 8 Firm, dry, dark brown sandy-silt Sealed by L38, cut by F77, seals L11	?Roman
L44	-	Concrete floor	Trench 9 and 10 Seals L45, L46 and L47, cut by F91	Modern
L45	-	Infill/made-ground	Trench 9 and 10 Soft, dry, light to medium sandy-clay Trench 9: Sealed by L44, cut by L48 and F91, seals L46 Trench 10: Sealed by L44, cut by F96 and seals L50	Modern
L46	1054, 1057	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 9 Soft, dry, dark sandy-silt Sealed by L45, cut by L48, seals L47	Post-medieval/ modern
L47	1058	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 9 Dark grey/brown silty-sand with inclusions of CBM and oyster shell. Sealed by L46, cut by L48, seals L49, F92, F94 and F98	Post-medieval
L48	1061	Backfill associated with F91	Trench 9 Soft, moist, medium brown sandy-silt. Sealed by L45, cuts L46 and L47, seals L54.	Modern
L49		Clay layer	Trench 9 Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clay Sealed by L47, cut by F92, F94, F95 and F98, seals L53.	Roman/medieval
L50	-	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 10 Moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silty clay. Sealed by L45	Post-medieval/ modern
L51	1064	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 10 Soft, wet, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with fragments of CBM, charcoal and oyster shell.	Post-medieval/ modern

			Sealed by L50, seals L52 and F99.	
L52	1065	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill (slump) of intercutting pits F102, F103 and F104	Trench 10 Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with fragments of CBM. Sealed by L51, cut by F97 and F99	Post-medieval/ modern
L53	1066	Sandy-silt	Trench 9 Soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt. Sealed by L49, cut by F94 and F98, seals L56	Roman/medieval
L54	-	Backfill associated with F91	Trench 9 Soft, dry, light to medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt Sealed by L48, seals L91	Modern
L55	1072	Sandy-silt	Trench 9 Moist, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt. Sealed by L53, seals L56.	Roman/medieval
L56	1073, 1076, 1081, 1082, 1083	Infill/make-up/levelling	Trench 9 Soft, moist, medium to dark grey/brown sandy-silt Sealed by L55	Roman
L57	1078	Fill of F106	Trench 10 Loose, soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with fragments of CBM, stone, charcoal and oyster shell. Sealed by F102, F103, F104, seals L58	Roman/medieval
L58	1079	Fill of F106	Trench 10	Roman/medieval
L59	-	Natural	Trench 9 and 10 Natural sands.	Post-glacial
L60	-	Redeposited topsoil	Trench 11 Loose, soft, moist, medium to dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam with modern inclusions (including concrete and plastic). Seals L61.	Modern
L61	-	Redeposited topsoil	Trench 11 Loose, soft, moist, dark grey/brown/black loam with CBM, china, slate. Sealed by L60, seals L62	Modern
L62	-	Topsoil	Trench 11 Loose, soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM, china/flower pot, slate, clay pipe. Sealed by L62, seals L63.	Modern
L63	-	Make-up	Trench 11 Soft, moist, very dark yellow sand and brown silt with CBM (including peg-tile) and shell.	?Post-medieval
F50	1036	Brick foundation	Trench 1 and 5 Red brick foundation and cut. Sealed by L2, cuts L3 and L12.	Modern, early 19th century
F51	1005	Pit	Trench 1 Upper fill – mid grey/brown sandy-loam, with inclusions of CBM, septaria and oyster shell. Lower fill – pale yellow brown sandy-silt, with inclusions of CBM, op sig, mortar, oyster shell. Sealed by L1 and F52, cuts L11, L12, L13.	Modern, 19th-20th century

F52	1004	Pit	Trench 1 Soft, moist, very dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM, charcoal and oyster shell. Sealed by L1, cuts L2, L3, L12, F51.	Modern, 19th-20th century
F53	1001	Inhumation burial or disarticulated human remains with L12	Trench 1 Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt. Sealed by F50, cuts or within L12, cuts L11, L13.	Medieval
F54	1003	Pit	Trench 1 Soft, moist, medium to dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM, oyster shell and charcoal. Sealed by L1/L2, cuts L3, L12.	Modern, 19th-20th century
F55	-	Brick foundation	Trench 2 Red brick foundation of 19th-century house. Cuts most layers.	Modern, early 19th century
F56	1007, 1008, 1009, 1010	Inhumation burial	Trench 1 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed/cut by F50, cuts F12.	Medieval
F57	1006	Spread of disarticulated human remains within L12	Trench 2 Dry, dark grey sandy-silt Within L12.	Medieval
F58	-	Concrete foundation	Trench 2 and 3	Modern
F59	1012	Inhumation burial	Trench 3 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L12, cut by F58	Medieval
F60	1014	Inhumation burial	Trench 2 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Cut by F55	Medieval
F61	1015	Inhumation burial	Trench 2 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Cut by F55 and F58	Medieval
F62	1017, 1018, 1019	Spread of disarticulated human remains	Trench 2 Firm, dry, medium to dark, grey/brown sandy-silt. Sealed by L12, cut by F55, cuts L13	Medieval
F63	1020	Inhumation burial	Trench 4 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L2, cut by F64, cuts L24.	Medieval
F64	-	Concrete foundation	Trench 4 Cuts F63 and F65	Modern
F65	1023	Inhumation burial	Trench 4 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L2, cut by F50 and F64, cuts L24	Medieval
F66	-	-	-	-
F67	1024	Inhumation burial	Trench 4 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt. Sealed by L2, cut by a drain, cuts L24 and F71.	Medieval
F68	-	Part of L2 in Trench 4	Trench 4 A dense concentration of modern detritus/debris within L2 rather than a separate feature.	Modern
F69	1025	Inhumation burial	Trench 4 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt. Sealed by L2, cut by F50, cuts L24 and F71.	Medieval
F70	1026	Inhumation burial	Trench 4 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt.	Medieval

			Sealed by L2, cut by a drain, cuts L24 and F71.	
F71	1028	Wall foundation (part of F77)	Trench 4 Mortar wall foundation with inclusions of greensand and septaria chippings with some CBM fragments. Sealed by L24, cut by F63, F64, F65, F67, F69 and F71.	Roman
F72	-	Brick wall foundation	Trench 5 Four courses of orange brick. Sealed by L25, cuts L26 and F71.	Modern, early 19th century
F73	1029	Inhumation burial	Trench 5 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L31, cut by F50, cuts L32.	Medieval
F74	1031	Inhumation burial	Trench 5 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L31, ?cut by F73, cuts L32	Medieval
F75	1032	Inhumation burial	Trench 5 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L31, cut by F76, cuts L32	Medieval
F76	1033	Inhumation burial	Trench 5 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt. Sealed by L31, cut by F50, cuts L32 and F75	Medieval
F77	1038, 1049	Wall foundation (part of F71)	Trench 5, 7 and 8 Mortar wall foundation with inclusions of greensand and septaria chippings with some CBM fragments. Trench 5: Sealed by L31, cuts L32 Trench 6: Cut by F80, F83 and F84, cuts L43 Trench 7: XXXXX	Roman
F78	1037	Pit	Trench 5 Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt. Cut by F75 and F77	Roman
F79	-	Brick wall foundation	Trench 8 Cuts all upper layers	Modern, early 19th century
F80	1039, 1050	Inhumation burial	Trench 8 Sealed by L37, cuts L38	Medieval
F81	1040, 1041	Inhumation burial	Trench 8 Sealed by L37, cuts L38	Medieval
F82	-	Inhumation burial	Trench 8 Sealed by L37, cuts L38	Medieval
F83	1046	Inhumation burial	Trench 8 Sealed by L38, cuts L43 and F77	Medieval
F84	1047	Inhumation burial	Trench 8 Sealed by L38, cuts L43 and F77	Medieval
F85	1042	Inhumation burial	Trench 7 Cuts L38, F77 and F86	Medieval
F86	1043, 1051	Inhumation burial	Trench 7 Cuts L38, Cut by F85	Medieval
F87	1044	Inhumation burial	Trench 7 Cuts L38 and F77	Medieval
F88	1045	Inhumation burial	Trench 7 Cuts L38 and F77, cut by F89	Medieval
F89	-	Brick foundation	Trench 7	Modern, early 19th

				century
F90	1053	Inhumation burial	Trench 9 Cuts L47	Post-medieval
F91	-	Brick foundation	Trench 9	Modern, early 19th century
F92	1055, 1056	Inhumation burial	Trench 9 Sealed by L47, cuts L49	Medieval/ post-medieval
F93	1059	?Inhumation burial or disarticulated remains	Trench 9 ?Cuts L47	Post-medieval
F94	1060, 1074	Robber trench	Trench 9 Sealed by F47, cut by L48, cuts L49, L53, L56	Medieval
F95	1062	Pit	Trench 9 Moist, dark brown sandy-silt Cuts L49	Medieval
F96	-	Brick foundation	Trench 10 Sealed by L44, cuts L45.	Modern, early 19th century
F97	1068	Brick foundation	Trench 10 Sealed by L44, cuts L45.	Modern, early 19th century
F98	-	Pit	Trench 9 Sealed by L47, cuts L49, L53 and F92.	Medieval
F99	1063	Pit	Trench 10 Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with fragments of CBM Sealed by L51, cuts L52	Post-medieval
F100	1067	Disarticulated human remains with L52	Trench 10 Soft, wet, dark grey/brown silt Sealed by F99, cut by F103 and F104, cuts L52	Medieval/ post-medieval
F101	1075	Wall foundation (same as F107)	Trench 9 Large flint nodules and occasional fragments of septaria and greensand stone in an off-white mortar. Cut by F91, cuts L59	Roman
F102	1069, 1070, 1071, 1077	Pit (finds mixed with F104)	Trench 10 Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with fragments of CBM and flecks of charcoal and oyster shell Uncertain relationship with F103/F104, sealed by L52, cuts L57 and L58.	Post-medieval/ modern
F103	1069	Pit	Trench 10 Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with flecks of CBM, oyster shell and charcoal. Uncertain relationship with F103/F104, sealed by L52, cuts L57 and L58.	Post-medieval/ modern
F104	-	Pit (finds mixed with F102)	Trench 10 Loose, soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with flecks of CBM, oyster shell and charcoal. Uncertain relationship with F103/F104, sealed by L52, cuts L57 and L58.	Post-medieval/ modern
F105	1080	Wall foundation	Trench 10 Off white mortar with medium-sized rounded stones, rare Roman CBM, onto a crushed op sig base. Sealed by F106/L58, cut by F102 and F104, cuts L59	Roman

F106	-	Robber trench	Trench 10 Loose, soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with flecks of CBM and oyster shell. Includes fills L57 and L58, cuts F105.	Roman/medieval
F107	-	Wall foundation (same as F101)	Trench 9 Large flint nodules and occasional fragments of septaria and greensand stone in an off-white mortar. Cut by F91, cuts L59	Roman
U/S	1000	-	Trench 1	-

Appendix 2 Human remains (Com = completeness; Con = condition; indet. = indeterminate)

Context (finds no.)	MNI	Age	Sex	Com	Con	Stature (avg.)	Stature (min/max)	Pathologies	Non-metric traits	Taphonomy
F50 (1036)	3	1.adult 2.adult 3.young adult	1.male 2.indet. 3.indet.	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	1.ectocranial pitting within woven bone areas 2.woven bone to anterior proximal tibia shaft	-	1.post deposition cut marks
F53 (1001)	2	1.adult 2.adolescent	1.?male 2.indet.	20% 10%	2-3	-	-	1.left sided dominance – left femur larger than right (head, neck, linea aspera)	-	1.post deposition damage
F54 (1003)	1	adult	indet.	10%	2	-	-	1.joint lesion and pitting at left 5th metatarsal head	-	-
F56 (1007) (1008) (1009)	2	1.middle adult 2.adolescent	1.?female 2.indet.	45% 10%	2-3	154.70cm	149.64-165.54cm	1.ectocranial porotic hyperostosis 2.bilateral cribra orbitalia 3.dental calculus to upper and lower teeth 4.healed left rib fracture 5.enthesophytes at site of Achilles tendon at right calcaneus 6.lipping to all lumbar vertebral bodies 7. spondylolysis of ?L5 8.inferior sagittal clefts to six thoracic vertebral bodies 9.C1 posterior arch medial cleft 10.bilateral fracture of pars of C2 and C3 vertebrae (Hangman's Fracture) 11.healing sharp-bladed cuts to left tibial shaft 12.button-like lamellar bone on mid shaft of left tibia 13.Deep rounded cavity to distal end of humerus, between trochlea	1.single parietal foramen present	1.post deposition damage to right femur
F57 (1006)	2	1.infant 2.adult	1.indet. 2.?female	25% <5%	2	-	-	1.bilateral cribra orbitalia 2.ectocranial porotic hyperostosis 3.small lesion to internal cranium	1.bilateral supraorbital foramen	-
F59 (1012)	1	adolescent	indet.	25%	3	174.65cm	167.06-181.57cm	-	1.significantly deep fovea capitis in left femur	1.post deposition cuts to radii
F60 (1014)	2	1.old adult 2.child	1.?female 2.indet.	15% 20%	2-3	169.64cm	163.13-173.54cm	1.destructive endplate lesions on a few cervical and thoracic vertebrae 2.vertebral osteophytes on all vertebral bodies 3.4mm tall osteophyte on superior thoracic vertebral body 4.osteophytes on distal humeri 5.joint lesions on humeri 6.several endocranial lytic lesions 7.dental caries to at least two teeth 8.one dental abscess 9.unhealed sharp trauma to frontal bone – just above right eye socket - with significant pitting (healing) around it	1.bifurcation and ossification of xiphoid process 2.septal aperture of right humerus	-
F61 (1015)	1	infant	indet.	20%	3	-	-	-	1.post deposition damage to left tibia	-
F62 (1017) (1019)	3	1.young adult 2.adolescent 3.old adult	1.?female 2.indet. 3.indet.	5% <5% <5%	1-2	157.58cm	152.86-164.78cm	1.endocranial lesions with spots of woven bone 2.significant osteophytes and "splaying" of lumbar vertebrae	-	-
F63 (1020)	1	middle adult	female	45%	2-3	164.65cm	157.87-174.26cm	1.small cranial lesion 2.antemortem loss of all but one mandibular molars 3.advanced dental wear	1.right scapular ?foramen C. 3mm wide	-

								4.two dental caries on one upper and one lower 2nd premolars 5.hypercementosis of upper 3rd molar with little wear 6.?healed sharp trauma to occipital (8.7mm in length) 7.joint lesions to both proximal and distal heads of radius and ulna 8.four rib head lesions with one with eburnation 9.eburnation to transverse process of T8/T9 vertebra 10.osteophytic lipping to lumbar vertebrae		
F65 (1023)	1	adult	indet.	15%	2	-	-	1.bilateral enthesophytes to distal tibias and fibulas, and site of Achilles tendon at both calcanei 2.significant new woven bone to most of shaft of left tibia and some of left fibula 3.new woven bone bilaterally to calcanei	-	-
F67 (1027)	2	1.young adult 2.?adult	1.female 2.indet.	50% <5%	2-3	157.16cm	152.28-164.47cm	1.minor porotic hyperostosis 2.dental caries seen at two upper molars 3.dental calculus present at all teeth 4.transverse enamel hypoplasia seen at 5 teeth 5.loss of upper left 1st molar with abscess and alveolar resorption 6.abscess also at upper right 1st molar 7.joint lesion to talus facet	1.lack of posterior tubercle of atlas vertebrae; left side has an abnormal foramen 1.slight lateral bowing to both femurs	1.post mortem sharp cuts
F69 (1025)	1	adult	indet.	20%	2-3	164.30cm	157.58-170.33cm	1.bilateral enthesophytes at site of Achilles tendon at calcanei and left talus 2.joint lesion to left talus, area of significant trauma or disease at left knee; extra bone growth at distal end of left femur 3.osteophytes and pitting to left tibia matching bone growth at left femur (diagnosis unknown)	-	-
F70 (1026)	1	adult	indet.	15%	2-3	158.82cm	152.03-164.88cm	-	-	-
F73 (1029)	1	middle adult	?male	20%	2	-	-	1.thickening of skull around occipital, antemortem tooth loss to four teeth with alveolar resorption 2.severe wear to three teeth, no caries seen 3.hypercementosis seen to more than two teeth 4.abscess starting at upper molar 5.dental calculus seen across all teeth 6.periodontal disease 7.more tooth wear to right side (tooth loss is bilateral) 8.healing rib fracture 9.joint lesion posterior to greater tubercle of right humerus 10.eburnation beginning at right humeral head 11.peri-mortem fracture to transverse process of T9/T10 12.open right transverse foramen to C2 (open anteriorly)	1.lack of left M^3	-
F74 (1031)	1	middle adult	female	30%	2-3	168.47cm	161.74-176.44cm	1.well-healed fracture to dorsal mid-shaft proximal right phalanx 2.schmorl's nodes to one lumbar vertebra 3.bilateral joint lesions to acetabulum (proximal); denoting movement of leg outwards and inwards	-	-
F75 (1032)	2	1.middle adult 2.middle adult	1.indet. 2.indet.	10% <5%	2	161.57cm	154.67-168.05cm	1.joint lesions to proximal left tibia head 2.anterior, proximal osteophytes to both patellae 3.enthesophytes to site of Achilles tendon to calcanei	-	-
F76	1	middle adult	?female	30%	2-3	-	-	1.antemortem tooth loss to five teeth with alveolar resorption	1.bilateral double	1.red staining to

(1033)								2.some dental calculus 3.dental caries to three teeth 4.dental abscesses to three teeth 5.porotic lesion to lateral end of right clavicle 6.anterior wedging to T4 7.osteophytes to facets several cervical vertebrae 8.several rib head lesions 9.vertebral lesions to cervical and thoracic facets 10.very strong conoid tubercle to left clavicle	transverse process foramen to C6/C7 2.C2 foramen are asymmetric	left ascending ramus (mandible) - ?iron
F80 (1039) (1050)	1	middle adult	female	50%	2	157.46cm	150.33-168.42cm	1.dental caries present at three teeth 2.severe uneven dental attrition to all teeth 3.some antemortem tooth loss and alveolar resorption to maxilla 4.dental calculus present to most teeth 5.joint lesions/pitting to rib heads (bilateral) 6.extra bone growth seen at one rib tubercle 7.midline cleft to posterior arch of atlas vertebrae 8.vertebral lipping to C7, T7-T12 and L4-L5 9.schmorl's nodes seen in thoracic, possible upper arm asymmetry (left bigger than right) 10.unhealed blunt trauma to right ilium 11.possible thoraco-lumbar scoliosis	1.bilateral parietal foramen	1.post deposition damage to right femur
F81 (1040)	1	adolescent	indet.	55%	3	162.51cm	151.31-174.18cm	1.?healed sharp bladed trauma - c21mm in length and above left supraorbital margin 2.Circular unhealed depression to lower posterior left parietal 3.minor dental calculus 4.posterior arch midline cleft to atlas vertebrae 5.bilateral cribra orbitalia	1.bilateral parietal foramen	-
F82 (1041)	1	adult	indet.	5%	1-2	-	-	-	-	-
F83 (1046)	2	1.adult 2.adolescent	1.?female 2.indet.	15% <5%	2	163.02cm	155.84-172.57cm	1.joint lesion to posterior face of right talus 2.osteophytes to tibial plateau of left tibia 3.eburnation at lateral tibial plateau and lateral condyle of left femur 4.severe pitting to left femoral head plus significant osteophyte growth to femoral head 5.joint lesion to medial condyle of right femur	-	-
F84 (1047)	1	adult	indet.	10%	1-2	171.48cm	171.11-178.65cm	-	-	1.post deposition damage
F85 (1042)	1	middle adult	female	35%	2-3	160.05cm	152.39-170.88cm	1.endocranial lytic lesions 2.dental calculus present to all teeth 3.very strong right radial tuberosity 4.osteophytic lipping to all vertebrae 5.severe pinpoint porosity to cervical vertebrae 6.possible unhealed sharp-bladed trauma to ?right parietal – c.17mm in length	-	-
F86 (1043) (1056)	2	1.middle adult 2.adult	1.?male 2.?female	45% <5%	2	162.90cm 157.56cm	156.61-168.62cm 152.67-165.37cm	1.irregular lesion and area at costal tuberosity to left clavicle 2.vertebral lipping to thoracic and lumbar vertebrae 3.osteophytes to lumbar 4.joint lesions to medial and lateral right clavicle 5.3rd metacarpal on right side is significantly smaller than other	-	1.post deposition cuts to left femoral head

								right metacarpals 6.significant strong muscle attachments to left metacarpal		
F87 (1044)	1	middle adult	?male	10%	2	-	-	1.?peri-mortem sharp bladed trauma to right parietal – 26mm above eye socket – curved and going upwards c25mm in length 2.almost all teeth have fallen out antemortem 3.dental calculus to surviving teeth 4.severe pitting and lipping to vertebral bodies - asymmetrical	1.right parietal foramen present 2.left supraorbital foramen present 3.right supraorbital notch present	1.post deposition damage
F88 (1045)	1	adult	?male	20%	2	174.15cm	167.47-182.23cm	-	-	-
F90 (1053)	2	1.adult 2.adolescent	1.male 2.indet.	15% <5%	2	-	-	-	1.sacralisation of L5	1.post deposition damage
F92 (1055)	2	1.young adult 2.old adult	1.female 2.?female	<5% 55%	2	160.61cm	152.67-169.89cm	1.minor dental calculus 2.joint lesions to proximal end of left 1st metatarsal 3.pitting to lateral condyle of right femur 4.osteophytic and porous rib heads 5.porous osteophytic and splaying of most vertebrae	-	-
F93 (1059)	1	adolescent	indet.	10%	2	-	-	-	-	-
F100 (1067)	1	adult	indet.	<5%	2	-	-	-	-	-
F102 (1071)	3	1.old adult 2.adult 3.adolescent	1.?male 2.indet. 3.indet.	n/a	2	169.96cm	165.79-173.92cm	1.possible ossification to inferior end of adductor muscle on medial 2.distal left femur 3.tibial lesion to posterior distal end of left tibia	-	1.post deposition damage
L12	2	1.middle adult 2.adult	1.female 2.indet.	20% <5%	2	160.06cm	158.48-176.54cm	1.minor dental calculus 2.abscess and dental caries at upper canines 3.dental caries at upper 1st molar 4.endocranial lytic lesions 5.possible osteophytes to distal hand phalanx 6.enthesophytes to distal shaft of left tibia and fibula 7.new woven bone around distal end of left and right femur (anterior) as well as distal end of tibia (medial) 8.fracture along proximal tibia head running anteriorly to posterior (perimortem?)	1.bilateral supraorbital foramen present 2.bilateral infraorbital foramen present	1.post deposition damage
L23	1	adult	?female	10%	2	159.15cm	153.39-165.60cm	1.unhealed sharp bladed trauma to anterior humeral trochlea 2.unhealed sharp bladed trauma to posterior lateral humeral epicondyle	-	1.post deposition damage 2.blue staining to distal end of radius
L38	1	adult	indet.	5%	2	-	-	-	-	1.post deposition damage, incl. animal tooth marks
TOTAL:	**52**									

Appendix 3 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Hole/Rep h.	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F51	Pit	1005	3	40	13																		F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY
F51	Pit	1005	2	24	12																		NARB					ROMAN
F52	Pit	1004	2	190	95		0	0	2														F45M	Bowl				19TH-20TH CENTURY
F53	Inhumation burial or disarticulated remains	1001	1	12	12																X		KX				40 MM DIAM	AD 125/150-275
F53	Inhumation burial or disarticulated remains	1001	1	11	11																		DJ	CAM 494-495				AD 43-300
F53	Inhumation burial or disarticulated remains	1001	1	39	39		1	0	0			X											BAEG	DRAG 33	0.27	115	GRAF: RIIST	AD 150-260
F78	Pit	1037	1	57	57		0	0	1														GX					ROMAN
F92	Inhumation burial	1055	1	3	3																		BSW					ROMAN
F94	Robber trench	1060	1	7	7		0	0	1														CZ					c.AD 100/110-275/300
F94	Robber trench	1060	1	15	15																		BAET	H70				ROMAN
F94	Robber trench	1074	4	37	9		0	0	4														GB					AD 110/125-275/300
F94	Robber trench	1074	1	12	12									X									GX					ROMAN
F94	Robber trench	1074	1	11	11		1	0	0														GX	CAM 299	0.13	125		AD 140-400
F95	Pit	1062	1	6	6																		F21					c.1200-1550
F95	Pit	1062	1	18	18		0	0	1														GX					ROMAN
F99	Pit	1063	3	68	23	X																	F21					c.1200-1550
F102	Pit	1070	1	80	80																		HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F102	Pit	1070	1	81	81																		HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
F102	Pit	1070	1	33	33																		F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY
F102	Pit	1070	2	38	19																		ON				COLCH	AD 43-150/200
F102	Pit	1070	1	7	7		1	0	0														BASG	DRAG 18	0.02	?		AD 43-100
F102	Pit	1070	1	13	13																		MP					AD 275-425
F102	Pit	1070	7	127	18		1	0	2														GX	CAM 268	0.09	200		AD 125/150-280/320
F102	Pit	1070	3	34	11		1	0	1					X									GX	LID	0.08	180		ROMAN
F102	Pit	1070	1	48	48		1	0	0					X									GA	CAM 279C	0.18	150		AD 220-380
F102	Pit	1070	1	8	8																		F21					c.1200-1550
F102	Pit	1071	1	5	5																		GX					ROMAN
F102	Pit	1077	1	8	8																		EA					AD 225/250-425
F102	Pit	1077	2	24	12								X										GX					ROMAN
F102	Pit	1077	3	16	5																		GX					ROMAN
F102	Pit	1077	2	19	10																		BSW					ROMAN
F102	Pit	1077	1	14	14																		GX					ROMAN
F102	Pit	1077	1	6	6																		BSW					ROMAN
L12	Burial soil	1002	1	68	68		1	0	0														TZ	Cam 195B	0.07	310		AD 43-110/125
L12	Burial soil	1002	1	3	3																		GX					ROMAN
L12	Burial soil	1002	1	6	6																		GB					AD 110/125-275/300
L12	Burial soil	1011	1	13	13																		FJ				GREY EXT	AD 43-160
L12	Burial soil	1016	2	22	11									X									GX					ROMAN
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	7	7																		EA					AD 225/250-425
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	9	9																		CH					AD 225/250-425
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	25	25																		MQ					ROMAN
L13	Silty-sand	1013	1	45	45		1	0	0														GX	CAM 306	0.07	220		AD 150/180-280/320
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	11	6									X									GX					ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	7	70	10		0	0	1														GX					ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	17	9		1	0	0														GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.07	180		AD 180-275
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	33	33		1	0	0														GA	CAM 39A	0.07	200		AD 140-400
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	104	104	X																	BAET	DR20				ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	26	26																		DJ					ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	15	15																		MQ				BROWN PAINTED DESIGN	ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	8	4									X									GX					ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	4	58	15																		GX					ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	49	25		0	0	1														DJ					ROMAN
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	107	107		0	0	1														GX					ROMAN
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	2	72	36		0	0	2														DJ					ROMAN
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	4	87	22		0	0	2														GX					ROMAN
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	13	13								X										GX					ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overifred	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Hole/Rep h.	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	54	54		0	0	1														GA					AD 110/125-400
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	2	53	27		0	0	2														GB					AD 110/125-275/300
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	2	116	58		0	0	2														GB					AD 110/125-275/300
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	22	22		1	0	0														DJ	CAM 287-290	0.16	140		AD 43-300
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	136	136		0	1	0														WAM	KAPITAN II				AD 180/200-400
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	1054	1	44	44	X																	F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	1054	1	25	25																		GX					ROMAN
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	1057	1	6	6	X																	BAET	DR20				ROMAN
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	1058	1	3	3	X																	BAET	DR20				ROMAN
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	1058	1	19	19		1	0	0														F40	TRIPOD PIPKIN	0.12	170		17th-18th century
L48	Backfill associated with F91	1061	2	32	16	X	1	0	1														F48D	?	0.10	220		19TH-20TH CENTURY
L48	Backfill associated with F91	1061	2	12	6	X																	F48E					Late 18th-20th century
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1064	4	62	16	X																	F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1064	1	22	22		0	0	1														F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1064	1	21	21		0	0	1														GX					ROMAN
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	2	16	8																		GX					ROMAN
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	6	106	18		2	1	1														F21	COOKING POT	0.09	160		c.1350/1375-1475
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065																					F21	LID	0.08	190		15th-16th century
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	4	88	22																		F21					c.1200-1550
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or possible upper fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	2	61	31		2	0	0														F21	COOKING POT/CAULDRON	0.17	170		14th-15th century
L53	Sandy-silt	1066	1	12	12	X																	BAET	DR20				ROMAN
L53	Sandy-silt	1066	1	7	7																		DJ					ROMAN
L53	Sandy-silt	1066	15	49	3																		GX					ROMAN
L53	Sandy-silt	1066	1	11	11																		GQ					AD 70/90-125
L55	Sandy-silt	1072	1	283	283	X									X								BAET	DR20				ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	2	49	25	X																	BAET	DR20				ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	12	12										X								DJ					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	3	34	11																		DJ					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	3	60	20		1	0	1														BASG	DRAG 27	0.06	90		AD 43-110
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	7	7																		BXSG					AD 43-110
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	9	9																		HMS					PREHISTORIC
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	48	1004	21		2	0	5														GX	?	0.08	170		ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073																					GX	LID	0.08	180		ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	5	46	9		2	0	0														GR	CAM 60	0.22	130		AD 43-69
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	12	52	4																		GX					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	21	309	15		4	0	0					X									GX	CAM 266	0.10	140		AD 43-80
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073																					GX	CAM 268	0.21	135		AD 125/150-280/320
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073																					GX	CAM 231-232	0.16	145		AD 43-150/180
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073																					GX	CAM 227	0.09	140		AD 54-120
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	23	23		1	0	0														GX	CAM 299	0.13	105		AD 140-400
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	4	123	31		0	0	1														BSW 2					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	10	10																		BSW 2					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	3	47	16																		GX					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	11	11										X								WA	LID				ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	2	75	38																		HZ					LIA-AD 200/300
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	2	43	22		1	0	0					X									WA	CAM 243-244/246	0.08	190		AD 43-128
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	1	22	22		0	0	1														DJ					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	6	37	6									X									GX					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	2	11	6		1	0	1														GP	CAM 122	0.16	80		AD 100-160
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	1	3	3																		DJ					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	2	172	86		1	0	0														TZ (Col)	?	0.02	?		AD 43-225
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	1	5	5																		DJ					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	2	48	24	X																	BAET	DR20				ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	183	183	X																	BAET	DR20				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overifred	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Hole/Rep h.	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	2	68	34										X								TZ (I)						AD 43-400
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	49	49		1	0	0														TZ	?	0.03	240		AD 43-400
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	4	65	16																		GX					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	3	27	9		0	0	1						X								GX					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	7	7																		DJ					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	16	16		1	0	0														GP	CAM 122	0.22	110		AD 100-160
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	11	11																		GX					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	15	154	10		3	0	0					X									GX	CAM 266	0.41	120		AD 43-80
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083																					GX	CAM 266	0.23	145		AD 43-80
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083																					GX	?	0.11	120		ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	3	12	4																		BSW					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	6	6																		BSW 2					ROMAN
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	4	44	11		3	0	0														BASG	DRAG 27	0.54	100		AD 43-110
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	2	2		1	0	0														BASG	DRAG 18	0.05	150		AD 43-100
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	28	28																		BXSG	DRAG 29				AD 43-110
US	US	US	1	5	5	X									X								GX					ROMAN
US	US	US	2	76	38		2	0	0														F40	TRIPOD PIPKIN	0.12	150		17th-18th century
US	US	US	1	9	9		1	0	0														F40	TRIPOD PIPKIN	0.09	110		17th-18th century
US	US	US	2	7	4																		PAL	CAM 189				AD 43-150

Appendix 4 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	NR Cor.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	L.	BR.	TH.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Comments	Date
F51	Pit	1005	1	4875	4875		RT	2	0.5	50	25	25				52											?	280	25			X				Roman
F51	Pit	1005	1	108	108		RT		0																										Roman
F52	Pit	1004	1	490	490	X	Floor BR		0																		?	120	50					WHITE	19th century
F54	Pit	1003	1	219	219	X	RB		0																										Roman
F56	Inhumation burial	1008	5	121	24		TESS		0																										Roman
F56	Inhumation burial	1008	1	149	149		RT		0	47	30	20	C5	55																					AD 160-260
F57	Disarticulated remains	1006	3	15	5	X	Mortar		0																										?
F57	Disarticulated remains	1006	1	2	2	X	RBT		0																										Roman
F62	Disarticulated remains	1017	2	6	3	X	RBT		0																										Roman
F62	Disarticulated remains	1017	1	22	22		WALL PL		0																					RED & GR	6				Roman
F62	Disarticulated remains	1017	1	12	12		WALL PL		0																					PK & WH	4				Roman
F63	Inhumation burial	1020	1	8	8	X	TESS		0																										Roman
F71	Wall foundation	1028	4	275	69	X	RB		0																										Roman
F77	Wall foundation	1038	4	667	167	X	Mortar		0																										Roman
F77	Wall foundation	1038	1	470	470	X	RB		0																										Roman
F77	Wall foundation	1038	1	56	56		WALL PL		0																					WH & BL	7				BLUE LINE	Roman
F77	Wall foundation	1049	4	680	170	X	Mortar		0																										Roman
F78	Pit	1037	1	74	74	X	RI		0																										Roman
F78	Pit	1037	4	946	237	X	RB		0																										Roman
F78	Pit	1037	3	468	156	X	RT		0																										Roman
F78	Pit	1037	1	43	43	X	RBT		0																									CREAM	Roman
F78	Pit	1037	1	68	68	X	RT		0																										Roman
F78	Pit	1037	2	275	138	X	RB		0																										Roman
F78	Pit	1037	1	28	28	X	TESS		0																		28	30	24			X			Roman
F78	Pit	1037	1	56	56	X	OP SIG		0																										Roman
F80	Inhumation burial	1039	1	37	37	X	PT		0																										Medieval/post-medieval
F94	Robber trench	1060	3	262	87	X	RT		0																										Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	NR Cor.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	L.	BR.	TH.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Comments	Date
F94	Robber trench	1060	1	52	52	X	Mortar		0																							X				Roman
F94	Robber trench	1060	1	724	724	X	RB	1	0.25																											Roman
F94	Robber trench	1060	1	780	780	X	RB		0								X																X			Roman
F94	Robber trench	1060	2	1380	690		RT		0	46	18	20																								Roman
F94	Robber trench	1060					RT		0	44	23	20																								Roman
F94	Robber trench	1060	3	1007	336		RFT		0												X											X				Roman
F94	Robber trench	1060	1	648	648		RT		0	50	27	21																				X				Roman
F94	Robber trench	1074	2	622	311	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
F94	Robber trench	1074	5	87	17	X	TESS		0																							X				Roman
F97	Brick wall foundation	1068	1	1961	1961	X	BR un-frog		0																		220	110	80/95						Thicker at one end	Post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	1	886	886	X	RB		0																											Roman
F99	Pit	1063	1	119	119	X	RI		0																											Roman
F99	Pit	1063	1	13	13	X	TESS		0																											Roman
F99	Pit	1063	3	430	143		PT	1	0.25															X								X			15 MM DIAM	Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	6	1370	228	X	PT		0																							X			18 MM DIAM	Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	1	513	513	X	PT	1	0.25																								X			Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	1	1069	1069	X	PT	2	0.5																		220	?	15						GLAZE	Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	2	339	170	X	PT	1	0.25																										GLAZE	Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	1	271	271	X	PT	1	0.25																											Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	1	412	412		RT		0	42	25	21			B7																					Roman
F99	Pit	1063	1	1350	1350	X	RB	1	0.25																				38							Roman
F99	Pit	1063	1	240	240	X	RT		0																											Roman
F99	Pit	1063	2	344	172	X	PT		0																										GREEN GLAZE	Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	2	117	59	X	PT	1	0.25																							X			GREEN GLAZE	Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	2	777	389	X	RB		0																											Roman
F99	Pit	1063	1	83	83	X	PT		0																											Medieval/post-medieval
F99	Pit	1063	1	538	538	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
F101	Wall foundation	1075	3	6263	2088	X	Mortar		0																										STONE	Roman
F102	Pit	1070	6	189	32	X	PT		0																								X			Medieval/post-medieval
F102	Pit	1070	7	400	57	X	PT	2	0.5															X											14-16 MM DIAM	Medieval/post-medieval
F102	Pit	1070	1	137	137	X	RI		0																											Roman
F102	Pit	1070	1	84	84	X	RI		0																											Roman
F102	Pit	1070	2	437	219	X	RB		0																											Roman
F102	Pit	1070	1	315	315	X	RB		0																											Roman
F102	Pit	1070	1	217	217	X	RT		0																											Roman
F102	Pit	1077	2	131	66	X	PT	1	0.25															X											14 MM DIAM	Medieval/post-medieval
F102	Pit	1077	1	111	111	X	RI		0																								X			Roman
F102	Pit	1077	1	77	77	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
F102	Pit	1077	1	16	16		WALL PL		0																					RED	4					Roman
F103	Pit	1069	10	1119	112	X	PT	3	0.75																	X									15-16 MM DIAM	Medieval/post-medieval
F103	Pit	1069	1	402	402	X	RB		0																											Roman
F103	Pit	1069	1	14	14	X	TESS		0																											Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	6	1075	179		RFT		0														X										X		70 MM DIAM	Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	3	62	21		WALL PL		0																					RED	24					Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	1	13	13		WALL PL		0																					WH & RED	6					Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	1	27	27		WALL PL		0																					WH & YEL	5					Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	11	289	26	X	WALL PL		0																											Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	4	711	178	X	WALL PL		0																											Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	20	2034	102		WALL PL		0																					WH	323					Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	35	680	19		WALL PL		0																					WH	194					Roman
F105	Wall foundation	1080	1	38	38		WALL PL		0																					GR	15					Roman
L12	Burial soil	1002	1	189	189		Mortar		0																										YELLOW	?
L12	Burial soil	1002	1	439	439		RI		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1002	1	4	4		Mortar		0																										YELLOW	?
L12	Burial soil	1011	2	77	39	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1011	1	10	10		WALL PL		0																					RED	4					Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	4	2088	522	X	RI	4	1																							X				Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	NR Cor.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	L.	BR.	TH.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Comments	Date
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	30	30	X	PT		0																											Medieval/post-medieval
L12	Burial soil	1016	4	58	15	X	RBT		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	5	229	46	X	RI		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	6	328	55	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	25	25		Mortar		0																										FINER NR STUCCO	Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	4	243	61		WALL PL		0																					WH	44					Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	126	126		WALL PL		0																					WH, BR & YEL	56					Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	53	53		WALL PL		0																					WH, BR & GR	12				GREEN DOTS	Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	125	125		WALL PL		0																					WH, BR, GREY & GR	24					Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	2	753	377	X	RI	1	0.25																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	209	209	X	RT		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	76	76		WALL PL		0																					WH	18					Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	4	486	122	X	RI	2	0.5																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	2	345	173	X	RI		0																									X		Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	5	146	29	X	RBT		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	5	302	60	X	RT		0																											Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	1	21	21	X	RFT		0												X															Roman
L12	Burial soil	1016	3	71	24	X	TESS		0																		30	25	23							Roman
L13	Sandy-silt	1013	1	273	273	X	RB		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	283	283	X	RI	1	0.25																										CREAM	Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	410	410	X	RI	1	0.25																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	284	284	X	RB		0																								X			Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	568	568	X	RB		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	251	126	X	RT		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	230	230		RT	1	0.25	53	21	20	D15	60																					AD 240-380
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	289	289		RT		0	40	21	19	D15	58																				X	AD 240-380
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	426	213		RT		0	52	25	25	C5																						AD 160-260
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021					RT		0	44	15	15																							Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	33	33		WALL PL		0																					WH	8					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	22	22		WALL PL		0																					RED & WH	7					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	547	547	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	71	36	X	RI		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	56	56	X	RB		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	34	17	X	RT		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	18	18	X	RBT		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	31	16	X	TESS		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	31	31		WALL PL		0																					WH	5					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	379	190	X	RB		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	3	53	18	X	RBT		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	180	90	X	RBT		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	8	752	94	X	RI		0																							X				Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	26	26		WALL PL		0																					RED	12					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	3	200	67	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	111	111	X	RI		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	20	20	X	TESS		0																							X				Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	3	60	20		WALL PL		0																					WH	18					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	32	32	X	RT		0																											Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	45	45	X	PT		0																							X				Medieval/post-medieval
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	4	67	17		WALL PL		0																					RED	22					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	21	21		WALL PL		0																					YEL	6					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	68	68	X	RI		0																								X			Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	47	47		WALL PL		0																					WH	14					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	14	400	29		WALL PL		0																					RED	121					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	1	227	227		WALL PL		0																					RED & WH	59					Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	179	90		WALL PL		0																					PK & RED	63				RED SPLASHES	Roman
L22	Demolition/levelling/infill	1021	2	83	42		WALL PL		0																					WH & RED	23					Roman
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	149	149	X	RI		0																											Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	NR Cor.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	L.	BR.	TH.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Comments	Date
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	373	373	X	Mortar		0																										IMBREX IMP	Roman
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	59	59	X	RB		0																								X			Roman
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	2	504	252		RT		0	58	32	34																							Roman
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022					RT		0	?	?	?			B5																				Roman
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	33	33		WALL PL		0																				WH	10					Roman
L23	Demolition/levelling/infill	1022	1	40	40		WALL PL		0																				WH & RED	20					Roman
L24	Burial soil	1027	10	973	97	X	RB		0																											Roman
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	1034	2	4630	2315	X	RB		0																							X				Roman
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	1034	1	320	320	X	RB		0																											Roman
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	1034	1	2518	2518	X	RB	1	0.25																				45			X			OP SIG	Roman
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	1034	1	244	244	X	RFT		0												X															Roman
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	1034	1	1643	1643	X	RB		0																							X			OP SIG	Roman
L29	Infill/make-up/levelling	1034	1	524	524		RT		0	50	22	23																				X				Roman
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	1054	1	14	14	X	OP SIG		0																										WHITE SURF	Roman
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	1057	1	11	11	X	TESS		0																											Roman
L46	Infill/make-up/levelling	1057	1	7	7	X	OP SIG		0																											Roman
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	1058	1	11	11	X	TESS		0																											Roman
L47	Infill/make-up/levelling	1058	1	12	12	X	TESS		0																							X				Roman
L48	Backfill associated with F91	1061	2	57	29		Pipe/drain		0																											20th century
L51	Infill/make-up/levelling	1064	1	88	88	X	PT		0																											Medieval/post-medieval
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	1	12	12	X	TESS		0																											Roman
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	1	848	848	X	RB	1	0.25																											Roman
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	6	574	96		PT	2	0.5										X																GRAF: A	Medieval/post-medieval
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	1	181	181		RT		0	47	29	29																								Roman
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	1	461	461	X	RT		0																							X				Roman
L52	Infill/make-up/levelling or fill of pits F102, F103 and F104	1065	2	395	198		PT		0																							X			GLAZE	Medieval/post-medieval
L53	Sandy-silt	1066	1	12	12	X	TESS		0																		20	20	20							Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	2	648	324	X	RB		0																								X			Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	4	635	159	X	RB		0																											Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	77	77	X	RT		0																											Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	51	51	X	RT		0																								X			Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	1	511	511		RT		0	56	25	25																					X			Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1073	4	9	2	X	Baked clay		0																											?
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	1	155	155	X	RT		0																											Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1082	2	339	170	X	RB		0																								X			Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	2259	2259	X	RB	1	0.25																				40							Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	10	10	X	Baked clay		0																											?
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	320	320	X	RB		0																											Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	141	141	X	RI		0																											Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	95	95	X	RB		0																										CREAM	Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	1	10	10	X	RBT		0																											Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083	2	462	231		RT		0	57	40	27																								Roman
L56	Infill/make-up/levelling	1083					RT		0	51	25	20																								Roman
L58	Fill of F106	1079	1	208	208	X	Mortar		0																											Roman
L58	Fill of F106	1079	2	152	76		WALL PL		0																				RED	32					Roman
L58	Fill of F106	1079	16	1476	92	X	WALL PL		0																				WH	246					Roman
L58	Fill of F106	1079	2	85	43		WALL PL		0																				WH & GR	25					Roman
L58	Fill of F106	1079	1	16	16		WALL PL		0																				WH	9					Roman
L58	Fill of F106	1079	1	124	124		WALL PL		0																				WH & RED	24					Roman
L58	Fill of F106	1079	1	46	46		WALL PL		0																				GR	11					Roman
US	US	US	4	59	15	X	TESS		0																											Roman

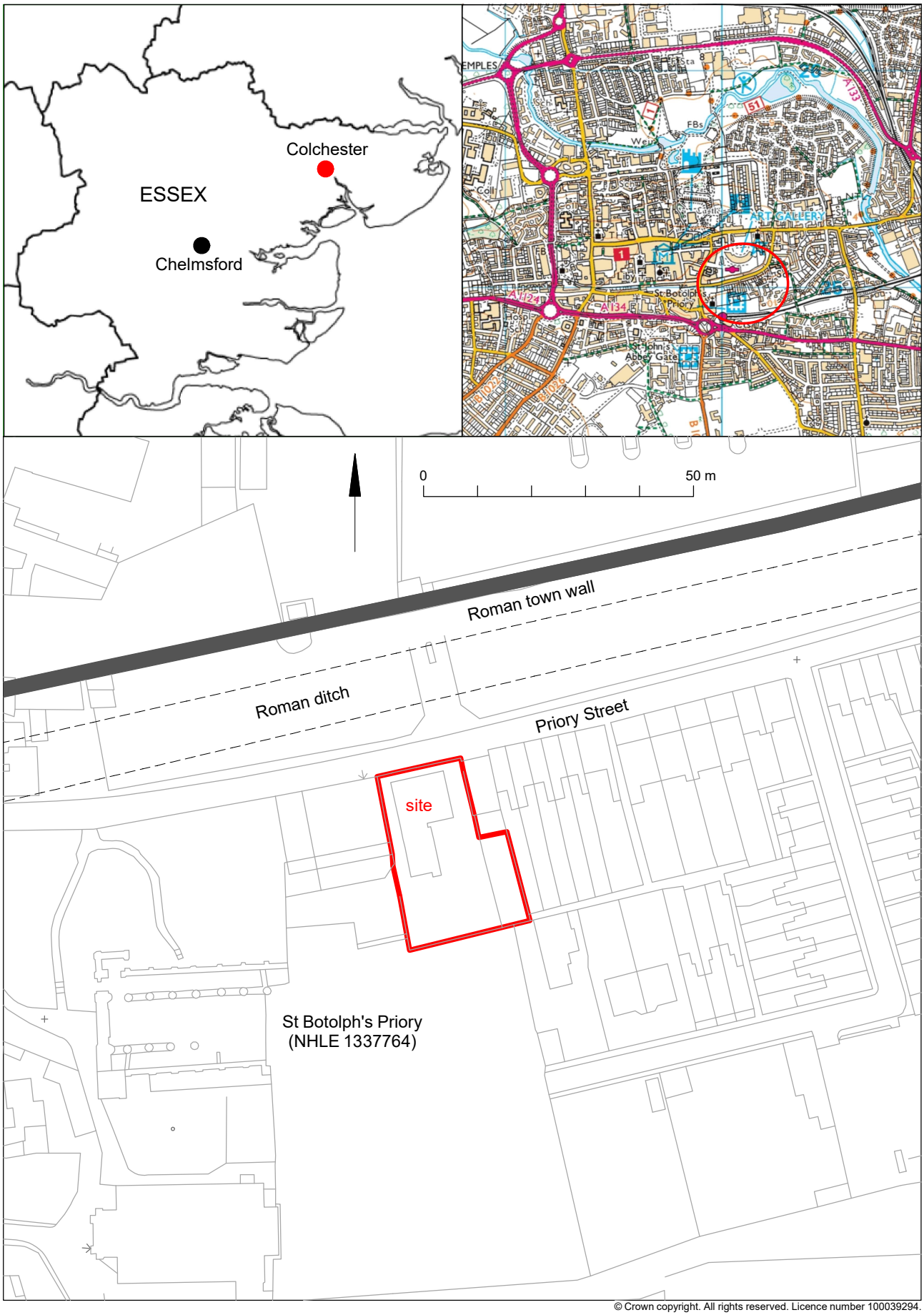


Fig 1 Site location. Shown in relation to the Roman town wall and ditch, and St Botolph's Priory

Fig 2 Plan showing previous archaeological interventions.
In green - 2014 evaluation trench. In orange - 2018 test-pits.
In black - 2017 groundworks carried out without archaeological supervision.

Fig 3 Location plan of Trenches 1-11

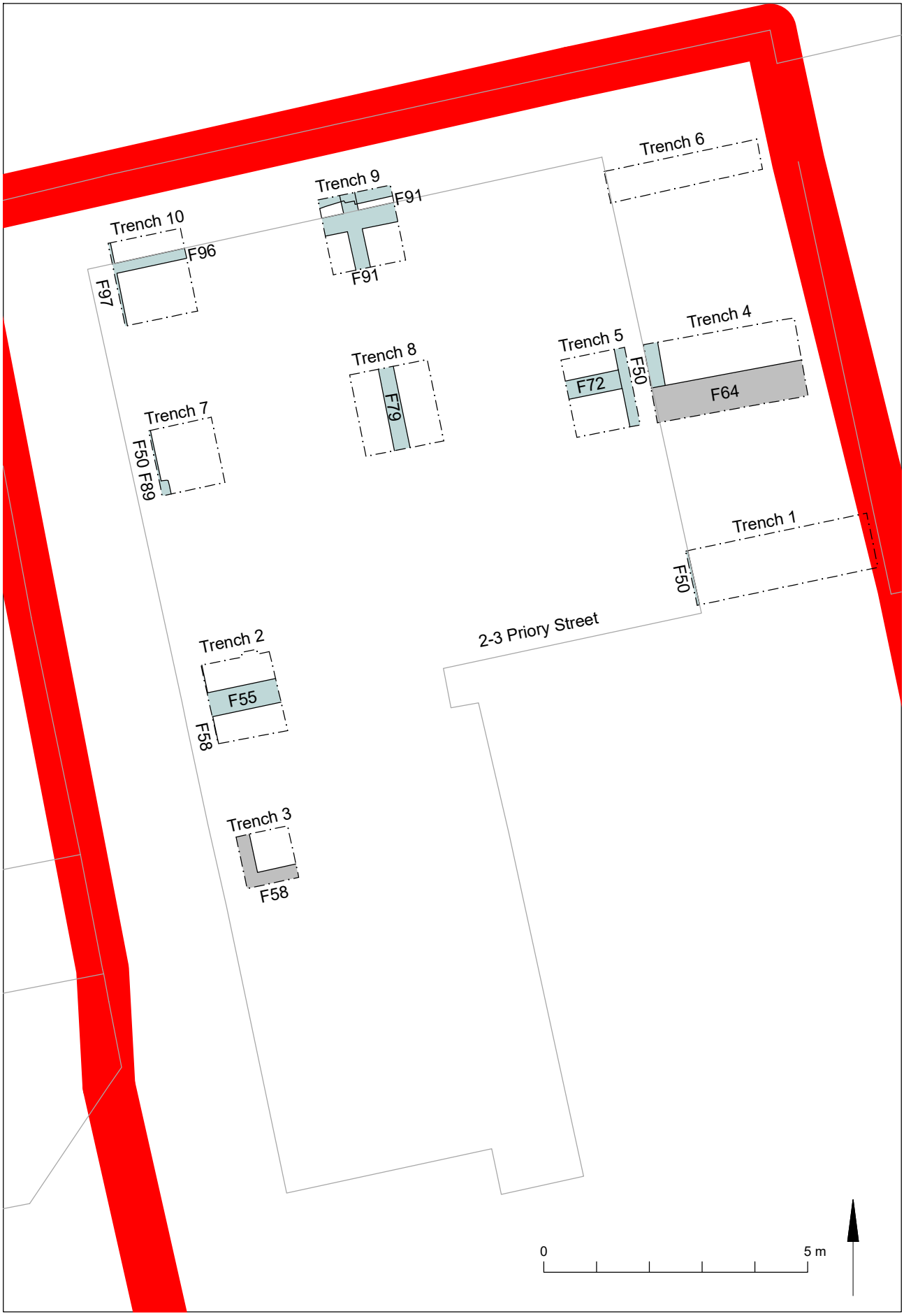


Fig 4 The brick (blue) and concrete (grey) foundations of 2-3 Priory Street.

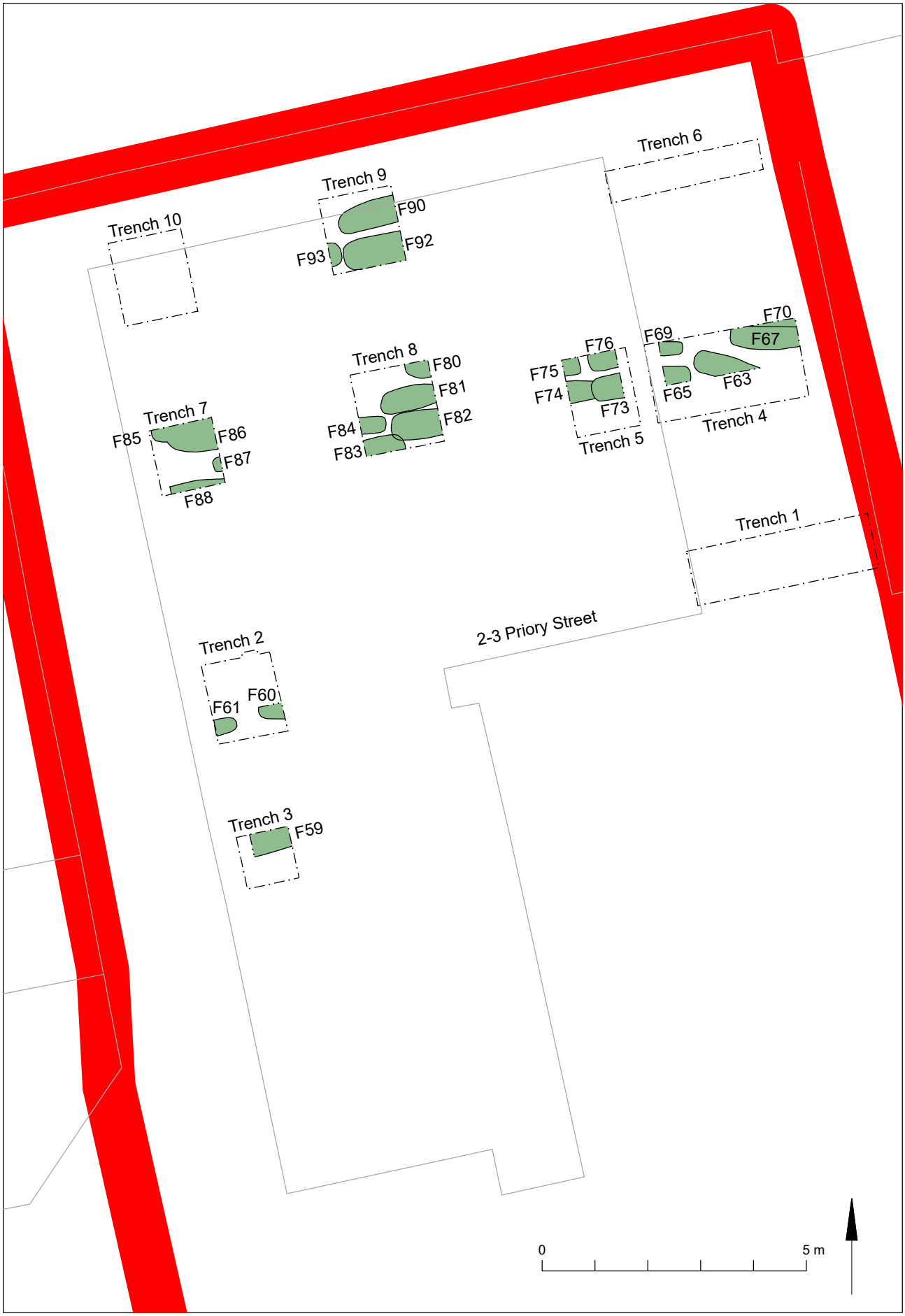


Fig 5 The burials

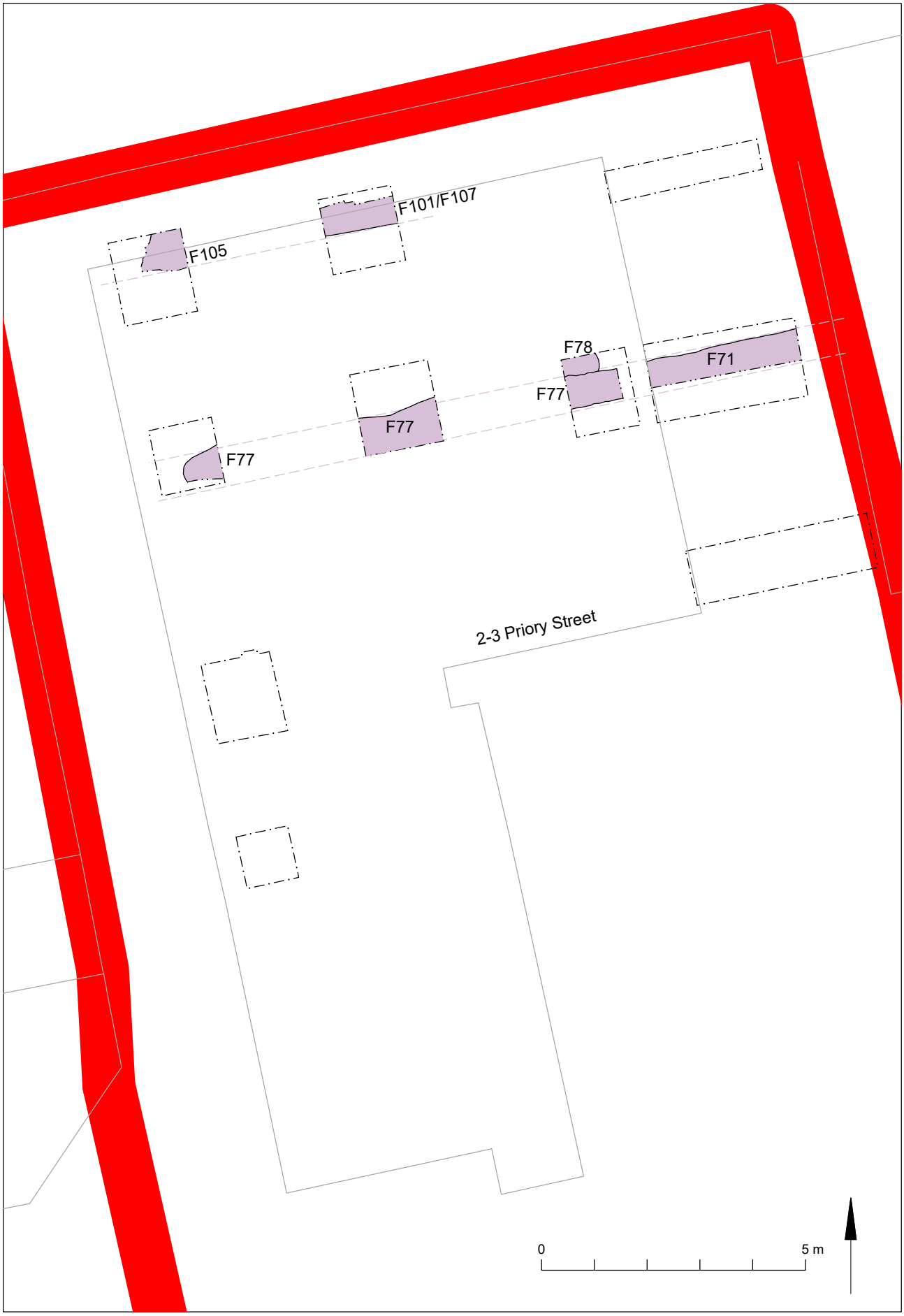


Fig 6 The Roman remains

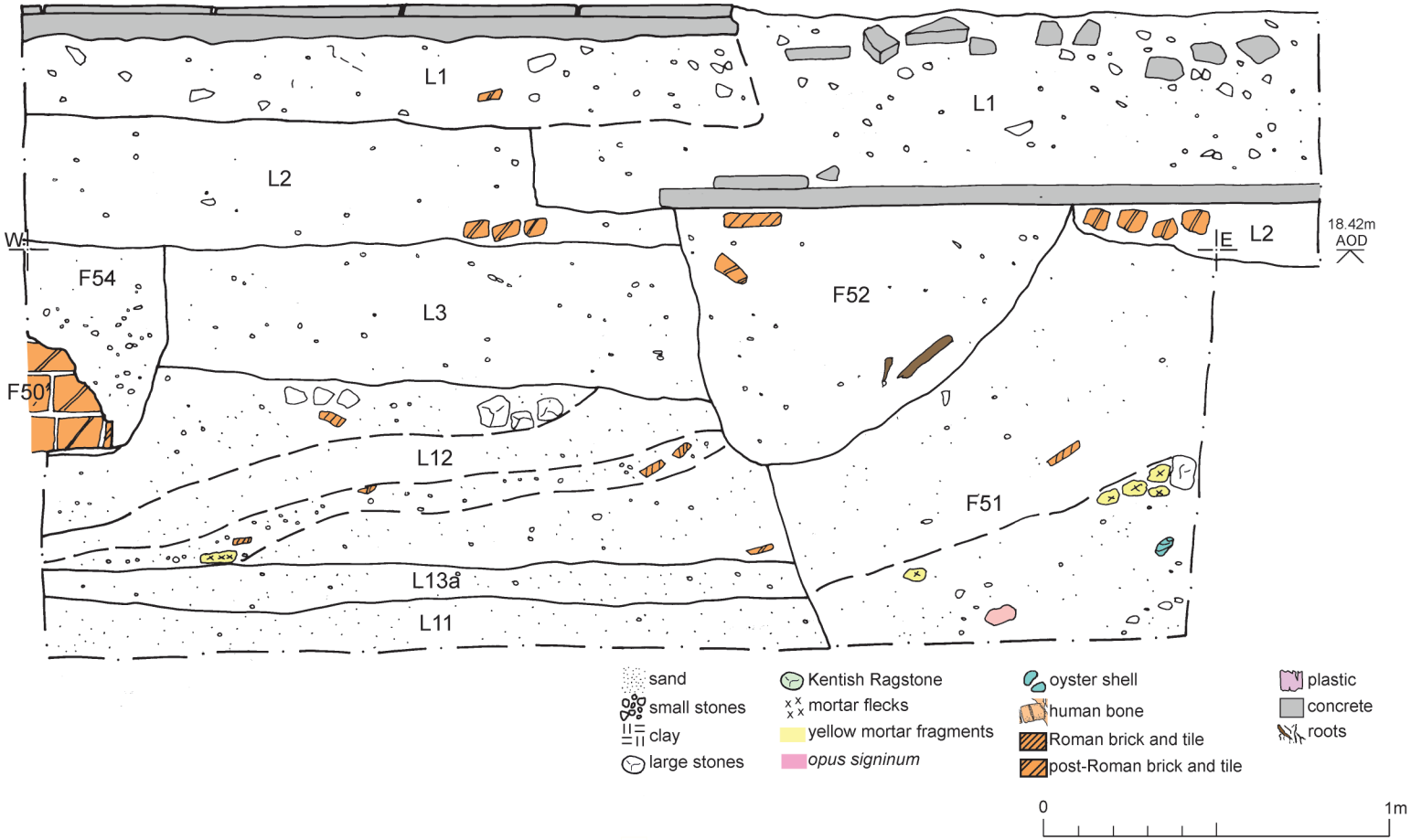


Fig 7 T1 section.

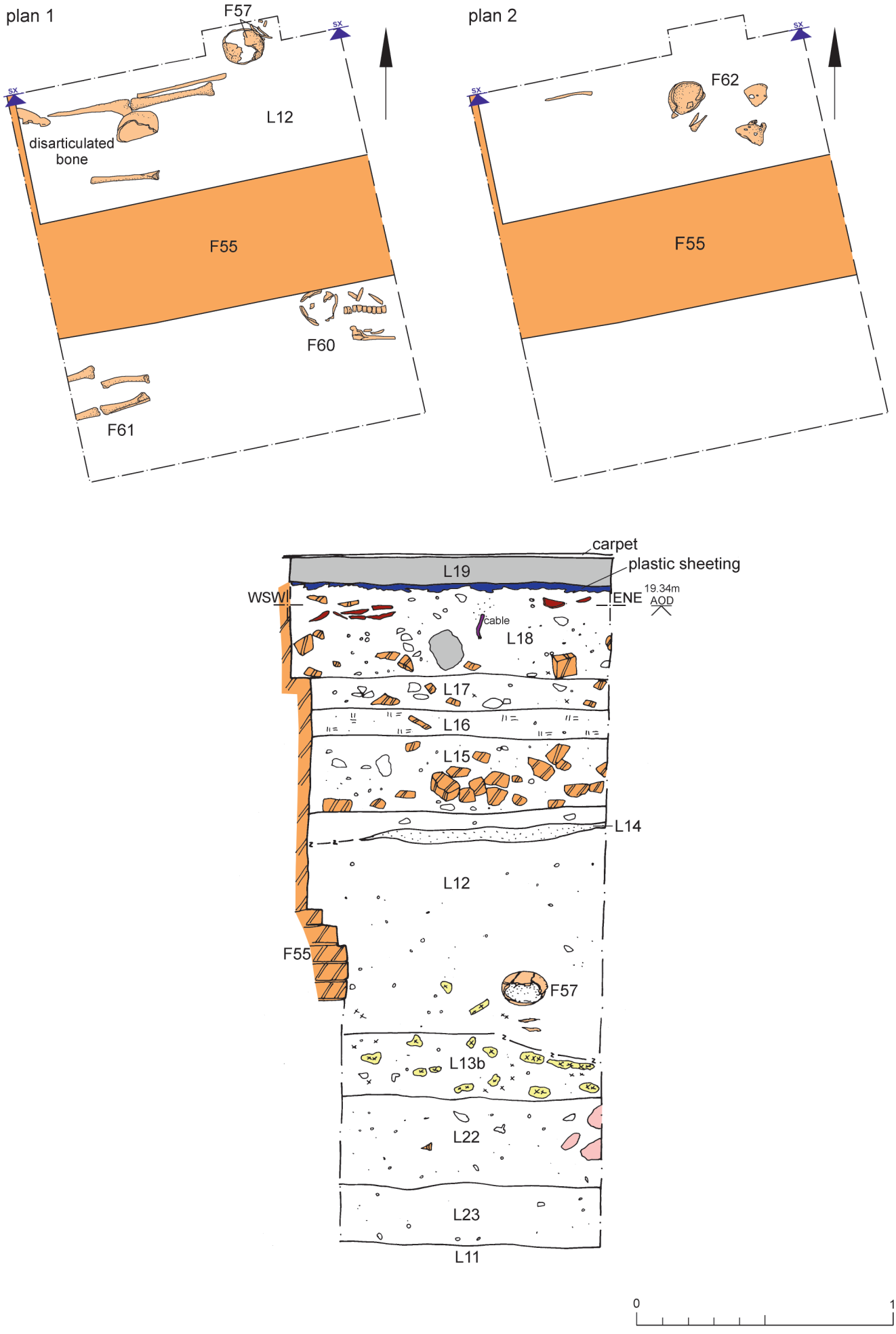


Fig 8 T2 plans and section.

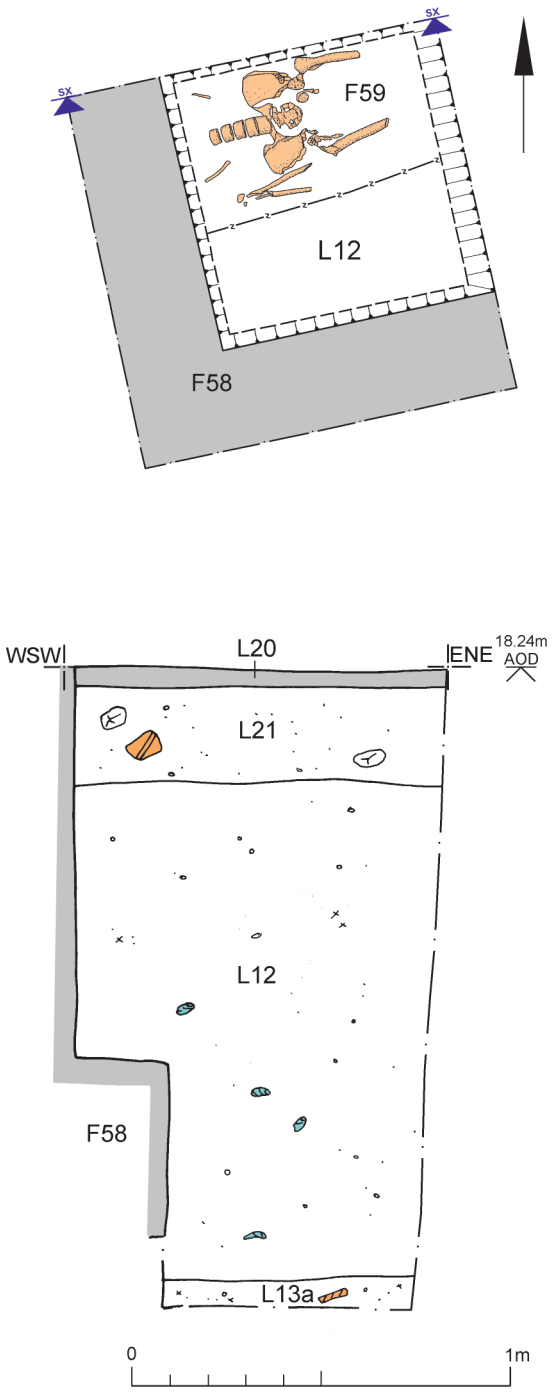


Fig 9 T3 plan and section.

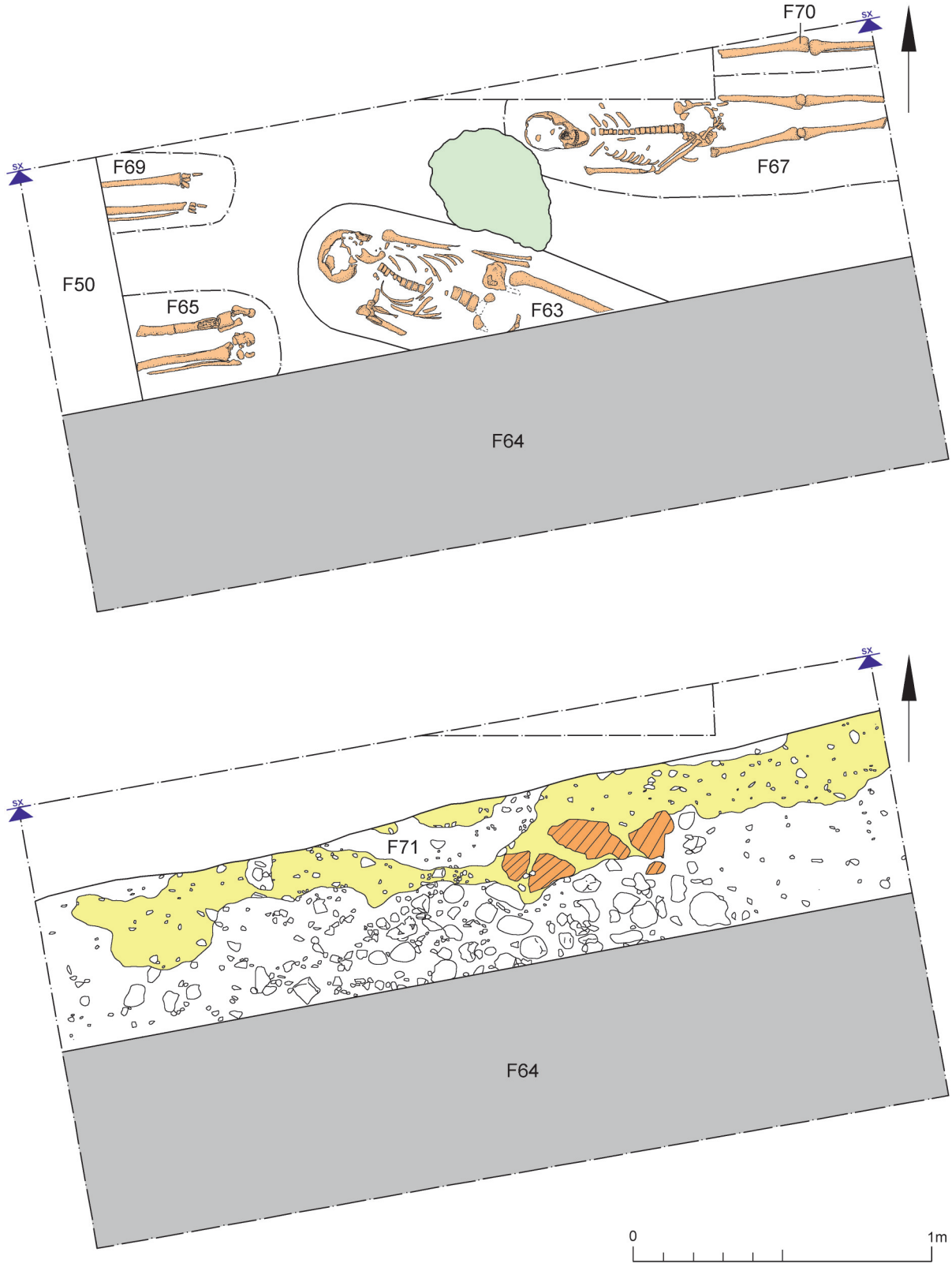


Fig 10 T4 plans.

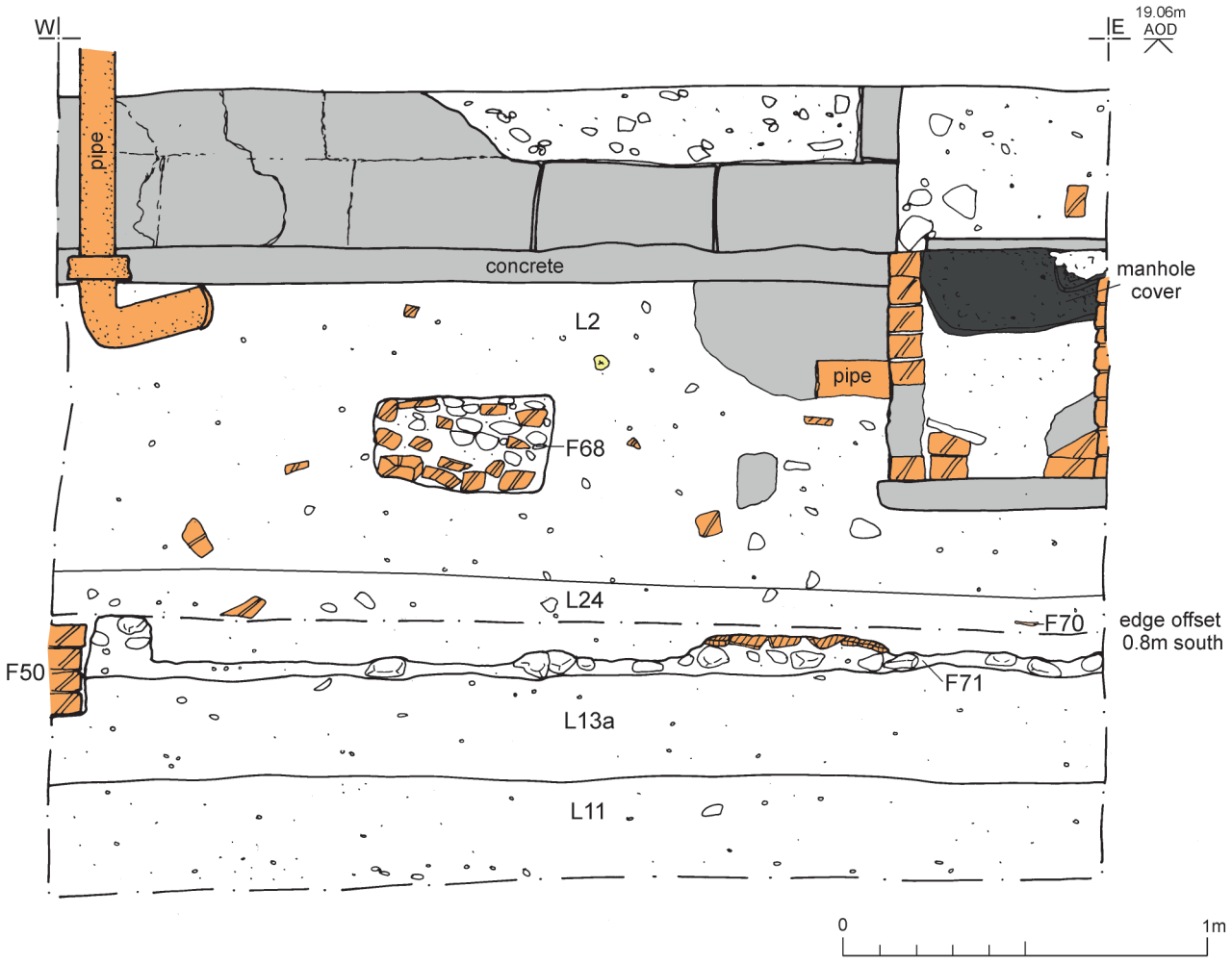


Fig 11 T4 section.

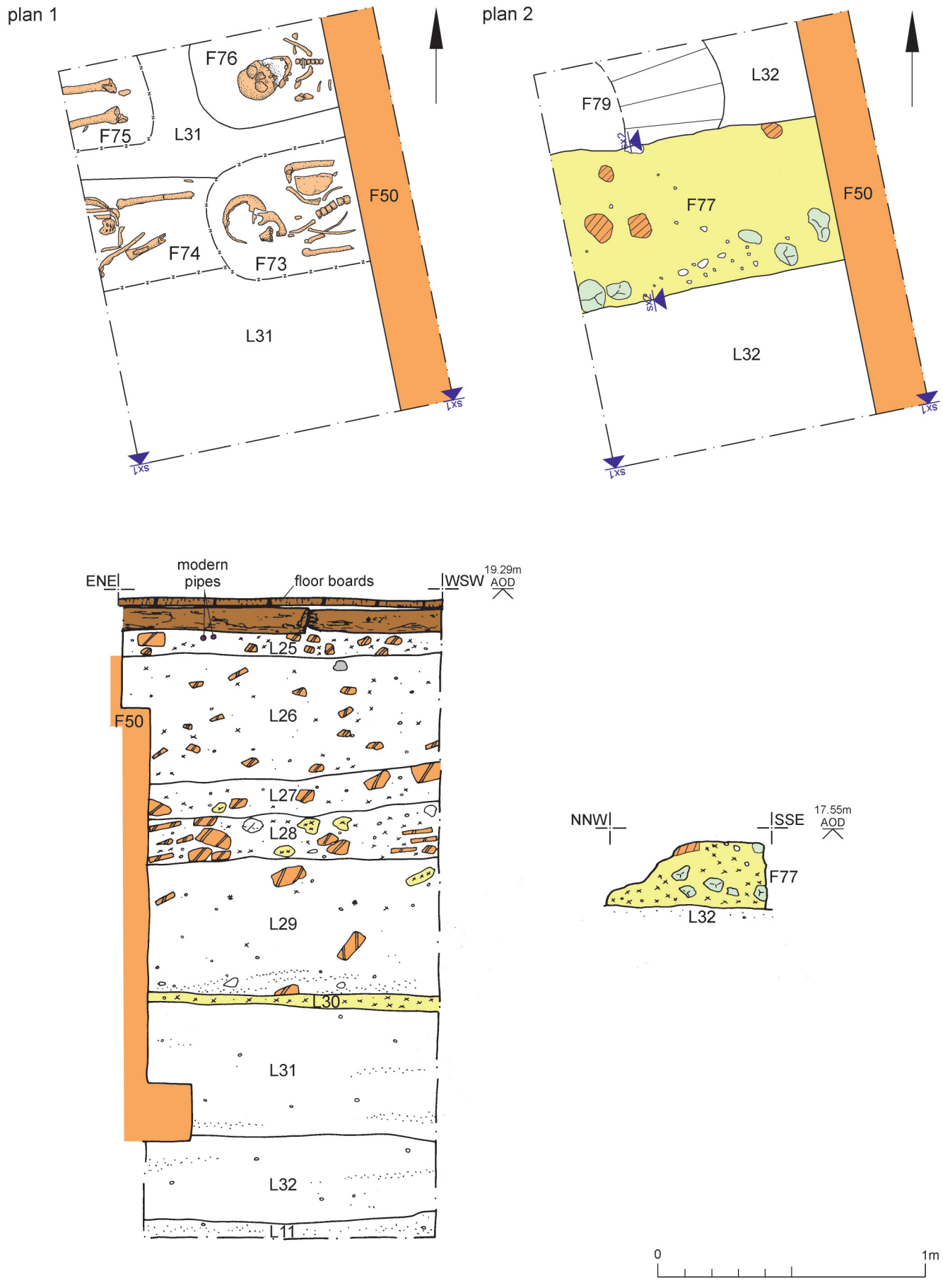


Fig 12 T5 plans and sections.

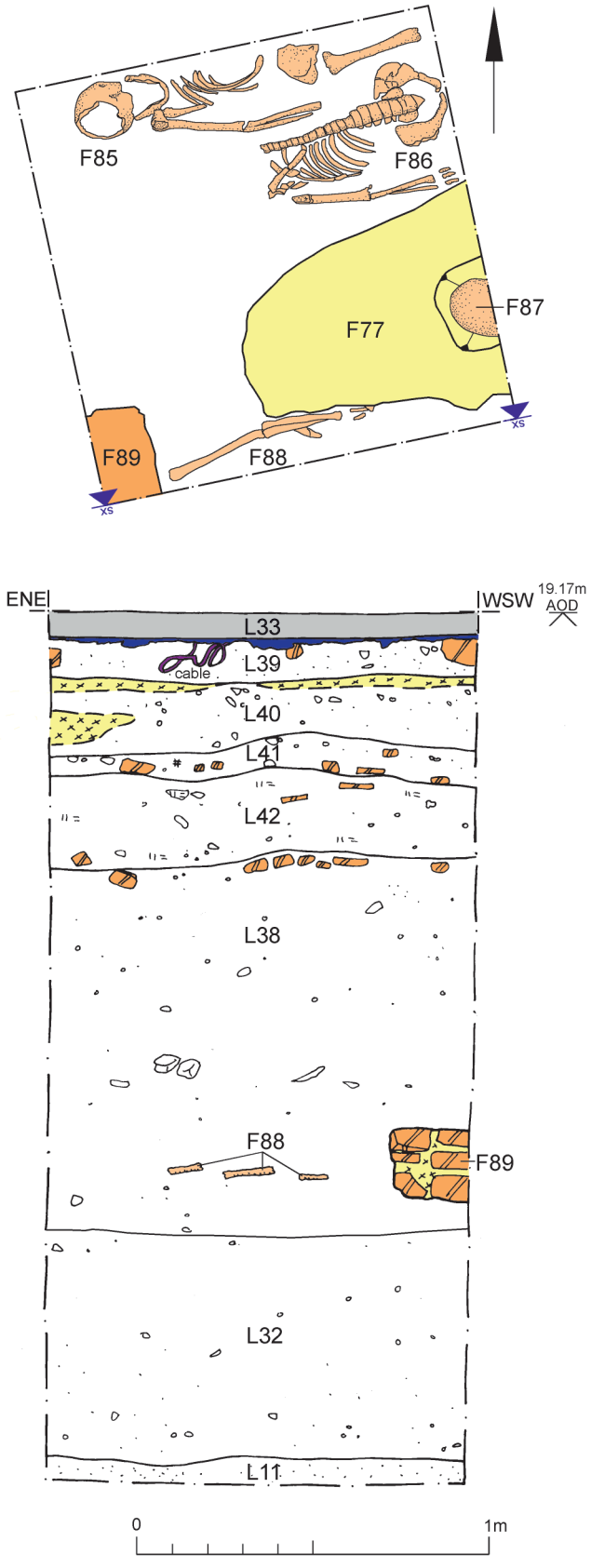


Fig 13 T7 plan and section.

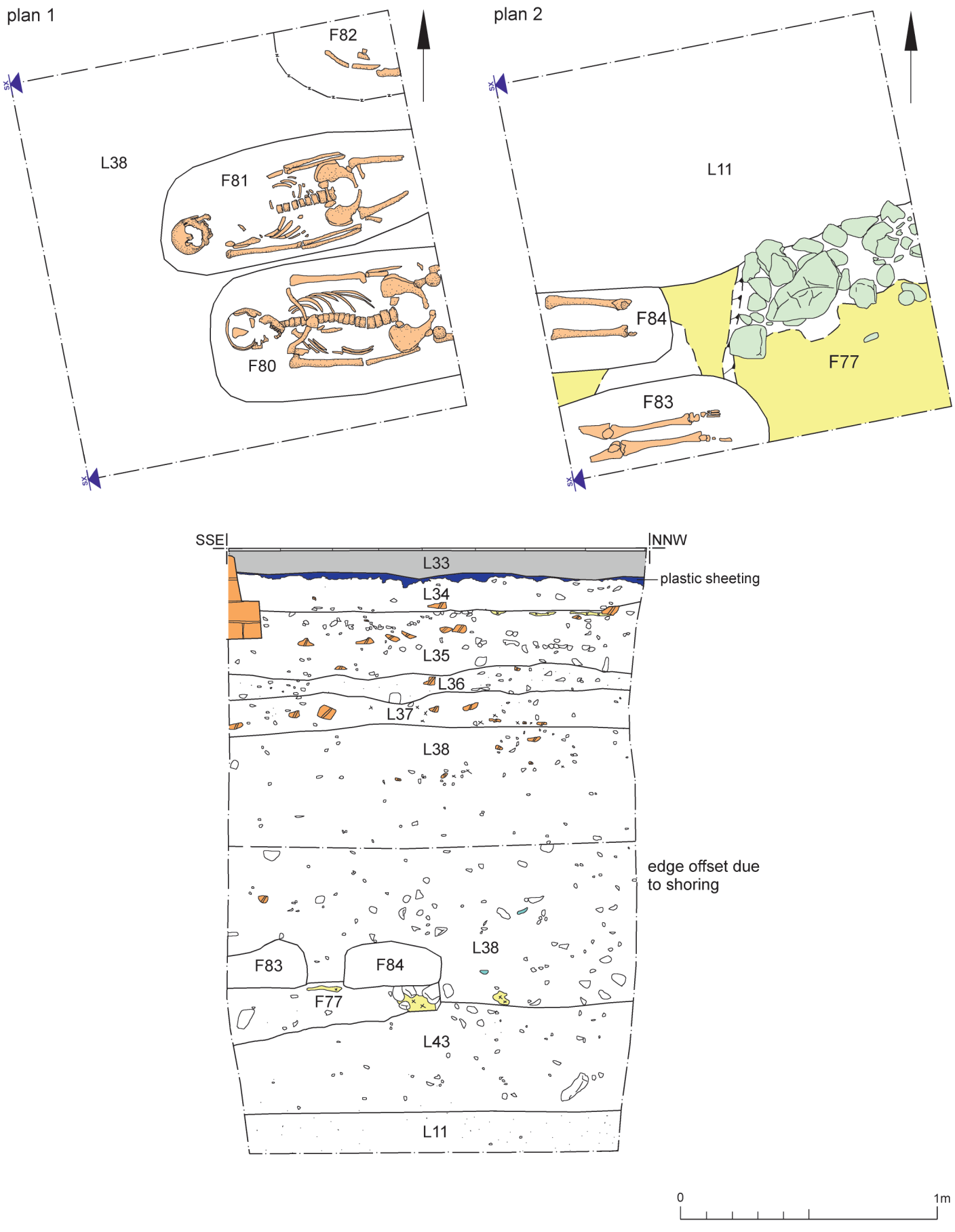


Fig 14 T8 plans and sections.

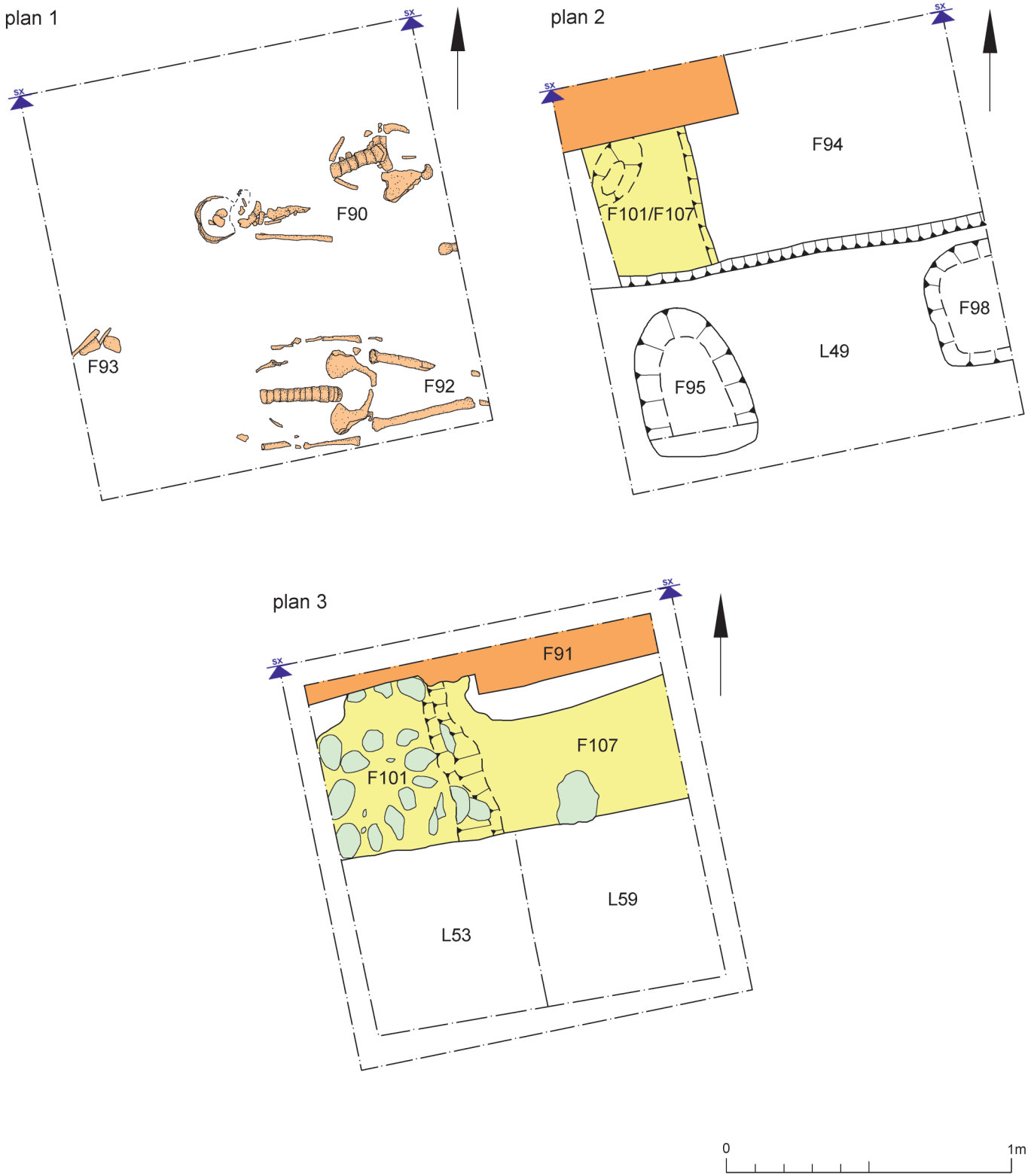


Fig 15 T9 plans.

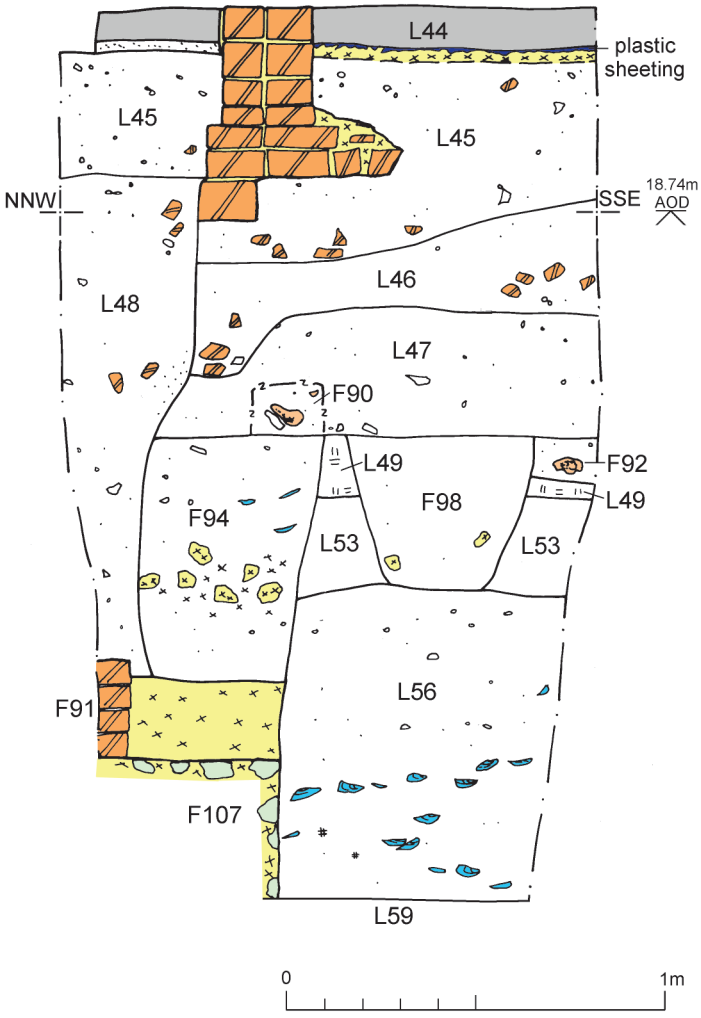


Fig 16 T9 section.

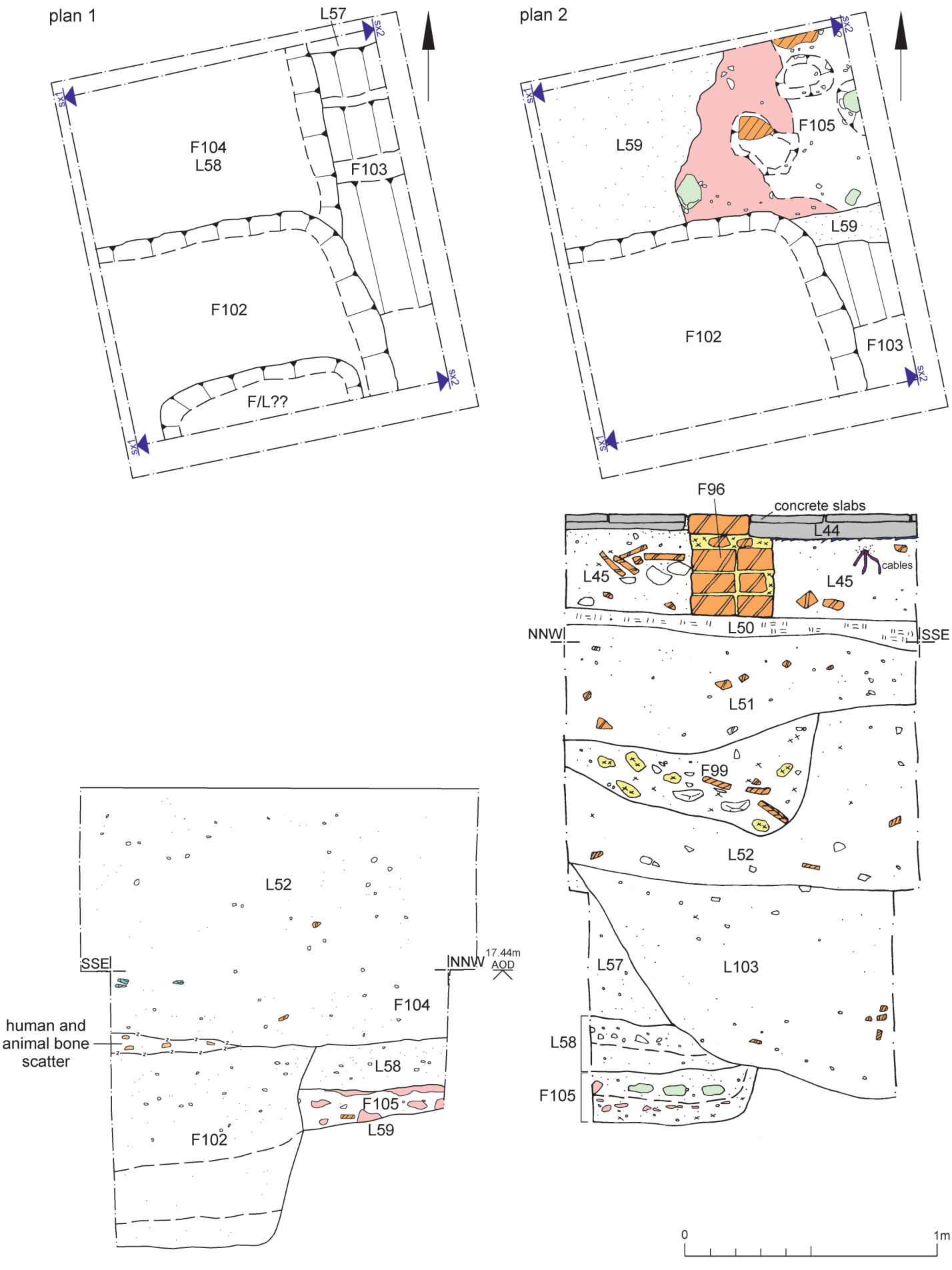


Fig 17 T10 plans and sections.

Fig 18 Roman pot sherd with graffiti from F53 (1) and copper-alloy spoon from L56 (2).

Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: **2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PY**	
Parish: Colchester	***District:*** Colchester
NGR: TM 00010 25007 (centre)	***Site code:*** CAT project ref.: 2020/05b CHER ref: ECC4515 OASIS ref: colchest3-394063
Type of work: Excavation	***Site director/group:*** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14th May 2020 to 7th October 2021	***Size of area investigated:*** 0.06ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	**Funding source:** Colchester Islamic Cultural Association
Further seasons anticipated? No	***Related CHER/SMR number:*** CHER MCC425, NHLE no. 1013764
Final report: CAT Report 1771	
Periods represented: Roman, medieval, post-medieval, modern	

Summary of fieldwork results:

Archaeological excavation took place at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of groundworks for an extension and internal alterations. Eleven trenches were excavated, totalling an area of 22.4 square metres, with natural encountered between 1.7m and 2.67m deep. The site lies immediately south of the Roman walled town and within the precinct of St Botolph's Priory. Previous archaeological discoveries on the development site in 2014, 2017 and 2018 indicate that the site is located within a medieval cemetery connected to the Priory.

Human remains from at least 52 individuals were recovered during this phase of excavation. These remains came from 24 *in situ* inhumations but also included a large quantity of disarticulated bone. Most of the burials appear are of medieval date but two were found cut into a layer dating from the 17th to 18th century, showing that the cemetery continued in use after the dissolution of the monasteries. Analysis of the remains showed that they ranged in age from infants to mature adults, included more women than men, and presented a variety of interesting pathologies and trauma.

The remains of two east/west Roman wall foundations were also uncovered. One was at least 12m long, 0.55-0.6m wide and made of small fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. The other was at least 5m long and made of large flint nodules and occasional fragments of septaria and greensand stone set in an off-white mortar. Roman building debris from the site included brick, roofing tile, flue-tile, tesserae cubes, *opus signinum* and painted wall plaster.

Previous summaries/reports: CAT Reports 800, 1138 & 1236	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper, Richard Hoggett & Simon Wood	
Keywords: St Botolph's Priory, cemetery	***Significance:*** *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	***Date of summary:*** February 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PY.

NGR: TM 00010 25007 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning reference: 170269

Commissioned by: Faisal Kamal Ahmed
On behalf of: Colchester Islamic Cultural Association

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER project code: ECC4515

CAT project code: 2020/05b
Oasis project ID: colchest3-394063

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 14.05.2020 (revised)

COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies within Colchester town centre on the south side of the western end of Priory Street at nos. 2-3 (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 00010 25007.

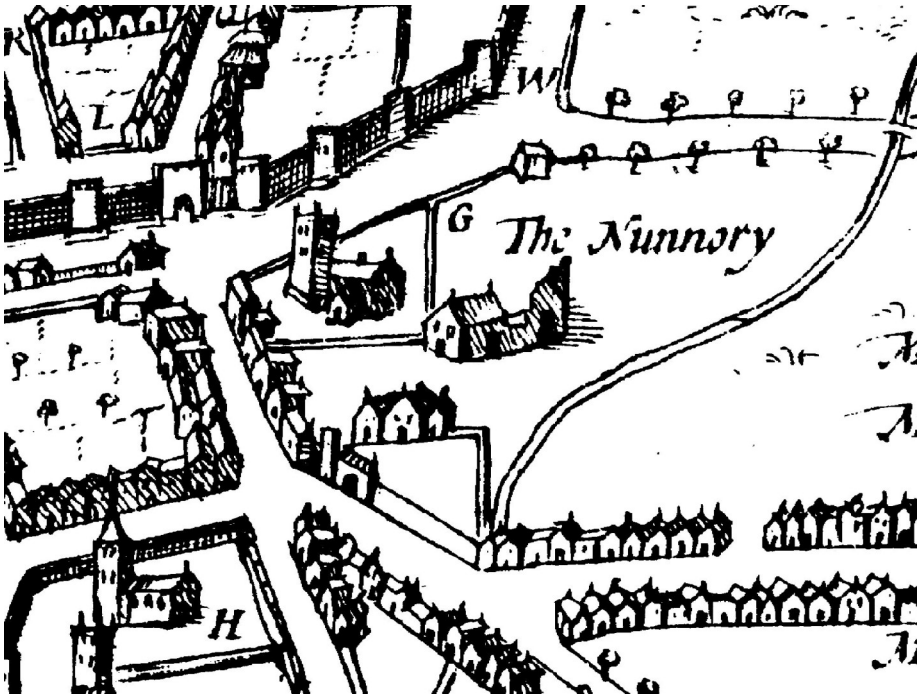
Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the demolition and replacement of the recent extension as it did not meet Building Control standards (a single-storey, two-storey and first floor extension and alterations to existing building and permanent use of 3 Priory Street as a building of worship), internal alterations to the existing main building and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background is extracted from CAT Report 2136 and draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (ECC and MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The development site is located outside and immediately to the south of the historic Roman walled town and a number of Roman remains have been found in the vicinity. It is also located within the precinct of St Botolph's Priory Church (CHER MCC425). The scheduled monument of St Botolph's Priory (NHLE no. 1013764) was founded in 1104, probably on or near a pre-existing church (Crummy 2001, 150). It was the first Augustinian foundation in Britain but was not wealthy, which probably explains why the church was not finished or dedicated until 1177 (*ibid*, 149). It was eventually demolished following the Dissolution in 1536. The nave continued to function for parish and civic services but was badly damaged during the Siege of 1648 and the building consequently fell out of use. Now only the walls of the nave of the priory church remain standing. The full extent of the Priory precinct is not known, but it is assumed to stretch from Priory Street southwards to Magdalen Street and west to St. Botolph's Street. The eastern boundary is unknown.



Map 1 Speed's map of 1610 showing St Botolph's Priory Church.

Hull noted the discovery of nine skeletons in this area in 1939 (MCC1396-1404) with others along Priory Street (MCC9296), which were assumed to be medieval in date, though it is possible they may have been Roman (Hull 1958, 293;). Roman cemetery areas surround the

town on all sides, though burials are much less frequent on this side of the historic town (Hull 1958 and *CAR* **9**).

Trial-trenching to the northeast of the standing remains of the Priory in 1986 revealed traces of the north transept (Shimmin 1988). Two burials of probable medieval date were located to the north of the transept. Further details of the east end of the church, including a possible crypt and more burials, were uncovered during excavations in 1991 (Crummy 2001, 150). The remains of a Roman building were also revealed, which was considered probably part of an extra-mural settlement rather than a Roman church or 'martyrium' (Crummy 2001, 150) (MCC2067-2098).

It is unclear to what extent the other priory buildings were reused following the Dissolution. Limited evidence of these was uncovered to the south of the priory church during exploratory excavations in 1987 (Col Arch **2**, 15). During the 19th and 20th centuries, buildings began to encroach significantly onto the former precinct of the priory.

Excavations in 1970 some 35m to the east at 30 St Julian Grove revealed stratified deposits of the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD (MCC2083). A floor of red tessera has been recorded to the north under Priory Street adjacent to the property in question (MCC1091). Monitoring in 2010 (CAT Report 567) within the Priory as part of landscaping works uncovered gravestones and a well of probable 18th- or 19th-century date.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the development site in 2014 (CAT Report 800, ECC2882). Roman deposits, including at least one *in situ* surface and debris from the demolition of a Roman building, were identified at the northern end of the evaluation trench. The Roman deposits on the site had been truncated by medieval inhumation burials associated with the Priory of St Botolph's. A significant quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered and reburied and two articulated skeletons, both young individuals, were uncovered at depths of only 0.68m and 0.74m below the modern ground level.

In March 2017, a recovery excavation was conducted by CAT (see CAT Report 1138, ECC3968) in response to a series of groundworks (for alterations/extensions) which had taken place without an archaeological mitigation strategy in place and were therefore not archaeologically monitored. The recovery excavation revealed the disturbed remains of a minimum of eleven, possibly twelve, human skeletons probably from a cemetery most likely associated with St Botolph's Priory cemetery. Animal bone and a piece of worked bone were also recovered.

In February 2018 seven test pits were excavated to ascertain the structural integrity of the new extensions (CAT Report 1236, ECC4149). The test-pits were excavated through modern layers which overlaid undated accumulation sealing a horizon of demolition/levelling. Two articulated burials were excavated, both females. Samples taken from both skeletons produced radiocarbon dates of 1050-1290 AD and 1040-1270 AD respectively. A third articulated burial on the edge of one of the test-pits was left in situ and unexcavated. In addition, a quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the test-pits (totalling 2974g) along with some animal bone (345g). It is estimated that the disarticulated human bone came from 6 or more individuals.

Planning background

The original planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2014 (application No.140569) proposing a *single storey, two storey and first floor extension and alterations to existing building and permanent use of 3 Priory Street as a building of worship.* The application was re-submitted in February 2017 with alterations to the main roof profile and front wall and railings (application No. 170269). This extension failed an inspection by Building Control and needs to be rebuilt.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological evaluation was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological

work is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1-2)

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological excavation following demolition of the existing extension down to ground level. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically,
The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of groundworks related to the removal and rebuilding of the extension and alternations to the existing building.

See Figure 2 for a breakdown of excavated areas:

a) trenches coloured yellow will be fully excavated by CAT
b) trenches coloured green will be excavated if existing foundations prove to be sub-standard
c) trenches in blue will be excavated by CAT if groundworks penetrate through disturbed soil

Any deep foundations, pads and/or services (that have the potential to impact archaeological remains), will be treated as an archaeological excavation, and a trench/test pit excavated to a minimum width of 1m to obtain a meaningful archaeological investigation.

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief, and this WSI, may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

For any shallow groundworks, a buffer of at least a minimum of 250mm will be required between the formation level and the uppermost archaeological horizon, to prevent damage to any underlying and fragile archaeological remains; a layer of terram and clean sand will be laid between the archaeological remains and the formation level.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g, Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor, a prject osteologist and two archaeologists for up to 20 days.
In charge of day-to-day site work: Adam Wightman

Excavation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials (see human remains section) will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

If required, a provision shall be made for shoring to facilitate the ability in excavate deep archaeological deposits.

Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and finds recovered, overseen by CAT senior site staff Adam Wightman who has been trained in the use of metal-detectors and used them for more than five years. CAT also works in partnership with Geoff Lunn as a metal-detecting advisor. Geoff has over four years experience detecting and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations including the Mercury Theatre site

in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizan Project (MOLA) and others.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard “record” shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. CAT staff will process samples (unless of a complex nature) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

Provision will be included (where necessary) for column or core samples to be taken, for the assessment and/or full analysis of those samples, and for absolute dating of the sequence.

Provision will also be made (where necessary) for the identification and absolute dating of suitable deposits of charred remains. Should VF/LG make a recommendation that suitable samples not datable by other means (ie associated finds) be submitted for absolute dating, then these samples will be sent to the SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Glasgow University for analysis.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the excavation.

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA. During this project we will excavate 100% of all graves in the development footprint, following CiFA (2017) and HE guidelines (HE 2018), unless there are circumstances where burials can be left *in situ* and it can be demonstrated that future ground works are able to avoid impacting them. If the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will record the human remain *in situ*

A DoJ licence has been applied for ahead of the works and the CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the excavation.

On completion and approval of the final report the human remains will be reburied in consecrated ground.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be supplied as both a jpeg and in raw uncompressed format (TIFF), with metadata will be embedded into the raw file as per HE guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton
post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks
animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
project osteologist (human remains): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) /
Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey
Small Finds: Nina Crummy
Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating) or Isotope/DNA analysis. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA. This may include discussion as to whether there is a need for and extent scientific analysis of appropriate contexts including analysis relating to the study of human remains (such as absolute dating, see finds section)

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. Post-excavation assessments and updated project designs will be prepared in accordance with Historic England principals of MoRPHE (HE 2015b) and East Anglian Archaeology notes (2015). It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. This will include an inventory of the archive and any statement of retention and discard strategy based on specialist advice. CAT has a non-site specific finds retention strategy approved by Colchester Museum (CAT 2016).

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments.

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- An inventory of the archive and any statement of retention and discard strategy based on specialist advice. CAT has a non-site specific finds retention strategy approved by Colchester Museum (CAT 2016).

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full *copy* of the archive shall in any case be deposited).
By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive (ecluding human remains) will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. CAT has an agreement with the Bishop of Colchester to allow the reburial of the human remains to be reburied within consecrated ground.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. Staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club. CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785. Where possible, if there are positive results CAT will liaise with the school to allow for site visit(s) and/or talks from staff.

References

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

Brown, D	2011 (2nd Ed.)	*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation,transfer and curation*
CAR **9**	1993	*Colchester Archaeological Report* ***9****: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88*, by N Crummy, P Crummy, and C Crossan.
CAT	2016	*Colchester Archaeological Trust Finds Retention Policy.* By S Benfield
CAT	2019	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT Report 567	2010	*Archaeological watching brief at St Botolph's Priory, Colchester: October 2010*
CAT Report 800	2014	*An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex: November 2014*
CAT Report 1138	2017	*Archaeological recovery excavation at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PY: March 2017*
CAT Report 1236	2018	*Archaeological monitoring at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PY – February 2018*
CBCAA	2020	*Brief for an Archaeological Excavation at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, CO1 1PY.* By J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
CIfA	2017	Guidelines for the Standars for Recording Human Remains – December 2017, A Llewellyn
Col Arch **2**	1988	*The Colchester Archaeologist, volume* ***2***
Crummy, P	2001	*City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
Historic England (HE)	2015a	*Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.* *By S Cole & P Backhouse*
Historic England (HE)	2015b	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Historic England (HE)	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, MR	1957	*Roman Colchester*, RRCSAL, **20**
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24)**
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Shimmin, D	1988	*Exploratory excavations at St Botolph's Priory, Colchester*

1986, unpublished CAT archive report

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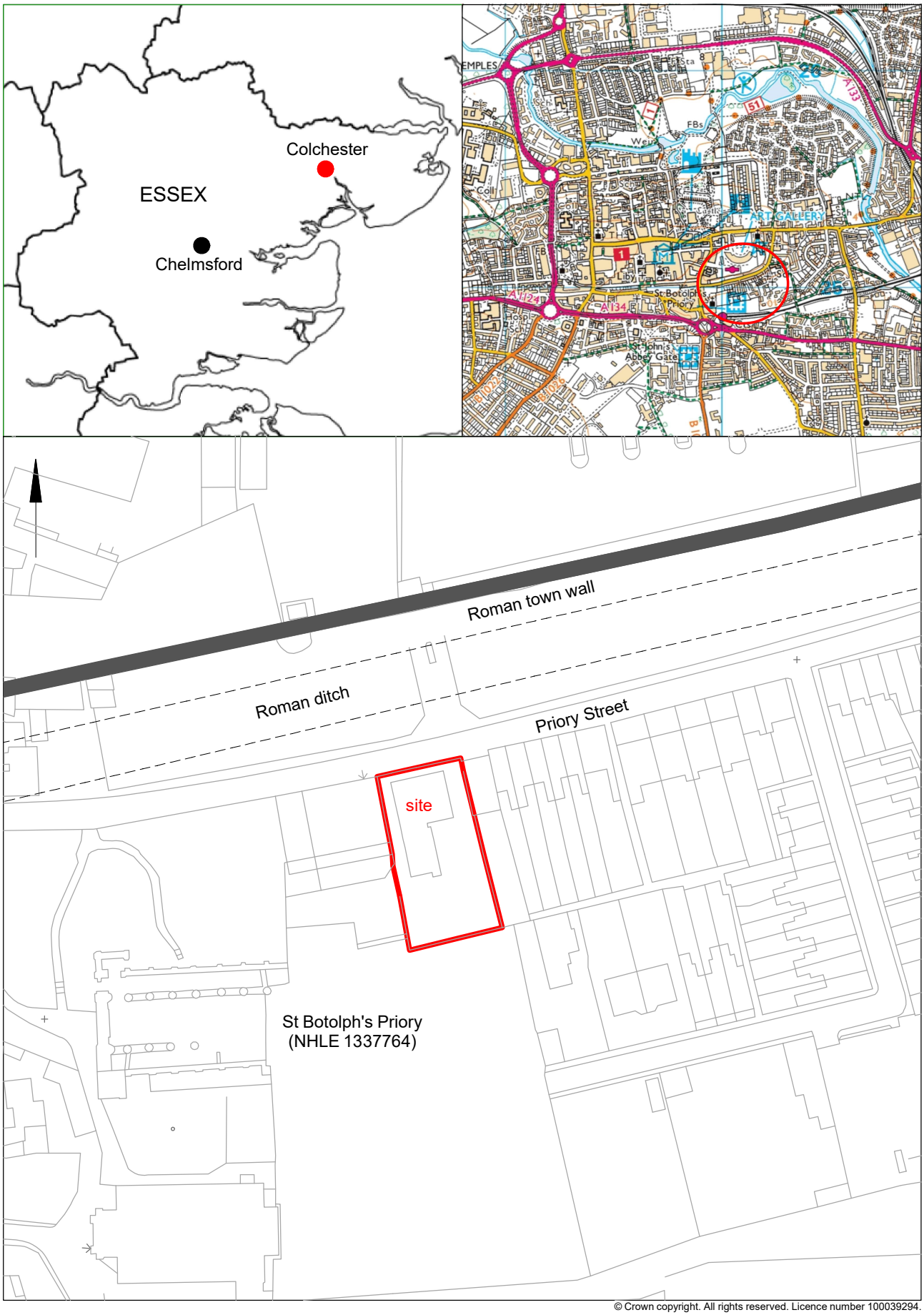

Fig 1 Site location. Shown in relation to the Roman town wall and ditch, and St Botolph's Priory

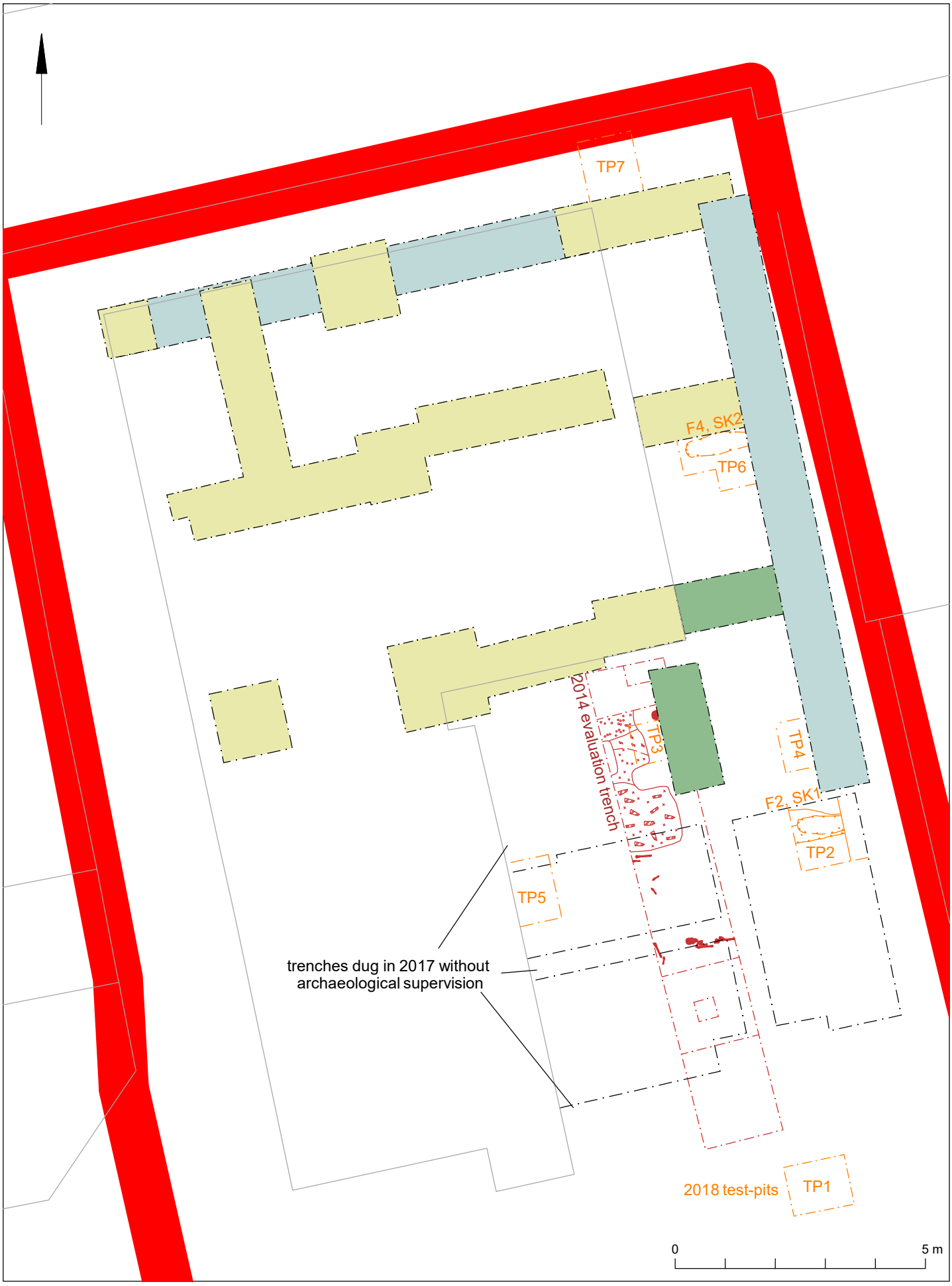

Fig 2 Plan showing proposed areas of excavation.
Trenches in yellow will be excavated by CAT.
Trenches in green may be excavated by CAT if the existing foundations prove to be sub-standard.
Trenches in blue will be excavated by CAT if groundworks penetrate through disturbed soil.

Summary for colchest3-394063

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-394063
Project Name	Archaeological excavation at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2PY.
Activity type	EXCAVATION
Project Identifier(s)	2020/05b
Planning Id	140569, 191351, 200217, 170269
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	14-May-2020 - 07-Oct-2021
Location	2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex NGR : TM 00010 25007 LL : 51.8877256702236, 0.904989882645698 12 Fig : 600010,225007
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Excavation of eleven trenches totalling 22.4 square metres.
Project Results	Archaeological excavation took place at 2-3 Priory Street, Colchester, Essex in advance of groundworks for an extension and internal alterations. Eleven trenches were excavated, totalling an area of only 22.4 square metres, with natural encountered between 1.7m and 2.67m deep. The site lies immediately south of the Roman walled town and within the precinct of St Botolph's Priory. Previous archaeological discoveries on the development site in 2014, 2017 and 2018 indicate that the site is located within a medieval cemetery connected to the Priory. Human remains from at least another 52 individuals were recovered during this phase of excavation. These remains came from 24 in situ inhumation burials but also included a large quantity of disarticulated bone. Most of the burials appear to be of medieval date but two were found cut into a layer dating from the 17th to 18th centuries, showing that the cemetery continued in use after the dissolution of the monasteries. Analysis of the remains showed that they ranged in age from infants to mature adults, included more women than men, and presented a variety of interesting pathologies and trauma. The remains of two east/west Roman wall foundations were also uncovered. One was at least 12m long, 0.55-0.6m wide and made of small fragments of greensand stone, septaria and brick/tile set in a loose bed of mortar. The other was at least 5m long and made of large flint nodules and occasional fragments of septaria and greensand stone set in an off-white mortar. Roman building debris from the site included brick, roofing tile, flue-tile, tesserae cubes, opus signinum and painted wall plaster.

Keywords	Cemetery - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Building - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Human Remains - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Human Remains - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4515
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Sevice (Colchester Collection) Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive