

Roman pits and ditches/gullies: archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7EZ

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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation (174m²) was carried out on land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The development site is located immediately to the north of the medieval St John's Abbey precinct and close to the Roman circus.

Four ditches/gullies and fifteen pits provided evidence of activity in the late Roman period, dating from the mid/late 3rd to 4th century. The ditches/gullies are probably land boundaries and most of the pits are likely to have been excavated for sand quarrying, with a secondary use as rubbish pits. Finds evidence (pottery, CBM, animal bone, small finds) indicates the presence of a Roman domestic structure somewhere in the vicinity, presumably located within an extra-mural settlement overlooking the Roman town.

A medieval/early post-medieval gully suggests some activity in the area in this later period. Eleven features (pits and tree-throws) were of a post-medieval/modern date.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 7th-22nd March 2017. The work was commissioned by Jonathan Frank of Lexden Restoration and Developments in advance construction of a new dwelling, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of any future planning application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (wsi) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located immediately to the north of the Scheduled Monument of St John's Abbey precinct (NHLE no. 1015015), although the wall forming the south boundary of the plot, being post-medieval, is apparently not itself scheduled. The brick fabric of the precinct wall at the eastern end of the site appears to be earlier (probably 17th century) than the buttressed stretch (c 19th century). The site is located within the St John's Green Conservation Area within an area of grass and scrub associated with Abbey House and to the north of its formal garden. It is shown as open land on

cartographic sources as far back as Speed's map of 1610 (CAT Report 630). It is currently enclosed by the 17th- to 19th-century brick wall to the south, which had replaced the original precinct wall of the medieval St John's Abbey, and by a wooden panel fence to the north. The site is more or less level, but a drop of about 0.5m down onto the street forming its northern boundary (ie the south side of St John's Green) may indicate that there has been some terracing here.

Evaluation on the site in 2011 (CAT Report 405) revealed five Roman features (two ditches and three pits) and three modern features. The Roman ditches and pits indicated a period of Roman occupation with the finds suggesting a substantial Roman building of some kind existed nearby.

The development site is also located approximately 200m to the north of the Roman Circus with a number of Roman burials known from the vicinity (CAT Report 412).

St John's Abbey

St John's Abbey was built by the Benedictine Order by 1115, burnt down in 1133 and was rebuilt in the early 13th century. The cruciform-shaped church stood in the north of the abbey precinct and has been located during a recent archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 601) and geophysical survey. Human remains, certainly medieval burials associated with the abbey, have been recorded several times in the area (CAR 1, 203-221). To the north of the church were the cloister, chapel house and domestic buildings. Some of the domestic buildings were said to have been moved to the south side of the church after 1133 and this has been backed up by archaeological evidence (CAR 1, 28-30).

The abbey and St Giles' Church were surrounded by a precinct wall with towers. The wall dates from before the 13th century and was refaced in parts in the 16th century. It was partly demolished when building St Botolph's roundabout in the early 1970's, but it was recorded before its destruction (CAR 9, 219). Surviving stretches (some refaced in brick) can still be seen in various places.

The surviving abbey gatehouse (50m SSE) was built in the 15th century as the main gatehouse, giving access to the town. The upper storey was blown up during the Siege in 1648 and was rebuilt, probably in the 1840s. The building is Grade 1 Listed and is also scheduled. It is possible that there was a second gatehouse, in the Flagstaff House area. The abbey was dissolved in 1538 and started to fall down or be demolished at this time

Following the dissolution the site passed to various individuals and was eventually acquired by the Lucas family who constructed a mansion and resided there until the mid 17th century. During the siege of Colchester in 1648, the former abbey was used as a royalist stronghold and sustained considerable damage in the fighting. With the exception of the extant, but restored gatehouse, the remaining abbey buildings seem to have been demolished in the 1660s. The abbey site was bought by the War Office in 1860 from the Baring family and stayed in military ownership until very recently (VCH 9).

No plan of the monastery has survived, the nearest being what was shown on John Speed's map of Colchester published in 1611-12. This shows a number of buildings huddled together inside the abbey's defensive wall labelled 'St John's Abbey' and what appears to be the church's central tower still standing in isolation. Chapman and André's map of 1777 shows the development site as open ground.

In 1988, CAT excavations during an extension to the east side of the clubhouse revealed a stone wall foundation believed to have been part of the abbey church (UAD EVT 3380). An evaluation carried out by CAT in 2007 to the west of the Garrison Officers' Club uncovered a few sections of monastic foundations, as well as Roman,

medieval and post-medieval deposits buried beneath deep soil deposits (CAT Report 405). The abbey church itself was identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CAT in 2011 (CAT Report 601) and subsequent monitoring in 2012/2013 (CAT Report 718 pending). Further monitoring at the Garrison Officer's Club revealed more robbed-out foundations of the abbey church and human remains (CAT Report 737). Excavations and monitoring within the abbey precinct have recently been carried out as part of the Garrison 'Flagstaff House' redevelopments (CAT Report pending).

4 Results (Figs 2-5)

The development site covered an area of approximately 0.05ha. Within this a roughly-rectangular excavation area measuring 174m² was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Due to limited space for spoil, the development site was excavated into two halves (the northern half then the southern half).

A thick layer of modern topsoil existed over the entire site (L1, c 0.6m thick). In the eastern half of the site L1 sealed a layer of modern subsoil (L2, c 0.1m thick, dirty-natural) which sealed natural sand (L3). Layer L2 was not present in the western half of the site, and L1 sealed L3.

Roman

The earliest feature on the site is mid Roman pit F37 dating from the 2nd-3rd century. The remaining features are all late Roman (four ditches/gullies and fifteen pits) containing material dated from the mid/late 3rd to the 4th century. Where possible to determine, the ditches/gullies appear to be among the earliest features with at least two (possibly three) cut by later pits. However, ditch/gully F30/F31 does cut pits F38-F39 showing that at least some of the pits pre-date the ditches/gullies.

Ditch/gully F8 and F30/F31 are a part of the same U-shaped feature aligned NNW/SSE and cut by pit F10 and gully F44. It measured c 70m wide by 0.84-0.88m deep. To the south of the site the ditch/gully has two distinct fills, an upper fill of medium-dark brown/black silty-sand (F31) and a lower fill of dark brown/black silty-sand (F30). The lower fill appears to have been the primary fill with the upper fill representing a phase of settling, although both fills are of a similar mid 3rd-4th century date.

Ditch/gully F13 was also U-shaped, measured c 70m wide by 0.28m deep, and appeared to have been aligned NE/SW. However, during archaeological evaluation on the site in 2011 (CAT Report 630) a section was excavated through a N/S ditch (Trench T9 F6, c 1m wide by 0.26m deep). This ditch was re-excavated during these current works as F22 (1m wide by 0.30m deep). It is likely that these are parts of the same ditch/gully and that disturbance caused by the 2011 evaluation meant that the edges of the feature were too indistinct to properly trace and alignment is uncertain.

Gullies F28 and F17 were smaller features with N/S F28 measuring 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep. Gully F17, recorded in the centre of the site, was a very ephemeral feature. It was aligned E/W and measured approximately 0.35m wide by 0.2m deep. Cut through a layer of silty-sand filling a possible natural ground hollow (L4) it appears to have been cut by pit F15 but this was not confirmed. The full extent of gully F17 and layer L4 was not determined.

The sixteen pits are of various sizes (F1, F9, F10, F11, F15, F23, F24, F27, F32/F40, F33/F36, F34, F37, F38, F39, F41, F42). The smallest (F9) measured 0.65m diameter by 0.12m deep and the largest (F15) 4.8m by 1.8m by 1.3m deep. At least five of the pits measured over 1m deep (F10, F15, F23, F24, F32/F40), with several others at least 0.5m deep. Furthermore, it seems likely that a number of the intercutting pits in the southwest corner of the site are actually layers of backfill within one or two larger pits.

Roman finds (mainly pottery and ceramic building material but including animal bone, shell and other finds) were recovered from all the pits, but not in quantities to suggest that they were specifically dug as rubbish pits. Given the size of a number of these pits, it seems likely that many were primarily excavated as sand quarry pits and then utilised as rubbish dumps. The material dumped within these pits is of mid/late 3rd-4th century date, with gnawing on many of the recorded animal bones (see finds report) suggesting that the pits were left open for a period of time.

Post-medieval/modern

A linear/gully (F44) along the southern edge of the excavation contained several pieces of brick/tile dating to the medieval or early post-medieval period. It was aligned E/W and measured 4.5m long, c 0.7m wide by 0.33m deep.

Post-medieval/modern features consisted of tree-throws/pits in the NE corner of the site (F2-F6), a posthole (F14) and five modern pits (F18, F21, F25, F26, F35). It is likely that pit F7/F19 is also of a post-medieval date; the finds attributed to F7 (finds no. 7), F8 (8) and F19 (26) could actually be from any of these three features (field staff, pers comm) or from the backfill of the 2011 evaluation trench, but it is likely that the medieval/post-medieval finds attributed to F8 (8) actually came from F7/F19.

Undated features

A small pit/posthole (F16) and three pits (F20, F43, F46) did not contain any dating evidence. However, as pit F43 was cut by Roman pit F42 it must be of a Roman or earlier date.



Photograph 1 Pits F10 and F11, looking S



Photograph 2 From left to right: modern pit, F33/F36, F41, F32/F40, F30/F31 and F39, looking N



Photograph 3 Pit complex, southwest corner. In foreground: F44; behind, from left to right: F38, F30/F31, F39; in background, from left to right: F41, F32/F40 (fully excavated), F30/31, F39, looking N.

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield (unless otherwise stated)

Introduction

The types and quantities of finds recovered are listed in Table 1. Some modern finds from the soil layer L2 and post-hole F2 were not quantified in detail. The great majority of the closely dated finds are of Roman date with a few sherds of pottery and other finds materials that can be dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern period. The Roman pottery is of particular interest as the majority can be seen as an assemblage dating to the period of the late 3rd-early 4th century. All of the finds are listed by context in the bulk finds appendix (Appendix 2).

Finds type	No.	Wt/g.
Pottery	485	17832
Ceramic building material (CBM)	207	33220
Mortar	2	218
Stone	13	2152
Fired clay	6	52
Briquetage	1	1
Glass (vessel)	3	48
Nails (iron)	10	-
Quern (lava)	1	12
Slag/cinder material	3	10
Charcoal	6	8
Marine shell	220	4523
Animal bone	325	8504

Table 1 Types and quantities of bulk finds

5.1 Pottery

Introduction

The excavation produced a significant quantity of pottery. Almost all of this (97% by count and weight) is of Roman date. The remainder consists of just a few sherds dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern era. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman fabric series (*CAR 10*) and Roman pottery vessel forms refer to the *Camulodunum* (Cam) Roman pottery type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958). Samian vessel forms follow Webster (1996). The post-Roman pottery fabrics referred to follow the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham 1985 & *CAR 7*). All of the pottery is listed and described by context in the finds appendix (Appendix 2).

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	%no	Wt/g.	%wt	EVE
LIA & Roman:						
AJ	Amphorae, Dressel 20	8	1.7	1782	10.2	
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	6	1.3	209	1.2	0.24
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	3	0.6	44	0.2	0.05
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	15	3.2	323	1.8	0.24
BXEG	East Gaulish decorated samian	2	0.4	118	0.7	0.15
BSW	Black surface wares	10	2.1	198	1.1	0.32
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	17	3.6	376	2.1	0.15
CL	Rhenish colour-coated ware (Tierl)	1	0.2	1	0.1	
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated wares	36	7.4	608	3.4	1.10
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	14	2.9	228	1.3	
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	38	8.0	660	3.8	0.77
GA	Black-burnished ware Type 1 (BB1)	50	10.5	1598	9.1	1.99
GB	Black-burnished ware Type 2 (BB2)	10	2.1	254	1.4	0.63
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	184	38.8	4132	23.6	4.63

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	%no	Wt/g.	%wt	EVE
HZ	Large storage jars in heavily-tempered fabrics	43	9.1	4834	27.6	0.56
KX	Black-burnished ware types in pale grey ware	3	0.6	292	1.7	0.58
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	10	2.3	208	1.2	0.98
MR	Brown colour-coated ware (commonly Dr 38 bowls)	3	0.6	96	0.5	0.10
ON	Mica-gilt wares	3	0.6	126	0.7	0.43
ON/DZ	Fine oxidised ware possibly originally mica-gilt	4	0.8	143	0.8	
TE	Nene Valley mortaria, unslipped or with reddish wash	7	1.5	780	4.5	0.46
TZ	Buff fabric mortaria (general) primarily from Colchester	4	0.8	470	2.7	0.26
UR	<i>Terra nigra-type wares</i>	1	0.2	24	0.1	0.03
WB	Grey-slipped ware	2	0.4	36	0.2	
Total		474	99.7	17540	100	13.67
Post-Roman:						
21A	Colchester-type ware	3		28		
40	Pots-medieval (glazed) red earthenwares	4		244		
45	Stoneware (modern)	1		6		
48D		3		14		0.10
Total		11		292		0.1

Table 2 Pottery by fabric

Roman pottery

The Roman pottery consists of 474 sherds (weight 17540g) with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 13.67. It was recovered from the fill of pits, ditches and small ditches/gullies. The high overall average sherd weight at 36.9g, while influenced by the presence of large thick walled pots that are difficult to break into small pieces (amphora, large storage jars and mortaria), indicates that much of the pottery is not particularly broken-up and had not had a long history of deposition prior to entering these contexts. Where there is a significant quantity of pottery from any of the features this includes pottery of mid-late Roman date so that the pottery can be discussed together as an assemblage.

The earliest closely dated pottery is a dish of form Cam 27, from F42 (55), which is probably not current beyond the late 1st/early 2nd century. There is also a large sherd representing a complete profile of a small, shouldered bowl F30 (42) that is broadly of form Cam 221 (dated mid 1st-early 2nd century). However, the neck and rim profile of this pot is more suggestive of Cam 299 which appears in the early Antonine period, remaining current into the 4th century, and possibly a 2nd century or later date is more likely for this vessel. Otherwise the more closely dated pottery is at least 2nd century in date and there is little that need date earlier than the late 2nd or early 3rd century.

The samian is all of Central or East Gaulish origin, with East Gaulish samian dominant in terms of quantity. The plain forms present (Fabrics BACG and BAEG) include types that appear in the mid or late 2nd century, Dr 31 and Dr 38 and a single potter's stamp (S1) is of Victorinus ii (dated AD 210-250) which comes from F25 (53). There are also sherds from what is probably a Curle 23 (BACG) and a Dr 72/Ludowici-type barbotine decorated beaker (BAEG) from F15 (see Webster 61-62). There are a few sherds from decorated bowls (Dr 37) from both Central and East Gaul (Fabrics BXCG & BXEG) one of which had been repaired with a lead rivet. The decorated sherds include a single large sherd from an East Gaulish Dr 30 bowl (L1). Other imports include a sherd from a Trier Rhenish ware beaker (Fabric CL) dated to the 3rd century and sherds from Dressel 20 amphora (Fabric AJ) which appears to be in the relatively finer and

generally later dated of the fabric types associated with Spanish oil amphora (Tomber & Dore 1998, Fabric BAT AM 2).

The local (Colchester) colour-coated beakers present (Fabric CZ) are dominated by indented forms of late 2nd century date and also includes sherds from other forms associated with the later output of this industry that include a lidded bowl (Cam 308), plain-rimmed beaker (Cam 392) and the beaker form Cam 407. It is noted that much of this colour-coated pottery is in buff-brown fabrics similar to some of the Nene Valley colour-coated ware which is in predominantly pastel coloured fabrics. Pottery from the Nene Valley industry is quite well represented; both colour-coated ware (Fabric EA) and mortaria (Fabric TE). Pottery from this source probably began to arrive at Colchester from the early 3rd century; although the main period of supply to this region is in the mid-late 3rd and it does not appear to have reached Chelmsford in any quantity until well into the 3rd century (Going 1987, 3). Among the Nene Valley colour-coated ware in the assemblage, a lidded bowl (Cam 308) and beakers are the only recognised vessel type; the beaker sherds being predominantly from folded and scale decorated beakers (Cam 407). The rims from the mortaria from this same source are all of reeded type, with black (ironstone) grits, white/cream fabric and sometimes with a coloured surface wash.

Dorset black-burnished ware (Fabric GA) is much better represented than the Category 2 black-burnished ware (Fabric GB) most or all of which is probably of local origin. The forms recorded in Category 2 black-burnished ware are bead rim dishes/bowls Cam 37A, Cam 37B and Cam 39B dating to the period of the 2nd-3rd century and late 2nd-3rd century for the bowl Cam 37B. The forms in Fabric GA include dishes (Cam 39A) and jars (Cam 279 and 279C) although the most prominent sherds are from flanged bowls of form Cam 305A (dated mid-late 3rd to 4th century). The latest closely dated pottery are sherds of Hadham oxidised ware (Fabric CH) which is generally dated at Colchester to the late 3rd or 4th century, and Brown colour-coated ware flanged bowls of form Dr 38 (Fabric MR) also first appearing at Colchester in deposits dated to the late 3rd century onward (CAR 10, 294-95).

While the overall date range of the pottery potentially spans the mid 1st-4th century it is clear that the emphasis is on pottery broadly dating to the period of the late 2nd/3rd-early 4th century. Vessel forms and fabrics of the 1st-early 2nd century are poorly represented with an absence of South Gaulish samian and a low quantity of local oxidised wares (Fabric DJ). Furthermore, pottery that can be closely dated to the 4th century, specifically the mid-late 4th century, appears to be absent, notably Oxford red colour-coated ware and late shell-tempered wares. Specific products from the local Colchester pottery industry including colour-coated wares, black-burnished ware and mortaria, occur in lesser quantity than regionally supplied pottery from Dorset and the Nene Valley suggesting that the bulk of the pottery relates to the period of the late 3rd-early 4th century after the main floruit of Colchester industries (Bidwell 1999, 496-97). Of note are sherds from a mica-gilt handled bowl, probably a *patera* and sherds from white-slipped and painted pots of probable local origin (see below). While local and regional fineware beakers, especially folded beakers, are prominent among the pottery, the coarsewares contain a significant number of examples from bead and flange rim bowls, particularly the flanged form Cam 305A and jars of form Cam 279/Cam 279C. Although many of these come from regional sources other coarsewares, apart from mortaria, appear to be primarily local in origin (Fabric GX) with examples of the bowl form Cam 307 and also the jar form Cam 268 which is current into the late 3rd-early 4th century. However, there are also a number of examples of local heavily-tempered storage jars (Fabric HZ) primarily of 1st- 2nd century date, so that some of the local (Colchester) pottery might be of some age in relation to the contexts, and the overall impression from the assemblage is of a period during the waning of the significance of the Colchester produced pottery supply in the town. Overall, the pottery can be viewed as an assemblage primarily dating to the late 3rd-early 4th century and is of particular interest and significance in relation to the pottery supply and use in the town.

Pottery of intrinsic interest

Samian

Fig 6.1 F30 (41) Rim sherd from a Central Gaulish Dr 37 bowl (Fabric BXCG) with repair effected by a lead rivet, the rivet remains in place fixed through the vessel by its upper end just below the rim, although the rivet bar has fallen or been twisted round to a vertical position from the horizontal which would have been its position in the original repair.

Fig 6.2 L1 (30) Rim and part of decorated body from an East Gaulish Dr 30 decorated bowl (Fabric BXEG), ovolo border and saltire-like design

Potters stamp

F25 (53) Stamp, **VICTORINVS** (on dish/bowl base, complete stamp) Victorinus ii, die 7a, production dated AD 210-250 and production known at Rhinezarben, Haute-Yutz & ? Heiligenberg (Hartley & Dickinson 2012, Volume 9, 237-248).

Local coarseware

Fig 6.3 F30 (42) Fabric BSW, part pot, complete profile, shouldered bowl with distinct foot pad, body broadly corresponding to form Cam 221 (dated mid 1st-early 2nd century) but with neck and rim similar to Cam 299 (dated early Antonine-4th century) although lacking the girth groove common to that form; however, the groove is not always present on examples of Cam 299 (*CAR 10* fig 6.57, nos 132 & 133); dark grey/grey surfaces with slightly reddish grey/grey fabric.

Mica-gilt

Sherds from a bowl with a handle in mica-gilt ware (Fabric ON) were recovered from F41. Part of a similar bowl in mica-gilt ware described as a *patera* was recovered from a site at Culver Street (Colchester) (*CAR 10*, fig 5.22 no. 144). Although only one side of the vessel is present and the handle is quite short, the bead rim and bowl-like nature of the pot indicate it is not a two handled cup. *Patera* in pottery are relatively rare vessels, although here the mica probably references the more usual metal *patera* used both for cooking and in religious observances for ritual cleansing or libations. There is no indication of any external heating (sooting) to the surviving part of the pot or of damage to the interior surface so that it appears to have been relatively gently used either as a ladle, serving vessel or in a religious context.

Fig 6.4 F41 (55) Part of a handled bowl (*patera*) in mica-gilt ware (Fabric ON), three joining sherds, profile to base edge, short handle damaged (much of underside flaked away) and end broken, small plain rectangular cartouch-like ?decorative element on handle top, sandy brownish orange fabric with grey core (weight 126 g, EVE 0.43). For similar vessel see *CAR 10* fig 5.22 no. 144

Nene Valley

Fig 6.5 F30 (59) Shoulder from a Nene Valley beaker (Fabric EA) with repeating pattern of angled and vertical indented decoration, pale pinkish-buff fabric, red-brown surfaces (weight 6 g)

White-slipped ware

There are sherds from several white slipped fineware pots (Fabric MQ). The fabric suggests that most if not all of these are probably of local (Colchester) production. One sherd (F30) has a pottery ring, imitating a ring handle/suspension ring of which there are examples on the bowl shaped cauldron-like form Cam 302 in local coarse oxidised wares (*CAR 10*, fig 6.8), although there are no examples with this type of handle in white-slipped ware in the *CAR 10* corpus. One other sherd from the same feature is decorated in brown paint with circles and dots and lines forming panel-like borders.

Fig 7.6 F30 (49) Non-functioning (fixed) ring from a Cam 302 (cauldron-shaped bowl). The sherd is a detached (laminated) surface flake in a grey fabric with a cream slip.

Fig 7.7 F30 (49) Body sherd with brown paint circles and occasional dots within a broad, panel-like pattern of lines also in brown paint. The fabric is similar to that of the ring, although there is a brownish red margin to the fabric of the body sherd. However, a flaked area of this sherd

indicates that the fabric can laminate and it might be possible that they are part of the same vessel.

Post-Roman pottery

Only a very small quantity of pottery of medieval and post-medieval/modern date was recovered (Table 2). Two sherds of medieval Colchester ware (Fabric 21A) dated to the 13th-14th and late 14th-15th century, together with a base from a glazed red earthenware pot (Fabric 40) of late 16th/17th-early 18th century date were recorded as being from F8 sx1 (8) but instead almost certainly came from F7/F19 or the backfill of the earlier evaluation trench. Another medieval sherd (Fabric 21A) is associated with F4 (4), while sherds of modern pottery (Fabric 48D) are associated with F3 (3) & F14 (17). A single sherd of post-medieval/modern stoneware is associated with F26 (37).

5.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)

Introduction

The ceramic building material (CBM) is listed by type in Table 3. Over 90% of this, both by count and weight, can be dated as Roman.

CBM code	CBM Type	No.	Wt/g.
<i>Roman</i>			
RT	Roman <i>Tegula</i> tile	30	6626
RI	Roman <i>Imbrex</i> tile	28	5826
RB	Roman brick	47	8934
RBT	Roman brick/tile (general)	85	8072
RFT	Roman flue tile	4	800
Total		194	30258
<i>Post-Roman</i>			
PT	Peg tile	8	358
MT	Medieval tile	3	1630
MODT	Modern tile	1	130
UNC	Unclassified	1	844
Total		13	2962

Table 3 CBM by period and type

Roman CBM

Moderate quantities of Roman brick and tile were associated with most of the contexts. All of this CBM consists of broken pieces and no measurements could be made other than thickness. The Roman CBM is commonly in relatively fine or fine-medium sand orange-red colour fabrics with little or no obvious significant variations, although a few pieces are grey, presumably resulting from a reducing atmosphere during firing. The dating evidence suggests that most of the CBM is associated with a pottery assemblage dated no later than the early 4th century and which is primarily of 3rd/late 3rd-early 4th century date. Only two pieces have clear evidence for reuse as building rubble (F23 and F25).

The most common tile types are roofing tiles (*tegula* and *imbrex*) and Roman brick. The flanged pieces from *tegula* commonly have base thicknesses of between 15mm-20mm with three pieces 25mm thick. Two pieces retain enough of a lower cut away (LCA) to allow them to be identified to a particular Type (Warry 2006, fig 1.3). One is of Type B6 (F44) and one of Type C56 (F9), the latter having a tile base 18-20mm thick. Warry suggests these types broadly date to the 2nd century and mid 2nd-mid 3rd century respectively and it can be noted that Type C56 does not appear to be common on *tegula* recorded from recent sites in the town. Other parts of LCA are possibly of Types B6 or C5 (F15) and D16 (F39) with a suggested dating of 2nd-3rd century and 3rd century or later respectively. That there is a significant number of piece of *imbrex* present suggesting that all of the roof tile is likely to come from a demolished roof rather than from material brought onto site for reuse.

A significant quantity of the CBM, based on thickness, can be identified as Roman brick although only a few pieces from F24 can be suggested as being of a particular brick type and are probably *pedalis* bricks. These pieces are from corners of bricks 30mm thick, the corner edges being slightly rounded, and with sooting and indications of scorching on the brick underside. Another piece of brick which might have been heat affected comes from F32.

The smallest group of CBM is pieces of flue tiles. These were recovered from F15 (sx 2), F24, F31 and F32. All are combed flue tiles. The pieces from F24 have mortar over the combing and pieces from F24 and F32 have internal sooting all indicating they had been removed from a functioning hypocaust. One of the flue tile pieces from F24 (54) has an area of curious, small indentions on the tile side made into the wet clay next to a cut out section. These are superficially similar to marks made by hobnails but of various sizes and depth with some made over earlier ones giving a random appearance.

Of interest is a piece of tile (broken in two joining pieces) from ditch F33 (45b) with part of a Roman shoe/boot impression that has pressed deep enough into the wet tile surface to include not only part of the hobnail pattern of the underside but also the edge of the footwear (Fig 7.8). One other piece from the same feature also has some impressions from hobnailed footwear in the surface.

Post-Roman CBM

Only a small quantity of post-Roman CBM were recovered. Pieces that can be identified as peg-tiles come from the fill of pits F21 and F26. Peg-tiles do not appear to be common in Essex prior to the late 13th or 14th century, but as the site is located close to St John's Abbey, a prestigious medieval building, an earlier date might be possible. Pieces of medieval or early post-medieval tile or brick were recovered from linear feature F44 (60). One piece has a slightly chamfered edge and is probably part of a medieval floor tile. Two other pieces are from larger tiles/bricks. One is worn on top suggesting use in a floor or threshold and has areas of a grey glaze on the edge. The other is a smaller piece with similar grey coloured glaze. There is also a piece of hard red tile set in a concrete mortar from L2 (29) which is clearly modern.

5.3 Roman glass

A single piece of Roman vessel glass (6g) was recovered from F30 (40). This is in clear glass and comes from the base wall of a decorated hemispherical cup. The sherd retains part of the rounded base edge and pinched-up decoration consisting of a fin-like decorative lug and a small knob (Fig 7.9). Cool and Price note that cups with this type of decoration are quite common in the northwestern provinces, while beakers are much rarer; they list other examples from Colchester and elsewhere in the province (CAR 8, 86-87). Hemispherical cups (with fire-rounded rims) of this type in colourless glass and often decorated with knobs or lugs pinched out of the glass are the commonest drinking vessel of the mid-late 3rd century (*ibid*).

A small piece (20g) from the rounded edge of a sheet of blue-green window glass 2mm-2.5mm thick was recovered from F17 (23). The glass and the context both indicate a Roman date, more closely dated finds from the feature date to the mid/late 3rd-4th century.

5.4 Other finds

There are a number of finds recovered in small quantities which are of note, most probably of a Roman date. These are briefly described below.

Quernstone

A small piece of lava quernstone (12g) came from the fill of pit F41. The piece almost certainly represents an imported Roman quern from the Mayen area quarries in the Rhineland.

Briquetage

A very small piece of heavily chaff-tempered fired clay identified as briquetage (1g) was recovered from F30 (49). Briquetage is closely associated with Late Iron Age and Roman salt production known to have been carried out at coastal locations in Essex.

Fired clay

A few nondescript, small pieces of fired clay were recovered from F3 (3), F4 (4) and F33 (45). They are probably most likely to be part of the Roman finds assemblage but are not closely dated.

Mortar

A small piece of Roman *opus-signinum* (*op sig*) mortar (76g) was recovered from F33 (45). Apart from a small quantity of mortar on a few Roman tiles this is the only mortar recorded so that, despite the number of Roman finds, little or no Roman mortar or plaster appears to have been deposited on the site.

Small pieces of mortar recovered from F10 (12) and F15 (31) are clearly a hard grey modern cement and are intrusive finds in these contexts.

Iron nails

Single examples or just a couple of iron nails were recovered from six features (F1, F8, F10, F15, F23 and F37). A single nail was also recovered from L2 (28). Where measurements could be taken they range in length from c 50-75mm, the surviving heads are flat and round. While some of these contexts contain post-Roman finds it seems likely that most of these are Roman; if so they all fall into Manning Type 1A (Manning 1985).

Shell

Marine shells, almost exclusively oyster but with a few mussel and whelk shells, were recovered from a number of features. Most produced only 1-3 shells, with larger amounts, between 5-20 shells (all oyster), coming from F1, F3, F23, F34, F38 and L1. The largest concentrations were in F10 (26 shells) and F15 (108 shells) both of which include a few mussel and whelk shells. Almost all of this shell is associated with finds of Roman date and it appears likely that most if not all is part of the assemblage Roman material on the site.

Stone

Stone, mostly septaria, was recovered as one or two pieces from several contexts (F7, F8, F15, F30, F33, F44 and L4). One piece of unidentified grey stone was recovered from F15. Much of this is associated with Roman finds and it seems likely that most is Roman building material.

Modern glass

A single piece of brown-coloured modern bottle glass (22g) was recovered from F10 (12), this is intrusive in this context.

Slag/cinder material

A few pieces of slag or cinder material, probably originating in a hearth, were recovered from F3 and F4. Although not closely dated, it seems likely that these are of post-Roman, probably post-medieval or modern date.

5.5 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The excavation produced a small assemblage of 325 pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 8.504 kg deriving from 28 features and three layers.

The assemblage was identified to species level as shown in Appendix 2. Where it was not possible to positively identify the species it has been categorised as either large mammal (cow, horse and larger deer), medium mammal (sheep or goat, pig and smaller species of deer) or small mammal (dog, cat or smaller).

All of the main domesticated species are represented (cow, horse, pig and sheep/goat) in the assemblage with a positive identification of sheep from F38. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goats this distinction is not generally possible. Wild species are represented by possible deer bone from F37 (Roe deer) and F41 (Roe or perhaps Fallow deer).

Cut marks associated with butchery were noted on 57 pieces of bone (17% of the assemblage) and were present in nearly all contexts. Of particular note was a cow scapula from F41 which had a distinctive pierced blade which is associated with the hanging and smoking of a joint of meat. In addition to the cut marks, it was noted that much of the assemblage appeared to have been deliberately hacked or broken apart – an action usually attributed to marrow extraction.

Tooth marks and damage from dog gnawing was noted on 87 bone fragments (26% of the assemblage) and was widespread throughout most of the contexts. This is often a good indicator of residual material as it has resulted from the actions of scavenging dogs.

5.6 Small finds by Laura Pooley

Seventeen individually numbered small finds were recovered from eight Roman features (F8, F15, F24, F34, F37, F41, F46 and L4/F17) and one post-medieval/modern feature (F4). However, the finds listed as coming from F8 (8) cannot be confidently assigned to this feature and could instead have been from post-Roman pit F7/F19 or the backfill of the 2011 evaluation trench. There were nine pieces of iron, three of copper-alloy (one in fifteen pieces), two of bone, two of ceramic and one of stone. All are of a Roman or probable Roman date. Identified objects are fully described below, for all other items see Appendix 3.

Non-metal

The non-metal small finds consist of a carved bone clasp-knife handle (SF12) with decorative copper-alloy strip and a piece of worked antler (SF11) from L4/F17. In addition were two pot counters, one complete (SF6) another incomplete (SF16) both of Fabric GX, and a stone pestle (SF13).

SF11, L4/F17 (22) Silt fill in natural hollow (L4) cut by a gully (F17), late Roman (3rd-4th century). Section of antler, sawn at each end (one slightly broken), hollowed out (c 23mm dia). Middle section of outside surface crudely shaved and smoothed but not completed, both ends left rough. Possibly intended to be a socketed handle or sleeve. 91mm long, 35-40mm wide, c 23mm internal diameter, 86g. Probably Roman.

Fig 7.10 SF12, L4/F17 (22) Silt fill in natural hollow (L4) cut by a gully (F17), late Roman (3rd-4th century). Bone clasp-knife handle, carved and polished. Rectangular cross-section. Fitted to a strip-tanged knife blade by means of a slot sawn along the base. A small section of iron knife tang protrudes from the handle but the blade is broken off and missing. The handle has been carved in one piece, 55mm long, 15mm wide, 14mm thick. Two parallel incised grooves carved on the base and upper surface lead into an oval-shaped terminal. A decorative copper-alloy strip

has been wrapped around the knife end of the handle and is fitted into the sawn groove. At least two decorative parallel grooves can be seen on the upper edge of this strip. Handle sides and upper edge decorated with faint scratches forming a square with internal cross. Parallels: Manning 1985 Type 1b, Q2 (p110); Frere 1972, p152, no.209; MacGregor 1985, p168, fig 88(h). 22g. Roman.

Metal

Metal small finds include a virtually illegible copper-alloy as from pit F46 (SF7). These coins were issued between 23 BC and 260 AD. Two other unidentified fragments of copper alloy were recorded (SF10 and SF15).

SF7, F46 (62) Pit, Roman. Coin, copper-alloy as, 25mm diameter, 12g, obverse: emperor almost illegible but appears to be bare-headed, facing right [...] AVG [...]; reverse: almost illegible, vague outline of a standing figure. Assess were issued between 23 BC and AD 260.

Iron objects include two styli (SF2 and SF4), two possible tools (SF1 and SF3) and the spring from a small pair of shears (SF9). Other unidentified objects include two iron strips (SF5 and SF17), a ring (SF8) and a sheet fragment (SF14).

SF1 L4/F17 (22) Silt fill in natural hollow (L4) cut by a gully (F17), late Roman (3rd-4th century). Iron tool?, 135mm long, thin square shaft (4mm x 4mm), expanded approximately half way down length of object (7mm x 7mm) which tapers to a point. Shaft broken and bent at thin end, incomplete. Possibly a bit-head from a woodworking tool (Manning 1985, p27). 16g. Probably Roman.

Fig 7.11 SF2 F15 sx2 (24) Pit, Late Roman (3rd-4th century). Complete iron stylus. Pointed iron bar, slender, tapering to a point at one end and flattened into a small eraser at the other end. One corner of the eraser has been broken, but appears to have straight, flared sides and a convex edge, Manning 1985 Type 1 (p85-87). 105mm long, 7mm diameter, 14g. Roman.

SF3 F15 (33) Pit, Late Roman (3rd-4th century). Iron tool? Bar with rectangular cross-section, straight but slightly off-set at one end. 170mm long, 6-12mm wide, 7-10mm thick, 66g. Probably Roman.

SF4 F15 (32) Pit, Late Roman (3rd-4th century). Incomplete stylus. Iron bar, slender, slightly bent along length. Pointed end broken away, other end flattened into a small eraser. The eraser appears to have slightly concave sides and a convex edge. Probably Manning 1985 Type 1 (p85-87). 125mm long, 8mm diameter, 26g. Roman

SF9 F34 (47) Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century). An omega-shaped spring with wide, rectangular cross-section from a pair of small shears. Blades broken off and missing, both arms of a narrower rectangular cross-section. 41mm long, 22mm wide, 8mm thick, 44g. Roman.

6 Environmental results

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

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

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust (Appendix 4). All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried. 100 litres of soil was sampled and completely processed.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The

abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (Appendix 4)

The plant remains

Charcoal flecks too small to identify were present in each sample. Samples <3> (F8 sx2 late Roman ditch) and <4> (F15 late Roman pit) contained fragments of identifiable size.

Fragments of indeterminate charred plant tissue were found in samples <4> (F15) and <5> (F11 late Roman pit). Two other poorly preserved charred plant remains were found. These consisted of one possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain in sample <3> (F8 sx2) and one possible charred lentil (*Lens culinaris*) seed in sample <5> (F11).

Uncharred/dried waterlogged seeds of segetal and ruderal plants were present in low to moderate numbers in samples <1> (F8 sx1), <2> (F10 Roman pit), <4> (F15) and <5> (F11). These were mostly seeds of the ruderals fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). It is possible that these seeds may be intrusive as uncharred root/rhizome fragments and shells of the terrestrial mollusca *Ceciliodes acicula* were also frequent in three samples.

Fauna

Low to moderate numbers of terrestrial mollusca were found in samples <1> (F8 sx1), <3> (F8 sx2), <4> (F15) and <5> (F11). Shells of *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller) were found in samples <1>, <3> and <4>.

Inorganic remains

One fragment of spherical hammerscale was found in sample <3> (F8 sx2).

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. On microscopic examination it was clear that bioturbation was likely due to the presence of root/rhizome fragments and terrestrial snails, particularly the subterranean snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149).

Quality and type of preservation

Only charcoal fragments and a poorly preserved barley grain and possible lentil seed were found. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under

'...reducing conditions...' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven, or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

Potential of these samples to provide information about food, crop-processing, craft, medicine, trade, feature function and environment

It is likely that given the frequency of uncharred root/rhizome fragments, the uncharred/dried waterlogged plant macro-remains are intrusive.

A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for central and southern England (Pelling *et al.* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning charcoal fragments such as these to the dated contexts they were taken from because it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

No further archaeobotanical work is recommended on these samples.

7 Discussion

Thirty-six archaeological features were recorded during this excavation: four Roman ditches/gullies, fifteen Roman pits, a medieval/early post-medieval gully, a post-medieval pit, five post-medieval/modern tree-throws/pits, five modern pits and a posthole, and three undated pits (one of which is Roman or earlier) and a pit/posthole.

The vast majority of the dating evidence indicates that the site was primarily in use in the late Roman period from the mid/late 3rd to the 4th century. At least three mid-late Roman pits (F37-F39) are probably the earliest features on the site, followed by the four ditches/gullies (F8/F30/F31, F13/F22, F17 and F28). Containing material of mid/late 3rd-4th century date, these ditches/gullies were probably land boundaries which were subsequently cut by a number of mid/late 3rd-4th century pits. The size of many of these pits would suggest that they were excavated as sand quarry pits with a secondary use as rubbish dumps. Evidence of gnaw marks on much of the animal bone may further suggest that the pits were not immediately backfilled but left open for a period of time.

The finds from the Roman features indicate contemporary settlement of mid/late 3rd to 4th century date in the vicinity of the site. The CBM would suggest the presence of at least one building with the pottery, butchery evidence, shell and small finds indicating domestic activity. This is reflected in the results of previous evaluations on the development site (CAT Report 630) and close-by as part of the Garrison redevelopment (Area B1a, CAT Report 405) which also produced evidence of ditches, pits and domestic activity of a late Roman date. The evidence indicates that the development site is located within an area of late Roman extramural settlement sited on high-ground overlooking the Roman town.

No evidence directly associated with St John's Abbey was identified during the excavation. A single medieval/early post-medieval gully provides evidence for activity on the development site in this later period, but it is impossible to determine what this activity might be.

The post-medieval/modern features are all likely associated with the use of the development site as open grass/scrub land in recent years.

8 Acknowledgements

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

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: six boxes

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1084)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.16.

Distribution list

Jonathan Frank, Lexden Restoration and Developments
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
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Appendix 1 Context list

Context number	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
F1	1	Pit	Soft, dry, dark brown/black silty-sand with oyster flecks.	Roman, late 3rd-4th century
F2	2	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, dark brown/black silty-sand with oyster flecks, 1% stone.	Post-medieval/modern
F3	3	Tree-throw	Friable, dry, dark brown/black silty-sand with oyster flecks, 1% stone.	Post-medieval/modern
F4	4	Tree-throw/pit	Dark brown/black silty-sand with oyster flecks. <i>This feature is a lot smaller than originally planned, meaning that some of the finds assigned to F4 probably came from F5.</i>	Post-medieval/modern
F5	5	Tree-throw/pit	Friable, dry, medium brown/black silty-sand. <i>This feature is a lot bigger than originally planned, meaning that some of the finds assigned to F4 probably came from F5.</i>	Post-medieval/modern
F6	6	Pit	Soft, dry, medium brown/black silty-sand.	Post-medieval/modern
F7/F19	7, 26	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silt. <i>The finds from F8 sx1 (finds no. 8), F7 (7) and F19 (26) cannot be confidently assigned to these features due to disturbance over the area from the 2011 evaluation. The post-Roman finds from F8 sx1 (8) are more likely to have come from pit F7/F19 but could equally be intrusive finds from the backfill of the evaluation trench.</i>	Probably post-Roman
F8	8, 9, 18 SF1 (S11, S19)	Ditch/gully (part of F30/F31)	Very soft, moist, medium brown silt. <i>The finds from F8 sx1 (finds no. 8), F7 (7) and F19 (26) cannot be confidently assigned to these features due to disturbance over the area from the 2011 evaluation. The post-Roman finds from F8 sx1 (8) are more likely to have come from pit F7/F19 but could equally be intrusive finds from the backfill of the evaluation trench.</i>	Late Roman, mid 3rd-4th century
F9	10	Small pit/posthole	Loose, soft, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt.	Mid-late Roman, mid 2nd-3rd century
F10	12, 14 (S15)	Pit	Loose, soft, dry, dark grey/brown sand, 5% charcoal.	Mid-late Roman, 2nd-4th century, with two intrusive modern finds from L1
F11	13, (S35)	Pit	Loose, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-sand, some oyster, <5% stone.	Mid-late Roman, 2nd-3rd/4th century
F12	-	Pit	Soft, dry, medium orange/brown sand.	-
F13	16	Ditch/gully (possibly part of F22)	Loose, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt.	Late Roman, late 3rd-4th century
F14	17	Posthole	Soft, dark grey/brown silt.	Modern
F15	20 (SF2), 24, 31-33, (S34)	Pit	Soft, dark brown/grey, silty-sand, occasional flecks of oyster and CBM.	Late Roman, late 3rd-4th century, with intrusive modern finds (from service trench?)

F16	-	Pit/posthole	Soft, medium orange/brown silty-sand.	-
F17	21 (SF3), 22 (SF4), 23	Gully	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silt, oyster flecks, 5% stone.	Late Roman, mid/late 3rd-4th century
F18	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium dark grey silt. Modern finds not kept during excavation.	Modern
F20	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silt, some oyster.	-
F21	27	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silt. Partially excavated during the 2011 evaluation (CAT Report 630) which produced modern finds.	Modern.
F22	-	Ditch/gully (possibly part of F13)	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt. Originally excavated during the 2011 evaluation (CAT Report 630) which produced Roman finds and then re-excavated during current groundworks.	Roman
F23	36	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-sand.	Late Roman, mid/late 3rd-4th century
F24	34, 54	Pit	Friable, dry, medium dark brown/black silty-sand, common oyster flecks, some brick/tile.	Late Roman, mid/late 3rd-4th century
F25	53	Pit	Friable, dry, medium dark brown/black silty-sand, some oyster flecks and brick/tile. Modern finds not kept during excavation.	Modern
F26	37	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey silty-sand, with 5% stone.	Post-medieval/modern, c 18th-19th century
F27	38	Pit	Soft, moist, dark brown silty-sand, oyster flecks, 5% stone.	Roman
F28	39	Gully/ linear	Medium grey/brown silty-sand, oyster flecks, 2% stone.	Mid-late Roman, 2nd-3rd/early 4th century
F29	-	Pit	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silt, oyster flecks, 20% stone.	-
F30/F31	F30: 40 (SF5), 41 (SF6), 42, 49, 59 F31: 48	Ditch/gully (part of F8)	F30 (lower fill): Friable, dry, dark brown/black silty-sand. F31 (upper fill): Friable, dry, medium-dark brown/black silty-sand with some oyster and brick/tile flecks, 5% stone.	Late Roman, mid 3rd-4th century
F32/F40	F32: 43 F40: 56	Pit	F32 (upper fill): Friable, dry, medium yellow grey/brown silty-sand, some oyster flecks, rare fired clay flecks, <5% stone. F40 (lower fill): Friable, dry, light-medium grey/brown silty-sand.	Late Roman, mid 3rd-4th century
F33/F36	F33: 45	Pit	Friable, dry, medium-dark grey/brown silty-sand, flecks of charcoal, oyster, brick/tile, <5% stone.	Late Roman, mid/late 3rd-4th century
F34	47	Pit	Friable, dry, dark brown/black silt, some oyster and brick/tile flecks, <5% stone.	Late Roman, late 3rd-4th century
F35	44	Pit	Friable, dry, dark brown/black silt, some brick/tile flecks, <4% stone. Modern finds not kept during excavation.	Modern
F37	52	Pit	Friable, medium-dark grey/brown silty-sand, rare oyster and brick/tile flecks.	Mid Roman, 2nd-3rd century
F38	51, 57, 58	Pit	Silty-sand with oyster flecks.	Late Roman, mid 3rd-4th century

F39	50	?Pit	Soft, moist, medium orange/brown/black silty-sand. Probably backfill from the slumped edge of F30/F31.	Late Roman, 2nd-4th century
F41	46, 55	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand, common oyster flecks.	Late Roman, late 3rd-4th century
F42	61	Pit	Medium grey/brown silty-sand.	Late Roman, mid/late 3rd-4th century
F43	-	Pit	Soft, light grey/brown silty, 2% stone.	-
F44	60	Linear/gully	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silty-sand, oyster flecks, 2% stone.	Medieval/early post-medieval
F45	-	Pit	Medium grey/brown silty-sand.	-
F46	62 (SF7)	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand.	Roman
L1		Topsoil	Friable, dry, dark brown/black silty-sand, <2% charcoal, common oyster, infrequent brick/tile, <15% pot and stone.	Modern
L2	28, 29, 30	Subsoil	Friable, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt, <5% charcoal, <2% oyster, some brick/tile.	Post-medieval/modern
L3		Natural	Natural sand and gravels.	-
L4	25	Backfill in natural ground hollow	Soft, moist, medium orange/brown silty-sand; possibly mixed subsoil/natural accumulated in a ground hollow.	Late Roman, mid 3rd-4th century

SF = small find

S = sample

Appendix 2 Bulk finds list

Abone = animal bone; CBM = ceramic building material; RBT = Roman brick and tile; RT = Roman tile; RB = Roman brick; RI = Roman imbrex; RFT = Roman flue tile; PT = peg-tile; MT = medieval tile; MODT = modern tile; UNC = unclassified; LCA = lower cut away; UCA = upper cut away; OR=orange-red; FS=fine sand; F-Ms=fine-medium sand

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/ type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/ Burt	Finds spot date	
F1	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	1	Pot	Rom	CH	Part of a lid (small sherd – all from this bag small sherds)	lid	1	6			L3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	BSW			1	6			Rom	
			Pot	Rom	GX				1	6			Rom
			Nail		fe	50mm round head (Manning Type 1A)			1				
			Shell		oyster				5	78			
F2	Tree-throw, post-medieval/modern	2	Misc			Including coal and coke, peg-tile & nail						P-med/ mod	
F3	Tree-throw, post-medieval/modern	3	Pot	Rom	EA	(small sherd – not all sherds small from this bag)	beaker	1	8			M3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	BAEG	Probably EG		1	1		A	E/M2-E3C	
			Pot	Rom	CL	Trier type	beaker	1	1			3C	
			Pot	Rom	GX		Cam 307	6	34	5		L2-4C	
			Pot	mod	48D			2	12	6		19/L19-M20C	
			Fired clay			Brownish-orange, sandy silt		2	14				
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	3	62			Rom	
			Coke/ fire slag					2	8			?P-med/ mod	
			Shell		oyster			13	238				
Abone			Sheep/goat, large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		3	58							
F4	Tree-throw/pit, post-medieval/modern	4	Pot	Rom	BACG	(possibly EG?) probably Dr 31	dish	1	6	4		2C/L2C	
			Pot	Rom	GA	Base sherd, dish/bowl form		1	12			2-4C	
			Pot	Rom	GB	rim	Cam 37B	1	16	6		L2-3C	
			Pot	Rom	GX	Misc sherds inc rim from cam 268 jar	Cam 268	6	44	16		E/M3-E4C	
			Pot	Rom	EA	Small bead rim	beaker	2	4	10		M3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Small rim sherd	Cam 392	1	4	7		L2-3C	
			Pot	Rom	TE			1	22			M/L3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	HZ			1	24			M1-2C	
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 279C	2	40			M/L3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	EA	Large sherd, beaker Cam 410-type, probably indented body	Cam 410	1	46	11		M3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	GX			4	18			Rom	
			Pot	med	21A	Appears glazed, almost certainly medieval		1	4			C 13-14C	
			Fired clay			Small piece		1	4				
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	2	230			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	2	154			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	2	222			Rom	
Shell		oyster			3	48							
Shell		mussel			1	2							
charcoal					4	6							

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
			Coke/ fire slag					1	2			?P-med/ mod
			Abone			Sheep/goat, large mammal, medium mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		11	156			
F5	Tree-throw/pit, post-medieval/modern	5	Pot	Rom	GX	misc		9	54			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Small piece almost certainly from a Roman <i>imbrex</i> tile	RI	1	16			Rom
F6	Tree-throw/pit, post-medieval/modern	6	Abone			Large mammal		1	24			
F7	Pit (same as F19), probably post-Roman	7	Pot	Rom	BACG	Flattened bead rim	Dish/bowl	1	4	4		2C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Misc, including thick sherds probably from greyware-type LSJ & rim possibly form Cam 307	Cam 307?	6	226	18		L2/E3-4C
			Pot	Rom	BSW	Soft fabric		1	10			Rom
			Stone		septaria			2	94			
			CBM	Rom	BR F-MS		RBT	1	146			Rom
			ABone			Sheep/goat, cow, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		7	118			
F8 sx1	Ditch/gully, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century). <i>The finds from F8 sx1 (finds no. 8), F7 (7) and F19 (26) cannot be confidently assigned to these features due to disturbance over the area from the 2011 evaluation. The post-Roman finds from F8 sx1 (8) are more likely to have come from pit F7/F19 but could equally be intrusive finds from the backfill of the evaluation trench.</i>	8	Pot	p-med	40	Including base with internal glaze		3	210			L16-17/E18C
			Pot	Rom	HZ			1	394			M1-2/E3C
			Pot	Rom	EA			1	6			M3-4C
			Pot	med	21A	White slip painted band, patchy clear glaze		1	10			13-14C
			Pot	med	21A	With dashes on rim		1	14			L14-15C
			Pot	Rom	EA	Scale decorated indented beaker		2	12			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GA	Burnished arcs on wall		1	14	3		E2/3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GB	Chamfered edge	Dish/ bowl	1	28			E2-3C
			Pot	Rom	GX			1	12			Rom
			Pot	Rom	WB			1	8			Rom
			Pot	Rom	GX			2	42	9		Rom
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 279C	1	10	6		M/L3-4C
			Stone		septaria			2	988			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	388			Rom
			Stone		septaria			2	46			
			Nail		fe	Length 70 mm		1				
			Abone			Sheep/goat, cow, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		16	324			
			CBM	p-Rom	OR F-MS	Peg-tile pieces including a tile corner		6	178			L13/E14C+
			CBM	Rom			RB	3	506		(A)	Rom
			CBM	Rom			RBT	9	354			Rom
			CBM	Rom			RI	1	14			Rom
			Pot	Rom	AJ	Fine grey cored fabric (late-type?)	Dr 20	1	152			?2-E3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Thick, possibly from large storage jars		2	92			2-3/4C?
			Shell		oyster			14	270			
F8 sx2	Ditch/gully, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	18	Nail		fe	Round head, 70 mm shaft (Manning type 1b)		1				(Rom)
			Shell		oyster			3	76			
			Abone			Large mammal – some with cut marks		3	36			

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
						associated with butchery						
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	4	376			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Probably a tegula base	RBT	1	150			Rom
			Pot	Rom	AJ	Reddish-grey fabric, thin cream ?slip surface, possibly later type fabric	D 20	1	322			Rom 1-3 (?M2-E3C)
			Pot	Rom	GA	Burnished arcs on body	Cam 39A	2	26	7		M2/3-4C
			Pot	Rom	EA	Folded beaker with scale decoration	Cam 407	1	12			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	CZ		beaker	1	2	6		L2-3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Misc	Jars & ? bowls	6	88			Rom
			Pot	Rom	DJ	Red sandy fabric		1	6			Rom
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Small cube-like sherd	LSJ	1	10			M1-2/3C
F9	Pit, mid-late Roman (mid 2nd-3rd century)	10	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	LCA Warry Type C56, base thickness 18-20mm	RT	1	190			?M2-3C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	1	38			Rom
			Abone			Cow and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		2	146			
F10	Pit, mid-late Roman (2nd-4th century)	12	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	One fired/burnt grey	RI	4	628			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	3	990			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	2	172			Rom
			charcoal			charcoal		2	2			
			Glass	mod		Dark brown bottle glass		1	22			18-19/E20C
			Nail		fe	Length 60mm (if Roman Manning Type 1b)		1				
			Abone			Cow, pig, sheep/goat, dog, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		22	388			
			Pot	Rom	HZ		Cam 273 (x2)	3	448	13		M/L1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	CH	Including lid		2	44	15		L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	KX	Part of pot including profile	Cam 37	2	234	40		E/M2-3C
			Pot	Rom	DJ			1	30			M1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	TZ		Cam 498	1	54	6		M2-L2/E3C
			Pot	Rom	BAEG			1	30			M2-E/M3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ		Cam 407	3	90	28		3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	misc	Cam 307?	5	106	10		Rom L2-3/4C?
			Pot	Rom	BACG		Curle 23?	1	5	6		2C
			Pot	Rom	GA	Jar & dish/bowl	Cam 39 Cam 279C	3	60			M/L3-4C
			mortar	Rom	cement	Small piece in grey sandy cement mortar/ large curl of grey mortar, flat areas		1	20			Mod (19-20C)
			Shell		oyster			23	636			
			Shell		whelk			1	12			
			Shell		mussel			2	10			
		14	Pot	Rom	GX	Burnished in patchy bands	Beaker (base)	1	106			Rom (L2-3/4C)
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	298			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	1	24			Rom
F11	Pit, mid-late Roman	13	Pot	Rom	GX	Including rim from neckless jar	jar	2	102	20		Rom (?2-3/4C)

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
	(2nd-3rd/4th century)		Pot	Rom	CZ	Sandy colour-coat, probably CC rather than slipped greyware	beaker	1	34			2-3C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Probably imbrex but rather circular form	RI	1	208			Rom
			Shell		oyster			3	44			
F13	Ditch/gully, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	16	Pot	Rom	CH		flagon	3	92			L3-4C
			Shell		oyster	Single shell		1	16			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	pieces	RBT	2	42			
F14	Posthole, modern	17	Pot	mod	48D	Blue pattern earthenware, transfer print?	Plate/dish	1	2	4		L18-M20C
F15 sx1	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	24	Pot	Rom	TE (NV)	Interior worn	mortaria	1	324			M/L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GB	Chamfered edge	bowl	1	36			E2-3C
			Pot	Rom	GX			3	84			Rom
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Folded beaker		1	12			L2-3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Lidded bowl	Cam 308	1	8			3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Base, pale grey fabric (NV?)	beaker	1	14			E/M2-3C
			Pot	Rom	DJ	Red sandy fabric		1	8			M1-2/3C
			Abone			Sheep/goat, cow, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		9	164			
		31	Pot	Rom	GA	Jar base	Cam 279	1	44			E2-4C
			Pot	Rom	MR	Small flanged bowl	Dr 38	1	20			Rom (L3-4C)
			Pot	Rom	GX	misc		3	58			Rom
			Nail		fe	Length 690mm (if Rom Manning 1b)		1				
			Mortar		cement	Hard grey cement		1	142			modern
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	5	508			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Base thickness 18-19mm	RT	2	826			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	400			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	1	70			Rom
			Stone	Rom	Grey fine			1	124			
			Abone	Rom		Sheep/goat, cow, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		12	162			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Including pieces probably from <i>pedalis</i> brick/tile	RB	5	1908			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RT	2	178			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	3	204			Rom
			Shell		oyster			28	530			
			Shell		oyster			1	28			
		32	Pot	Rom	MR		Dr 38	1	26	10		L3-4C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Lower cut away (LCA) Warry Type ?C5, thickness 15 mm; LCA Warry Type D16	RT	2	162			2/3-M3C+
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	2	152			Rom
			Pot	Rom	CH			1	4			L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	EA	Beaker base	beaker	1	22			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GA			1	30	5		2-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX			1	14			Rom
			Shell		oyster			62	1224			
			Shell		mussel			1	6			
			Shell		whelk			1	20			
			Abone			Pig, sheep/goat, chicken, medium and large		23	198			

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
						mammal, unidentified – some with cut marks associated with butchery						
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Probably Roman	RBT	3	56			Rom
			CBM	Rom?	OR F-MS	PT or thin Roman tile	RBT/PT??	1	36			Rom/ p-Rom
			CBM	Rom?	OR F-MS		RT	1	44			
			CBM	Rom?	OR F-MS		RBT	2	240		A	Rom?
		33	Pot	Rom	BAEG		DR 38?	1	12	15		M/L2-M3C
			Pot	Rom	TZ		Cam 497	1	206	11		M-L2/E3C
			Pot	Rom	GX			1	18	22		Rom
			Pot	Rom	EA	Folded beaker		1	16			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	BSW	Sandy slightly micaceous fabric	dish	1	12			Rom 1/2-3C?
			Pot	Rom	BAEG		Dr 38	2	36	5		L2-E3C
			Pot	Rom	EA	Lidded bowl and beaker sherd	Cam 308	2	24			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	CH			1	8			L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GB		Cam 40	1	20	7		E2-3C
			Pot	Rom	GA	Cam 39 (x 2) Cam 305A	Cam 39 Cam 305A	5	114	17		M/L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX		Cam 268	6	70	4		E/M2-L3/E4C
			Pot	Rom	BAEG	Decorated in barbotine, sherds from shoulder/neck. Ludowici type, beaker / bowl	Ludowici type	2	16			L2-E/M3C
			Pot	Rom	EA	Rim sherd from large beaker	Cam 407	2	114	35		L3-4C
			CBM	mod		Mod tile in grey concrete mortar		1	130			mod
			CBM	Med-p-med/mod	OR F-MS	Large piece of thick tile, possibly a pan tile?	UNC	1	414			Med-p-med/mod
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	1	226			Rom
			Shell		oyster			12	423			
			Shell		whelk			3	36			
			Abone			Cow, pig, sheep/goat, bird (chicken/duck sized), medium and large mammal, unidentified – some with cut marks associated with butchery		33	1312			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Base thickness 25mm & 25mm	RT	2	504			Rom
			Pot	Rom	HZ		LSJ	1	72			M1-2/3C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	688			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RT	1	692			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Base 16mm thick	RBT	1	112			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Low flange piece, probably tegula, base 16mm	RT	1	210			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	94			Rom
F15 sx2	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	24	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Flange, surface and fabric grey –overfired/ burnt	RT	1	168			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	378			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	combed	RFT	1	272			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	3	172			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	3	88			Rom
			Nail		fe	Length 60mm		1				
F17	Gully, late Roman (mid/late 3rd-4th century)	23	Abone			Cow, pig, sheep/goat, chicken, medium and large mammal, unidentified – some with cut marks associated with butchery		15	430			

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
			Shell		mussel			1	1			
			Glass	Rom	BG	Edge piece from window glass 2-2.5mm thick		1	20			
			Pot	Rom	HZ		Cam 273	1	224	11		M1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Folded beaker	Beaker base	1	54			L2-3C
			Pot	Rom	EA		Beaker base	1	56			L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 279 Cam 305A	5	204	23		M/L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Misc including beaker rim	Cam 407	4	56	40		3C?
			CBM	Rom?	OR F-MS		RBT	3	204			Rom
			CBM	Rom?	OR F-MS		RI	2	102			Rom
			CBM	Rom?	G F-MS	Heat affected grey	RB	1	414		(B)	Rom
			CBM	Rom?	G F-MS	Some grey clay adhering to base, base thickness 19 mm	RT	1	410		(B)	Rom
F19	Pit (same as F7), probably post-Roman	26	Pot	Rom	GX	Neckless jar, some external sooting	Cam 268	1	34	20		E/M2-E4C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Folded beaker		1	8			L2/3-4C (3-4C)
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Base thickness- c 20 mm	RT	2	390			Rom
			Abone			Cow, sheep/goat – some with cut marks associated with butchery		2	36			
F21	Pit, modern	27	Abone			Large mammal		3	134			
			CBM		OR F-MS		PT	1	98			Med-p-med/mod prob c AD 1300+
			Pot	Rom	GX		Cam 268	1	74	31		E/M2-E4C
F23	Pit, late Roman (mid/late 3rd-4th century)	36	Pot	Rom	TE	Reed rimmed mortaria	mortaria	2	212	25		M/L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 305A Cam 279	3	102	15		L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Pale buff-brown fabric with brown CC, folded beaker	beaker	2	20			2-3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Pale brownish fabric with dark CC, folded beaker	beaker	1	4			2-3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Pale buff-brown fabric with dark CC	beaker	1	8			2-3C
			Pot	Rom	GB		Cam 39 Cam 37A	4	68	34		E2-L2/E3C
			Pot	Rom	HZ			4	108			M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Jar & bowl forms	Cam 307 Cam 270B	9	196	48		L2-3/4C
			Pot	Rom	BSW	Lid seated bowl/jar		3	34			2/L2-3/4C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Base thickness 16-18 mm		3	352			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	?overfired/ burnt grey surfaces into fabric, reused	RB	2	120			Rom
			Shell		oyster	6-7 shells, most complete		7	90			
			Nail		fe	55 mm Manning Type 1b		1				Rom
			Abone			Cow, sheep/goat, pig, medium and large sized		20	388			

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
						mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery						
F24	Pit, late Roman (mid/late 3rd-4th century)	54	Pot	Rom	AJ	Including handle, moderately fine fabric cream wash	D 20	3	1094			M1-2/3C poss 2-E3C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Combed surface, used, mortar on face, internal sooting Note – small marks similar to hobnails but of various sizes and random appearance on side of tile next to cut out section	RFT	1	250			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Probably <i>pedalis</i> , 30mm thick, slightly rounded corners, indications of heating/ sooting on underside	RB	2	782			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	burnt	RB	1	234			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Possibly <i>tegula</i>	RBT	2	544			
			Pot	Rom	GA	Burnished arc decoration	Cam 305A	2	104	18		L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	MR	Possibly Hadham ware, but fabric dominated by sand – possibly abraded MR	bowl	1	50		A	L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	BAEG			2	16			E/M2-E3C
			Pot	Rom	WB	Greyware beaker base, possibly slipped, brown sandy fabric, faint traces of blue paint on base edge		1	28			M2-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX			1	12			Rom
			Pot	Rom	EA	base	beaker	1	60			M3-4C
			Shell			oyster		2	50			
			Shell			whelk		1	2			
			Abone			Cow and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		10	320			
F25	Pit, modern	53	Pot	Rom	GA	Dish, burnished arcs on body	39A	1	50	10		2-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Tall beaker	Beaker (base)	1	102			Rom (L2-3/4C)
			Pot	Rom	CH	Base, chipped base from a beaker, not obviously cut down or modified	Beaker (base)	1	26			L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	EA		beaker	1	12			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	BAEG	Dish/bowl base with complete potters name stamp VICTORINVS Victorinus ii stamp die 7a (AD 237-248), Victorinus production at Rhinezarben, Haute-Yutz & Heiligenberg? (Hartley & Dickinson Vol 9 (2012) 237-248)	Dish/bowl	1	96			M2-E3C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	reused	RB	1	394			Rom
			Abone			Cow, sheep/goat and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		4	120			
F26	Pit, modern	37	CBM	med+			PT	1	82			Med-pmed/mod
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 39	1	8	5		E/M2-4C
			Pot	p-med	45	Nottingham?		1	6			18-19C
F27	Pit, Roman	38	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Base thickness – 16mm	RT	1	332			Rom

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
			Pot	Rom	GX			1	4			Rom
			Abone			Cow, sheep/goat and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		3	74			
F28	Ditch/gully, late Roman (mid 2nd-3rd/early4th century)	39	Pot	Rom	BAEG	Hiligenberg?		2	24	4		E/M2-E3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Jar rim	Cam 268	1	26	16		E/M2-E4C
			Shell		oyster			1	12			
			Abone			Cow and medium mammal		20	426			
F30	Ditch/gully, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century) (F30 = lower fill; F31 = upper fill)	40	Glass	Rom	Clear glass	Sherd from the base wall of a hemispherical cup with pinched-up decoration, consists of fin-like pulled up decorative lug and small knob, rounded base edge (CAR 8 86-87)	cup	1	6			M-L3C
		41	Pot	Rom	BXCG	Rim sherd with lead rivet repair		1	16	5		2C
		42	Pot	Rom	BSW	Part pot, complete profile, shouldered bowl, small example - body broadly corresponding to form Cam 221A but neck/rim similar to Cam 299 (although not girth groove), surface smoothed and over rim top	Cam 221(?)	1	70	20		M1-E2C (possibly 2nd-3/4C)
		49	Pot	Rom	CZ	Grey fabric, orange surfaces, folded beaker (one pot)	Cam 407	7	64	25		3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Including sherds from a beaker	Cam 407	5	66	8		3-3/4C
			Pot	Rom	MQ	Sherd with brown paint rings and dots between brown bands, brownish orange sandy fabric, grey core		1	42			2-4C
			Pot	Rom	MQ	Skeuomorphic applied clay ring handle decoration		1	20			M/L1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	AJ	Moderately fine grey/reddish fabric cream wash	D 20	1	102			M1-E3C (2-E3C)
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 305A Cam 304	2	56	17		L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX			2	34	10		Rom (2-4C)
			Pot	Rom	BAEG			1	14		A	E/M2-E3C
			brique-tage	Rom		Small piece with chaff tempering		1	1			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Misc small pieces	RBT	4	152			Rom
			Abone			Pig, sheep/goat and medium mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		4	46			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	UCA	RT	1	66			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	82			Rom
			Stone		septaria			1	18			
		59	Pot	Rom	DJ			10	170			M1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	GX			3	34			Rom
			Pot	Rom	GB		Cam 39B	1	14	5		E2-3C
			Pot	Rom	BACG	Worn in base	Dr 38	1	42			M-L2C
			Pot	Rom	EA	Indented body, unusual indentations	beaker	1	6			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	MQ	Red sandy body, grey core, cream slipped surface and brown paint bands		1	18			2-4C

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date	
F31	Ditch/gully, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century) (F30 = lower fill; F31 = upper fill)	48	CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Combed – no indication of use	RFT	1	156			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	140			Rom	
			Pot	Rom	GX	Probably Cam 268	Cam 268	3	40	11		E/M2-E4C	
			Pot	Rom	HZ		Cam 273	1	202	6		M1-2/3C	
			Pot	Rom	EA	Including scale decoration indented beaker	Cam 407	4	8			M3-4C	
			Abone			Cow, sheep/goat and large mammal		4	172				
F32	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century) (F32 = upper fill; F40 = lower fill)	43	Pot	Rom	BXCG	Lion head – running to right	Dr 37	1	6			2C	
			Pot	Rom	BXCG	Frieze of running animals, large and small, sherd burnt	Dr 37	1	22		B	2C	
			Pot	Rom	BXEG	Quite smudged, animal and figure in roundel	Dr 37	1	26			M2-E3C	
		45	Pot	Rom	HZ		LSJ	1	194			M1-2C	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Comb, used sooted internally	RFT	1	122			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	402			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Base thickness 16mm, LCA present as part of angled cut	RT	1	228			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Some pieces heat affected	RB	8	1354			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	4	516			Rom	
		46	Pot	Rom	KX		Cam 37A	1	58	18		3C	
			Pot	Rom	EA	Beaker base	beaker	1	42			M3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	TZ	Tight rounded flange		1	98	10		L1-2C	
			Pot	Rom	HZ		LSJ	1	54			M1-2C	
			Pot	Rom	BACG			1	8			2C	
			Pot	Rom	EA		beaker	1	6	7		M3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	GB		Cam 37A	1	72	11		L2-3C	
			Pot	Rom	GX	Misc, including indented beaker		24	568	21		L2-3/4C	
			Abone			Sheep/goat, horse, cow, large mammal and unidentified – some with cut marks associated with butchery		11	452				
			F33/F36	Pit, late Roman (mid/late 3rd-4th century)	45	Pot	Rom	EA	Folded beaker with scales	Cam 407	5	50	10
Stone		septaria						2	174				
Mortar		Op sig						1	76			Rom	
Shell		oyster						2	40				
Abone						Large mammal, medium mammal and unidentified		11	120				
Pot	Rom	TE (NV)				Reed rim	Cam 500 Mortaria	2	70			M/L3-4C	
Pot	Rom	AJ				Handle or rim fragment	D 20	1	54			M1-2/3C	
CBM	Rom	OR F-MS				Base 15mm thick	RT	1	188			Rom	
CBM	Rom	OR F-MS					RI	1	146			Rom	
CBM	Rom	OR F-MS					RBT	2	254			Rom	
CBM	Rom	OR F-MS					RB	1	258			Rom	
Fired clay		OR F-MS				Sandy silt – buff/ red brown		3	34				
45b	CBM	Rom				OR F-MS	Tile with part of boot print showing hobnails and edge of shoe	RBT	2	226			Rom

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Small /hobnail prints at one edge	RBT	1	372			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	both with UCA, thickness 17mm & 20mm	RT	2	726			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	2	584			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	2	368			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	2	314			Rom
			Stone		septaria			1	356			
F34	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	47	Pot	Rom	HZ			1	42			M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GA	Cam 305 slipped with slip running on underside of flange	Cam 279 Cam 305A	2	32	6		L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	CZ		Folded beaker	1	10			L2-3C
			Pot	Rom	EA		beaker	1	8			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX			3	82	11		Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	One fired grey, base 25mm thick, others 17mm	RT	3	868			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	198			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	1	130			Rom
			Shell		oyster			7	152			
			Abone			Sheep/goat, cow, medium and large mammal		6	92			
F35	Pit, modern	44	Abone			Sheep/goat, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		3	48			
			Shell		oyster			1	68			
F37	Pit, mid Roman (late 2nd-3rd century)	52	Pot	Rom	CZ	Beaker base	beaker	1	36			E2-3C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Medium-large sherds from a min of three large jars/ greyware storage jars (Cam 270B), one possibly a large bowl, some body sherds with lattice decoration	Cam 270B	30	884	41		E2-3C
			Pot	Rom	DJ	Sandy, soft fabric		1	10			Rom
			Nail	Rom	fe	One complete 75 mm flat round head, manning 1b, also a shaft fragment		2				Rom (prob)
			Pot	Rom	HZ	Rim, body & base sherds present	Cam 273	11	1408	12		M1-2/3C
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	2	210			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	1	148			Rom
			Abone			Sheep/goat, cow, Roe deer, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		6	132			
F38	Pit, mid Roman (mid 3rd-4th century)	51	Pot	Rom	HZ		LSJ	6	616			M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Including sherd from folded beaker	Beaker, large jar	4	138			L2-3/4C
			Pot	Rom	BSW		jar	1	22	7		Rom
			Shell		oyster			12	282			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	2	390			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RT	1	116			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	1	28			Rom

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date
			Abone			Sheep, sheep/goat, cow, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		7	156			
		57	Pot	Rom	EA		Beaker (base)	1	28			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	DJ			1	4			M1-2/3C
		58	Pot	Rom	AJ	Brown sandy fabric		1	58			M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 279	1	14			E/M2-4C
			Abone			Sheep/goat and unidentified		3	84			
			Pot	Rom	HZ			2	96	4		M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Bowl rim	Cam 307	1	26	10		L2/3-4C
F39	?Pit, mid-late Roman (2nd-4th century)	50	Pot	Rom	GX	Rim from a large greyware jar/ storage jar, traces of rust coloured ?pigment external on neck	Jar/ LSJ	1	54	15		Rom (2-4C)
			Abone			Sheep/goat and pig		2	70			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	LCA, Wary Type B6 or C5, base thickness 20mm, other piece 18mm	RT	2	404			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	1	98			Rom
F40	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century) (F32 = upper fill; F40 = lower fill)	56	Abone			Cow, sheep/goat and large mammal (note: rest of finds recorded in site sheets appear to be missing)		5	564			
F41	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	46	Abone			Sheep/goat, cow, medium and large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		6	202			
			Shell		oyster			3	34			
			Pot	Rom	HZ		LSJ	3	498			M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	GX			3	78	7		Rom
			Pot	Rom	TZ	Rim with part of spout	Cam 499	1	112			3C
			Pot	Rom	BSW			1	34			Rom
			Pot	Rom	EA	Scale beaker	Cam 407	1	6			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	MQ	Surface slip worn away, grey fabric red margins, large jar/bowl with bead rim		1	42	15		Rom (2-3C)
		55	Pot	Rom	ON	Handled bowl, part of one side of pot, profile to base, patera, See CAR 10 fig 5.22 144		3	126	43		M1-2/3C
			Pot	Rom	CH	Small base with footing and post-firing hole made through base		6	160			L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Folded beaker		1	14			L2-3C
			Pot	Rom	GX			3	104			Rom
			Pot	Rom	HZ		Cam 270B	2	122	10		M1-2C
			Pot	Rom	UR	platter	Cam 27	1	24	3		M/L1-E2C
			Quern	Rom	lava	fragment		1	12			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Probably tegula, bases c 18mm	RBT	2	310			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	1	106		A	Rom
			Abone			Horse, cow, deer (Roe or Fallow deer?), sheep/goat and unidentified – some with cut marks associated with butchery including a cow scapula with a pierced blade usually associated		7	628			

Context	Context type and date	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric/type	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	EVE (100=1 EVE)	Abr/Burt	Finds spot date	
						with hanging and smoking the joint of meat							
F42	Pit, late Roman (late 3rd-4th century)	61	Pot	Rom	GA	Burnished arcs on body	Cam 305A	1	258	28		L3-4C	
F44	Linear/gully, medieval/early post-medieval	60	Pot	Rom	BSW	Bowl or possibly a lid		1	10	5		Rom	
			Pot	Rom	EA	Part of white paint design	beaker	1	24			M3-E4C	
			Pot	Rom	GA	Dish/ bowl	Dish/ bowl	1	14			M2-4C	
			Pot	Rom	MQ	Sandy red fabric grey core, worn cream slip		1	14				
			Pot	Rom	HZ		LSJ	1	62			M1-2C	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	LCA, Warry Type B6	RT	1	138			?2C	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS	Misc	RBT	7	352			Rom	
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	2	224			Rom	
			CBM	med	Grey/red MS	Brick/tile, worn top, grey glaze on side, part of a large tile/brick		1	1014			A	med
			CBM	med	Grey /brownish-red MS	Second brick/ tile similar to glazed one (med)		1	514				med
			CBM	med	R F-MS	Small piece of tile with chamfered edge – possibly medieval		1	102				?med
						Stone		septaria		1	146		
			Abone			Sheep/goat, cow, dog (small), medium and large sized mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		10	202				
L001	Topsoil, modern	30	Pot	Rom	BXEG	Ovolo & saltier-like pattern	Dr 30	1	92	15		M/L2-3C	
			Pot	Rom	BACG		Dr 38	1	144	10		M-L2C	
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Beaker base & folded sherd		2	24			3C	
			Pot	Rom	EA	2 pots	Cam 407	2	44	4		M3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	CH			2	36			L3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	GA	Complete profile, burnished arcs on body	Cam 305A	1	174	25		M/L3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	GA	burnished arcs on body	Cam 304	1	48	9		L2-M/L3C	
			Pot	Rom	GA	Body sherds	Cam 279C	2	72			M/L3-4C	
			Pot	Rom	GA	Misc		2	20	5		2-4C	
			Pot	Rom	MQ	Jar rim with fine frill, red fabric, slipped inside and out	jar	1	20	22			Rom (3C?)
			Pot	Rom	ON/DZ	Beaker base, similar to mica-gilt finish (tall beaker)	beaker	3	86				L2-3C
			Pot	Rom	ON/DZ	Bowl base		1	57			A	Rom (2-3C?)
			Pot	Rom	GX		Cam 268, Cam 307	8	150	47			L2-E4/4C
						Abone			Sheep/goat, large mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		3	92	

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			Shell		oyster			5	65			
			CBM	Rom	(OR) F-MS	C 15 mm thick probably <i>tegula</i> , fired grey surface & body	RT	1	196			Rom
L2	Subsoil, post-medieval/modern	28	Pot	Rom	BAEG	Probably Trier	Dr 45	1	68			L2-E3C
			Pot	Rom	GA		Cam 305A	1	36			L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	EA		beaker	2	16			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	CZ(EA)	Grey fabric possibly EA, rim is Cam 407 type	Cam 407	2	26	18		3-4C
			Pot	Rom	GX	Including bowl with small flat rim		5	94	10		Rom (2-3C?)
			Misc			Misc CBM SQ, including some brick & peg-tile						p-med-mod
			Pot	p-med	40	Base sherd		1	34			16/17-18/19C
			Nail		fe	Head end (if Roman, Manning type 1b)		1				
			Abone			Small mammal		1	2			
		29	Pot	Rom	TE (NV)	Reed rim mortaria	mortaria	1	152	21		M/L3-4C
			Pot	Rom	MQ	Jar (joining sherds) light orange-red fabric	jar	4	48	61		Rom (2-4C)
			Pot	Rom	GX	Includes bowl rim sherd	Cam 307	5	102	13		3-4C
			CBM	mod		Piece of mod tile in concrete mortar						mod
			Abone			Sheep/goat, large mammal, medium mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		4	104			
L4	Fill of a ?natural hollow, late Roman (mid 3rd-4th century)	25	Pot	Rom	BAEG			1	10			M2-M3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Folded beaker, brown	Cam 407	5	122	26		3C
			Pot	Rom	CZ	Folded beaker, red	Cam 407	2	54			3C
			Pot	Rom	EA	Beaker base		1	30			M3-4C
			Pot	Rom	MQ			1	4			Rom
			Pot	Rom	GA		Dish / bowl base	1	10			2-4C
			Pot	Rom	GA		jar	1	12			2-4C
			Pot	Rom	GA	Misc		5	34			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RI	3	898			Rom
			CBM	Rom	CR FS		RBT	1	230			Rom
			Pot	Rom	HZ			2	260			M1-2/3C
			Stone	Rom	septaria			1	206			
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RBT	4	424			Rom
			CBM	Rom	OR F-MS		RB	3	442			Rom
			Shell		oyster			1	30			
			Abone			Cow, medium and large sized mammal – some with cut marks associated with butchery		13	324			

Appendix 3 Small finds list

SF	Context	Context type	find no.	Mat.	obj type	description	no.	wt (g)	length mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	spot date
1	F17 / L4	Gully / silt fill in natural hollow, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	23	fe	Tool	Iron bar, long thin square shaft (4mm x 4mm), expanded approximately half way down length of object (7mm x 7mm) which then tapers to a point. Shaft broken and bent at thin end and incomplete. Possibly a bit-head from a woodworking tool (Manning, p27).	1	16	135				Probably Roman
2	F15 sx2	Pit, Late Roman (3rd-4th century)	24	fe	Stylus	Complete. Pointed iron bar, slender, tapering to a point at one end and flattened into a small eraser at the other end. One corner of the eraser has been broken, but eraser appears to have straight, flared sides and a convex edge, Manning Type 1 (p85-87)	1	14	105			7	Roman
3	F15	Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	33	fe	Tool	Bar with rectangular cross-section, straight but slightly off-set at one end.	1	66	170	6-12	7-10		
4	F15	Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	32	fe	Stylus	Incomplete. Iron bar, slender, slightly bent along length. Pointed end broken away, other end flattened into a small eraser. The eraser appears to have slightly concave sides and a convex edge. Probably Manning Type 1 (p85-87)	1	26	125			8	Roman
5	F15	Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	32	fe	Strip	Flat iron strip, straight-sides, one end cleanly broken diagonally, other end broken into jagged sections, rectangular cross-section	1	154	210	25	5		Probably Roman
6	F15	Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	20	ceramic	Counter	Pot (jar) base roughed into a counter (Fabric GX)	1	88				80	Roman
7	F46	Pit, Roman	62	ae	Coin	Copper-alloy as, 25mm diameter, 12g, obverse: emperor almost illegible but appears to be bare-headed, facing right [...]; AVG [...]; reverse: almost illegible, vague outline of a standing figure. Assess were issued between 23 BC and AD 260.	1	12				25	Roman, 23 BC-AD 260
8	F24	Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	54	fe	Ring	Iron ring, probably a structural fitting. Diameter 38mm, hole diameter 18mm.	1	22			8	38	Roman
9	F34	Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	47	fe	Shears	An omega-shaped spring with wide, rectangular cross-section from a pair of small shears. Blades broken off and	1	44	41	22	8		Roman

SF	Context	Context type	find no.	Mat.	obj type	description	no.	wt (g)	length mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	spot date
						missing, both arms of a narrower rectangular cross-section.							
10	F4	Tree-throw/pit, post-medieval/modern	4	ae	Object	Fragment of folded copper-alloy sheet, now roughly square in shape but was originally larger as a further fourteen fragments of copper-alloy probably all broke off of the object. Appears to have been folded over cloth as mineralised textile fibres are visible in the fold (see conservation report).	15	8	23	21	3		-
11	F17 / L4	Gully / silt fill in natural hollow, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	21	Antler	Handle / sleeve	Section of antler, sawn at each end (one slightly broken), hollowed out (c 23mm dia). Middle section of outside surface crudely shaved and smoothed but not completed, both ends left rough. Possibly intended to be a socketed handle or sleeve.	1	86	91	40	35		Probably Roman
12	F17 / L4	Gully / silt fill in natural hollow, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	22	Bone, fe, ae	Clasp-knife handle	Bone clasp-knife handle, carved and polished. Rectangular cross-section. Fitted to a strip-tanged knife blade by means of a slot sawn along the base. A small section of iron knife tang protrudes from the handle but the blade is broken off and missing. The handle has been carved in one piece, 55mm long, 15mm wide, 14mm thick. Two parallel incised grooves carved on the base and upper surface, lead into an oval-shaped terminal. A decorative copper-alloy strip has been wrapped around the knife end of the handle and is fitted into the sawn groove. At least two decorative parallel grooves can be seen on the upper edge of this strip. Handle sides and upper edge decorated with faint scratches forming a square with internal cross. Parallels: Manning Type 1b, Q2 (p110); Frere 1972, p152, no.209; MacGregor 1985, p168, fig 88(h).	1	22	55	15	14		Roman
13	F8	Ditch/gully, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	9	stone	Worked stone	Pestle shaped dark stone, areas of polish on sides, partly smoothed slightly convex grinding face.	1	294	80			50-52 (base)	Probably Roman
14	F37	Pit, mid Roman (2nd-3rd century)	52	fe	Sheet	Piece of iron sheet, bent longways into a U-shaped cross-section (120mm long, sheet originally 88mm wide, bent to 35mm wide, sheet is 5mm thick), broken at one end.	1	166	120	35	5		Probably Roman

SF	Context	Context type	find no.	Mat.	obj type	description	no.	wt (g)	length mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	spot date
15	F41	Pit, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	46	ae	Fragment	Small fragment of flat copper-alloy, sub-square shape	1	<1	14	14	2		Probably Roman
16	F8	Ditch/gully, late Roman (3rd-4th century)	8	ceramic	Counter	Part of a pot counter, edge smoothed down, incomplete, Fabric GX	1	16	51	28	10		Roman
17	F15	Pit, Late Roman (3rd-4th century)	31	fe	Strip	Flat rectangular strip of iron, broken at one end.	1	68	85	33	9		Probably Roman

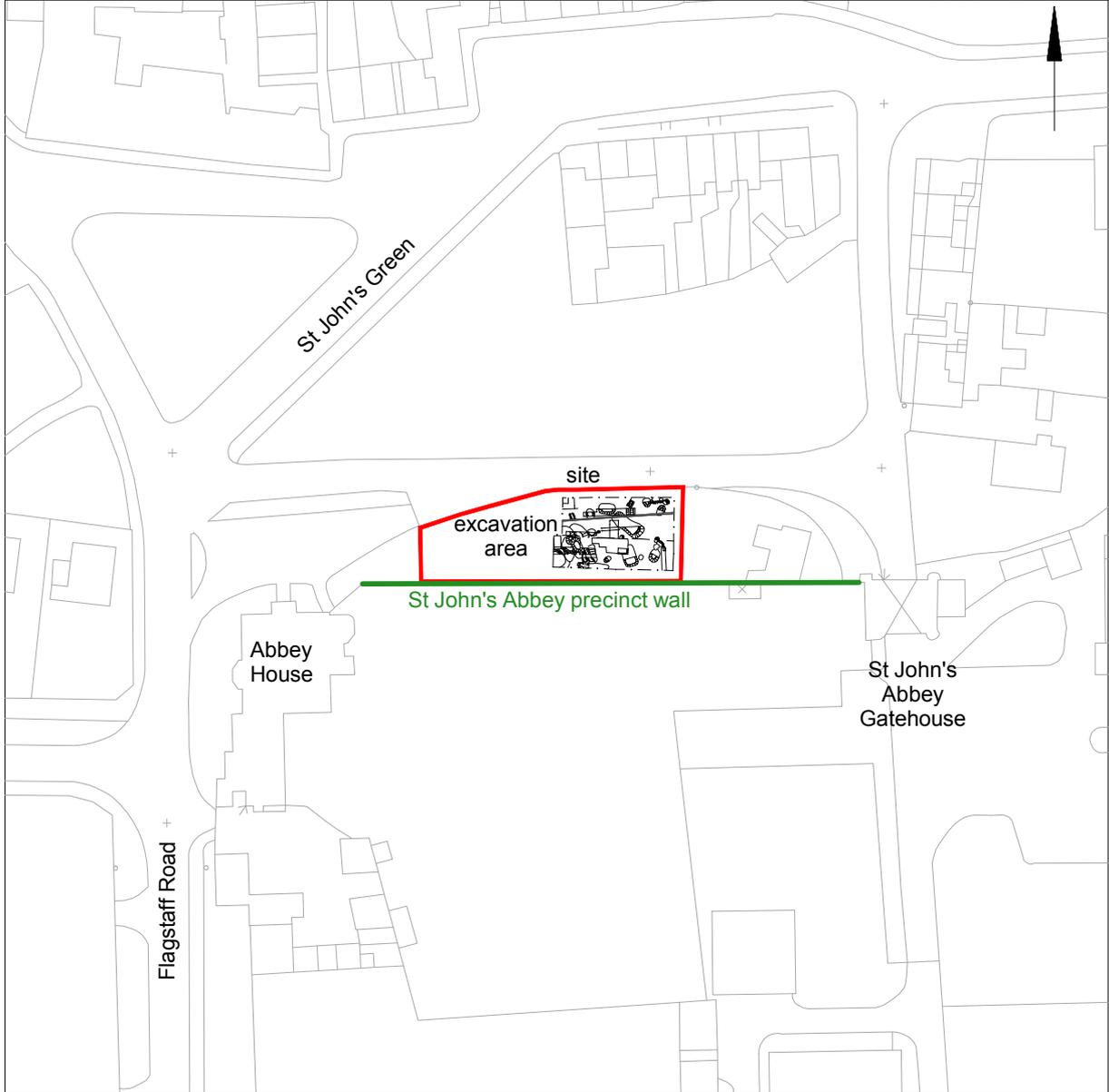
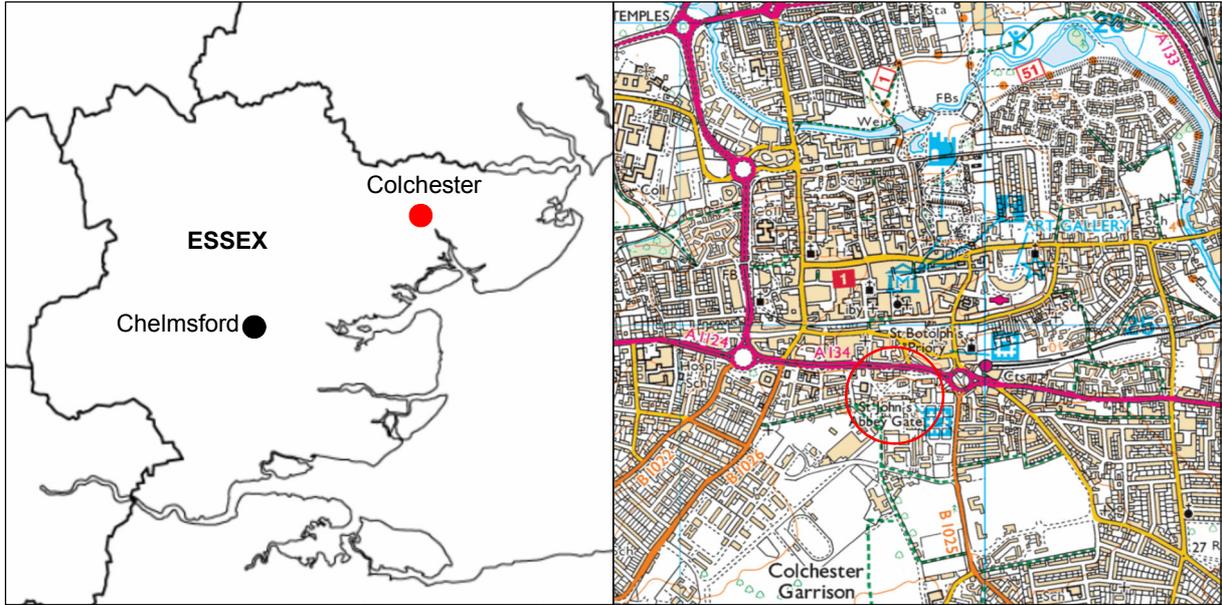
Appendix 4 Environmental results

Sample	Finds No.	Sample description	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Charred grain			Charred seeds			tissueCharred plant	Dried waterlogged Seeds			root/rhizomesModern	Terrestrial mollusca	Spherical hammerscale
					a	a	a	d	p	a	d	p	a	a	d	p	a	a	a
1	11	F8 sx1, late Roman ditch	20	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	-
2	15	F10, Roman pit	20	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-
3	19	F8 sx2, late Roman ditch	20	10	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
4	34	F15, late Roman pit	20	15	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	3	2	-
5	35	F11, late Roman pit	20	15	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	-

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

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

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



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Fig 1 Site location



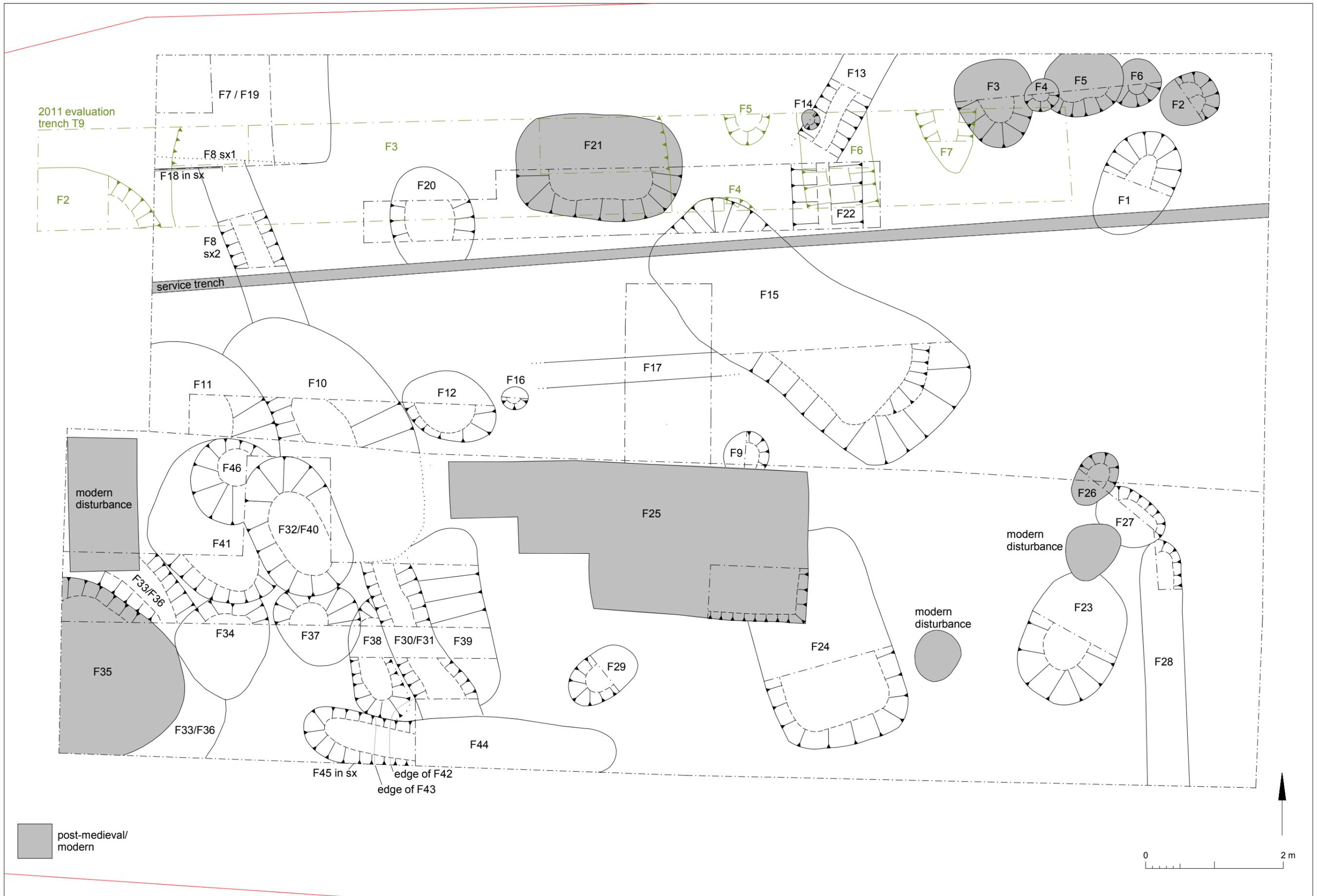


Fig 2 Results

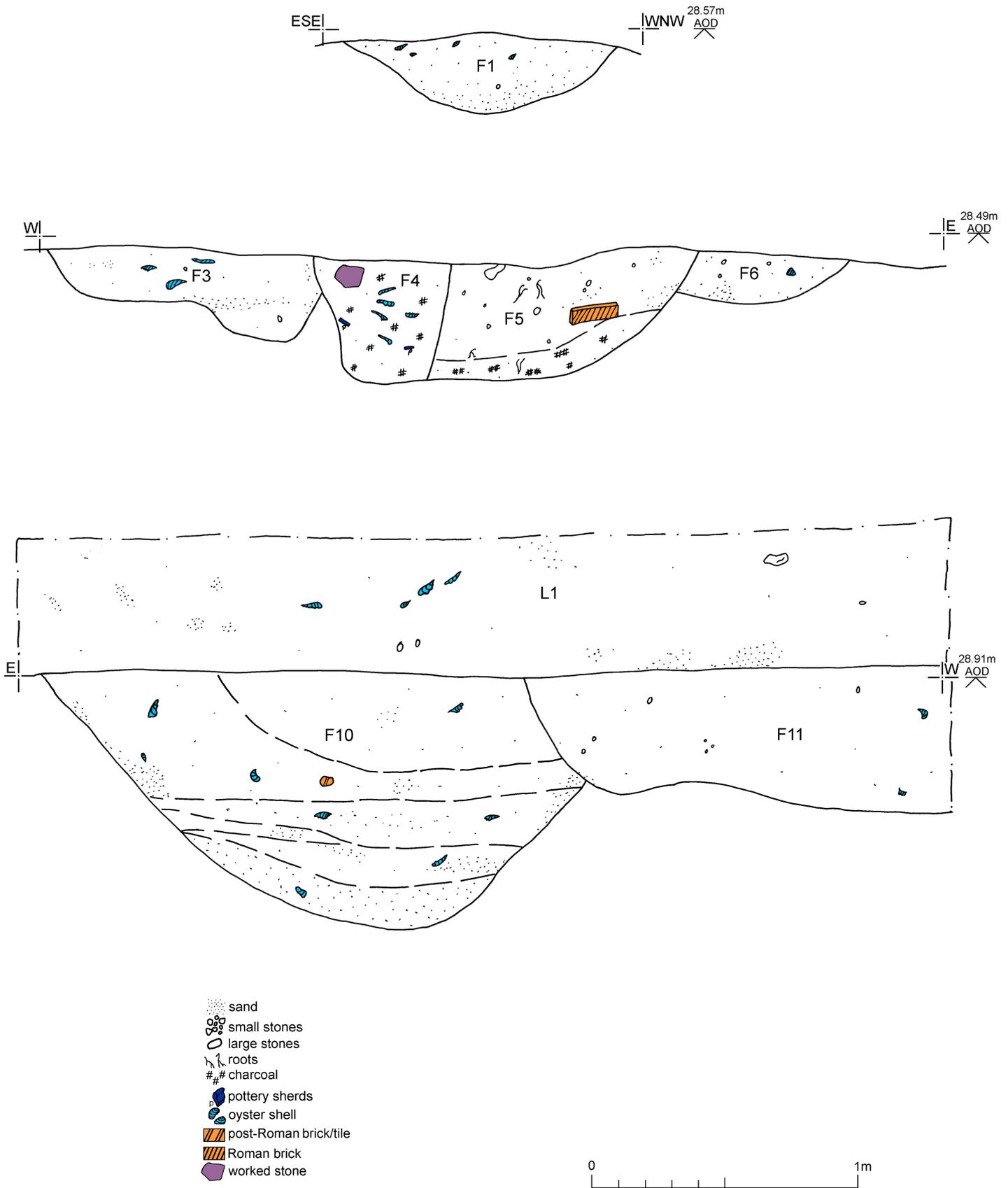


Fig 3 Feature sections

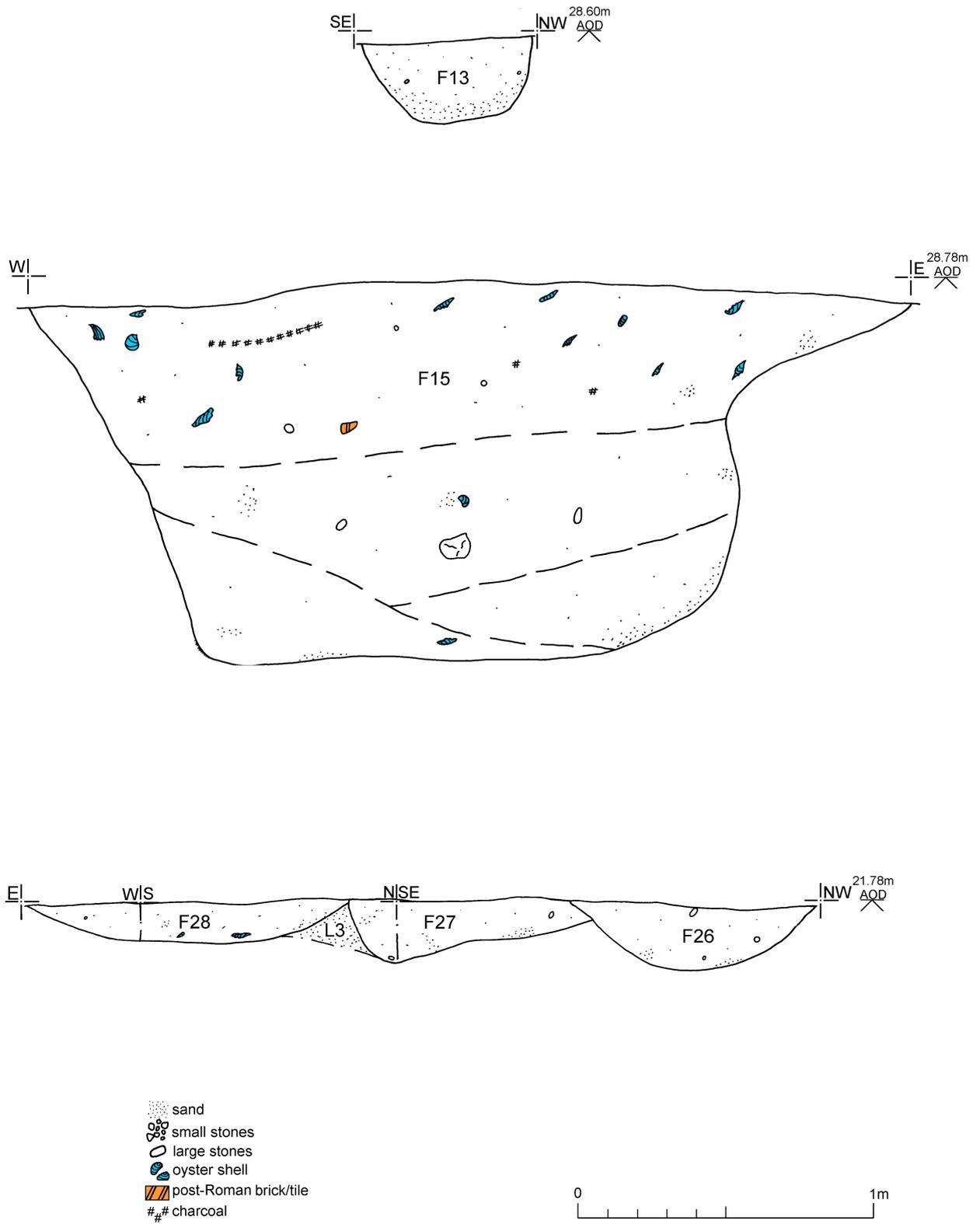


Fig 4 Feature sections

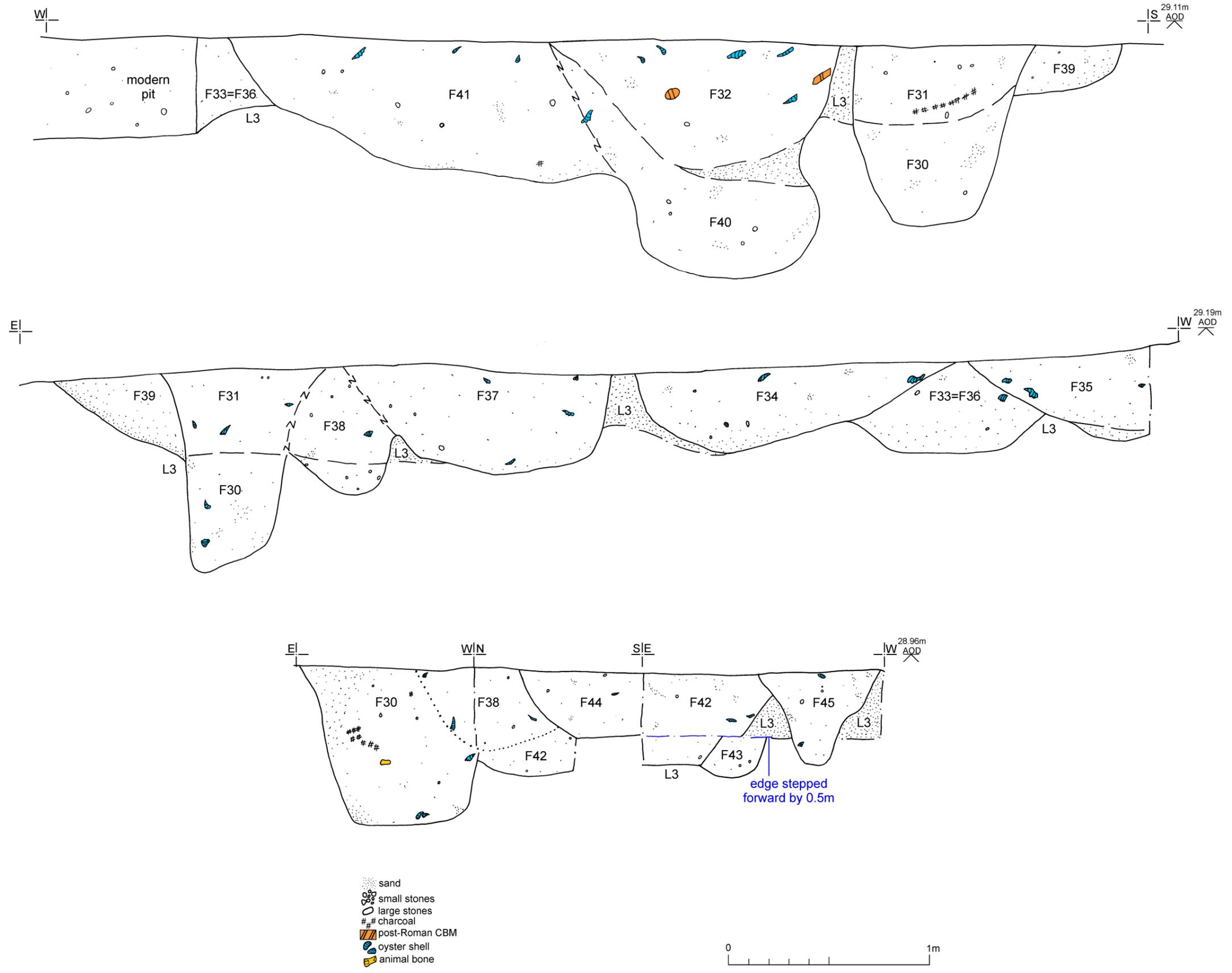


Fig 5 Feature sections



Fig 6 Roman pottery (no. 2 shows rubbing and photograph).

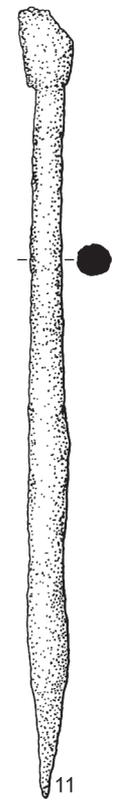
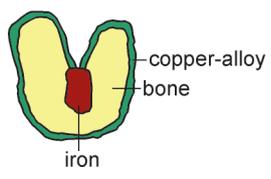
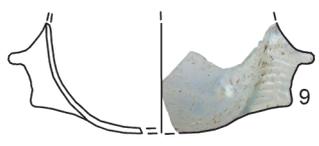


Fig 7 Roman pottery (6-7), Roman brick/tile with hobnail footwear impression (8), Roman glass (9) and Roman Small Finds (10-11).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7EZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99706 24761 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/02h CHER ref: ECC3959 OASIS ref: colchest3-277358
Type of work: Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th-22nd March 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.05ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.16	Funding source: developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER numbers:
Final report: CAT Report 1084	
Periods represented: Roman, medieval/post-medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological excavation (174m²) was carried out on land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The development site is located immediately to the north of the medieval St John's Abbey precinct and close to the Roman circus.</p> <p>Four ditches/gullies and fifteen pits provided evidence of activity in the late Roman period, dating from the mid/late 3rd to 4th century. The ditches/gullies are probably land boundaries and most of the pits are likely to have been excavated for sand quarrying, with a secondary use as rubbish pits. Finds evidence (pottery, CBM, animal bone, small finds) indicates the presence of a Roman domestic structure somewhere in the vicinity, presumably located within an extra-mural settlement overlooking the Roman town.</p> <p>A medieval/early post-medieval gully suggests some activity in the area in this later period. Eleven features (pits and tree-throws) were of a post-medieval/modern date.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 405	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: July 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7EZ

NGR: TL 99706 24761 (centre)

Planning reference: pre-application

Client: Jonathan Frank, Lexden Restoration and Developments

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: ECC3959

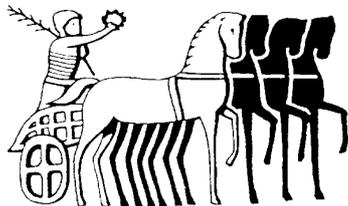
CAT project code: 17/02h

OASIS project id: colchest3-277358

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 24.2.2017



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 500m south of Colchester town centre, immediately to the north of St John's Abbey precinct, off St John's Green (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 99706 24761.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the erection of a new detached dwelling.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, and also the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The development site is located immediately to the north of the Scheduled Monument of St John's Abbey precinct (NHLE no. 1015015), although the wall forming the south boundary of the plot, being post-medieval, is apparently not itself scheduled. The brick fabric of the precinct wall at the eastern end of the site appears to be earlier (probably 17th century) than the buttressed stretch (c 19th century). The site had formerly been part of a kitchen garden in the grounds of Abbey House to the south-west. It was enclosed by the 17th- to 19th-century brick wall which replaced the original precinct wall of the medieval St John's Abbey to the south and by a wooden panel fence to the north. The site is more or less level, but a drop of about 0.5m down onto the street forming its northern boundary (ie the south side of St John's Green) may indicate that there has been some terracing here.

Evaluation on the site in 2011 (CAT Report 405) revealed five Roman features (two ditches and three pits) and three modern features. The Roman ditches and pits indicated a period of Roman occupation with the finds suggesting a substantial Roman building of some kind.

The development site is also located approximately 200m to the north of the Roman Circus with a number of Roman burials known from the vicinity (CAT Report 412).

St John's Abbey

St John's Abbey was built by the Benedictine Order by 1115, burnt down in 1133 and was rebuilt in the early 13th century. The cruciform-shaped church stood in the north of the abbey precinct and has been located during a recent archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 601) and geophysical survey. Human remains, certainly medieval burials associated with the abbey, have been recorded several times in the area (CAR 1, 203-221). To the north of the church were the cloister, chapel house and domestic buildings. Some of the domestic buildings were said to have been moved to the south side of the church after 1133 and this has been backed up by archaeological evidence (CAR 1, 28-30).

The abbey and St Giles' Church were surrounded by a precinct wall with towers. The wall dates from before the 13th century and was refaced in parts in the 16th century. It was partly demolished when building St Botolph's roundabout in the early 1970's, but it was recorded before its destruction (CAR 9, 219). Surviving stretches (some refaced in brick) can still be seen in various places.

The surviving abbey gatehouse (50m SSE) was built in the 15th century as the main gatehouse, giving access to the town. The upper storey was blown up during the Siege in 1648 and was rebuilt, probably in the 1840s. The building is Grade 1 Listed and is also scheduled. It is possible that there was a second gatehouse, in the Flagstaff House area. The abbey was dissolved in 1538 and started to fall down or be demolished at this time

Following the dissolution the site passed to various individuals and was eventually acquired by the Lucas family who constructed a mansion and resided there until the mid 17th century. During the siege of Colchester in 1648, the former abbey was used as a royalist stronghold and sustained considerable damage in the fighting. With the exception of the extant, but

restored gatehouse, the remaining abbey buildings seem to have been demolished in the 1660s. The abbey site was bought by the War Office in 1860 from the Baring family and stayed in military ownership until very recently (VCH 9).

No plan of the monastery has survived, the nearest being what was shown on John Speed's map of Colchester published in 1611-12. This shows a number of buildings huddled together inside the abbey's defensive wall labelled 'St John's Abbey' and what appears to be the church's central tower still standing in isolation.

In 1988, CAT excavations during an extension to the east side of the clubhouse revealed a stone wall foundation believed to have been part of the abbey church (UAD EVT 3380). An evaluation carried out by CAT in 2007 to the west of the Garrison Officers' Club uncovered a few sections of monastic foundations, as well as Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits buried beneath deep soil deposits (CAT Report 405). The abbey church itself was identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CAT in 2011 (CAT Report 601) and subsequent monitoring in 2012/2013 (CAT Report 718 pending). Further monitoring at the Garrison Officer's Club revealed more robbed-out foundations of the abbey church and human remains (CAT Report 737). Excavations and monitoring within the abbey precinct have recently been carried out as part of the Garrison 'Flagstaff House' redevelopments (CAT Report pending).

Planning background

This excavation forms part of pre-application works associated with the planned erection of a new detached dwelling.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER / EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for archaeological excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically, archaeological excavation will occur within the footprint of the new dwelling and area of associated groundworks (services, access and landscaping), comprising a controlled strip and excavation of archaeological features present in the area (Fig 2).

If any complex features are encountered on the edge of the excavation area, such as burials, these will be fully investigated, ie it may be necessary to extend beyond the limits of the excavation area to obtain the full extent.

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

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-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2016)

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.

A project or site code has been sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus three archaeologists for four days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Excavation methodology

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% sample of structural features and burials.

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

A metal detector will be used to examine the site, spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma 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. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Samples will be taken if palaeo-environmental and/or geoarchaeological remains are encountered (see below).

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, 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 micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

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

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. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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/LG 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

Policy depends on the age of the burial. If it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

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.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by ECCHEA, 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 ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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.

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* (English Heritage 2006).

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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the excavation site, at least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section drawings of significant features including at least one which shows depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done).
- 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 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 will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

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.

CBCAAO will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

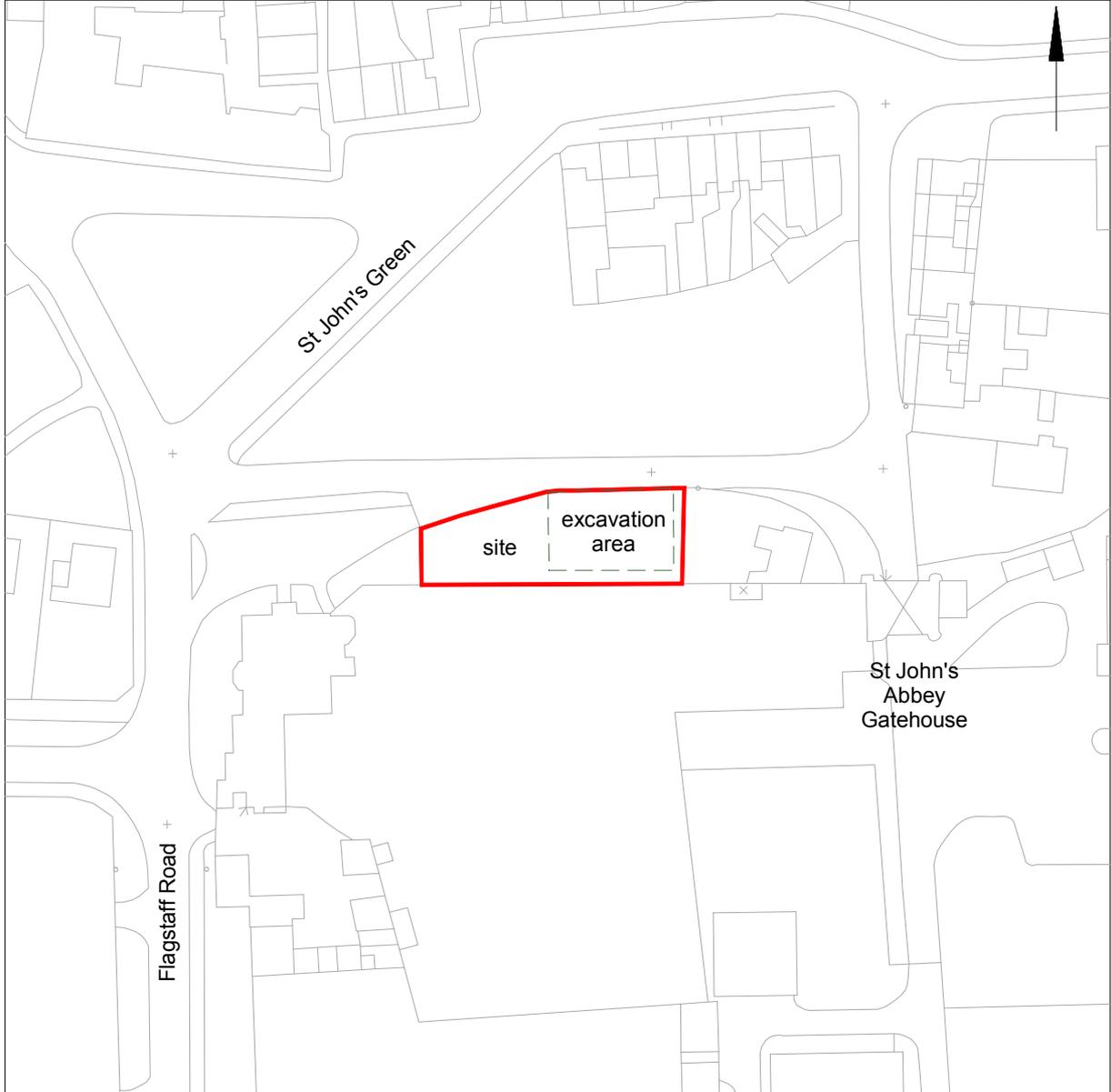
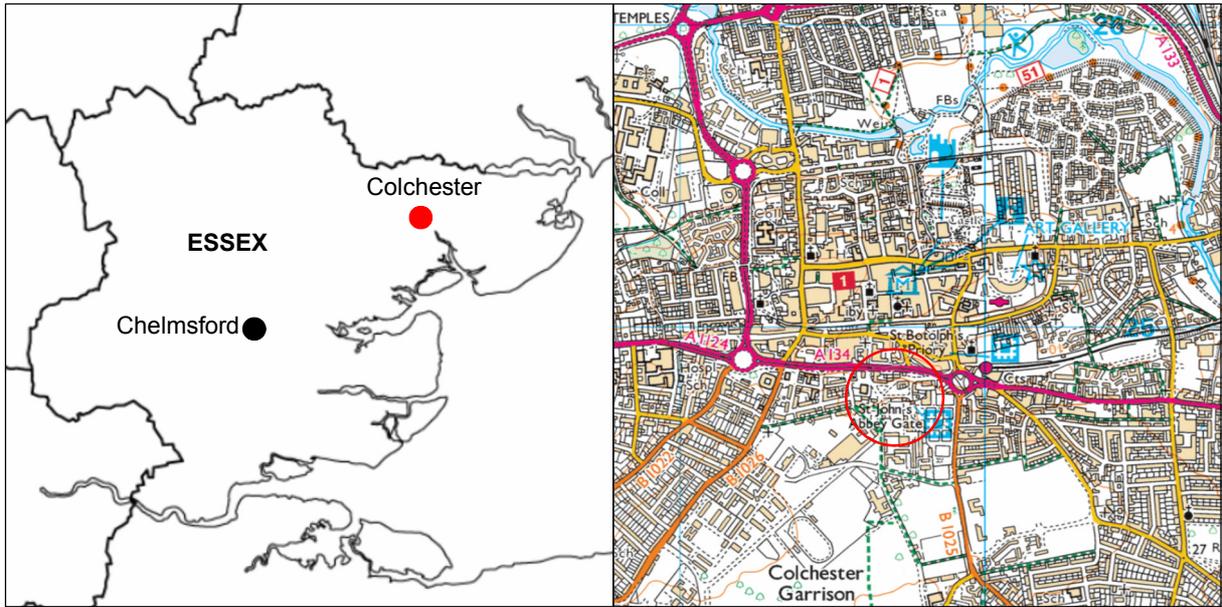
- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--|
| CAR 1 | 1981 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 1: Aspects of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Colchester</i> , by P Crummy. |
| CAR 9 | 1993 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy, and C Crossan. |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 405 | 2007 | <i>Stage 1b archaeological evaluation, Alienated Land Area B1a, Colchester Garrison, Colchester, Essex: January 2007.</i> |
| CAT Report 601 | 2011 | <i>St John's Abbey church: An evaluation at the Garrison Officers' Club, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex: February -March 2011</i> |
| CAT Report 718 | Forth-coming | <i>St John's Abbey church: An evaluation and watching brief at the Garrison Officers' Club, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex: February 2011-June 2013.</i> |
| CAT Report 737 | 2013 | <i>Archaeological monitoring during the installation of floodlights at the Colchester Garrison Officer's Club, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex: October 2013</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Land adj. Abbey House, St Johns Green, Colchester, CO2 7EZ</i> , by Jess Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |
| ClfA | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
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| VCH 9 | 1990 | <i>Victoria County History of Essex: Vol 9, the Borough of Colchester.</i> |

L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

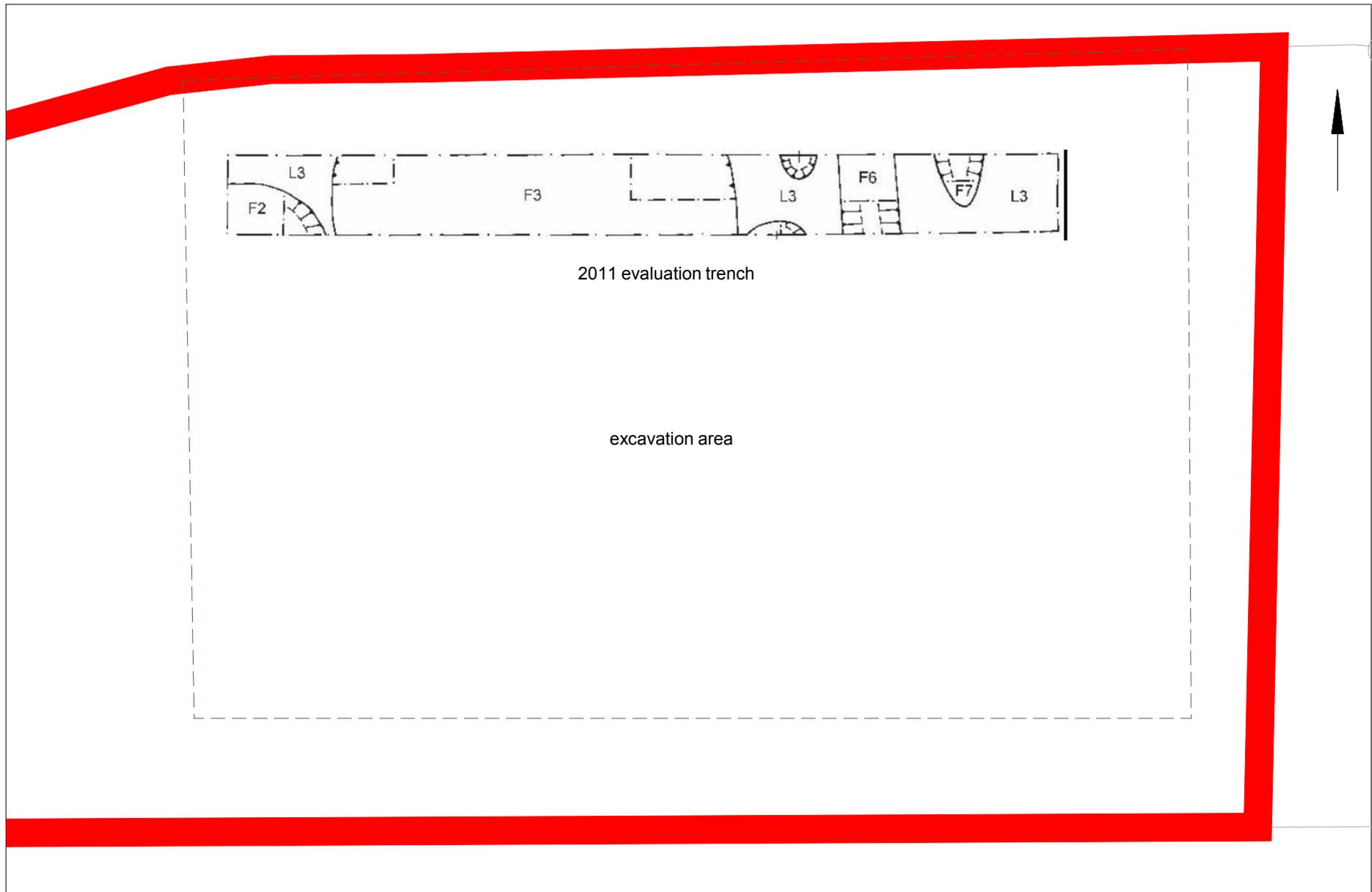
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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Evaluation results in relation to excavation area.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-277358

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7EZ
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation (174m ²) was carried out on land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The development site is located immediately to the north of the medieval St John's Abbey precinct and close to the Roman circus. Four ditches/gullies and fifteen pits provided evidence of activity in the late Roman period, dating from the mid/late 3rd to 4th century. The ditches/gullies are probably land boundaries and most of the pits are likely to have been excavated for sand quarrying, with a secondary use as rubbish pits. Finds evidence (pottery, CBM, animal bone, small finds) indicates the presence of a Roman domestic structure somewhere in the vicinity, presumably located within an extra-mural settlement overlooking the Roman town. A medieval/early post-medieval gully suggests some activity in the area in this later period. Eleven features (pits and tree-throws) were of a post-medieval/modern date.
Project dates	Start: 07-03-2017 End: 22-03-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/02h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3959 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.16 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	GULLY Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Monument type	TREE THROWS Post Medieval
Monument type	TREE THROWS Modern
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	NAILS Roman
Significant Finds	SHELL Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	BONE KNIFE HANDLE Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC COUNTERS Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	IRON STYLI Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER land adjacent to Abbey House, St John's Green
Postcode	CO2 7EZ
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99706 24761 51.885056665456 0.902178059968 51 53 06 N 000 54 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.3m Max: 29m

Project creators

Name of	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Organisation
Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator Laura Pooley
Project director/manager Chris Lister
Project supervisor Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2017.16
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2017.16
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2017.16
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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