The Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road: archaeological investigations at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY

December 2019 – July 2021

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation, excavation and two phases of monitoring took place at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex between December 2019 and July 2021 during the redevelopment of the site. The Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road was projected to run through the site which is also located within a significant Roman burial area.

Archaeological investigations identified the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road aligned northeast to southwest across the development site. Phase 1 of the road, dating to the early Roman period, consisted of four ditches set out as two pairs, defining narrower areas or footways, each just over 2m wide, on either side of a central carriageway which was about 7m across. In Phase 2, probably dating from the early 2nd century, the carriageway was widened to c 10m with the addition of a metalled surface and two new roadside ditches. Phases of metalling show that the carriageway was being maintained and repaired, with evidence suggesting that it was in use until the late 4th century when a small number of gullies had been cut into the surface.

To the east of the road was a series of pits dating from the mid/late 1st to the 2nd century. One of the pits was scorched around the edges and base, and produced a small quantity of cremated human bone along with burnt foodstuffs, and probably represents the remains of a pyre. The edges of another three pits were also slightly scorched and contained the cremated/burnt remains of sheep/goat and chicken, and are likely cooking pits for feasting associated with the burial ritual.

A large post-medieval/modern linear or quarry pit was also excavated along with a few gullies and pits of a similar date.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for a series of archaeological investigations carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex from December 2019 to July 2021. The work was commissioned by Colchester Amphora Homes Ltd in advance of and during alterations to the existing building, the construction of a new building and associated groundworks.

Planning application 191676 was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in June 2019. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for archaeological evaluation and was based on guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Test-Pit Evaluation* written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019) and detailing the required archaeological work. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2019) in response to the brief and agreed with CBCAA in advance of the work. The evaluation was carried out in December 2019 and, as significant archaeological remains were discovered, the CBCAA put conditions on all future groundworks on the development site.

Archaeological monitoring as part of the developer's geotechnical site investigations, and groundworks associated with demolition of an old bungalow and the erection of hoarding, took place in February and March 2020. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2020a) in response to the condition for archaeological monitoring and agreed with CBCAA in advance of the work.

Archaeological excavation followed in May and June 2020 with subsequent monitoring taking place between July 2020 and July 2021. This work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation* written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2020) detailing the required

archaeological work. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2020b) in response to the brief and agreed with CBCAA in advance of the work.

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

3 Archaeological background (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background is based on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER), accessible via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The development site is 1.2km west-southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of *Camulodunum* and to the southwest of the Roman walled town.

A Roman road linking the town to the market, religious and administrative centre at Gosbecks is projected to run through the development site (*CAR* **11**, 104; CHER MCC2529) (see Fig 1). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**; MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (*CAR* **11**, p121; CHER MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road (CAT Report 127). However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways *c* 2m wide with a main carriageway *c* 7m wide in the centre. Features identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167). The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkerne Gate (CHER MCC475, MCC555).

The development site is also located within an area of Roman burials known as the western cemetery or Lexden cemetery (Hull 1958; CHER MCC7647). The cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR* **9**.

Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC2791/ MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CHER MCC1357) with other 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (CHER MCC7645), inhumations (CHER MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (CHER MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably unurned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323; CHER MCC1352).

4 Results (Figs 2-17)

See Appendix 1 for full context list for all phases of archaeological investigation.

4.1 Evaluation (December 2019) (Figs 2 and 11; Photographs 1-2)

The archaeological evaluation consisted of a test-pit and an evaluation trench. The aim of the evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation was required.

Test-pit (2m by 2m)

The test-pit was excavated through 0.22-0.28m of modern topsoil (L1) and 0.21m of post-medieval make-up/levelling (L2). Sealed beneath L2, at a depth of *c* 0.53m below current ground level (35.93m AOD), was Roman metalled road surface F2. The surface covered approximately half of the test-pit and had been truncated by post-medieval ditch/quarry pit F1.

Evaluation trench (8.5m by 1.3m)

The evaluation trench was excavated through 0.42-0.54m of modern topsoil (L1) and 0.47-0.7m of post-medieval make-up/levelling (L2).

Roman metalled road surface F2 was recorded at the northwestern end of the evaluation trench and had slumped into Roman roadside ditch F6a. Ditch F7, further to the southeast, possibly represented a different phase of the roadside ditch. A layer of dirty (silty) sand (L4) overlaid by accumulation (L5) possibly represented parts of the walkway alongside the Roman street. At the southeastern end of the trench were pit or ditch F3 and unidentified cut feature F4, which contained a concentration of septaria, greensand stone and flint fragments. Post-medieval/ modern pit F5 was also excavated.

Significant archaeological horizons were encountered *c* 0.90-1.00m below current ground level (at a depth of 35.75-35.85m AOD).

Photograph 1 Test-pit showing Roman road surface F2 and post-medieval ditch/quarry pit F1, looking west

Photograph 2 Slot through the evaluation trench, looking southeast.

4.2 Monitoring Phase 1 (February to March 2020) (Figs 3 and 12: Photographs 3-6)
As significant archaeological remains were discovered during the evaluation, the aim of monitoring works was to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits revealed by the geotechnical site investigations and other preliminary groundworks, and to ensure that significant archaeological deposits, such as the Roman road, were not impact upon at this stage.

Geotechnical site investigations
Two hand-dug test pits (HP1 and 2), two foundation inspection holes (FH1 and 2) and three window samples (WS1, 2 and 3) were excavated by the contractors under archaeological supervision.

HP1: Located at the front of the property adjacent to Creffield Road and measuring 0.3m by 0.3m and 0.5m deep, it was excavated through modern topsoil (L1) and a post-medieval/ modern make-up layer.

HP2: Located towards the rear of the property in an area of garden lawn and measuring 0.3m by 0.3m and 0.5m deep, it was excavated through 0.2m of modern topsoil (L1) into a layer of post-medieval/modern make-up (L10). Large fragments of post-medieval brick were noted in the make-up layer.

FH1: Located against the western wall of the house and measuring 0.3m by 0.3m and 1m deep, it was excavated through 0.2m of gravel path/surface (L6) and two silty-clay layers (L7b sealing L8) likely associated with the construction of the house. The base of the concrete foundation of the house was exposed at 0.7m below current ground level (bcgl).

FH2: Located along the southern wall of the bungalow at the rear of the property and measuring 0.45m long by 0.4m wide and 0.8m deep, it was excavated through a concrete pavement and make-up (L11) into a silty-clay make-up/levelling layer (L12) containing late post-medieval pottery and CBM.

Photograph 3 FH1, looking south

Photograph 4 WS2, looking north

WS1: Located in the lawn in the northwest corner of the property and measuring 0.3m diameter by *c* 2.5m deep, it was excavated through 0.4m of topsoil (L1) and 0.7m of silty-clay into natural (L9). Natural was encountered at a depth of 1.1m bcgl.

WS2: Located between FH1 and HP2 to the west of the projected Roman road and measuring 0.3m diameter by *c* 2.5m deep, it was excavated through 0.08m of gravel surface (L6) and 1.1m of silty-clay (L7b sealing L8) into natural. Natural was encountered at a depth of 1.2m bcgl. Beneath the gravel layer at the southern side of the borehole, an unidentified modern brick structure 0.6m deep was also exposed. Silty-clay layers L7b and L8 are likely associated with the construction of this structure.

WS3: Located towards the rear of the property, east of the projected Roman road through the existing patio, and measuring 0.3m diameter and c 2.5m deep, it was excavated through one layer of silty-clay (L13). Natural was encountered at a depth of 1.5m bcgl.

Demolition of the bungalow
The removal of the concrete floor slab and footings was monitored by a CAT archaeologist. The slab was 0.35m thick and had been laid on a thin layer of crush/rubble on top of the existing soil. Once the slab had been removed new ground level within the footprint of the demolished bungalow building was only *c* 0.1m lower than ground level outside of the footprint. The concrete footing was *c* 0.4m deep and although some of the soil around the footings was disturbed during demolition this was minimal and mostly comprised of modern topsoil.

Erection of hoarding around the site
A series of post-holes were excavated around the site, *c* 2m apart. They were *c* 0.5m square on top but tapered to a depth of *c* 0.6m. They were largely excavated through modern topsoil and post-medieval/modern silty-clay make-up/levelling layers.

Photograph 5 Southwest corner of the demolished building after the footings and slab had been removed, looking northeast

Photograph 6 Hoarding post-holes along the Inglis Road boundary, looking west

4.3 Excavation (May to June 2020) (Figs 4-9 and 13-15; Photographs 7-12)
The aim of the excavation and subsequent monitoring was to excavate and record all archaeological deposits due to be destroyed by the groundworks.

A central area totalling 125.3 square metres was excavated during this phase of investigation, along with a smaller area of 6.6 square metres located slightly further north against the existing building for the construction of a new lightwell.

As proposed in the original brief and WSI, the main excavation area was supposed to be located within the footprint of the proposed new building. However, due to Covid-19 social-distancing and safe-working restrictions, two long trenches were excavated instead with some areas in between later joined-up to further define certain archaeological horizons. This alteration to the brief was outlined in a revised WSI which was approved by the CBCAA before work began.

Approximately 0.15m of topsoil (L1) and 0.55m of post-medieval make-up/levelling (L2) was removed by mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Significant archaeological features were exposed at this depth and were subsequently hand-excavated.

4.3.1 A background to the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road

Before looking at the results of the current excavation, it is helpful to review the evidence for the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road.

The course of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road is well known, originating from the major Roman road junction beneath the Colchester Royal Grammar School and running to the east side of the market, religious and likely administrative complex at Gosbecks. Early aerial photographs had revealed a road consisting of four ditches in two pairs, creating a main central carriageway with ancillary tracks to each side. Previous investigations have been carried out on the road at Rayners Farm in 1936 by Rex Hull (Hull 1958, fig 2.1; *CAR* **11**, p138, no. 73) and at Gosbecks by the Colchester Archaeological Trust in 1989 (*CAR* **11**, p121, no. 39). However, neither of these small excavations proved to be satisfactory in defining the road. Hull's section appeared to show all four ditches, but the overall road width defined by these is too narrow in comparison with the 1995 excavation (see below), and probably only three of them are part of the Roman road. The 1989 section was also confused by the presence of what was later revealed to be a post-medieval ditch.

An excavation in advance of the construction of Cunobelin Way at Gosbecks in 1995 gave the first clear view of the road layout. It confirmed the aerial photographic evidence that the road consisted of four ditches set out as two pairs, defining narrower areas or footways, each just over 2m wide, on either side of a central carriageway which was about 7m across (CAT Report 127). Although no road surfaces survived, there were distinct concentrations of stones across the road area at the base of the ploughsoil, especially in the top of the ditches and on the footways. The ditches themselves were slightly irregular, but were generally about 1m wide and between 0.6m and 0.7m deep, with steep sides and broad, slightly uneven bottoms (CAT Report 127).

Investigations at the former Alderman Blaxill School in 2017 revealed two parallel features which possibly represented one set of the (heavily truncated) parallel ditches flanking the carriageway (CAT Report 1167). Archaeological monitoring at 50 Cambridge Road in 2018 did not uncover any evidence of the road (CAT Report 1228), but monitoring at 36 Cambridge Road in 2019 revealed the remains of two ditches and a fragmentary metalled surface (CAT Report 1469).

It is worth mentioning that before the development of modern-day Colchester, much of the route of the Roman road was located through farmland, and had therefore probably suffered some truncation by deep ploughing. This particularly explains why so little metalling has survived within the excavated sections.

The investigations report here at 60 Creffield Road not only uncovered the remains of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road, but revealed that the road had two phases of development.

4.3.2 The Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road: Phase 1 (Figs 5-6, 13-15; Photographs 9-11)

Phase 1 of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road at 60 Creffield Road follows the alignment and layout of the road as seen at Gosbecks in 1995. A carriageway, approximately 7m wide, is located in the centre of the development site. It was bounded to the east by roadside ditch F24, a 2m wide footway and ditch F20/F23. It was bounded to the west by roadside ditch F28. A second footway is likely to be located to the west of ditch F28 with a probable second ditch beyond the limits of the excavation.

Eastern roadside ditches

Two sections were excavated through roadside ditch F24. Section 1 (sx1) was 1.05m wide by 0.7m deep, was U-shaped with steep-sides and a flat base, and had been cut by ditch F6b. Section 2 (sx2) had been cut by ditch F6b and gully F18, but was considerably wider at over 1.55m wide with gently sloping sides and was 0.55m deep. Feature F6a from the evaluation appears to be a part of this section of roadside ditch. It had been truncated by post-medieval pit F5 but as excavated was at least 0.9m wide by 0.4m deep.

Two sections were excavated through roadside ditch F20/F23. The section through F20 was 2.1m wide by 0.67m deep. It had gently sloping sides on either side, with a central section that was steep-sided with a flat base. The section through F23 was 2.5m wide by 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides.

Feature F4 from the evaluation needs discussing here. During the evaluation F4 was recorded as a Roman feature containing a concentration of septaria, greensand stone and flint fragments. However, this area was reinvestigated during the excavation and F4 turned into two features. Feature F4a is part of roadside ditch F20/F23 and F4b is a pit or possible post-pad cut into the top of the ditch which contained the concentration of rubble. Given this, it is difficult to determine the exact size and shape of ditch F4a, but it was probably *c* 2.5m wide by 0.5m deep.

Western roadside ditch
Two sections were excavated through roadside ditch F28, but neither could be fully investigated as the ditch had been severely truncated by post-medieval ditch/quarry pit F1/F10/F16 and was located on the edge of the excavation area.

Section 1 (sx1) was over 1.15m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m but the base of the feature was not reached. Section 2 (sx2) was over 1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.64m but again the base of the feature was not reached.

The carriageway and footways
No metalling appears to be associated with Phase 1 of the road, but the carriageway is *c* 7m wide with the eastern footway *c* 2m wide. It is likely that compacted layer L7a, through which the roadside ditches were cut, acted as the surface of the carriageway/footways.

Dating
Compacted layer L7a and roadside ditch F24 are both dated to the early Roman period, with roadside ditch F4a/F20/F23 dating from AD 50 to 120. Two fragments of later Roman tegula found in ditch F23 are likely to be intrusive (see Section 5.1.5).

4.3.3 The Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road: Phase 2 (Figs 7 and 13-15; Photographs 7-11)
Phase 2 is represented by a widening of the road. Innermost roadside ditches F24 and F28 are both backfilled and the carriageway (and both backfilled ditches) covered with metalled road surface F2. Roadside ditch F6b/F7 was located to the east of the carriageway, and it is likely that ditch F15 was the western roadside ditch.

The carriageway
The carriageway had been widened to *c* 10m and was surfaced with *c* 0.1-0.3m of compacted small stones in a sandy-silt (F2). Wheel-rut F8 was recorded in F2, with small depressions of silty-sand noted throughout F2 likely to represent more wheel-ruts in the carriageway surface. Sections through surface F2 revealed successive layers of metalling showing that the carriageway was being maintained and repaired.

Eastern roadside ditch
Two sections were excavated through roadside ditch F6b. Section 1 (sx1) was 1.05m wide by 0.59m deep with steep-sides and a rounded base. Section 2 (sx2) was 1.65m wide by 0.43m deep and had gentler sloping sides. Feature F7 from the evaluation appears to be part of this section of roadside ditch, but it was very different in appearance at 0.65m wide by 0.3m deep and V-shaped.

Western roadside ditch
Possible roadside ditch F15 could not be fully investigated as it was on the edge of the excavation area but as excavated it was at least 1.15m wide by 1.0m deep.

Dating
Dating evidence from F6b/F7 suggests a date from AD 110/125 to 150. However, finds from ditch F15 suggest a date of AD 240-380 and 4th-century pottery was found within metalled

surface F2. This evidence perhaps suggests that Phase 2 dates from the early 2nd century but the road continued in use into the 4th century.

4.3.4 Other Romano-British features (Figs 8 and 14-15; Photographs 11-12)

Earlier Roman features
To the east of roadside ditch F4a/F20/F23 were ten pits (F3, F21, F31, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36, F37 (with stake holes F39-F51) and F38), dating from the mid 1st to the 2nd century.

Oval pit F34, 1.0m by 0.5m and 0.22m deep, had been heat-scorched round the perimeter to a dark reddish-brown with patchy scorching also on the sides and base. The feature produced 203g of cremated human bone from an adult along with dense charcoal fragments, cremated animal bone and burnt and unburnt pottery sherds. It is likely that this feature represents the remains of a vent or channel underneath a pyre where the cremated remains of the individual would have been collected. Pottery from F34 dated to AD 44-138.

Similar to pit F34 were pits F36, F37 and F38, all of which included a charcoal-rich fill with scorching around the edge of the features. Pits F36 and F38 were both round, *c* 0.7m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Pit F37 was sub-rectangular, 0.93m by 0.45m and 0.2m deep, with thirteen (F39-F51) irregularly-spaced stake holes (*c* 0.06m diameter and 0.05-0.1m deep) in the base. No human bone was positively identified within the fill of any of these three features, but significant quantities of cremated animal bone (along with some unburnt animal bone in F36) were recovered along with fragments of burnt and unburnt pottery. The bone of sheep/goat predominated the assemblage with smaller quantities of chicken also present. Given the presence of such quantities of animal bone these features could be the remains of cooking pits associated with burial feasting. Pottery from pit F36 dated to AD 100-200, F37 to AD 125/150-200 and F38 to AD 44-120.

None of the remaining pits showed any evidence of scorching. Pit F21 (AD 50-120) was an irregularly-shaped shallow pit and the shape of F3 (AD 44-80) from the evaluation was not further defined. The remaining features (F31, F32, F33, F35) were all round or oval with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The smallest was F33 at *c* 0.45m diameter and 0.08m deep, and the largest F31 was 1.25m by 1.0m and 0.25m deep. All of the five pits produced pottery sherds (a small number of which were burnt), with F33 also containing a very small quantity of animal bone. Pottery from pit F31 was dated AD 50-100, F32 to AD 44-80/120, F33 as Roman, and F35 to AD 44-80.

Later Roman features
Irregular steep-sided gullies F11, F26 and F52 all cut through metalled road surface F2. Gully F11 was *c* 0.65m wide (tapering to 0.16m) by 1.12m deep, F26 was *c* 0.15m wide by 0.57m deep and F52 *c* 0.28m wide by 0.19m deep. Both F11 and F26 were aligned parallel with the Roman road. They are too large and deep to be wheel-ruts. They could have been drainage trenches but would have been both unnecessary alongside the roadside ditches and a hazard to horses and wheeled vehicles. There were no finds from F26 or F52, but a large quantity of finds from F11 included pottery sherds dating to the early 4th century, indicating that these features were most likely cut through the road after it had largely gone out of use. Given the comparatively small size of F11 when compared to some of the other features on the development site, it did produce a large quantity of pottery, cremated/burnt animal bone and iron nails.

Gullies F25 and F29 were both cut into roadside ditch F6b, with F29 also cutting roadside ditch F4a/F20/F23. Both gullies were *c* 0.6m wide by 0.24m deep and are likely to be part of the same feature. They both contained a small quantity of Roman period finds, but where these finds could be dated they ranged from the mid/late 1st to the late 2nd century, and are probably residual from the earlier roadside ditches they cut into. Parallel to F25 is post-medieval gully F18 which produced fragments of post-medieval pottery and brick, and it is possible that all of these gullies are post-Roman features.

Pits F4b and F22 both cut into roadside ditch F4a/F20/F23 and must therefore be later than this backfilled ditch. Finds from F4b dated from AD 240 to 380.

Later Roman accumulation layers L5 and L6 covered the site. Dating evidence from layer L5 ranged from AD 280 to 425, and as it sealed all of the Roman features it most likely dates to the late 4th or early 5th century. These layers may actually represent the gradual return of the site to agricultural use.

4.3.5 Post-medieval/modern (Figs 9 and 14-15)

Post-medieval ditch/quarry pit F1/F10/F16 which was recorded at *c* 11.5m long, 4.2m wide and 1.53m deep. Pits F5, F13 and F19, pit/post-hole F3, and gully F18, all produced post-medieval finds, with modern pit F17 and sewer trench F9 left unexcavated. Pit/post-holes F12 and F14 were similar in appearance to F13 and, despite containing Roman period finds, are likely to be of a post-Roman date. Post-hole F27 is also of post-Roman date and gully F25/29 (see above) could also belong to this later phase of activity.

Photograph 7 The lightwell trench with metalled road surface F2, looking north

Photograph 8 Metalled road surface F2 in the southernmost trench, looking east

Photograph 9 Roadside ditches F6b and F24, with gully F29, looking southwest

Photograph 10 Roadside ditches F28 (Phase 1, right) and F15 (Phase 2, left), and metalled surface F2, looking north

Photograph 11 Roadside ditches F24 and F6b (not labelled), metalled surface F2, and later gullies F18 and F25, looking north

Photograph 12 Pits F34, F36 and F38, looking north

4.4 Monitoring Phase 2 (July 2020 to July 2021) (Figs 10 and 16-17; Photographs 13-21)
After the excavation phase, subsequent groundworks carried out by the contractors were monitored by a CAT archaeologist to record any further archaeological contexts disturbed by the development.

Context numbering for most of this phase of monitoring started again at 1 rather than following on from the previous phases of work, and to differentiate the monitoring phase 2 contexts from earlier work they have now all been prefixed with 'WB'.

4.4.1 Ground reductions to the south of the site (Fig 10; Photographs 13-15)
Extensive ground reductions took place to the south of the existing house. Just under half of this area (46%) had already been fully investigated during the evaluation and excavation phases.

Of the remaining site, just under half (46%) was reduced through modern and post-medieval layers to a depth of *c* 0.7-0.9m below current ground level and, as natural was not reached, no significant archaeological remains were disturbed. The only feature identified was a modern pit (F53) in the far southeast corner which had been cut into post-medieval layers. It was filled with lots of glass bottles (retained) and fragments of window glass, slate and brick (not retained).

In the far southwestern corner of the site (*c* 20 square metres or 8%), ground reductions did go deep enough to remove a small section of the Roman road and associated features. Unfortunately this was not monitored by an archaeologist but the road surface was photographed later in section (see Photograph 15).

Once the site had been stripped to depth, the foundation trenches were excavated. A small area of archaeology should have been visible in the far northeastern corner of trenching, but no remains were present, indicating some disturbance in this area during ground reductions that were not monitored.

Photograph 13 Ground reduction and foundation trenches to south of site, looking west

Photograph 14 Foundation trenches to south of site, looking southwest

Photograph 15 Photograph of the far southwestern corner of the site where a small section of the Roman road (blue arrow) was removed without archaeological supervision, looking west.

4.4.2 Service trenches (Figs 10 and 16; Photographs 16-17)
Three main service trenches were monitored. Few of the features uncovered were hand-excavated due to safe-working depths, access issues and problems with heavy rain which caused flooding in some of the trenches and instability along the edges. All the features were planned and recorded.

Service trench 1
Service trench 1 was approximately 33m long, 0.45m wide and 0.8m deep. Most of the trench was cut through a patchy layer of modern debris (WBL4, associated with the groundworks), modern topsoil (WBL1) and a natural interface layer (WBL2) into natural (WBL5). However, in the area of ground reductions (see Section 4.4.1) the trench was cut through a thin layer of WBL4 into natural.

At the north end of the trench an unidentified feature (WBF1) cut into an unidentified layer (WBL3) and there was a modern pink brick structure filled with concrete (WBF2). Post-medieval ditch/quarry pit F1/F10/F16 from the evaluation/excavation was recorded as WBF7 in two separate branches of service trench. Pits WBF5 and WBF9 are probably part of the same feature, and pit WBF8 and post-hole WBF10 were also revealed in the trench.

Ditch WBF3 was 1.2m wide, 0.46m deep and aligned east/west, ditch WBF4 was 0.9m wide, 0.45m deep and aligned northwest/southeast, and ditch WBF6 was 0.7m wide, 0.57m deep and aligned northeast/southwest. Ditch WBF6 was probably a continuation of ditch F11 or F26 from the excavation.

Service trenches 2-3
Service trench 2 was approximately 26m long, 0.45m wide and 0.6-0.7m deep. The southern end of the trench had previously been excavated along the line of an existing service and was therefore not monitored. Service trench 3 was approximately 12.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.5m to 1.2m deep (south to north respectively).

Photograph 16 Service trench 1, WBF8, WBF9 & WBF10, looking northeast

Photograph 17 Service trench 3, looking south

Both trenches were cut through a thin layer of modern debris (WBL4) and a layer of modern topsoil (WBL1) into natural (WBL5). However, at the northern end of service trench 3 another four largely unidentified layers (WBL7-WBL10) were present. Metalled road surface WBF54 (from Phase 2 of the road) was also present towards the northern end of trench 2, but it had been cut by modern services and a large section was missing leading up to roadside ditch WBF11.

Roadside ditch WBF11 was recorded crossing both trenches. In service trench 2 WBL6 was recorded as part of the fill of WBF11, and in service trench 3 it now seems apparent that features WBF14 and WBF16 are in fact also part of the fill of WBF11. The ditch was aligned northeast/southwest and was part of the same feature as F6a/F24 from the excavation.

Service trench 2 also included Roman pit WBF12 and undated ditch WBF13 which was aligned northwest to southeast. Feature WBF15 in service trench 3 represents the remains of a grubbed out service trench.

4.4.3 Inspection chamber, tree-pit and landscaping (Figs 10 and 17; Photographs 18-21)
To the north of, and associated with, service trenches 2-3 was a large inspection chamber. The chamber was *c* 3m long by 2m wide and dug to a depth of 1.5m. Metalled road surface WBF54 was uncovered, sealed by a layer of Roman accumulation and sealing a 0.2m thick levelling layer (or perhaps earlier road surface) above natural.

A large area to the northwest corner of the site, around the inspection chamber, was also reduced for landscaping. Metalled road surface WBF54 was uncovered across the area. Linear feature WBF55 was aligned north-northeast by south-southwest, and may have been associated with the grubbed out drain (WBF15) seen in service trench 3. It is likely that feature WBF56 is part of the roadside ditch (the same feature as WBF11 in service trenches 2 and 3).

Photograph 18 Metalled road surface WBF54 uncovered during excavation of the inspection chamber, looking southeast

Photograph 19 Ground reduction in the northeast corner of the site revealing metalled road surface WBF54, looking north

Photograph 20 The tree pit showing WBF22, looking north

A tree-pit excavated to the front of the property cut metalled road surface WBF54. The road had been laid on top of three bedding layers (WBL17-WBL19), underneath which was another layer of metalling (WBF22) laid on top of two bedding layers (WBL20-WBL21). These layers sealed the fill of an unidentified feature (WBL22). Cut through metalled road surface WBF54 (and earlier layers) were undated ditch WBF17 (which had post-hole WBF22 cut into the base), undated feature WBF18 and undated post-hole WBF23. Features WBF19 and WBF20 were modern.

4.4.4 The front wall (Fig 10; Photograph 20)
The foundation trench for the new front wall was 6.4m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4-0.45m deep. Recent activity along the street frontage appeared to have removed any trace of the Roman road and associated features, but it was difficult to determine if the layers recorded (WBL11-WBL13, WBL15) were associated with the post-medieval/modern disturbance or were potentially of Roman date. Several large concrete blocks were removed from the trench.

Photograph 20 Foundation trench for the new front wall, looking northeast

5 Finds

5.1 Pottery and CBM from the evaluation, monitoring phase 1 and excavation
by Dr Matthew Loughton

The three archaeological investigations uncovered 2,227 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 77kg with rim sherds from 26.54 vessels (rim EVE). Pottery and CBM was recovered from 32 features, nine layers and one other context. See Appendix 2-3 for a full catalogue.

5.1.1 Prehistoric pottery

Eight sherds of handmade flint-tempered prehistoric pottery with a weight of 32g was recovered from five contexts (Table 1). There were no diagnostic elements.

Context	Context type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F31	Pit	1	12	12
F33	Pit	1	3	3
F34	Pyre	1	3	3
F37	Pit/cooking pit	1	3	3
L7a	Accumulation	4	11	
	Total	**8**	**32**	**4**

Table 1 Quantities of prehistoric pottery by context

5.1.2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998) (Table 2). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR **10**, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There were 1,792 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 25.3kg and 26.06 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 3). Roman pottery was recovered from 28 features, eight layers and one other context (Table 5). The largest assemblage from a feature came from the gully F11 with 196 sherds with a weight of 3.6kg and 4.22 vessels (EVE), followed by the roadside ditch F20 with 115 sherds with a weight of 1.8kg and 0.35 vessels (EVE) (Table 5). Other noteworthy assemblages include the roadside ditch F23 (73/1.3kg/1.66 EVE), roadside ditch F6 (60/963g/0.67 EVE) and the roadside ditch F4 (55/1.7kg/1.07 EVE) (Table 5). The accumulation L5 also produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery with 780 sherds with a weight of 9.4kg and 12.23 vessels (EVE) (Table 5).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	Mid-1st-late 1st century AD
BXSG	South Gaulish decorated samian	Mid-1st-late 1st century AD
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2nd century AD
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	2nd century AD
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	1st-3rd century AD
BSW	Black surface ware	Roman
CADIZ	Cadiz amphorae (Dressel 7-11)	Roman
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	Late 3rd-4th century AD
CS	Pompeian-red wares	1st century AD
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid-1st-2nd century AD)
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	Roman
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	Mid-3rd-4th century AD
EMED	Eastern Mediterranean amphorae	Roman
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	Early-2nd to 4th century AD
EZ (KOLCC*)	Other fine colour-coated wares/Cologne colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	Mid-1st-2nd century AD

GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	Early-2nd to 4th century AD
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	Mid-1st to early 2nd century AD
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and *terra nigra* forms	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	Late Iron Age to Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Mid-1st-2nd/3rd century AD
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age to 2nd/3rd century
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	Early-2nd to 4th century AD
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	Mid-3rd to late 4th century AD
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	2nd-4th century AD
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae	1st-3rd century AD
ON	Mica-gilt wares	Late 1st to early 3rd century AD
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
TD	Verulamium mortaria	Mid-1st-2nd century AD
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Mid-1st-3rd century AD
UR (GX)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) - greyware	Late Iron Age to Flavian
UR (RCW)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) – Romanizing coarse ware	Late Iron Age to Flavian
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WB	Grey slipped wares	Roman
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	Roman

Table 2 Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	41	2.3%	319	1.3%	8	0.83
BXSG	South Gaulish decorated samian	6	0.3%	110	0.4%	18	0.02
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	7	0.4%	65	0.3%	9	0.27
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	2	0.1%	6	0.0%	3	0.00
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	2	0.1%	42	0.2%	21	0.08
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	45	2.5%	4,015	15.8%	89	0.21
BSW	Black surface ware	114	6.4%	714	2.8%	6	0.97
CADIZ	Cadiz amphorae (Dressel 7-11)	3	0.2%	131	0.5%	44	0.22
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	11	0.6%	99	0.4%	9	0.00
CS	Pompeian-red wares	1	0.1%	6	0.0%	6	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	23	1.3%	260	1.0%	11	0.47
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	250	14.0%	2,967	11.7%	12	4.59
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	104	5.8%	580	2.3%	6	0.92
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	28	1.6%	395	1.6%	14	1.00
EMED	Eastern Mediterranean amphorae	1	0.1%	23	0.1%	23	0.00
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	7	0.4%	72	0.3%	10	0.27
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	12	0.7%	666	2.6%	56	1.06
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	15	0.8%	249	1.0%	17	0.20

GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	26	1.5%	89	0.4%	3	0.60
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	2	0.1%	14	0.1%	7	0.00
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and *terra nigra* forms	17	0.9%	114	0.4%	7	0.32
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	11	0.6%	260	1.0%	24	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	941	52.5%	8,364	33.0%	9	11.37
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	5	0.3%	37	0.1%	7	0.15
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	41	2.3%	2,159	8.5%	53	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	3	0.2%	204	0.8%	68	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	4	0.2%	77	0.3%	19	0.14
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	1	0.1%	3	0.0%	3	0.05
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	7	0.4%	47	0.2%	7	0.20
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae	8	0.4%	200	0.8%	25	0.00
ON	Mica-gilt wares	4	0.2%	72	0.3%	18	0.13
RCW	Romanizing Coarse ware	2	0.1%	21	0.1%	11	0.10
TD	Verulamium mortaria	2	0.1%	79	0.3%	40	0.10
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	24	1.4%	2,675	10.6%	111	1.12
UR (GX)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) – greyware	4	0.2%	65	0.3%	16	0.19
UR (RCW)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) – Romanizing coarse ware	1	0.1%	8	0.0%	8	0.06
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	11	0.6%	117	0.5%	11	0.03
WB	Grey slipped wares	4	0.2%	20	0.1%	5	0.35
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	1	0.1%	4	0.0%	4	0.04
	Total	**1,792**		**25,349**		**14**	**26.06**

Table 3 Details on the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	**All**	**0.83**
	?	0.03
	DRAG.15/17	0.04
	DRAG.18	0.25
	DRAG.18/31	0.05
	DRAG.27	0.30
	DRAG.30	0.07
	DRAG.33A	0.03
	DRAG.37	0.06
BXSG	**All**	**0.02**
	DRAG.37	0.02
BACG	**All**	**0.27**
	DRAG.18/31	0.05
	DRAG.31	0.09
	DRAG.33	0.13
BAEG	**All**	**0.08**
	DRAG.31	0.05

	DRAG.33	0.03
BAET	**All**	**0.21**
	DR20	0.21
BSW	**All**	**0.97**
	?	0.04
	CAM 218	0.42
	CAM 219	0.13
	CAM 231-232	0.18
	CAM 243-244/246	0.08
	CAM 299	0.08
	Lid	0.04
CADIZ	**STOPPER**	**0.22**
CZ	**All**	**0.47**
	CAM 407	0.47
DJ	**All**	**4.59**
	?	0.03
	CAM 140	0.17
	CAM 154-155	1.90
	CAM 155	2.00
	CAM 198	0.15
	CAM 243-244/246	0.34
DZ	**All**	0.92
	?	0.08
	CAM 100	0.11
	CAM 108	0.06
	CAM 155	0.67
EA	**All**	1.00
	CAM 395	1.00
FJ	**All**	0.27
	CAM 243-244/246	0.11
	?	0.16
GA	**All**	1.06
	CAM 39A	0.80
	CAM 279C	0.07
	CAM 305A	0.19
GB	**All**	0.20
	CAM 37A/38A	0.06
	CAM 37B/38B	0.04
	CAM 40A	0.05
	CAM 40B	0.05
GP	**All**	0.60
	CAM 122	0.17
	CAM 123	0.36
	CAM 330	0.07
GR	**All**	0.32
	CAM 330	0.32
GX	**All**	11.37
	?	1.95
	CAM 108	1.31

	CAM 218	1.61
	CAM 219	0.23
	CAM 231-232	0.58
	CAM 241-242	0.26
	CAM 243-244/246	1.14
	CAM 266	1.62
	CAM 266 (?)	0.10
	CAM 268	0.86
	CAM 270B	0.15
	CAM 287-290	0.16
	CAM 299 (?)	0.05
	Domed lid	0.07
	Lid	1.28
HD	**All**	**0.15**
	TYPE 35	0.15
KX	**All**	**0.14**
	CAM 305B	0.14
MP	**All**	**0.05**
	BOWL	0.05
MR	**All**	**0.20**
	CAM 316	0.20
ON	**All**	**0.13**
	CAM 46/311	0.13
RCW	**All**	**0.10**
	CAM 109	0.10
TD	**All**	**0.10**
	Cam 195A	0.10
TZ	**All**	**1.12**
	?	0.02
	CAM 192	0.09
	CAM 192A	0.22
	CAM 195	0.06
	CAM 195A	0.15
	CAM 195B	0.11
	CAM 195B/C	0.41
	CAM 497	0.06
UR (GX)	**All**	**0.19**
	CAM 14	0.19
UR (RCW)	**All**	**0.06**
	CAM 14	0.06
WA	**All**	**0.03**
	CAM 330	0.03
WB	**All**	**0.35**
	CAM 122	0.23
	CAM 218	0.12
WC	**All**	**0.04**
	Lid	0.04
	Total	**26.06**

Table 4 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

Context	Context type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F2	Metalled road surface	32	278	9	0.44
F3	Pit	12	240	20	0.36
F4	Roadside ditch	55	1,662	30	1.07
F5	Pit	22	211	10	0.43
F6	Roadside ditch	60	963	16	0.67
F7	Roadside ditch	10	271	27	0.12
F10	Ditch/quarry pit	8	125	16	0.23
F11	Gully	196	3,591	18	4.22
F12	Pit/post hole	15	471	31	0.17
F13	Pit/post hole	11	76	7	0.18
F15	Roadside ditch	22	264	12	0.21
F16	Ditch/quarry pit	1	3	3	0.00
F19	Pit	4	22	6	0.03
F20	Roadside ditch	115	1,835	16	0.35
F21	Pit	19	208	11	0.39
F22	Pit	7	84	12	0.00
F23	Roadside ditch	73	1,290	18	1.66
F24	Roadside ditch	8	246	31	0.00
F25	Gully	19	216	11	0.22
F29	Gully	7	32	5	0.37
F31	Pit	23	298	13	0.37
F32	Pit	14	206	15	0.05
F33	Pit	16	127	8	0.02
F34	Pyre	100	201	2	0.23
F35	Pit	11	62	6	0.13
F36	Pit/cooking pit	11	288	26	0.00
F37	Pit/cooking pit	10	26	3	0.05
F38	Pit/cooking pit	19	33	2	0.00
L1	Topsoil	2	15	8	0.00
L2	Make-up/levelling	59	2,126	36	1.26
L4	Disturbed natural?	13	101	8	0.20
L5	Accumulation	780	9,474	12	12.23
L6	Accumulation	5	29	6	0.11
L7a	Accumulation	12	100	8	0.24
L7b	Silty-clay layer	1	5	5	0.00
L9	Silty-clay layer	1	10	10	0.00
L3, F3, F4	?	19	160	8	0.05
Total		**1,792**	**25,349**	**14**	**26.06**

Table 5 Quantities of Roman pottery by context

Assemblages from individual features

Roadside ditch F4a (Tables 6-7)
A modest sized assemblage with 55 sherds with a weight of just over 1.6kg and 1.07 vessels (rim EVE). Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) account for a large proportion of this assemblage with examples of the Cam 218, Cam 243-244/246 and Cam 266. Other noteworthy sherds include a southern Gaulish (fabric BASG) Drag. 27 samian cup and a Cam 155 flagon in fine oxidised ware (fabric DZ). This pottery assemblage can be dated to the early Roman period and the second half of the 1st century AD.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	1	4	4	1	0	0	0.08
BAET	Baetican amphorae (Dressel 20)	6	1,029	172	0	1	0	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	1	4	4	0	0	0	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	1	10	10	0	0	0	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	2	9	5	1	0	0	0.13
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	16	16	0	0	0	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	34	437	13	9	0	1	0.86
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	5	62	12	0	0	0	0.00
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae	1	43	43	0	0	0	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	1	18	18	0	0	0	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	2	30	15	0	0	1	0.00
	Total	**55**	**1,662**	**30**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**1.07**

Table 6 Details on the Roman pottery from ditch F4a

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	**All**	**0.08**
	DRAG.27	0.08
DZ	**All**	**0.13**
	CAM 155	0.13
GX	**All**	**0.86**
	?	0.11
	CAM 218	0.08
	CAM 243-244/246	0.26
	CAM 266	0.27
	CAM 266 (?)	0.10
	Lid	0.04
	Total	**1.07**

Table 7 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for ditch F4a

Roadside ditch F6 (Tables 8-9; Figs 18.1-6)
Another modest assemblage of Roman pottery with 60 sherds with a weight of nearly 1 g and 0.67 vessels (rim EVE). Sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) are the most common pottery fabric with examples of the Cam 108 and Cam 243-244/246. There was a small collection of southern Gaulish samian with examples of the Drag.15/17, Drag. 18 and Drag. 30 dating to c. AD 40/50-100. Other noteworthy sherds included a Cam 243-244/246 reed rim bowl in Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (fabric FJ) with a silver/grey slip which perhaps indicates an earlier product (*CAR* **10**, 347). There was a sherd from a Cam 198 tazza or incense cup in fabric DJ (coarse oxidised and related wares) which dates from the Claudian period until the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD. There was also a small quantity of black-burnished pottery (fabrics GA, GB) with an example of the Cam 40B dating to AD 110-275. Finally, there were examples of Verulamium (fabric TD) and local Colchester mortaria (fabric TZ) with examples of the Cam 195A and Cam 497. Much of the pottery from this feature dates to the early Roman period while the latest material suggests an early to mid-2nd century AD date for this assemblage.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	5	47	9	4	0	1	0.25
BAET	Baetican amphorae (Dressel 20)	1	206	206	0	0	0	0.00
CS	Pompeian-red wares	1	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	7	94	13	0	1	0	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	11	11	1	0	0	0.11
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	1	31	31	0	0	0	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	2	35	18	1	0	0	0.05
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	2	6	3	0	0	0	0.00
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	1	7	7	0	0	0	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	34	265	8	2	0	2	0.10
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	2	38	19	0	0	0	0.00
TD	Verulamium mortaria	2	79	40	2	0	0	0.10
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	1	138	138	1	0	0	0.06
	Total	60	963	16	11	1	3	**0.67**

Table 8 Details on the Roman pottery from roadside ditch F6

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	**All**	**0.25**
	DRAG.15/17	0.04
	DRAG.18	0.14
	DRAG.30	0.07
FJ	**All**	**0.11**
	Cam 243-244/246	0.11
GB	**All**	**0.05**
	Cam 40B	0.05
GX	**All**	**0.10**
	CAM 108	0.05
	CAM 243-244/246	0.05
TD	**All**	**0.10**
	Cam 195A	0.10
TZ	**All**	**0.06**
	Cam 497	0.06
	Total	**0.67**

Table 9 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form for roadside ditch F6

Gully F11 (Tables 10-11; Figs 18.7-19 and Fig 19.20-21)
A substantial assemblage of Roman pottery came from this feature – 196 sherds weighing 3.6kg and 4.22 vessels (rim EVE). Sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) are the most common pottery fabric with examples of the Cam 213-232, Cam 268, Cam 270B and Cam 287-290. There is a modest quantity of black-burnished pottery in fabrics GA, GB, KX with examples of the Cam 39A, Cam 279C, Cam 305A and Cam 305B. These forms broadly date to AD 220-425 while the latest vessel the Cam 39A (fabric GA) dates to AD 300-400. Sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) are also well-represented with examples of the Cam 395 dating to AD 250-400. There is a small quantity of Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) with examples of the Cam 407 dating to AD 250-400.

There are rare sherds of later Roman oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH) and Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP) dating to AD 250/280 to 400/425. Other late Roman pottery includes sherds of brown colour-coated ware, including examples of the Cam 316 (copy of the Drag. 38 bowl) which dates to AD 280-400. The better representation of later Roman wares suggests that this assemblage can be dated to the 4th century although the absence of shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (fabric HD), which are common in mid-4th and early-5th century contexts in Colchester, perhaps indicates a date during AD 300-350.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	2	5	3	0	0	0	0.00
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2	11	6	1	0	0	0.13
BAET	Baetican amphorae (Dressel 20)	1	211	211	0	0	0	0.00
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	4	13	3	0	0	0	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	17	228	13	4	0	1	0.47
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	1	19	19	0	0	0	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	28	395	14	1	0	4	1.00
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	8	605	76	4	0	2	1.06
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	3	32	11	0	0	1	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	114	1,644	14	10	0	4	1.17
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	3	298	100	0	0	0	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	4	77	19	2	0	0	0.14
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	1	3	3	1	0	0	0.05
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	7	47	7	3	0	0	0.20
	Total	**196**	**3,591**	**18**	**26**	**0**	**13**	**4.22**

Table 10 Details on the Roman pottery from gully F11

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BACG	**All**	**0.13**
	DRAG.33	0.13
CZ	**All**	**0.47**
	CAM 407	0.47
EA	**All**	1.00
	CAM 395	1.00
GA	**All**	1.06
	CAM 39A	0.80
	CAM 279C	0.07
	CAM 305A	0.19
GX	**All**	**1.17**
	CAM 231-232	0.45
	CAM 268	0.56
	CAM 270B	0.15
	CAM 287-290	0.16
KX	**All**	**0.14**
	CAM 305B	0.14
MP	**All**	**0.05**

	BOWL	0.05
MR	**All**	**0.20**
	CAM 316	0.20
	Total	**4.22**

Table 11 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from gully F11

Roadside ditch F20 (Tables 12-13; Fig 21.5)
A good-sized assemblage with 115 sherds with a weight of 1.8kg and 0.35 vessels. Sherds of fine oxidised wares (fabric DZ) dominate the assemblage although there were no identifiable vessel forms. There was also a quantity of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) with examples of the Cam 108, Cam 218 and a lid which can be dated to AD 50-120. There was one sherd of shell-tempered and calcite-gritted ware which although typical for the later Roman period this ware can also date to the late Iron Age and the earlier Roman period. Given the absence of any mid or late Roman pottery this assemblage can be dated to the later 1st to early 2nd century AD.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BAET	Baetican amphorae (Dressel 20)	7	871	124	0	0	0	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	1	17	17	0	0	0	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	8	291	36	0	0	1	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	72	424	6	0	0	5	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	25	210	8	5	0	1	0.35
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	1	8	8	0	0	0	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	1	14	14	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	**115**	**1,835**	**16**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**0.35**

Table 12 Details on the Roman pottery from ditch F20

Fabric group	Form	EVE
GX	**All**	**0.35**
	CAM 108	0.14
	CAM 218	0.07
	Lid	0.14
	Total	**0.35**

Table 13 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from ditch F20

Roadside ditch F23 (Tables 14-15; Figs 19.22-26)
A modest sized assemblage of pottery with 73 sherds with a weight of 1.3kg and 1.66 vessels. Sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) are the most common pottery fabric with examples of the Cam 108, Cam 218 and lids. Other noteworthy sherds include a small collection of southern Gaulish samian (fabric BASG) with examples of the Drag.18, Drag.27 and Drag.37 dating to the second half of the 1st century AD. In fabric DJ (coarse oxidised and related wares) there are flagons with examples of the Cam 140 and Cam 154-155. There was a local copy of a *terra nigra* platter (fabric UR GX) and two sherds of Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (fabric FJ) which can be dated to the early Roman period. The latest vessel is the Cam 122 beaker in grey slipped ware (fabric WB) dating to *c* AD 100-160. Most of this material dates to the early Roman period while the rarity of 2nd century fabrics and the absence of black-burnished wares (GA, GB, KX) and central Gaulish samian (fabric BACG) suggests that the latest material dates to the early 2nd century AD. However, this feature also contained two late type D Roman tile LCA's which are dated to AD 240-380.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	13	71	5	4	0	6	0.24
BXSG	South Gaulish decorated samian	2	27	14	0	0	0	0.00
BAET	Baetican amphorae (Dressel 20)	2	74	37	0	0	0	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	1	2	2	0	0	0	0.00
CADIZ	Cadiz amphorae (Dressel 7-11)	1	48	48	0	0	0	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	10	65	7	2	0	1	0.36
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	4	28	7	1	0	0	0.08
EMED	Eastern Mediterranean amphorae	1	23	23	0	0	1	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	2	14	7	1	0	0	0.16
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	1	7	7	0	0	0	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	23	211	9	4	0	2	0.39
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	3	144	48	0	0	1	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	132	132	0	0	0	0.00
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae	1	48	48	0	0	0	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	3	346	115	2	0	0	0.20
UR GX	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) – grey ware	1	28	28	0	0	1	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	1	16	16	0	0	0	0.00
WB	Grey slipped wares	3	6	2	2	0	0	0.23
	Total	**73**	**1,290**	**18**	**16**	**0**	**12**	**1.66**

Table 14 Details on the Roman pottery from the ditch F23

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BASG	**All**	**0.24**
	DRAG.18	0.04
	DRAG.27	0.14
	DRAG.37	0.06
DJ	**All**	**0.36**
	CAM 140	0.17
	CAM 154-155	**0.19**
FJ	**All**	0.16
	?	0.16
GX	**All**	**0.39**
	CAM 108	0.23
	CAM 218	0.10
	Lid	0.06
TZ	**All**	**0.20**
	CAM 192A	0.10
	CAM 195B/C	0.10
WB	**All**	**0.23**
	CAM 122	0.23
	Total	**1.66**

Table 15 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from ditch F23

Pyre F34 (Tables 16-17)
The pyre contained 101 sherds of Roman pottery and the assemblage is very fragmented with a weight of only 201g and 0.23 vessels. Sherds of other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) and coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ) account for the majority of the assemblage. The only identifiable vessels were several lids (0.07) and a Cam 243-244/246 reed rim bowl dating to AD 44-138. This assemblage is difficult to date given the limited quantity of dateable material but a date during the second half of the 1st century AD is possible.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
BAET	Baetican amphorae (Dressel 20)	1	18	18	0	0	0	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	1	4	4	0	0	0	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	42	71	2	1	0	2	0.03
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	56	108	2	7	0	0	0.20
HMF	Handmade with flint	1	3	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	**101**	**204**	**2**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**0.23**

Table 16 Details on the Roman pottery from pyre F34

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.02
	Lid	0.07
	?	0.14
	Total	**0.23**

Table 17 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from pyre F34

Modified and reused pottery
1) L2 subsoil (43): Disc with diameter of 54 mm made out of Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey ware (fabric GX).
2) L2 subsoil (43): Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey ware (fabric GX) base trimmed down into a disc with a diameter of 44 mm.

Stamps
1) L2 subsoil (79) (Fig. 20.1): Deer? Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports (fabric TZ), Speicher/Rhineland?
2) L5 accumulation (102) (Fig. 20.2): APRIL[IS] x 2. Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports (fabric TZ). Stamp of a Colchester potter active during *c* AD 60-100 (*CAR* **10**, 198 S18-20, 206 fig. 4.25 nos. 18-20).

Graffiti
Pottery sherds with graffiti are notably common with 10 examples:
1) F2 metalled road surface (19): ?
Southern Gaulish samian (fabric BASG)
2) F10 Ditch/quarry pit (28) (Fig. 20.3): Line
Central Gaulish samian (fabric BACG)
3) F20 roadside ditch (71) (Fig. 20.4): H[
Black surface ware (fabric BSW)
4) F20 roadside ditch (92) (Fig. 21.5): RITIAN?
Fine oxidised ware (fabric DZ)
5) L5 accumulation (12) (Fig. 22.6): III IX III
Coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ)
6) L5 accumulation (45) (Fig. 22.7): VA
Eastern Gaulish samian (fabric BAEG)
7) L5 accumulation (59) (Fig. 22.8): IIV[/II[or IIAA/II[
Coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ)

8) L5 accumulation (100) (Fig. 23.9):]l[
Coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ)
9) L5 accumulation (100) (Fig. 23.10): X?
Coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ)
10) L5 accumulation (100) (Fig. 23.11): AO[
Black surface ware (fabric BSW)

5.1.3 Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR* **7** (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 18).

There were only 22 sherds with a weight of 1,453g and 0.48 vessels (Table 19). Post-medieval pottery was recovered from four features and three layers although most of this material came from ditch/quarry pit F1 and gully F18 (Table 20). Except for one sherd of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21A) dating to *c* 1200-1550 this material dates to the post-medieval and modern periods. A large bowl/pancheon dating to the 16th to early/mid-17th century (Cotter 2000, 196-200) in post-medieval red earthenware was recovered from gully F18.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F21A	Colchester-type ware	*c* 1200-1550
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	19th-20th century

Table 18 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F21A	Colchester-type ware	1	8	8	0	0	0	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	18	1,436	80	5	0	6	0.34
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	3	9	3	3	0	0	0.14
	Total	**22**	**1,453**	**66**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**0.48**

Table 19 Details of the post-Roman pottery

Context	Context type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Ditch/quarry pit	5	19	4	0.10
F10	Ditch/quarry pit	3	42	14	0.04
F16	Ditch/quarry pit	1	11	11	0.00
F18	Gully	8	1,352	169	0.20
L1	Topsoil	1	3	3	0.04
L7b	Silty-clay layer	2	20	10	0.00
L12	Accumulation layer	2	6	3	0.10
	Total	**22**	**1,453**	**66**	**0.48**

Table 20 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific contexts

5.1.4 Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 405 sherds of CBM with a weight of 50.6kg (Table 21). Roman CBM accounts for the majority of this material except for a small number of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile sherds and modern brick fragments (Table 21).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW
Roman				
RT	Roman t*egula*	159	21,319	134
RI	Roman *imbrex*	61	5,408	89
RB	Roman brick	76	18,455	243

RFB	Roman floor brick (*opus spicatum*)	1	220	220
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	63	2,316	37
Tessera		2	26	13
Daub brick		4	1,069	267
Keyed daub		1	68	68
Opus Signinum		4	475	119
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	21	512	24
BR	Brick	2	414	207
Slate		1	8	8
Undated				
Baked clay		10	323	
	Total	**405**	**50,613**	**125**

Table 21 Building material by period and type

Roman CBM

The majority of the CBM recovered was of Roman date at 371 sherds weighing just over 49kg. It came from 21 features, six layers and one other context (Table 22). The largest assemblage with 134 sherds with a weight of nearly 18kg came from accumulation L5, followed by roadside ditch F23 with 47 sherds at a weight of 5.8kg and gully F11 with 38 sherds at a weight of 5.5kg (Table 22). The majority of the Roman CBM consists of tegulae, imbrex and brick while there was no flue-tile.

Context	Context type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Ditch/quarry pit	5	110	22
F2	Metalled road surface	11	1,221	111
F4a	Roadside ditch	12	1,374	115
F4b	Pit/post-pad	1	65	65
F5	Pit	8	1,117	140
F10	Ditch/quarry pit	4	205	51
F11	Gully	38	5,535	146
F12	Pit/post hole	26	3,126	120
F13	Pit/Post hole	2	497	249
F14	Pit/post hole	11	2,982	271
F15	Roadside ditch	12	1,860	155
F19	Pit	1	24	24
F20	Roadside ditch	4	843	211
F21	Pit	2	226	113
F22	Pit	6	221	37
F23	Roadside ditch	47	5,823	124
F25	Roadside ditch	3	134	45
F29	Gully	2	96	48
F31	Pit	8	738	92
F34	Pyre	1	5	5
F35	Pit	3	90	30
L1	Topsoil	1	185	185
L2	Make-up/levelling	13	4,156	320
L4	Disturbed natural?	5	445	89
L5	Accumulation	134	17,701	132
L6	Accumulation	2	194	97
L9	Silty-clay layer	1	126	126

L3, F3, F4	?	8	257	32
	Total	371	49,356	133

Table 22 Quantities of Roman CBM by context

Noteworthy Roman CBM included four daub-bricks with a weight of just over 1kg which were recovered from gully F11, pit/post-hole F12 and accumulation L5. There was also one piece of keyed-daub with a weight of 68g which also came from L5 (Fig 23.12). Roadside ditch F23 produced a Roman floor brick (*opus spicatum*) with dimensions of ? mm x 64mm x 30mm.

Tile lower cut-away's (LCA's)

There were 14 tile LCA's mostly of types C and D (Table 23) dating from AD 160 to AD 380. There are also rare examples of the earlier type A and type B LCA's (Warry 2006, 63) although these were recovered from contexts with later LCA's (Table 23).

Context	Context type	Lower cut-away type			
		A AD 40-120	B AD 100-180	C AD 160-260	D AD 240-380
L5	Accumulation	A29	B6	C5	X
F23	Roadside ditch	X	B6	X	D1 (1) D15 (1)
F11	Gully	X	X	C5 (3)	X
F12	Pit/post hole	X	X	C5	X
L2	Accumulation	X	X	C5/56	X
F4b	Pit/post pad	X	X	X	D15
F14	Pit/post hole	X	X	X	D15
F15	Roadside ditch	X	X	X	D15

Table 23 Details on the Roman tegulae LCA's

Post-Roman CBM

Post-Roman CBM was limited to 24 sherds with a weight of just under 1kg which was recovered from eight features and two layers (Table 24). Peg-tile account for the majority of this material while there were two fragments of unfrogged (F18 gully) and frogged brick (F10 ditch/quarry pit) dating to the 18th-20th centuries. Finally, pit F5 produced a small fragment (8g) of roofing slate.

Context	Context type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Ditch/quarry pit	3	32	11
F2	Metalled road surface	1	14	14
F5	Pit	2	35	18
F10	Ditch/quarry pit	8	494	62
F13	Pit/post hole	1	10	10
F16	Ditch/quarry pit	2	63	32
F18	Gully	1	150	150
F19	Pit	1	15	15
L1	Topsoil	4	113	28
	Total	**24**	**934**	**39**

Table 24 Quantities of post-Roman CBM by context

5.1.5 Conclusion

Table 28 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. Three phases are represented, these are early Roman (*c* AD 50-120) (which account for the majority of the features), late Roman and post-medieval.

The Roman pottery is dominated by early material broadly dateable from the mid/late 1st century to the early 2nd century AD. Early vessels, such as the Cam 218, Cam 155, Cam 243-

244/246 and Cam 266 are common. The Samian mostly consists of southern Gaulish vessels with very little later central or eastern Gaulish material. Indeed, pottery typical of the middle Roman period (2nd-early 3rd century AD), such as black-burnished wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX), is relatively uncommon. There is a modest quantity of later Roman wares dating from the mid/late 3rd century AD onwards including oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH), Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) and shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (fabric HD).

The only dating problem arises with ditch F23 with an assemblage of early Roman pottery (*c* AD 50-120) but with two late type D tile LCA's dating to AD 240-380. However, one tile came from cleaning over the surface of the ditch and the other from the upper fill, so both may have come from later layers which in effect settled into the top of the feature.

Context	LIA-Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	-	F21A, F40	RT, RI, PT	*c* 18th-20th century
F2	BASG, BSW, DJ, GX (Cam 243-244/246, Cam 268), GB (Cam 37B/38B), HD (Type 35), HZ, TZ (Cam 195B/C)	-	RB, RT, PT	4th century AD (PT intrusive)
F3	BAET (DR 20), GX (Cam 266, Domed lid)	-	-	AD 44-80
F4a	BAET (DR 20), BASG (Drag 27), BSW, DJ, DZ (Cam 155), FJ, GX (Cam 218, 243 244/246, 266, lid), HZ, NARB, TZ	-	RB, RI, RT	AD 44-100
F4b	-	-	RT, LCA D15 (AD240-380)	AD 240-380
F5	BACG (Drag 18/31), BAET (DR 20), BSW, CZ (Cam 391A/B or Cam 407), DJ, DZ (Cam 155), GB, GX (Cam 243-244/246), TZ (Cam 195B/C)	-	RT, PT, SLATE	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
F6b	BAET (DR 20), BASG (Drag 15/17, 18, 30), CS, DJ, FJ (Cam 243-244/246), GA, GB (Cam 40B), GP, GX (Cam 243-244/246), HZ, TZ (Cam 195A, 497)	-	DAUB-BR, RB, RI, RT	AD 110/125-150
F7	BAET (DR 20), BSW, DJ, GX (Cam 108, 243-244/246), HZ	-	-	AD 44-140
F10	BACG, BXCG, DZ, GR (Cam 330), GX (Cam 243-244/246)	F40	RI, RT, PT	*c* 18th-20th century
F11	BASG, BACG (Drag 33), BAET (Dr 20), CH, CZ (Cam 407), DJ, DZ, EA (Cam 395), GA (Cam 39A, 279C, 305A), GB, GX (Cam 231-232, 288, 287-290), HZ, KX (Cam 305B), MP, MR (Cam 316)	-	DAUB-BR, RB, RI, RT, LCA C5 (AD160-260)	AD 300-350
F12	DJ, GB (Cam 37A/38A), GX, HZ, WA	-	RB, RI, RT, LCA C5 (AD160-260)	AD 160-260
F13	CZ, DJ, GB (Cam 40A), GX, ON (Cam 46/311)	-	RB, RT, PT	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
F14	-	-	RB, RI, RT, LCA D15 (AD240-380)	AD 240-380
F15	BAET (Dr 20), DJ, GA GP (Cam 123), GX, ON	-	RB, RT, LCA D15 (AD240-380)	AD 240-380
F16	GX	F40	PT	*c* 18th-20th century
F18	-	F40	BR (UN-FROGGED)	18th-19th century
F19	GX	-	PT	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
F20	BAET (Dr 20), BSW, DJ, DZ, HD, HZ, GX (Cam 108, lid)	-	RB, RI, RT	AD 50-120
F21	BSW, DJ, HZ OX, GX (Cam 218, 241-242, lid)	-	RB	AD 50-120
F22	DJ, GX	-	RI, RT	Roman
F23	BAET (Dr 20), BASG (Drag 18, 27, 37), BSW, CADIZ (Dr 7-11), DJ (Cam 140, 154-155), DZ, EMED (Dr 2-4), FJ, GQ, GX (Cam 108, 218, lid), HZ, HZ OX, NARB (Gauloise), TZ (Cam 192A, 195B/C), UR (GX), WA, WB (Cam 122)	-	RB, RFB, RI, RT LCA B6 (AD100-180), LCA D1&D15 (AD240-380)	Probably AD 50-120 (CBM suggests later Roman – AD 240-380)
F24	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age/ early Roman?
F25	BSW, DJ, GP (Cam 123), GX, HZ	-	RT	AD 50/80-180/220

Context	LIA-Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F29	BSW (Cam 218), BXSG, DJ, GP (Cam 123), GX (Cam 266)	-	RBT	AD 50/80-180/200
F31	BASG (Drag 18, 33A), BSW, DJ, GX (Cam 270B, lid), HZ, HX OX	-	RB, RI, RT	AD 50-100
F32	BSW, DJ, GX (Cam 241-242)	-	-	AD 44-80/120
F33	DJ, GX, HZ	-	-	Roman
F34	BAET (Dr 20), BSW, DJ, GX (Cam 243-244/246, lid)	-	RBT	AD 44-138
F35	BSW, DJ, GX (Cam 266), TZ	-	RBT	AD 44-80
F36	BSW, BXSG, BXCG, DJ, GX	-	-	AD 100-200
F37	GTW, BASG, BSW, DJ, EZ, GA	-	-	AD 125/150-250
F38	BSW, DJ, DZ, GX	-	-	AD 44-120
L1	DJ, GX	F48D	RB, PT	19th-20th century
L2	BACG, DJ, DZ (Cam 155), GP, GX (Cam 108, 231-232, 243-244/246), HZ, TZ (Cam 192)	-	RB, RI, RT, LCA C5/56 (AD160-260)	3rd century AD>
L4	BSW (Cam 299), GX (Cam 243-244/246)	-	RB, RI, RT	AD 140-400
L5	BAET (Dr 20, H70), BASG (Drag 27, 27G), BXSG (Drag 37), BACG (Drag 31), BAEG (Drag 30, 31), BSW (Cam 218, 219, 231-232, 243-244/246), CADIZ (Dr 7-11, opercula), CH, DJ (Cam 154-155, 155, 198, 243-244/246), DZ (Cam 100, 108, 140), FJ (lamp), GA, GB, GP (Cam 122, 330), GR (Cam 330), GX (Cam 108, 218, 219, 241-242, 243-244/246, 266, 268, lid), HZ, NARB (Gauloise), ON, TZ (Cam 192A, 195, 195A, 195B), UR GX (Cam 14), UR RCW (Cam 14), WA (Cam 330), WB (Cam 218), WC (lid)	-	DAUB-BR, KEYED-DAUB, RB, RI, RT, LCA A29 (AD40-120), LCA B6 (AD100-180), LCA C5 (AD160-260)	AD 280-425
L6	BAET (Dr 20), GX (lid)	-	RB, RT	Roman
L7a	GTW, BASG (Drag 18/31), DJ, GX (lid), RCW (Cam 109)		-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman?
L7b	GX	F40	RI	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
L9	GX	-	RT	Roman
L10	-	-	BR (FROGGED)	19th-20th century
L12	-	F48D	-	19th-20th century

Table 25 Approximate dates for the individual contexts

5.2 Pottery and CBM from monitoring phase 2

by Dr Matthew Loughton

An additional 122 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) was recovered from 13 features and three layers during phase 2 monitoring (Table 26). See Appendix 2-3 for a full catalogue.

Ceramic material	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	88	72.1%	2,209	28.7%	25	1.16
CBM	34	27.9%	5,501	71.3%	162	-
All	**122**		**7,710**		**63**	**1.16**

Table 26 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

5.2.1 Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified as p20 and see Table 2 for a list of the Roman fabric types recorded. There were 86 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 2.2kg and 1.14 vessels according to the EVE (Tables 27-28). This material was recovered from 10 features and three layers (Table 29). The largest assemblage came from pit WBF9 (21 sherds, 243g, 0.44 vessels (EVE)), followed by ditch WBF4 (14 sherds, 266g, 0.27 vessels). Most of the remaining contexts produced relatively small-sized assemblages of Roman pottery with 10 or fewer sherds.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	1	11	11	0.00
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2	6	3	0.06
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	11	1,193	108	0.00
BSW	Black surface ware	4	16	4	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	2	3	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	16	294	18	0.00
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	1	37	37	0.00
EZ (KOL CC)	Other fine colour-coated wares/Cologne colour-coated ware	1	1	1	0.00
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	3	70	23	0.13
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	4	39	10	0.08
GR	Fine grey wares imitating samian and *terra nigra* forms	4	21	5	0.11
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	30	382	13	0.63
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	1	25	25	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	42	42	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	2	43	22	0.13
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	1	8	8	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	2	10	5	0.00
Total		**86**	**2,201**	**26**	**1.14**

Table 27 Details on the Roman pottery

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
BACG	**All**	**0.06**
	Drag. 27	0.03
	W79	0.03
GA	**All**	**0.13**
	Cam 37A/38A	0.13
GB	**All**	**0.08**
	Cam 278	0.08
GR	**All**	**0.11**
	Cam 60	0.18
	Cam 330	0.03
GX	**All**	**0.63**
	?	0.29
	Cam 218	0.16
	Cam 219	0.03
	Cam 243-244/246	0.11
	Lid	0.04
KX	**All**	**0.13**
	Cam 278	0.13
	Total	**1.14**

Table 28 Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
WBF3	Ditch	2	45	23	0.00
WBF4	Ditch	14	266	19	0.27
WBF7	Quarry pit	8	165	21	0.03
WBF8	Pit	5	49	10	0.08
WBF9	Pit	21	243	12	0.44
WBF12	Pit	4	91	23	0.00
WBF17	Ditch	7	34	5	0.08
WBF21	Post-hole	1	6	6	0.00
WBF54	Metalled road surface	7	222	32	0.08
WBF56	Roadside ditch	3	13	4	0.00
WBL1	Topsoil	2	702	351	0.00
WBL8A	Accumulation	2	14	7	0.00
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	10	351	35	0.16
	Total	**86**	**2,201**	**26**	**1.14**

Table 29 Quantities of Roman pottery from specific contexts

The Roman pottery assemblage is dominated by fabrics and vessel forms dating from the early Roman to the end of the early/mid 3rd century AD, and later Roman fabrics and forms are notably absent although this could perhaps reflect the small quantities of pottery recovered. In fabric GR (fine grey wares imitating samian and *terra nigra* forms) there are examples of the Cam 60 bowl dating to the Claudian-Neronian period and a copy of the Samian Drag. 37 bowl (Cam 330) which dates from the Flavian period onwards (Bidwell & Croom 1999). These vessels came from pits WBF8 and WBF9. Other early Roman vessels include examples of the Cam 218 and Cam 219 bowls, and Cam 234-244/246 reed-rim bowl, in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which date from the Claudian period until the early 2nd century AD. There is a small quantity of wares and forms which date from the early 2nd century AD until the early/mid-3rd century. There are sherds of Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ), black-burnished and related wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX) with examples of the Cam 37A/38A (AD 110-180/220) and Cam 278 (AD 117-250/260). There was a Drag. 27 cup in Central Gaulish plain samian (fabric BACG) dating to AD 110-160. The latest dateable vessel in the assemblage is the Central Gaulish plain samian (fabric BACG) Walter 79 dish dating to AD 160-210 which came form the ditch WBF4.

5.2.2 Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was limited to just two sherds of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) with a weight of 8g. This material came from pit WBF5 and ditch WBF17, and dates from *c* 1500 to the 19th/20th century.

5.2.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 34 sherds of CBM weighing 5.5kg (Table 30). CBM was recovered from eight features and two layers (Table 31). Apart from one sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, which came from WBL8A, all of this material is of Roman date and includes pieces of brick, tile and combed box flue-tile. The only sherd of note was a tegula with a lower cut-away of type A26 dating to AD 40-120 from WBL19.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	12	2,841	237
RI	Roman imbrex	5	293	59
RT	Roman tegulae	9	2,110	234
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	6	184	31
RFT	Roman box flue-tile	1	63	63
Post-Roman				

PT	Peg-tile	1	10	10
	Total	**34**	**5,501**	**162**

Table 30 CBM by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
WBF4	Ditch	4	1,736	434
WBF5	Pit	1	615	615
WBF6	Ditch	2	205	103
WBF7	Quarry pit	2	142	71
WBF9	Pit	5	1,406	281
WBF17	Ditch	7	293	42
WBF55	Ditch	2	295	148
WBF56	Roadside ditch	1	59	59
WBL8A	Accumulation	3	144	48
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	7	606	87
	Total	**34**	**5,501**	**162**

Table 31 Quantities of CBM from specific contexts

5.2.4 Conclusion

Table 32 summarizes the dating evidence for contexts which contained dateable pottery and ceramics. Most of the features and layers date from the early Roman period to the early/mid 3rd century AD. Three contexts (WBF5, WBF17, WBL8A) date to the medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval periods.

Context	Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
WBF3	GX	-	-	Roman
WBF4	BACG (W79), BAET (DR20), DJ, GA (Cam 37A/37B), GB, GX (Cam 243-244/246)	-	RT	AD 160-210
WBF5	-	F40	RB	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
WB6	-	-	RB, RT	Roman
WBF7	BASG, BACG (Drag. 27), DJ (Flagon), DJ (M), GB, GX	-	RI RT	AD 110-160
WBF8	DJ, GR (Cam 60), GX, TZ (Col.)	-	-	AD 43-69
WBF9	BSW, DJ, GA, GR (Cam 330), GX (Cam 218, lid), HZ, HZ OX, KX (Cam 278)	-	RB	2nd century AD
WBF12	DJ, GX	-	-	Roman
WBF17	BAET (DR20), CZ, GB (Cam 278), GX, WA	F40	RB, RT	*c* 1500-19th/20th century
WBF21	GX	-	-	Roman
WBF54	BAET (DR20), DJ, EZ (KOL CC), GX (Cam 218, Cam 219)	-	-	2nd century AD
WBF55	-	-	RB, RT	Roman
WBF56	BSW	-	RI	Roman
WBL1	BAET	-	-	-
WBL8A	GX	-	RB, PT	Medieval/post-medieval
WBL19	BAET (DR20), DJ, GX, WA	-	RB, RI, RT (LCA A26), RFT	AD 40-120

Table 32 Approximate dates for individual contexts

5.3 Small finds and iron nails

by Laura Pooley

5.3.1 The small finds (Figs 24-25)

Eighty numbered small finds of copper-alloy, lead, iron, bone and stone were recovered from all three phases of investigation at 60 Creffield Road. Fifty-one small finds came from features or layers, with the remaining 29 recovered as unstratified metal-detected finds from spoil heaps. The finds were of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Where descriptions are not listed below, a full catalogue of all the small finds can be found in Appendix 4.

Roman

Coins

There were thirteen Roman coins from two features, two layers and the rest were unstratified. From metalled road surface F2 was a worn and illegible sestertius or *as* (SF25) and a 3rd-century radiate (SF23) which was also in poor condition. An unidentified 3rd-century radiate also came from accumulation L5 (SF72), and two asses of Vespasian (AD 69-79) came from roadside ditch F20 (SF33) and post-medieval accumulation L2 (SF46). Unstratified coins included a silver denarius (SF54), a copper-alloy dupondius (SF47) and *as* (SF51) (all in poor condition), and five 4th-century nummi (SF9, SF55, SF56, SF57 and SF58).

SF23, F2, finds no. 35. Complete silver radiate in poor condition, 3rd century. Obverse: Radiate bust right, but mostly obscured by corrosion, inscription illegible. Reverse: Fides standing left holding standing to left, **FI**[DE]**S** [MILITVM]. Die axis: 2, 2.3g, 18.0mm diameter.

SF25, F2, finds no. 36. Roman copper-alloy coin, worn and illegible, vague outline on obverse of the bust looking right. Either a small sestertius or a large as, issued between 23 BC and AD 269. 13.9g; 27.8mm diameter.

SF33, F20, finds no.69. Complete Roman copper-alloy as of Vespasian (69-79 BC). Obverse: Bust right, laureate, **IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG CO[S…**]. Reverse: Eagle, head to right, wings outstretched, perched on a globe, flanked by **SC**. Die axis: 7, 9.1g, 27.7mm diameter.

SF46, L2, finds no. 64. Roman copper-alloy as of Vespasian (AD 69-79). Obverse: Bust right, laureate, [IMP CAES]**AR VE**[SP]**ASIAN AVG C**[OS …]. Reverse: Façade of the Ara Providentiae Augusti with double panelled door and horns of the altar above, flanked by **SC**, beneath **PROVIDE**[NT]. Die axis: 7, 8.3g, 26.5mm diameter.

SF72, L5 (Trench B), finds no. 50). Complete Roman radiate coin in poor condition, 3rd century. Obverse: Bust right, draped (with beard), [...]**INVS PIVS** […]. Reverse: Figure standing left holding sceptre across body, [… AVG]**VSTI** (possibly PAX AVGVSTI). Die axis: 12, 3.5g, 20.5mm diameter.

Personal adornment

The only items relating to personal adornment were an incomplete copper-alloy brooch spring made from a single piece of looped wire (SF28) from metalled surface F2 and two iron hobnails (SF43 and SF78) from accumulation L5.

Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments

A copper-alloy probe (SF69) came from accumulation L5.

Fig 24.1 SF69, L5, finds no. 47. Complete copper-alloy probe with very slight pointed terminal to shaft. 35.9mm long, 5.1mm diameter (of probe), 2.4g.

Household utensils and furniture

A possible iron ladle (SF65) with twisted handle and incomplete bowl came from pit/post-hole F12 and is similar to an example illustrated by Manning (1985, ref. P34). A tinned copper-alloy spoon (SF8) was an unstratified find and the incomplete round bowl had been decorated on the underside. The decoration falls within Sherlock's Group C (2000) described as 'petal designs in dots' which was made by punching rows of dots into the spoon. A trefoil-shaped concave jug lid (SF50), with stout projection in the centre to help lift the lid, was also an unstratified find. A similar example was found at Balkerne Lane in a ditch dated from *c* 75/80 to *c* 80/85 (*CAR* **2**, 73, ref. 2049). A handle, probably a furniture handle, came from pit F31 (SF37). It had been made from a rectangular strip of copper-alloy which had been folded and bent/moulded into a bow handle with flat squared terminals.

Two bell-shaped studs (SF48 and SF53) were unstratified finds. Bell-shaped studs are usually divided into two groups: 1) those with integral, rectangular-sections shanks which are pierced at the end and 2) those with inserted iron shanks, or with integral round- or square-sectioned shanks (Major 2015a). Their precise function is still debated but they seem to be box fittings (Major 2015b). Those with integral, rectangular-sectioned shanks are generally identified as lock pins and the rest as decorative fittings or handles (*CAR* **2**, 124, ref.4143; Allason-Jones 1985; Major 2015a & 2015b). Both examples from Creffield Road have integral, rectangular-sectioned shanks.

Three small fragments of very abraded quernstone (SF68) also came from metalled-road surface F2.

Fig 24.2 SF8, U/S, finds no. 16. Incomplete tinned copper-alloy spoon. The spoon has an incomplete round bowl (*CAR* **2**, Type 1) with a 'rat-tail', described by Sherlock (2000) as an extension of the handle which curves under the bowl to strengthen the join between the handle and bowl. The underside of the bowl includes punched dotted decoration which falls within Sherlock's (2000) Group C 'petal design in dots'. As surviving, there are two curved punched lines to the left of the rat-tail and one in mirror image on the right. The handle is complete with a pointed end. 66.2mm long, 3g.

Fig 24.3 SF37, F31, finds no.99. Virtually-complete copper-alloy handle made from a rectangular strip of copper-alloy. Both sides along the central strip of the handle have been folded over, reducing the width of the strip by approximately a half, and this section has been bent/moulded into a semi-circular forward projection (*c* 13.0mm). Both ends of the strip have been left as flat square terminals (one incomplete). There are no obvious means of attachment at the terminals (*ie* rivet holes). 72.0mm long, 15.4mm wide, 0.9-2.4mm thick, 4.9g.

Fig 24.4 SF48, U/S, finds no. 60. Bell-shaped stud. Cast circular bronze head with a countersunk face, in the centre of which is a projecting dimpled boss or cone. The boss/cone projects beyond the lip of the face by 1.5mm. An integral, rectangular-section, copper-alloy shank projects from a flared collar to the rear. The shank is incomplete. Similar to *CAR* **2**, 124, ref.4143. 23.8mm long, 22.8mm diameter, 16.1g.

Fig 24.5 SF50, U/S, finds no. 62. Copper-alloy vessel lid, trefoil-shaped, concave with a stout projection probably to help lift the lid, the lug for the hinge is incomplete. 66.0mm long, 49.5mm wide, 3.6mm thick, 49.1g.

Fig 24.6 SF53, U/S, finds no. 87. Bell-shaped stud, slightly squashed. Cast circular bronze head with a countersunk face, in the centre of which is a projecting dimpled boss or cone. The apex of the boss/cone is in line with the lip of the face. An integral, rectangular-sectioned, copper-alloy shank projects from a collar to the rear which, unlike SF48, is not flared. 17.1mm long, 19.9mm diameter, 9.1g.

Fig 24.7 SF65, F12, finds no.31. Possible iron ladle with twisted handle and rounded bowl which is broken and incomplete. Similar to Manning (1985), ref. P34. 25.8mm long, handle is 12.2mm wide and 10.8mm thick, bowl is 36.1mm wide and 4.3mm thick, 56.3g.

Objects employed in weighing and measuring

A small fragment of copper-alloy from the widened end of a steelyard (SF4) and a domed lead weight (SF12) were both unstratified finds.

Fig 25.8 SF4, U/S, finds no. 4. Small fragment of copper-alloy from the widened arm of a steelyard consisting of an incomplete terminal loop and a complete adjacent loop on the side of the arm. There is a small notched projection on the opposite side of the arm to the complete loop, located close to the terminal loop. 16.7mm long, 15.9mm wide, 3mm thick, 3.0g.

Fig 25.9 SF12, U/S, finds no.9. Domed lead weight, circular but slightly irregular in shape. 38.5mm diameter, 27.5mm thick, 26.11g.

Objects used for or associated with written communications

An iron stylus (SF77) from post-medieval accumulation L2 is of Manning (1985) Type 1 consisting of slender, round-sectioned shaft tapering to a point at one end and flattened into a small eraser at the other.

Fig 25.10 SF77, L2, finds no. 77. Iron stylus, broken and incomplete at the point. A Manning (1985) Type 1 – slender, round-sectioned, tapering to a point at one end and flattened into a small eraser at the other.

Fastenings and fittings

A number of fastening and fittings came from Roman accumulation layer L5. These included a piece of copper-alloy binding (SF2) and seven rectangular copper-alloy strip mounts (SF38a-c, SF40 and SF41a-c). The strip mounts were all incomplete. Five were flat with a rectangular cross-section and two had sunken faces between thicker chamfered or rounded edges. Traces of gilding had survived within the sunken face of strip mount SF38a, which also included two *in situ* domed-headed copper-alloy rivets. A further three strip mounts also included attachment/rivet holes. Two smaller fragments of copper-alloy strip from L5 (SF44a-b) may also be parts of strip mounts, but this is not certain.

Fig 25.11 SF2, L5, finds no. 14. Strip of curved copper-alloy binding, U-shaped in cross-section, incomplete and broken at both ends. 42.0mm long, 6.9mm wide, 3.4mm thick, 1.6g.

Fig 25.12-14 SF38, L5, finds no.57. Three copper-alloy strip mounts:
a) Rectangular strip mount, broken at both ends and incomplete. The mount has a flat back but the front is very slightly sunken between two thicker chamfered edges (giving it a very shallow u-shaped cross-section). The strip includes two rivet holes, 45mm apart, with two domed-headed copper-alloy rivets *in* situ. The rivets are 6.6mm long and the round domed heads 5.8mm in diameter. Along the front of the mount, within the sunken area, traces of gilding survive. Strip: 64.7mm long, 9.0mm wide, 1.4mm thick, 3.8g.
b) Rectangular strip mount, broken and incomplete at one end. The mount is flat with a rectangular cross-section and includes one squared terminal and two rivet/attachment holes 20.2mm apart, *c* 3mm diameter. Strip: 37.7mm long, 13.6mm wide, 0.7mm thick, 1.6g.
c) Rectangular strip mount, broken and incomplete at one end. The mount is flat with a rectangular cross-section. One end has been cut on the diagonal but this appears to be original. The strip has been bent/ moulded into a slight arch so it no longer lies flat. Strip: 38.9mm long, 9.3mm wide, 0.9mm thick, 2.2g.

Fig 25.15 SF40, L5, finds no.95. Rectangular copper-alloy strip mount, broken at both ends and incomplete. The mount has a flat back but the front is very slightly sunken between two thicker rounded edges (giving it a very shallow u-shaped cross-section). The strip includes two rivet/attachment holes, 39.4mm apart (2mm diameter), and has been broken across one of these holes. Strip: 76.8mm long, 7.1mm wide, 1.4mm thick, 3.3g.

Also from L5 was a stud with flat round head and concentric mouldings (SF3) and a nail/stud with convex head (SF42). A stud/nail similar to SF42 was recovered as an unstratified find (SF6) and a small domed head, which probably came from a stud, came from metalled surface F2 (SF42). Other finds from L5 included a length of copper-alloy wire (SF44c), half of a copper-alloy ring (SF70), a small fragment of copper-alloy sheet (SF71) and half of an iron ring (SF73).

Fig 25.16 SF3, L5, finds no. 15. Copper-alloy stud with flat round head (24.4mm diameter). The upper surface of the head has a slightly domed centre and a concentric circular moulding around the edge. On the lower surface of the head are five concentric circular mouldings. The shank is sub-square in section and incomplete. 5mm long, 1.9g.

Marble

Two fragments of Purbeck marble (SF20 and SF21), both worked smooth on one side, came from either roadside ditch F4a or pit/post-pad F4b. Another fragment of marble, worked flat on one side, came from ditch F23 (SF79).

Unidentified finds from Roman contexts

Half of a bone disc (SF29) came from roadside ditch F6b, and was the only bone small find recovered from the project. The flat disc has an off-centre perforation and has been polished on the front and decorated with a curved groove radiating from and around the perforation. It was possibly a piece of decorative inlay.

Unidentified copper-alloy objects from Roman contexts included a flat oval-shaped disc with small rounded projection at one end (SF1), a fragment of riveted object (SF26), a long, thin strip (SF32), a fragment with no distinguishing features (SF30), and a folded strip (SF80).

Unidentified fragments of iron and iron strip came from F2 (SF15 and SF66a-f), F4a/b (SF16), cleaning over L5, F3 and F4a/b (SF19), F6b (SF75 and SF76), F11 (SF67) and F23 (SF35). A piece of iron from F2 was part of a hooked object (SF66g) and an unidentified iron object (SF18) found while cleaning over L5, F3 and F4a/b was L-shaped with an integral round disc on one arm. An unstratified find of probable Roman date was an iron handle (SF10) with straight-sided rectangular sectioned shaft and integral oval-shaped suspension loop.

Twelve fragments of scrap lead (72.7g) also came from Roman contexts F2, F10, F20, F23 and L5 (SF24, SF31, SF34, SF36, SF39, SF45b), along with a small flat diamond-shaped piece of lead from L5 (SF45a).

Fig 25.17 SF10, U/S, finds no. 18. Incomplete iron handle with straight-sided rectangular-sectioned shaft and integral oval-shaped suspension loop. There is a brake across the shaft and rest of object missing. Possibly a knife handle. Shaft: 10mm wide, *c* 7mm thick. Suspension loop: 16mm long by 21mm wide (internally 14mm by 10mm). 60.9g.

Fig 25.18 SF29, F6b, finds no. 72. Incomplete worked bone disc. Object is flat and appears to have originally been round (just over half now surviving) with an off-centre round perforation (6.5mm diameter). On the front which has been polished, is a curved groove radiating from and around the perforation. The back is rough but part of the edge has been chamfered and file marks are visible. 26.0mm long, 18.2mm wide, 3.2mm thick, 1.2g.

Post-medieval/modern

Most of the post-medieval and modern finds from the site were unstratified. They included a post-medieval button (SF5), a post-medieval/modern copper-alloy strip (SF22), a farthing token of James I (SF52), a lead cloth seal typical of the Colchester Dutch community (SF60) (Fig 25.19), a modern silver thimble from 1971 (SF61), a squashed copper-alloy thimble probably dating from *c* 1520-1650 (SF62), a musket ball (SF63) and a 1666 trade token (SF64). An L-shaped iron bracket from L1 (SF17) is probably of post-Roman date.

Undated finds

Unstratified finds of uncertain date include a copper-alloy strip (SF11), small metal disc (SF12), a small sub-round copper-alloy lump or ingot (SF59) and nine fragments (109.3g) of scrap lead (SF7, SF14, SF49).

Conclusion

The majority of the small finds from archaeological investigations at 60 Creffield Road date to the Roman period, and most fall within the categories of 'household utensils and furniture' and 'fastenings and fittings'. Sixteen of the numbered small finds came from accumulation L5 and included several copper-alloy strip mounts, a piece of binding and two studs/nails, along with a probe and 3rd-century radiate. Ten numbered small finds also came from metalled road surface F2. Most were small and fragmentary and, like the nails (see below), the pieces of iron in particular may have been waste material recycled into the fabric of the road.

At least four of the post-medieval small finds (the farthing token, the copper-alloy thimble, the musket ball and the trade token) suggest some activity on the development site in the 17th century.

5.3.2 Iron nails (Table 33)

In total 184 iron nails, weighing 4.01kg, were recovered from Roman and post-medieval contexts. The largest number, 166 nails weighing 3,710.5g, came from Roman contexts, four at 39.9g came from features of a later Roman or post-Roman date, eight at 216.1g came from post-medieval contexts, and four at 48.4g from an undated feature.

Where it could be determined, the Roman period nails generally had square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads, of Manning Type 1b (Manning 1985). Most of the Roman period nails came from just three features: 42 (1,349.7g) from metalled road surface F2; 66 (1,045.8g) from gully F11; and 25 (310.5g) from accumulation L5. Most of the nails from metalled road surface

F2 are fragmentary with no heads, suggesting that they could be waste material recycled into the fabric of the road.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Date
Evaluation			
F1	1	1) Incomplete iron nail with head missing, shape of shank obscured in corrosion, clenched at 45°, 50.9mm long, 10.6g. 2) Incomplete iron nail with head missing, round-sectioned shank, 43.7mm long, 16.0g.	Post-medieval
F2	3	Iron nail, size and shape obscured within corrosion and mud, 56.0mm long, 25.6g.	Roman
	19	1) Incomplete iron nail (tip appears to be missing), shape of shank obscured in corrosion, flat round head damaged (*c* 20.9mm diameter), 51.8mm long, 27.4g, ?Manning Type 1b. 2) Incomplete iron nail (tip appears to be missing), shape of shank obscured in corrosion, round head (*c* 11.9mm diameter), 42.1mm long, 13.3g, ?Manning Type 1b. 3) Fragment of nail shank, round-sectioned, 32.7mm long, 14.3g.	
F4a or F4b	8	1) Iron nail, size and shape obscured within corrosion, probably clenched at tip, 61.9mm long, 36.1g. 2) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 17.4mm diameter), 42.1mm long, 20.0g, Manning Type 1b.	Roman
F5	11	1) Iron nail shank, rectangular in cross-section, head missing, 78.1mm long, 38.5g. 2) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, small flat round head (*c* 9.9mm diameter), 56.8mm long, 9.8g.	Post-medieval
F7	21	Shank fragment, square-sectioned, very corroded, 26.2mm long, 21.1g.	Roman
L4	22	1) Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 27.3mm diameter), 61.2mm long, 33.2g, Manning Type 1b. 2) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 14.5mm diameter), 42.6mm long, 5.6g. Manning Type 1b. 3) Shank fragment, square-sectioned, 37.9mm long, 9.8g.	Roman
L5	12	Shank fragment, square-sectioned, 34.9mm long, 3.3g.	Roman
Cleaning over L5, F3, F4	20	Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 21.7mm diameter), 57.6mm long, 24.2g, ?Manning Type 1b.	Roman
Monitoring Phase 1			
L7b	30b	Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 15mm diameter), 52.7mm long, 7.0g.	Post-medieval/ modern
Excavation			
F2	26	Eighteen iron nails (697.0g), all appear to be fragmentary with heads missing, square-sectioned shanks, two clenched. Significant corrosion with lots of small stones adhering. Largest: 99.2mm long; smallest: 36.1mm long.	Roman
	27	Nine iron nails (162.8g), significant corrosion with lots of small and some medium stones adhering. Largest: 68.0mm long; smallest: 33.8mm long. Eight are fragmentary with square-sectioned shanks and no heads. One is complete (57.7mm long) with a square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° towards the tip and a flat round head (*c* 17.5mm diameter), Manning Type 1b.	
	115 Fill J	Eleven iron nails (409.3g), all fragmentary with square-sectioned shanks, significant corrosion with lots of small and some medium stones adhering. Largest: 100.5mm long; smallest: 28.8mm long. Ten have heads missing. One has a flat oval-shaped head (25.8 x 17.4mm), ?Manning Type 1b.	

F6b	53	Incomplete iron nail with tip missing (49.7g), completely obscured in corrosion and identified from x-ray. Clenched at 45° with flat ?round head (*c* 17mm diameter), 51.4mm long, Manning Type 1b.	Roman
	75	Three iron nails (30.2g), significant corrosion with some small stones adhering. Largest: 71.1mm long; smallest: 38.6mm long. Two fragmentary with square-sectioned shanks and no heads. One complete (71.1mm long) with a square-sectioned shank clenched midway at 45° and a flat oval head (*c* 23.2 x 18.7mm), Manning Type 1b.	
F11	33 upper	Fourteen iron nails (265.7g), all with square-sectioned shanks. Four are complete or almost complete with tips missing, all have flat round or oval heads, 1) 52.5mm long, head 25.7 x 21mm, 2) shank clenched at 45°, 73.3mm long, head c 18.2mm diameter, 3) shank curved (probably the result of being pulled), 54.5mm long, head *c* 14.8mm diameter, 4) 44.4mm long, head 18.2 x 16.0mm. Manning Type 1b. Ten have heads missing, two are clenched and two are curved, four are largely obscured within corrosion with some small and medium stones adhering, largest: 70.1mm long, smallest: 28.2mm long.	Roman
	128	Forty-one iron nails (562.3g), all with square-sectioned shanks, some very corroded with small to medium stones adhering. Twelve (133.6g) are complete with flat round (13-17mm diameter) or oval (11-18mm by 13-20mm) heads, ranging from 41.7 to 81.7mm long, two are clenched at the tip, five are clenched mid-shank and one close to the head, Manning Type 1b. Thirteen (192.0g) are incomplete with either tip or part of lower shank missing, all have flat round (12-18mm diameter) or oval (12-19mm by 14-20mm) heads, ranging from 33.6 to 66.4mm long, one is clenched, Manning Type 1b. Fifteen (236.7g) have no heads, five are clenched, ranging from 40.3 to 86.3mm long.	
	129	Eleven iron nails (217.8g), all with square-sectioned shanks, some very corroded with small to medium stones adhering. Eight are complete or almost complete with only tips missing, flat round (15-17.5mm diameter) or oval heads (15-24 by 17-28mm), ranging from 51.2 to 106.1mm long, two are clenched at the tip and one is clenched twice and twisted, Manning Type 1b. Three have no heads, one clenched, ranging from 36.4 to 67.9mm long.	
F15	38	Iron nail, probably with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 14mm diameter), 47.4mm long, 8.4g, Manning Type 1b.	Roman
F22	78	Two fragments of iron nail shank (9.6g), possibly from the same nail, square-sectioned shanks, 34.7mm and 20.0mm long; significant corrosion.	Roman
F23	83	Three iron nails (41.5g), all fragmentary with square-sectioned shanks and no heads; significant corrosion; largest: 78.1mm long; smallest: 15.7mm long.	Roman
F25	88	Three iron nails (24.6g), two fragmentary with square-sectioned shanks and no heads, one complete (51.1mm long) with a square-sectioned shank and a flat round head (*c* 13.5mm diameter); significant corrosion; largest: 51.1mm long; smallest: 23.7mm long.	Later Roman or post-Roman
F29	97	Iron nail, almost complete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat oval head (19.7mm x 16.0mm), 60.6mm long, 15.3g, Manning Type 1b.	Later Roman or post-Roman
F31	118	Three iron nails (41.6g), significant corrosion with some small stones adhering, largest: 44.8mm long, smallest: 34.5mm long. Two fragmentary with square-sectioned shanks and no heads. One incomplete (34.5mm long) with a square-sectioned shank, tip missing and a flat oval head (*c* 16.5mm diameter), Manning Type 1b;	Roman
F34	132	Iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat sub-square head (10.3 x 10.3mm), 25.1mm long, 1.8g, Manning Type 1b	Roman
	133	Square-section iron nail shank, 24.8mm long, 1.6g.	
F35	108	Two iron nails (40.1g). One incomplete with tip missing, head probably present but obscured within corrosion, 44.8mm long. One incomplete with most of square-sectioned shank missing but large flat round head present	Roman

		(*c* 29mm diameter), 30.0mm long, Manning Type 1b.	
F37	127	Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 14mm diameter), 34.5mm long, 5.9g, Manning Type 1b.	Roman
F38	<14>	Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 14.3mm diameter), 55.9mm long, 12.0g, Manning Type 1b.	Roman
L2	43	Three incomplete iron nails (49.0g) with tips missing. All have square-sectioned shanks and flat round or oval heads. 1) 72.1mm long, head 18mm diameter, 2) 55.9mm long, head 11.8mm diameter, 3) 46.0mm long, head 14.3 by 17mm.	Post-medieval
L5	46	Seven iron nails (113.5g), all with square-section shanks and flat round or oval heads. Two are long and complete, 1) 91.2mm long, head 12.8 by 14.9mm, 2) 80.0mm, 18.1 by 20.9mm, Manning Type 1b. Three are incomplete with tips or part of lower shanks missing, 1) 66.8mm long, head 16.5mm diameter, 2) 45.8mm long, head 14.5mm diameter, 3) 40.1mm long, head 17.0 by 20.3mm; Manning Type 1b. Two have heads missing, both clenched, 47.3mm & 51.3mm long.	Roman
	52	Two iron nail shanks, square-sectioned, pottery adhering, 32.1g.	
	100	Thirteen iron nails (124.6g), all with square-sectioned shanks. Three are complete with flat round or oval heads, 1) 87.5mm long, head 15.4mm diameter, 2) 58.0mm long, clenched, head 13.2mm diameter, 3) 45.0mm long, clenched at tip, head 15.5mm diameter; Manning Type 1b. Six are incomplete with tips or lower shanks missing, ranging from 25.5 to 53.9mm long, one clenched, all have flat round heads (13-22mm diameter), Manning Type 1b. Four are shanks only, one clenched, ranging from 21.8 to 69.2mm long.	
	119	Two iron nails (19.3g). One incomplete with tip missing and head damaged, clenched square-sectioned shank, flat round head, 52.2mm long, Manning Type 1b. One square-sectioned shank only, 36.4mm long.	
	120	Iron nail, possibly complete or with tip missing, head probably present but obscured within corrosion, clenched square-sectioned shank, 49.3mm, 21.0g.	
Monitoring Phase 2			
WBF4	WB3	Complete iron nail, shape of shank obscured, large flat round head (*c* 25mm diameter), 64mm long, 50.6g, Manning Type 1b.	Roman
WBF6	WB6	Thick iron nail shank, 31.6g.	Roman
WBF8	WB8	Iron nail shank, 16.7g.	Roman
WBF9	WB9	Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank (slightly clenched), flat round head (19mm diameter), 55m long, 13.4g. Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, head probably pyramidal, 150mm long, 71.8g, probably a residual Manning Type 1a.	Post-medieval/ modern (with residual Roman)
WBF17	WB13	Two virtually complete iron nails with tips missing, square-sectioned shanks (one clenched), flat round heads (*c* 13mm diameter), 40mm & 60mm long, 16.2g. Two iron nail shanks, square-sectioned, 32.2g.	Undated
WBL19	WB16	Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank (clenched twice), flat round head (13mm diameter), 55mm long, 9.1g, Manning Type 1b.	Roman
WBF54	WB14	Virtually complete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank (clenched twice), flat oval head (25mm by 20mm), 105mm long, 38.8g, Manning Type 1b. Virtually complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank (clenched twice), flat round head (*c* 13mm diameter), 50mm long, 12.0g, Manning Type 1b.	Roman

Table 33 Iron nails listed by context

5.4 Cremated human remains (Tables 34-36)

by Megan Seehra

Introduction

A single deposit containing cremated human bone was recovered during excavations. The remains were came from the fill of pyre F34 which had scorching around the edges and base. There were no disturbances or truncations to this feature, and during excavation it was noted that larger bone fragments were concentrated to the middle.

Methodology

The feature was 100% excavated and environmentally sampled in 5cm spits. Following removal, the cremated remains were wet sieved and sorted into 4-7mm, 7-10mm, <10mm divisions; environmental soil samples were also floated for bone fragments, which were removed and sorted by size.

The bone fragments were initially sorted into animal and human bone. They were then sorted and weighed by colour and fragmentation size; following this human bone fragments were examined and weighed by identifiable skeletal element, with distinguishable specific bones separated. Age and sex estimations were attempted, as well as pathologies. Age and sex estimation – where it could be established – was carried out using methods as per Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994).

Results

Weight

The total weight of bone from F34 was 426g, at least 220g of this is thought to be animal (see Section 6.4) and about 203g is human. This is significantly lower than the modern average of 1,650g for a complete individual (McKinley 2000, 269). The rest of the remains may have been buried elsewhere or kept by individual(s) as a commemoration, making it likely these remains are simply representative of an individual and may be described as a 'token' deposit (McKinley 2013). The collection method of the remains from the pyre should also be considered in relation to the final weight.

Bone fragmentation

The majority of bone was between 4-7mm (68%), with the largest fragment being 33mm in length. This is significantly lower than the maximum fragment size of modern crematoria before raking, at 250mm (McKinley 1994, 84). The small fragment size represented in this context certainly may hint to entire cremation process from beginning to end; regular tending and raking during the burning, unintentional collapse of the pyre whilst burning, collection method post-burning, storage and distribution of the remains, and excavation and processing in the modern day (Squires 2015). It has also been previously theorised that osteoporotic or diseased bone fragments more than 'healthy' bone (Ubelaker 2015, 219). As the majority of cremated remains for F34 was under 7mm, it is possible this individual may have been an older individual, or suffered from a degenerative disease affecting the bone; high fragmentation on its own cannot be used as an indicator of the aforementioned age range and pathology.

Colour of bone

Over 41% of the human bone was white in colour (completely oxidised), almost 30% was white with some grey (partially oxidised), just over 28% was black/brown (charred) and only 0.5% was tan (unburnt). The colour of bone is affected by the temperature of the fire, the amount of time the remains are exposed to the heat, an individual's fat percentage and the oxygen supply during cremation. Most modern cremation cycles last 2 hours or less at temperatures of 760-982°C (Schultz *et al* 2015, 87). The variation in colour with this cremation may be due to the position of the body during burning, as each skeletal element will be exposed to the heat for inconsistent periods of time. A right-hand phalanx, and some rib fragments were found to be black in colour, and may indicate the individual laid on the pyre in a supine position with their hands laid on their torso.

Surface changes
Surface changes were identified among the majority of fragments, in the form of warping, cracking, and fractures, but was more commonly found in bone fragments over 7mm in size. Heat-related fractures were considerable, mainly consisted of three types; longitudinal, transverse (superficial), and jagged (splintering) fractures. Warping was present, however not as significantly as the fractures, and seemed to be most prevalent in long bone fragments. Cracking was rare and only found in a handful of fragments.

Elements identified
The majority of human bone fragments were unidentifiable due to fragment size. However, where skeletal elements could be identified, the highest percentage belonged to the lower limb and feet. Some cranial and axial (ie rib) fragments were also identified. Table 36 shows the full breakdown of elements identified.

Age, sex and pathologies
The individual was identified as being of adult age (over 18 years old) as a likely human hand phalanx identified had its epiphyses fused. Sex was unable to be estimated. No pathologies were identified.

Colour of bone	% of total weight	Weight (g)	Estimated temperatures burnt at (°C)
Tan (unburnt)	0.55	1.18	100-300
Brown/black (charred)	28.36	61.08	*c* 300
White with some grey/blue	29.65	63.88	*c* 600
Completely white (oxidised)	41.44	89.26	*c* 900+
Total weight		**215.40**	

Table 34 Human bone from F34 grouped by colour. Estimated temperatures taken from Schultz *et al* 2015, 153.

Fragmentation size	% of total weight	Weight (g)
10+mm	9.76	21.03
7-10mm	22.46	48.37
4-7mm	67.78	146.00
Total weight		**215.40**

Table 35 Human bone from F34 grouped by fragmentation size

Skeletal area	% of total assemblage	Weight (g)
Cranial	0.64	2.74
Axial skeleton	2.13	9.08
Upper limb and hands	1.05	4.47
Lower limb and feet	3.43	14.62
Unidentifiable fragments	43.27	184.49
Total weight		**215.40**

Table 36 Human bone from F34 grouped by skeletal areas

Conclusion
Diagnosis of identifiable human bone fragments for this context was challenging, due to high fragmentation and heat-related changes associated with cremations. Nevertheless, the adult identified was likely cremated as a 'fresh' body, and burnt for at least two hours, at temperatures from 600°C onwards. Once bone only remained, it seems the cremation was tended to somewhat (due to fragmentation size) but not excessively as a lot of the bone was not exposed to the fire source enough to completely oxidise. Cuts of meat or entire animals may have also

been included in the cremation process, likely as offerings (implied by the presence of burnt sheep/goat and chicken bones).

The low weight of the human bone recovered indicates the entire individual's remains were not buried in the pit they were found in. The rest of the remains may have been buried elsewhere or kept by individual(s) as a commemoration.

5.5 Animal bone (Appendix 5)

by Alec Wade

5.5.1 Evaluation, monitoring phase 1 and excavation (Tables 37-43)

Introduction

The results section of this report is divided into two parts. The first section studies the mainly hand collected animal and bird bone recovered from the general excavation deposits. The second part concentrates specifically upon the material collected from the environmental samples of a pyre (F34), four pits (F33, F36, F37 and F38) and a gully (F11) that contained burnt remains.

The general excavation produced 655 pieces of animal and bird bone weighing 8.587kg from contexts associated with the two identified Roman road phases as well as later Roman (3rd century+) and post-medieval/modern deposits. The condition of the bone was generally poor to average with some loss of surface detail. The distribution of the assemblage is in Appendix 5.1.

The material recovered from pyre F34 and pits/cooking pits F36, F37 and F38 amounted to nearly 4,300 pieces of bone and tooth (nearly all from environmental samples) weighing 0.933kg.

Methodology

Faunal assemblage from the general excavation area

The main assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M. Davis (*Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92*).

Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data.

These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short.

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification (see Non-countable specimens by context and find number in appendix), these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs.

The 'minimum number of individuals' value (MNI) is calculated from the most numerous skeletal parts with reference to the epiphysial fusion state of any joints, side of body, dentition etc. It is calculated from the aggregate totals derived from each main site period or phase and is presented here as a further means of gauging the relative numerical value of a species within the recovered material.

Where possible, tooth wear-stage is recorded for sheep/goat, pig and cow mandibles with present dentition. These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Payne (1987) for sheep/goats and Grant (1982) for cow and pig.

Although some POSACs were complete enough to provide some measurable data, they were too few to contribute to any meaningful metrical analysis. The recorded data is presented in tabular form in the appendix and includes tables of POSAC measurement and mandible wear-stages.

Faunal assemblage from the features containing burnt remains
The assemblage from the pyre (F34), pits (F33, F36, F37 and F38) and gully (F11) that contained burnt remains and pyre debris was mainly produced from environmental samples. This has greatly enhanced the recovery of exceedingly small bone and tooth pieces – very few of which were complete (or even near complete) skeletal parts.

Where it has been possible, these cremated fragments have been individually identified to species level and skeletal part, including body side where applicable.

Though no human bone has been positively identified in the material examined, it is still possible that some may exist within the broader mammal size categories (small, medium and large) used to describe parts of the assemblage that lacked any clearly diagnostic elements such as rib, skull and vertebrae fragments etc.

Results for the general excavation area (Appendix 5.1)
83 POSACs were identified from the main excavation area. The following table shows their distribution by feature, species and site phase/period. A full listing of the POSACs is shown in Appendix 5.1.

Context	Roman	Later Roman (3rd century +)	Later Roman or post-medieval	Post-medieval
F6b roadside ditch (phase II)	Cow (4) [1ch, 1gn] Pig (1) Sheep/goat (+)			
F10 linear/ quarry pit				Cow (1)
F11 gully *		Cow (5)		
F12 post-hole			Cow (2) [1ch] Duck (1) Sheep/goat (1)	
F14 pit/post-hole			Cow (1) [1cu]	
F15 roadside ditch (phase II)	Cow (1)			
F20 roadside ditch (phase I) *Same as F23*	Cow (+) Horse (1) Pig (1) Sheep/goat (1) Red deer (3) [1cu, 1ch]			
F21 pit	Sheep/goat (1)			
F22 pit	Cow (1)			
F23 roadside ditch (phase I) *Same as F20*	Chicken (1) Cow (3) [1gn] Grey heron (1) Pig (2) Sheep/goat (1) Red deer (1) [1gn] Roe deer (+)			
F25 gully *Same as F29*			Cow (2)	
F29 gully *Same as F25*			Cow (+)	
F31 pit	Cow (+)			

	Sheep/goat (1)			
F36 pit containing pyre debris *	Sheep/goat (5) [1gn]			
L2 accumulation				Cow (+) Pig (1) Sheep/goat (2)
L5 accumulation		Chicken (1) Cow (16) [1cu, 1ch] Deer sp. (1) [1gn] Grey heron (1) Horse (+) Partridge (1) Pig (5) [1gn] Sheep/goat (10) [4gn] Red deer (3)		
L6 accumulation			Horse (+)	
Totals	**Chicken (1) Cow (9) [1ch, 2gn] Grey heron (1) Horse (1) Pig (4) Sheep/goat (8) [1gn] Red deer (4) [1cu, 1ch, 1gn] Roe deer (+)**	**Chicken (1) Cow (21) [1cu, 1ch] Deer sp. (1) [1gn] Grey heron (1) Horse (+) Partridge (1) Pig (5) [1gn] Sheep/goat (10) [4gn] Red deer (3)**	**Cow (5) [1cu, 1ch] Duck (1) Horse (+) Sheep/goat (1)**	**Cow (1) Pig (1) Sheep/goat (2)**
Total POSACs	**28**	**43**	**7**	**4**

Table 37 POSACs by context

* Cremated material was also recovered from these features and is detailed in the section on features containing pyre debris. (+) A plus sign indicates the presence of the species within the NCS material that is otherwise not represented by the POSACs. Codes following the number of POSACs indicate the number of those pieces with cut and chop marks (#cu and #ch respectively), signs of dog gnawing (#gn) or of having been heated or burnt (#bu).

Over half of the POSACs (43) derived from the later Roman (3rd century +) accumulation layer L5.

Cow was the most numerous species identified in the general assemblage (36 pieces by number of POSACs) followed by sheep/goat (22), pig (10), red deer (7), chicken and grey heron (2 each), horse (1), duck (1) and partridge (1). Additionally, roe deer may also have been identified within the NCS material.

Ageing, sexing and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)

The overall numbers of diagnostic skeletal parts were too low for any detailed analysis regarding age at death other than to note there are both mature and immature examples of the main domestic species of cow and sheep/goat present in the general assemblage.

The canine of a sow was recovered from the roadside ditch F06b (Roman) and that of a boar (with part of the mandible) from accumulation layer L5 (later Roman, 3rd century +).

The MNI represented by the POSACs from the general excavation is one for each species in each site phase/period except for cow in the later Roman (3rd century +) period where it is two (based upon four distal metatarsal's with a fused epiphysis).

Dog gnawing

Evidence of dog gnawing in the bone assemblage from a feature is often a good indicator of residuality as the waste will have originally derived from a location where scavenging dogs will have had access to it prior to its final deposition.

Ten of the POSACs showed signs of having been dog gnawed, with six recovered from the accumulation layer L5 (later Roman, 3rd century +) and most of the others from the phase I and II roadside ditches F23 (2) and F6b (1). The remaining piece was from pit F36.

Butchered bone
Seven POSACs had cut or chop marks associated with butchery. Five of these were cow bones from roadside ditch F6b, post-hole F12, pit/post-hole F14 and accumulation layer L5 (2 pieces).

Two pieces of red deer bone (both from roadside ditch F20) had cut or chop marks associated with carcass dismemberment and were from the rear lower legs, probably of the same individual.

Worked bone
Amongst the NCS material from post-hole F12 was **p**art of a scapula (probably cow) that had been sawn along the axis of bone in order to remove a flat section of blade, presumably for further working.

Results for features F11, F33, F34, F36, F37 and F38 (Appendix 5.2)
The environmental samples (and a small amount of hand collected material) from pyre F34, pits F33, F36, F37, F38 and gully F11 produced nearly 4,300 pieces of bone weighing 0.933kg. All are likely to be contemporaneous with the two road phases.

Context	No. of pieces	Unburnt (g)	Burnt (g)
F11	52	0	26
F33	8	0	2
F34	420	1	221
F36	790	59	107
F37	1814	1	289
F38	1194	0	227

Table 38 Quantification of burnt bone by context

The identified bone from each of the features is described in the following section. A breakdown of the unidentified material is presented in Appendix 5.2 followed by detailed tables listing all the recovered fragments.

Where diagnostic skeletal elements were present that could be identified with certainty, none were identifiable as being human. It should be noted however that where lesser diagnostic fragments are concerned, such as very small distal phalanx or certain skull pieces, the possibility of misidentification is higher due to the cremated state of the material and general anatomical or size similarities.

Gully F11
In addition to the five cow POSACs from the general excavation assemblage, F11 also produced 52 pieces of cremated/burnt bone weighing 26g from environmental samples. None of the material was closely identifiable as to species. Included is some rib, vertebrae and diaphysis fragments ranging in size from small to large mammal. An otherwise undiagnostic small fragment of mandible may be of cow or horse.

Pit F33
Pit F33 produced eight pieces of cremated/burnt bone weighing just 2g. These were undiagnostic rib and diaphysis fragments of small/medium sized mammal bone.

Pyre F34
Pyre F34 produced 420 pieces of bone weighing 221g. All of it was cremated/burnt except for one unidentified fragment. Two species were identified in the pyre remains, sheep or goat (56 pieces, no distinction being made between the two species due to a lack of diagnostic features) and domestic chicken (1).

The following table shows the distribution of the identified bone by anatomical part/side of body and the colour of the fragments ranging from black scorching to calcinated white at the highest temperatures. Five of the identified fragments provided information regarding the age of the individual(s) at death based upon the state of fusion of the epiphysial ends of limb bones and metapodials.

Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Comments	Colour
Chicken	3rd phalanx (anterior)	1	Indeterminate		White
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx Distal fragment	1	Right?		White/grey
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx Distal fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment	1	Left		Black
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus distal fragment	1	Left	Small. Fused, age > 3 yrs.	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus distal fragment	1	Right	Fused, age > 3 yrs.	Black
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment	1	Right	Part of sustentaculum.	White/grey/black
Sheep or goat	Femur diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Femur proximal fragment	1	Right	Fragment from below metaphysis, cannot tell fusion state. Size suggests adult?	Black
Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment	1	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment	1	Right	Small fragment from Just behind 3rd molar.	Black
Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment?	1	Right		Black
Sheep or goat	Mandible fragments	2	Left	Parts of the ramus.	Black
Sheep or goat	Mandible fragments	2	Indeterminate	Small fragments of ramus.	Black
Sheep or goat	Mandibular fragment	1	Right	Fragment of ramus from near hinge.	Black
Sheep or goat	Mandibular hinge	1	Left	Small.	Black
Sheep or goat	Metapodial distal condyle	1	Indeterminate	Fused, age > 1.66 - 2 yrs.	White
Sheep or goat	Metapodial distal condyle	1	Indeterminate	Fusion state unknown.	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Metapodial distal condyle fragment	1	Indeterminate	Fusion state unknown.	Black
Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment	3	Indeterminate		White
Sheep or goat	Radius distal epiphysis	1	Left	Unfused, age < 3.5 yrs.	White/grey
Sheep or goat?	Skull (frontal) fragment	1	-		Black
Sheep or goat?	Skull (occipital) fragments	4	-	Goat?	Black
Sheep or goat	Tibia distal medial fragment	1	Left	Fused, age > 1.25 - 1.66 yrs.	White
Sheep or goat	Tooth fragments	10	Indeterminate	Enamel fragments.	Black
Sheep or goat	Tooth fragments	6	Indeterminate		Black

	(maxilla)				
Sheep or goat	Tooth molar fragment (maxilla)	3	Indeterminate	Enamel fragment.	Black
Sheep or goat	Tooth P3/P4 (maxilla)	1	Left		Black
Sheep or goat	Tooth premolar fragment (maxilla)	1	Indeterminate	Enamel fragment.	Black
Sheep or goat	Ulna fragment	1	Right		White/grey

Table 39 Cremated animal bone from pyre F34

The fragmented nature of the material makes an accurate count of the minimum number of individuals represented by the sheep or goat bone difficult to assess. Other than a noted difference in the relative proportional size of certain bone fragments (which could be due to shrinkage and distortion caused by heat), there is no clear indicator that there is more than a single animal represented in the debris. If so, the age based upon the epiphysial fusion state of the limb bones and metapodials suggests an age of three to three and a half years.

Small fragments of occipital bone from the base of a skull suggests it is from a goat, but this is not conclusive.

Pit/cooking pit F36

In addition to the five sheep or goat POSACs from the general excavation assemblage, pit F36 also produced 790 pieces of both burnt and unburnt bone from environmental samples weighing 166g (59g was unburnt and 107g cremated/burnt).

The high degree of fragmentation with its resulting decrease in the confidence of positive identifications resulted in only 28 fragments being identified to species level. These were sheep or goat (25 pieces) and pig (3). A small quantity of undiagnostic bird bone was also present (3 pieces) with one fragment suggesting a bird of domestic chicken to goose size.

The following table shows the distribution of the identified bone by anatomical part and side of body. One of the identified fragments provided information regarding the age of the individual(s) at death based upon the state of fusion of the epiphysial ends of limb bones and metapodials.

Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Comments	Colour
Pig	Calcaneus	1	Left	Dog gnawed.	Unburnt
Pig	Tooth, lower P1?	1	Indeterminate		Unburnt
Pig?	Fibula fragment?	1	Indeterminate		Unburnt
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx	1	Left		Black
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx fragment	3	Right		Black
Sheep or goat	3rd phalanx	1	Right	Small?	Black
Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment	1	Right		Black
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment?	1	Indeterminate		Grey/black
Sheep or goat	Femur distal trochlea fragment	1	Right	Small individual.	Black
Sheep or goat	Femur distal trochlea fragment	1	Right		Black
Sheep or goat	Humerus, part of lateral condyle?	1	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Metacarpal metaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Unfused, age < 1.66 - 2 yrs.	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Navicular cuboid	1	Right		Black
Sheep or goat	Radius diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Radius diaphysis fragment	1	Right		Black

Sheep or goat	Radius proximal articulation fragment	1	Right		Black
Sheep or goat	Tooth, incisor fragments	5	Indeterminate	Slight wear.	Black
Sheep or goat	Tooth, incisor root fragment	1	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Tooth, upper P2	1	Left	Very slight wear.	Unburnt
Sheep or goat	Ulna olecranon fragment?	1	Right		Black/grey

Table 40 Cremated animal bone from pit/cooking pit F36

As with F34, there is little to suggest evidence for more than a single sheep or goat and pig in the material. Relative size differences were noted between fragments, but this could potentially be due to shrinkage and distortion caused by the heat of the fire.

Unusually the pig bone was not burnt which, together with the noted signs of dog gnawing on one piece, suggests that this material is either intrusive or the deposit contains residual material.

Pit/cooking pit F37

Pit F37 produced 1,814 fragments of bone weighing 290g. Nearly all the material was burnt or cremated except for 1g. Two species were identified in the remains; sheep or goat (45 pieces) and domestic chicken (7). The following table shows the distribution of the identified bone by anatomical part and side of body. Nine of the identified fragments provided information regarding the age of the individual(s) at death based upon the state of fusion of the epiphysial ends of limb bones and metapodials.

Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Comments	Colour
Chicken	Diaphysis fragment	1	Right		White
Chicken	Femur distal fragment	1	Right	Bantam sized?	White
Chicken	Fibula proximal fragment	1	Indeterminate		Black
Chicken	Humerus distal fragment	1	Left	Bantam sized?	White/grey
Chicken	Humerus proximal fragment	1	Left		Black
Chicken	Sternum fragment	1	-		Black
Chicken	Tibia proximal fragment	1	Right	Bantam sized?	Black
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx distal fragment?	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx distal fragment?	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx proximal fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment	1	Right	Small.	White
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment?	1	Right	May have unfused metaphysis (age < 3 yrs.)	White
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus proximal fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus proximal fragment	1	Right	Small	White
Sheep or goat	Femur diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate		Black/grey
Sheep or goat	Femur proximal epiphysis fragment	1	Left	Unfused, age < 3 - 3.5 yrs.	Black scorching
Sheep or goat	Femur proximal metaphysis fragment	1	Left	Unfused, age < 3 - 3.5 yrs.	Black scorching
Sheep or goat	Femur proximal metaphysis fragment?	1	Right	Unfused, age < 3 - 3.5 yrs.	Unburnt
Sheep or goat	Humerus distal fragment	1	Left	Fused, age > .25 yrs.	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Humerus proximal fragment (medial epicondyle)	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment	1	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis	3	Indeterminate	Small	White

	fragments				
Sheep or goat	Metapodial condyle fragment	1	Indeterminate		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Metapodial condyle fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Small	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Metapodial condyle fragments	2	Indeterminate		White
Sheep or goat	Metapodial distal epiphysis fragment (Condyle)	1	Indeterminate		Black
Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate		White
Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	Small	White
Sheep or goat	Metatarsal proximal fragment	1	Left		White
Sheep or goat	Pelvic/Ischium fragment	1	Right		Black
Sheep or goat	Radius distal epiphysis fragment	1	Left	Unfused age < 3.5 yrs.	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Radius proximal fragment	1	Right	Fused, age > .25 yrs.	White/grey/ black
Sheep or goat	Radius proximal fragment	1	Left	Fused, age > .25 yrs.	Black/grey
Sheep or goat	Scapula glenoid cavity fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Scapula proximal fragment	1	Left		Black/grey
Sheep or goat	Tibia diaphysis fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Tibia proximal epiphysis fragments	2	Left	Unfused, age < 3.5 yrs.	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Tooth fragment	2	Indeterminate	Molar enamel fragment?	Black
Sheep or goat	Tooth, molar fragment	4	Indeterminate		Scorched black
Sheep or goat	Tooth, molar fragment	1	Indeterminate	Enamel pieces.	Black
Sheep or goat	Ulna proximal fragment	1	Left		Grey
Sheep or goat	Ulna, small part of the anconeal process	1	Right		White

Table 41 Cremated animal bone from pit/cooking pit F37

In common with F34 and F36 there is little to suggest that more than a single sheep or goat and chicken is represented in the material. The presence of a range of corresponding sheep or goat skeletal parts from both sides of the body (humerus, radius, femur and tibia, calcaneus etc) would also appear to support this.

If an individual sheep or goat was represented by the recovered fragments, then its age based upon the epiphysial fusion state of the limb bones and calcaneus would be between 0.25 and three years.

Pit/cooking pit F38

Pit F38 produced 1,194 fragments of burnt or cremated bone weighing 227g. The only species positively identified was sheep or goat (32 pieces) although amongst the remaining unidentified material was also possibly minimal amounts of both bird bone and pig bone. The following table shows the distribution of the identified bone by anatomical part and side of body. Three of the identified fragments provided information regarding the age of the individual(s) at death based upon the state of fusion of the epiphysial ends of limb bones and metapodials.

Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Comments	Colour
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx distal fragment	1	Left		White
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx distal fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx distal fragment	3	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	1st phalanx proximal fragment	1	Right		White/grey

Sheep or goat	2nd phalanx proximal fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	2nd phalanx proximal fragment	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	3rd phalanx small proximal fragment?	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	3rd phalanx distal fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment?	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Astragalus lateral fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus distal fragment	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment (sustentaculum)	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Calcaneus proximal fragment	1	Left		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Humerus distal trochlea fragment	1	Right		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Small.	White
Sheep or goat	Metacarpal distal fragment	1	Right	Fused, age > 1.66 - 2 yrs.	Black
Sheep or goat	Metapodial condyle fragment	1	Indeterminate		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Metapodial distal epiphysis	1	Indeterminate	Probably unfused but not clear as condition is poor. If so age < 1.66 - 2 yrs.	White
Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment	3	Indeterminate		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Metatarsal proximal fragment	1	Right	Small. Broken into four fragments.	White
Sheep or goat	Metatarsal proximal fragment?	1	Left?	Small. Fused, age > 0.5 – 0.75 yrs.	White/grey
Sheep or goat	Radius diaphysis fragments?	2	Indeterminate		White/grey
Sheep or goat	Scapula fragments	4	Right		White

Table 42 Cremated animal bone from pit/cooking pit F38

The presence of both a fused distal metapodial (a metacarpal with a union of both the metaphysis and the epiphysis) and an unfused distal metapodial epiphysis indicates the remains of at least two individuals in the deposit.

Conclusion

The two phases of roadside ditch (comprising of F20/F23 and F06b/F15 respectively) produced a variety of animal and bird bone including the main domestic species of cow, sheep and goat, pig, horse and chicken. In addition, wild species including red deer, roe deer and grey heron were also present. This deposit included both butchered and dog gnawed pieces indicating the residual nature of the deposits. The presence of these wild species in the assemblage gives us some local environmental evidence. Red deer favour woodlands and nearby grasslands and roe deer the woodland fringes. Grey herons can be found in an assortment of wetland habitats including rivers, ponds, marshes and coastal areas.

Later Roman accumulation layer L5 produced most of the animal and bird bone (by number of POSACs) from the general excavation deposits including more butchery waste and dog gnawed residual material. All the domestic species present in the earlier periods were present as well as more red deer and grey heron bone (albeit very minor amounts). In addition, partridge was also identified, a ground dwelling bird that prefers grasslands and forested areas.

Pyre F34 and pits F36, F37 and F38 contained cremated material which was examined in some detail. The only mammal and bird species positively identified were sheep or goat (all), pig

(F36, but not burnt) and domestic chicken (only F34 and F37, though some indeterminate bird bone was present in all the pits).

With the exception of F38 there is little to suggest that the remains from each pit represent more than one individual sheep/goat and chicken other than some observed difference in relative fragment sizes which could possibly be accounted for by shrinkage due to differential heating in the pyre. In F38, the presence of both a metacarpal with a union of both the metaphysis and the epiphysis and an unfused distal epiphysis from another metapodial indicates the remains of at least two individuals.

5.5.2 Monitoring phase 2

Monitoring phase 2 produced 135 pieces of animal bone (weighing 3.2kg) from three features of Roman date (WBF3, WBF4 and WBF8), two of post-medieval or modern date (WBF5/WBF9 and WBF7) and one undated deposit (WBF1).

The Roman contexts produced nearly 70% of the bone (91 pieces) with ditch WBF4 being particularly prolific. Five species were identified from the Roman contexts including the main domestic species of cattle (32 pieces), horse (1), sheep or goat (3), pig (3) and dog (1). Cut or chop marks associated with butchery (specifically carcass dismemberment) were noted on a small amount of the bone from ditches WBF3 and WBF4.

Three species were identified from the post-medieval features including cattle (4 pieces), horse (3) and sheep or goat (1). Butchery marks were present on some of the bone from WBF5/ WBF9. There were no signs of bone working.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
WBF1	5	4	78	Cattle	Fragments of radius (2), humerus (1) and tibia (1). Uniform appearance of fragment size suggests deliberate breakage.
		16	130	Large-sized mammal	Mostly undiagnostic limb bone diaphysis fragments. Uniform appearance of fragment size suggests deliberate breakage.
		1	4	Medium-sized mammal	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment.
WBF3	1	2	62	Cattle	Ulna (1) with fine diagonal cut mark across lateral surface of olecranon (dismembering) and a mandible fragment.
		1	68	Horse?	Distal femur fragment with fused epiphysis.
		1	24	Dog	Tibia fragment with fused distal epiphysis.
		11	208	Large-sized mammal	Skull (1) and undiagnostic limb bone diaphysis fragments (7). One fragment has multiple oblique chop marks and others appear to have been deliberately hacked or broken.
WBF4	3	30	1556	Cattle	Skull fragments (4), mandibular single teeth (3), maxilla single teeth (4), maxilla fragments (7), mandible fragments (9), distal metapodial with fused epiphysis (1), proximal metatarsal with fused epiphysis (2), tibia proximal epiphysis (unfused – 1), ulna fragment (1). Three of the mandible fragments have multiple small cut/chop marks on the margin of the bone below the ramus. Two mandibles have tooth rows that are complete or near complete. Both have a worn Dp4 present giving an approximate age of less than 2.5 – 3 years.
		3	114	Pig	Humerus (1), Maxilla (1) and pelvis (1). The pelvic fragment has been dog gnawed.
		3	18	Sheep or goat	Humerus (1), proximal tibia (1) with a fused epiphysis

					and a radius fragment (1) that has been dog gnawed.
		27	312	Large-sized mammal	Rib fragments (6), vertebrae fragments (2), skull fragments (7), diaphysis fragments (3), pelvis (1), femur distal metaphysis fragment (1) and unidentified fragments (6). One of the rib fragments has a transverse fine cut mark.
		11	10	Unidentified	Unidentified small fragments (11).
WBF5	4	3	196	Horse	Complete horse metacarpal (1) with Mc II and Mc IV.
WBF7	7	1	22	Sheep or goat	Mandible (1) with full adult dentition. Possible dog gnawed.
		3	56	Large-sized mammal	Diaphysis and pelvic fragments.
WBF8	8	2	58	Large-sized mammal	Radius and vertebrae fragments.
WBF9	9	4	180	Cattle	Scapulae fragments. One piece has oblique chop marks across the spine and on the margin of the neck. Another fragment has been dog gnawed.
		12	126	Large-sized mammal	Includes skull (1), vertebrae (1) and rib fragments (4). One of the rib fragments has transverse cut/chop marks.
Total		0	0		

Table 43 Animal bone from monitoring phase 2 listed by context

5.6 Glass (Tables 44-45)

by Laura Pooley

Roman

Twenty-five fragments of Roman vessel glass were recovered from contexts F7, F20, F23, F31, F36, L2, L5 and as an unstratified find. Sixteen of the fragments came from Roman accumulation layer L5. There were twenty fragments of blue/green glass, two of pale green, one of yellow/brown and two were colourless. Of note are a blue/green ribbon handle, pale green and blue/green tubular rims, and a colourless body sherd with facet-cut decoration, all of which came from L5 (finds nos. 13, 100, 119 and 120). A yellow/brown base sherd with diagonal base ring came from L2 and part of a short, wide angular ribbon handle was also recovered as an unstratified find (finds no. 24).

Context	Finds no.	Description
Evaluation		
F7	21	One blue/green body sherd, 3.4g.
L5	13	One blue/green sherd from a ribbon handle, consisting of one terminal and part of the ribbed handle, 55.0mm long, 38.7mm wide at terminal and 13.3mm wide across handle, 12.5g.
U/S	24	One blue/green sherd from a short, wide angular ribbon handle with fine vertical ribs (reeding) pulled into points, probably from a 1st to 2nd century bottle, 20.6mm long, 81.1mm wide, 64.4g.
Excavation		
F20	92	One pale green body sherd, 0.8g.
F23	83	1) Two fragments of blue/green body sherds, curved, 3.9g; 2) One fragment of colourless body sherd, curved, 0.2g.
F31	118	One blue/green body sherd, curved, 4.4g.
F36	122	One blue/green body sherd, flat, 2.4g.
L2	43	One yellow/brown base sherd from a cast vessel with diagonal base ring, 25.5g.
L5	100	1) Ten pale blue/green body sherds, all slightly curved, 5.0g; 2) One sherd of pale green tubular rim with long sheared edge folded against the neck, 4.6g.

L5	102	One blue/green body sherd, flat, 9.8g.
L5	119	1) One pale blue/green body sherd, curved, 2.1g; 2) One colourless body sherd with facet-cut decoration (elongated points), 1.5g.
L5	120	One sherd of blue/green tubular rim, 1.1g.

Table 44 Roman glass by context

Post-medieval/modern
Nine complete and two fragmentary glass bottles of 19th to 20th century were recovered from pit F53 (finds no. 135). Modern glass fragments came from L7b.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Monitoring Phase 1 (geotechnical, demolition and hoarding)		
L7b	31b	Two fragments of dark green bottle glass, modern, 44.3g. One fragment of clear window glass, modern, 1.6g.
Monitoring Phase 2 (construction)		
F53	135	Glass bottles, 19th-20th century 1) Complete medicine bottle, flat oval cross-section, pale green tinge to the glass, embossed with PONDS EXTRACT on one side and 1846 on the base, 17.1cm high, 319.6g. 2) Complete sauce bottle, squared with arched panels on each side, clear glass, embossed MASONS OK SAUCE on side panel with a key on the base, 21.7cm high, 279.3g. 3) Complete bottle, rectangular with flat corners, clear glass, embossed 10825 on base, 14.5cm high 199.3g. 4) Complete bottle, flat eight-sided bottle with central panels on each long side standing proud, clear glass, 17cm high, 198.5g. 5) Complete paste bottle, round-sectioned with ribbed-glass and plain central panel, clear glass, embossed in small lettering under neck F REGD NO 444681, 9.5cm high, 176.8g. 6) Complete bottle, squared with arched indented panels on three sides with the fourth side flat, pale blue/green tinge to glass, 13.8cm high, 228.6g. 7) Complete Bovril bottle, brown glass, embossed 4 OZ / BOVRIL / LIMITED on two sides and H / 14 on base. 8) Complete small jar, round, ribbed on a diagonal, clear glass, embossed REG NO 1694 on base, 5cm high, 78.1g. 9) Complete small jar, round with vertical ribs in band under flared neck, clear glass, 4.2cm high, 92.9g. 10) Broken base of a wind bottle, olive green glass, embossed HIG… / COLCHESTER, 308.6g. 11) Broken base of a torpedo-shaped glass bottle, pale green glass, 88.8g.
U/S	136	One fragment of glass with a very pale green tinge, from a modern jar, 34.6g

Table 45 Post-medieval/modern glass by context

5.7 **Worked flint** (Table 46)
by Adam Wightman

The lithic assemblage comprised a total of four worked flints (Table 46). They were recovered from post-medieval ditch/quarry pit F10, and Roman pits containing pyre debris F36 and F37. All of the flints are likely to be residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

A broken scraper made on a large, relatively thin flake was recovered from F10. It is likely that the scraper is Neolithic or Bronze Age in date (probably Early Neolithic). A probable thinning flake (F36) from the production of an axe head also dates to the Neolithic period. In addition, the assemblage included a flake with evidence of use-wear or edge damage on the distal end and a small fragment from a core (probably a flake core).

The worked flints belong to a period of prehistoric activity on the site, probably during the Neolithic period.

Context	Finds no.	Artefact type	Cortex %	Soft/hard hammer	Modification
F10	81	broken scraper	0	hard	abrupt retouch on right lateral edge and use-wear/edge damage on the left lateral edge
F36	7	flake	0		use-wear/edge damage on the distal end
	8	axe-thinning flake	0	soft	
F37	9	probable core fragment	30		

Table 46 Worked flints by context

5.8 Miscellaneous finds (Table 47)

by Laura Pooley

Roman contexts: Twelve fragments of metalworking debris, two pieces of chalk, a piece of tufa and 77 oyster shells came from Roman contexts F4a or F4b, F15, F25, F31, F34, F35, L5 and WBL8a.
Post-Roman contexts: A piece of burnt flint, two fragments of clinker/coke and two fragments of clay pipe stem came from post-medieval ditch/quarry pit F1/F10/WBF7, and 85 oyster shells and a whelk shell came from post-medieval pit F19.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Evaluation		
F1	1	One piece of burnt flint, cracked/crazed, burnt white and grey, 66.6g. Discarded. Two fragments of clinker/coke, 8.9g. Discarded.
F4a or F4b	8	One fragment of metalworking debris, 117.2g.
	23	Two chalk nodules, 717.0g & 471.2g. Discarded.
Excavation		
F10	37	One fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, 3.1g, medieval/post-medieval. Discarded.
F15	38	One fragment of metalworking debris, 29.5g.
F19	67	Incomplete whelk shell, 12.9g. Discarded.
	89	85 oyster shells, many complete, 1,606g; 21 are right valves, 64 are left valves; of the complete right valves, largest: 80.3mm long, 86.8mm wide, and smallest: 49.7mm long, 57.3mm wide; of the complete left valves, largest: 82.5mm long and 108.0mm wide, smallest: 52.7mm long, 71.6mm wide. The left valves include some very old thick specimens and there are at least 10 examples of young oysters attached to the outside of larger/older specimens along with one example of younger oysters attached to the inner surface. Discarded.
F25	88	One fragment of metalworking debris, 164.3g.
F31	118	One fragment of metalworking debris, 18.4g.
F34 Spit 3	133	One fragment of metalworking debris, 2.9g.
F35	108	One fragment of metalworking debris, 170.3g.
L5	100	Seven fragments of metalworking debris, all probably broken off from one single piece, 974.9g.
	From sample <2>	77 oyster shells, some complete (*c* 14) but most fragmentary, 704.8g; 43 are right valves, 30 are left valves, four are too fragmentary to identify; of the complete right valves, largest: 63.5mm long by 67.3mm wide, smallest: 50.5mm long by 58.7mm wide; of the complete left valves, largest: 64.2mm long, 75.3mm wide, smallest: 50.0mm long, 49.1mm wide. Discarded.
Monitoring Phase 2		
WBL8a	138	Fragment of tufa, 169.0g. Discarded.
WBF7	WB7	Fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, 3g. Discarded.

Table 47 Miscellaneous finds by context

6 Environmental analysis (Appendix 6-7)

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Sixteen samples were presented for assessment and subsequent analysis. Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust with all samples processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried.

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.

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; Jacomet 2006). Plant nomenclature for non-cereal plant remains comes from Stace (Stace 2010), for cereals from Jacomet (Jacomet 2006) and botanical terms from Cappers (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At the initial assessment stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers were estimated but where only a very low number of items are present, they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separate from charred wood 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 & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results

Quality and type of preservation

Only charred plant macro-remains were present in these samples. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17).

Bioturbation and contamination

Evidence of possible bioturbation and aeration in the soil was present in the form of modern rootlet fragments. Three samples contained low numbers of the subterranean snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149).

Results (Appendix 6-7)

The results of the initial assessment report are present in Appendix 6 with the results of the subsequent analysis in Appendix 7.

Fragments of identifiable charcoal were found in 14 samples with most in pyre F34 and pits F36 and F38. Samples <1> (F28 ditch), <3> (F33 pit) and <13> (F24 ditch) contained nothing other than low numbers of charcoal fragments/flecks and modern rootlets.

Cereal grains were present in eight samples from pyre F34, pits/cooking pits F36, F37 and F38, and accumulation layer L5. There were generally poorly preserved and low in number. Most cereal grains in a single sample were found in later or post-Roman gully F11. The most frequent grains were those of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), these grains were straight grains. A spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) grain with a sprout grove indicating that it had germinated was found in accumulation layer L5 (sample <2>), and low numbers of spelt/bread wheat (*T.spelta/aestivum*) grains were found in two pit F34 and gully F11. The remaining grains were more poorly preserved and could only be identified to genus. No chaff was present to support any identifications.

Pulses were found in low numbers in four samples from F34, F37 and F38. These were whole and cotyledons of pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and Celtic/broad bean (*Vicia faba* L.). Miscellaneous charred remains consisted of a hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) shell fragment in gully F11 and fragments of charred material with seed impressions embedded in them in F34 and F37. It is likely that these are fragments of charred figs (*Ficus carica* L.) with the seed impressions less than a millimetre in size and resembling thyme (*Thymus vulgaris* L.) or wild basil (*Clinopodium vulgare* L.). Only fragments of the main part of the false fruit survived. No stems or bases of fig fruits were present.

Discussion

In general the density of charred plant remains per litre of sampled soil was very low. This is indicative of charred plant remains likely entering a sampled context as general background waste rather than being evidence of use of the feature. The charred grains and pulses are however typical for the date and place. The possible charred fig fragments are not unusual for Colchester, with better preserved examples found during excavations of Boudiccan destruction debris on Colchester High Street (Fryer 2017). Finds of fig tend to be associated with towns and military sites (Van der Veen *et al*. 2008, 23) and fragments of whole fig fruits have been found in Romano-British pyre deposits. For example, in London figs were one of the fruits and nuts deposited in a Roman bustum pit in 165 Great Dover Street in London (Giorgi 2000). Figs are also a common find in Roman pyre deposits across Europe (Reed *et al* 2019). Figs may therefore have been burnt within pyre F34 as a ritual offering.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Kath Hunter (HemulenArchaeobotany) for confirming the identification of the charred material as fig.

7 Discussion

Archaeological investigations at 60 Creffield Road revealed significant archaeological remains dating to the Romano-British period. The most important was the discovery of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road which was exactly where it was projected to be, aligned northeast to southwest across the development site. The course of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road has been known since the 1930s, originating from the major Roman road junction beneath the Colchester Royal Grammar School and running to the east side of the market, religious and likely administrative complex at Gosbecks. Early aerial photographs revealed four ditches in two pairs, creating a main central carriageway with ancillary tracks to each side. Archaeological investigations of the road in 1936 (Hull 1958, fig 2.1; *CAR* **11**, p138, no. 73) and 1989 (*CAR* **11**, p121, no. 39) varied in success. However, an excavation at Gosbecks in 1995 gave the first clear view of the road layout (CAT Report 127). It confirmed the aerial photographic evidence that the road consisted of four ditches set out as two pairs, defining narrower areas or footways, each just over 2m wide, on either side of a central carriageway which was about 7m across. Although no road surfaces survived, there were distinct concentrations of stones across the road area at the base of the ploughsoil, especially in the top of the ditches and on the footways. The ditches themselves were slightly irregular, but were generally about 1m wide and between 0.6m and 0.7m deep, with steep sides and broad, slightly uneven bottoms.

Investigations at 60 Creffield Road have now not only confirmed the precise route of the road close to the major Roman road junction, but revealed two distinct phases of development. This is important as East of England Research Framework, LIA-ROM 010 asks 'Can we map the development of Late Iron Age and Roman roads?', and here we can map the development of an important Roman road.

Phase 1 of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road through 60 Creffield Road follows the layout of that identified in 1995 with a 7m wide central carriageway and ditch, 2m wide footway and second ditch on either side. The western roadside ditches and footway could not be properly investigated as ditch F28 and the footway had been truncated by later features with the outermost ditch located outside of the excavation area. Compared to the 1995 ditches which

were described as generally about 1m wide and between 0.6m and 0.7m deep, eastern roadside ditch F6a/F24 was fairly similar at, on average, 1.17m wide and 0.55m deep, whereas roadside ditch F4a/F20/F23 was considerably wider at 2.3m but also 0.5m deep. There was no trace of any metalling on the carriageway or footways which were left as compacted dirt (L7a). Evidence suggests that Phase 1 dates to the early Roman period, from *c* AD 50 to 120.

Phase 2 of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road saw the innermost ditches backfilled and the carriageway widen to *c* 10m and covered in metalling (F2) with two new roadside ditches. At, on average, 1.12m wide by 0.44m deep, roadside ditch F6b/F7 was similar in appearance to the earlier ditches. Dating evidence from F6b/F7 suggests that Phase 2 dates from the early 2nd century, perhaps as a result of increased use of the road into the Roman town. Phases of metalling in F2/F54 show that the carriageway was being maintained and repaired and likely continued in use into the later 4th century when gully F11 was cut into the carriageway.

It is interesting to note that the two phases of development of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road revealed during these investigations has not been apparent during any other archaeological work on the road in the past. However, of all the previous investigations, this is one of the most extensive and one of the closest to the Roman town and the major Roman road junction underneath the Colchester Royal Grammar School (120m northeast). The widening of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road at this location may have been fairly localised due to increased 'traffic' on the road around the town and around the junction, which was not necessary further to the southwest towards Gosbecks.

The route of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road is plotted on Fig 26. Each of the pink lines represents one of the four ditches, and the road is plotted based on the results of excavations/investigations at Colchester Royal Grammar School, 60 Creffield Road, 36 Cambridge Road, Alderman Blaxill School, Gosbecks and cropmarks/parchmarks at Shrub End sports ground and Gosbecks. The plots show that the road is virtually straight with a few minor kinks along the length, which can probably be attributed to variations in the landscape at the time of construction. The locations of these kinks on Fig 26 are however entirely arbitrary.

Beyond the Roman road junction, the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road continues to the northeast to Balkerne Gate and into the walled town. Excavations by CAT in 2020-2021 at the former Essex County Hospital (ECH) on Lexden Road revealed a large section of this road. The road at ECH also appears to have had two phases of use with an earlier road surface made of small and well-compacted flint gravels and a later phase of metalling laid on top (Adam Wightman, pers comm). There is no evidence of any roadside ditches however, and the road is much wider than that at Creffield Road at 17.7m (60 pedes (Roman feet)). Therefore, the excavations at Creffield Road and ECH show that the roads either side of the junction are quite different in construction.

The development site is also located within the Roman western cemetery, and one pyre pit was present containing the cremated remains of an adult. Also recovered from the pyre were the cremated remains of a sheep/goat, chicken and figs, indicative of either feasting at the pyre side or foodstuffs burnt on the pyre as a ritual offering. Three pits/cooking pits found close to the pyre were also found to contain the cremated remains of sheep/goat and chicken, and probably represent the remains of feasting activities associated with the burial ritual. The placement of burials alongside Roman roads is common in Colchester and in Romano-British burial practices in general.

A significant quantity of material including pottery, CBM, animal bone, glass and small finds came from accumulation layer L5, which sealed all of the Roman features on site and dates to the late 4th/early 5th century. The material from this layer is likely to be domestic in nature and probably came from nearby settlement activity.

Small finds from the site would also suggest some activity here in the 17th century, and the large ditch/quarry pit, gullies and pits indicate later activity dating from the 18th to 20th centuries.

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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CAT	2020b	*Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological excavation at 60*

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CIfA	2014b	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
CIfA	2014c	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation*
CIfA	2014d	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
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10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from *c* 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from *c* 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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
Neolithic	period from *c* 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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: 9 boxes

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1587)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds records, sections)
Inked sections
Site digital photos and log
X-rays

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1587)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site data
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with

Colchester Museum under reference numbers ECC4380, ECC4436 and ECC4448, and with the Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list:
Colchester Amphora Homes Ltd
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Place Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

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

tel.: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 12.1.2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Layers

Context	Context type	Finds no.	Soil description	Date
Evaluation & Excavation				
L1	Topsoil	2, 137	Soft moist very dark grey/brown loamy	Modern
L2	Make-up/levelling	43, 44, 64, 79	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Post-medieval
L3	Natural	-	Firm dry light/medium orange/grey/brown silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	Post-glacial
L4	Disturbed natural?	22	Soft moist medium sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
L5	Accumulation	12, 13, 14, 15, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 95, 100, 101, 102, 119, 120, 134	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%	Later Roman (3rd century +)
L6	Accumulation	63, 94	Firm dry light orange silty sand and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Later Roman
L7a	Accumulation	76, 116, 117	Soft moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%	Pre-Roman or early Roman
Phase 1 monitoring				
L7b	Silty-clay layer	29b, 30b, 31b	Moist dark brownish grey silty clay	Post-medieval/ modern
L8	Silty-clay layer	20b	Moist dark grey silty clay that becomes slightly lighter brown	Modern
L9	Silty-clay layer	27b	Mid to dark brownish grey/slightly orange sandy silty clay	Undated
L10	Make-up layer	28b	-	Post-medieval/ modern
L11	Concrete pavement and make-up	-	Concrete pavement and make-up	Modern
L12	Make-up/levelling	26b	Moist dark grey silty-clay with grey ash, charcoal, coal and small cbm fragments	Post-medieval/ modern
L13	Silty-clay layer	-	Mid to dark grey sandy silty clay with occasional small tree roots and charcoal flecks	Undated
Phase 2 monitoring				
WBL1	Topsoil (sealed by WBL4)	-	Found across the site. Sealed by WBL4. Seals WBL2, WBL5, WBL7. Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown/ black sandy-silty clay with rare brick and 1% stone	Modern
WBL2	Interface with natural	-	In service trench 1. Sealed by WBL1. Soft, friable, moist, light-medium brown sandy-silty clay with 2% stone	Undated, ?post-glacial
WBL3	Unidentified	-	In service trench 1. Cut by WBF1. Soft, friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stone.	Undated
WBL4	Debris	-	In service trench 1.	Modern

			Seals WBL1. Brick rubble, concrete, crush, matting, etc	
WBL5	Natural	-	Found across the site. Sealed by WBL1 and WBL2. Natural sand and gravel	Post-glacial
WBL6	Fill of WBF11	-	In service trench 2. Firm, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stone	Roman
WBL7	Gravel layer	-	Far north end of Service trench 3 only. Sealed by WBL1, seals WBL8. Firm, moist, medium orange sandy-silt with 20% gravel and 5% stone	Undated
WBL8a	Accumulation	WB138	Inspection chamber northwest corner of site. Sealed by WBL1, seals WBF54. Friable, dry, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt	Roman
WBL9a	Levelling	-	Inspection chamber northwest corner of site. Sealed by WBF54, seals WBL5. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt.	Roman
WBL8b	Unidentified layer	-	Far north end of Service trench 3 only. Sealed by WBL7, seals WBL9. Firm, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stone	Undated
WBL9b	Unidentified layer	-	Far north end of Service trench 3 only. Sealed by WBL8, seals WBL10. Band of stones and manganese.	Undated
WBL10	Unidentified layer	-	Far north end of Service trench 3 only. Sealed by WBL9, seals WBL5. Firm, moist, light-medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stone and gravel.	Undated
WBL11	Unidentified layer	-	Front wall foundation trench. Sealed by WBL1, seals WBL12. Soft, moist, light-medium grey sandy-silt with 1% stone.	Post-medieval/ modern
WBL12	Unidentified layer	-	Front wall foundation trench. Sealed by WBL11, seals WBL13. Band of charcoal.	Undated
WBL13	Unidentified layer	-	Front wall foundation trench. Sealed by WBL12. Soft, moist, medium brown slightly sandy-silty clay with 1% stone.	Undated
WBL14	Fill of modern cut?	-	Front wall foundation trench. Sealed by WBL1, seals WBL11. Firm, moist, medium orange/brown sandy-silt with 1% stone and 1% gravel.	Post-medieval/ modern
WBL15	Unidentified layer	-	Front wall foundation trench. Sealed by WBL14. Firm, moist, medium-dark orange/brown sandy-silt with 1% gravel and 2% stone.	Undated
WBL16	Fill of WBF19	-	Tree-pit in garden. Firm, moist, orange/brown sandy with 1% stone.	Modern
WBL17	Bedding layer for WBF54	-	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBF54 & WBL19, seals WBF22. Firm, moist, medium grey sandy-silt flecked with common small patches of pale brown	Roman

			sand.	
WBL18	Bedding layer for WBF54	-	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBF54 & WBL17, seals WBF22. Firm, moist, orange/brown silty-sand.	Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBF54, seals WBL17. Friable, moist, dark grey sandy-silt with 1% stone.	Roman
WBL20	Bedding layer for WBF22	-	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBF22, seals WBL17. Firm, moist, orange sandy with 2% stone.	Roman
WBL21	Bedding layer for WBF22	-	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBL20, seals WBL22. Mixed thin bands of sandy-silt of various colours from pale grey to pale orange/grey with a thin band of manganese.	Roman
WBL22	?Fill of unidentified feature	-	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBL21. Moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal with <1% stone.	Roman

Features

Context	Context type	Finds no.	Soil description	Date
Evaluation and Excavation				
F1	Ditch/quarry pit (same as F10 & F16)	1	Soft dry dark grey silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Post-medieval
F2	Metalled road surface Phase 2	3, 4, 6, 19, 25, 26a, 35, 36, 41, 66, 68, 91, 115	Hard dry light grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 80% stone 10%	Roman
F3	Pit	7	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 1% stone 1%	Roman
F4a	Roadside ditch (same as F20 & F23) Phase 1	8, 10, 23	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% A small post-pad (F4b) cut into ditch (F4a) (finds 8, 10 & 23 from the evaluation could be from the ditch or the pit/post-pad)	Roman
F4b	Pit/post-pad	8, 10, 23	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% A small post-pad (F4b) cut into ditch (F4a) (finds 8, 10 & 23 from the evaluation could be from the ditch or the pit/post-pad)	Roman
F5	Pit	11	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Post-medieval
F6a (eval)	Roadside ditch (same as F24) Phase 1	-	Moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F6b (exc)	Roadside ditch (same as F7) Phase 2	53, 54, 72, 73, 75	Moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F7	Roadside ditch (same as F6b)	21	-	Roman

	Phase 2			
F8	Wheel rut	-	Loose moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 60%	Roman
F9	Sewer pipe	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sand	Modern
F10	Ditch/quarry pit (same as F1 & F16)	28a, 37, 40, 81, 98	Soft dry dark grey silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Post-medieval
F11	Gully	33, 34, 89, 90, 128, 129	Soft dry dark grey sandy silt with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: gravel 15%	Later Roman (3rd century +)
F12	Pit/post-hole	29a, 31a	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Probably post-Roman
F13	Pit/post-hole	30a	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Post-medieval
F14	Pit/post-hole	32	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Probably post-Roman
F15	Roadside ditch Phase 2	38, 39	Soft firm moist light/medium/dark green/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%	Roman
F16	Ditch/quarry pit (same as F1 & F10)	55	NOT EXCAVATED: soft moist medium orange/green/grey sandy loam and inclusions of: stone 10%	Post-medieval
F17	Pit	-	NOT EXCAVATED: soft moist light dark yellow/grey/brown loamy with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%	Modern
F18	Gully	56	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Post-medieval
F19	Pit	67	Soft medium grey/brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Post-medieval
F20	Roadside ditch (same as F4a & F23) Phase 1	69, 70, 71, 92, 93	Friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Roman
F21	Pit	74	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with oyster flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F22	Pit	77, 78	Soft dry medium brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Roman
F23	Roadside ditch (same as F4a & F20) Phase 1	82, 83, 84, 85, 86	Soft dry light/medium yellow/brown sandy silt with oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Roman
F24	Roadside ditch (same as F6a) Phase 1	96	Soft dry/moist light grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%	Roman
F25	Gully (same as F29)	88	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Later Roman or post-Roman
F26	Gully	-	Soft dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: gravel 15%	Later Roman
F27	post-hole	-	Firm dry medium/dark grey sandy silt with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	?Post-Roman
F28	Roadside ditch Phase 1	-	Firm moist light/medium yellow/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F29	Gully (same as	97	Hard dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with tile flecks and	Later Roman

	F25)		inclusions of: stone 1%	or post-Roman
F30	Tree-throw	-	Firm dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 2%	Undated
F31	Pit	99, 118	Soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F32	Pit	106	Soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F33	Pit	107	Friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F34	Pyre	109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 132, 133	Soft moist dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F35	Pit	108	Friable moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Roman
F36	Pit/cooking pit	121, 122, 123	Firm dry medium yellow sandy silt	Roman
F37	Pit/cooking pit	124, 125, 126, 127	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%	Roman
F38	Pit/cooking pit	130, 131	Friable medium yellow/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks	Roman
F39	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt	Roman
F40	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F41	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F42	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F43	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F44	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F45	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F46	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt	Roman
F47	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F48	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F49	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F50	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F51	Stake hole in F37	-	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Roman
F52	Gully	-	Friable dry/moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Later Roman
U/S	-	27a	-	-
Phase 2 monitoring (numbering continues from earlier phases)				
WBF53	Pit	WB135	Loose, dry, light grey silt and inclusions of: stone 10%	19th-20th century

WBF54	Metalled road surface (same as F2)	WB14, WB17	Compacted small stones, gravel and pea grit in a hard medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	Roman
WBF55	Ditch	WB139	Cuts through road surface F54. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with flecks of charcoal and CBM.	Undated
WBF56	Roadside ditch (same was WBF11)	WB140	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with flecks of charcoal and CBM.	Roman
U/S	-	WB36	-	-
Phase 2 monitoring (numbering starts again from one rather than continuing from earlier phases)				
WBF1	Unidentified feature	WB5	Service trench 1. Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 1% stone	Undated
WBF2	Brick structure	-	Service trench 1. Pink brick structure filled with concrete	Modern
WBF3	Ditch	WB1, WB2	Service trench 1. Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay with rare charcoal and oyster flecks and <1% stone.	Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	Service trench 1. Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and <1% stone	Roman
WBF5	Pit (?same as WBF9)	WB4	Service trench 1. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stone	Post-medieval/ modern
WBF6	Ditch	WB6	Service trench 1. Loose, soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal and 1% stone	Roman
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit (Same as F1/F10/ F16)	WB7	Service trench 1. Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 1% stone	Post-medieval/ modern
WBF8	Pit	WB8	Service trench 1. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 3% stone	Roman
WBF9	Pit (?same as WBF5)	WB9	Service trench 1. Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 1% stone	Post-medieval/ modern
WBF10	post-hole	-	Service trench 1. Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 2 %stone	Undated
WBF11	Roadside ditch (same as F6a & F24) (see fill layer WBL6)	WB10	Service trench 2 & 3. Friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with <1% stone.	Roman
WBF12	Pit	WB11	Service trench 2. Friable, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with <1% stone.	Roman
WBF13	?Ditch	-	Service trench 2. Soft, friable, moist, light-medium grey sandy-silty clay with <1% stone	Undated
WBF14	Fill of WBF11	WB12	Service trench 3. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with <1% stone	Roman

WBF15	Grubbed out service trench	-	Service trench 3. Firm, moist, dark grey silty-clay with <1% stone	Modern
WBF16	Fill of WBF11	-	Service trench 3. Moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 1% stone	Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBL1, cuts F54, cut by WBF19. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stone	Undated
WBF18	Unidentified cut feature	-	Tree-pit in garden. Sealed by WBL1, cuts F54, cut by WBF19. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stone	Undated
WBF19	Service trench	-	Tree-pit in garden. Filled by WBL16.	Modern
WBF20	Unidentified cut feature	-	Tree-pit in garden. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with modern debris	Modern
WBF21	Post-hole	WB15	Tree-pit in garden. Cuts base of WBF17. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey sandy-silt with 1% stone	Undated
WBF22	Metalled road surface	-	Tree-pit in garden. Compact layer of small stones	Roman
WBF23	Post-hole	-	Tree-pit in garden. Cuts F54. Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 2% stone	Undated

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Evaluation, monitoring phase 1 and excavation

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F001	Ditch/quarry pit	1	1	1	6	*6*	X																				F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
F001	Ditch/quarry pit	1	1	1	8	*8*																					F21					c.1200-1550
F001	Ditch/quarry pit	1	1	3	5	*2*		1	0	0																	F40	Cup/mug	0.10	80	cf CAR 7, 213 Fig. 146.155	c.1500-19th/20th century
F002	Metalled road surface	3	1	2	5	*3*																					GX					Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	19		4	17	*4*		2	0	0																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.02	?		AD 44-138
F002	Metalled road surface	19																									GX	CAM 268	0.03	150		AD 125/150-280/320
F002	Metalled road surface	19		1	9	*9*		1	0	0																	GB	CAM 37B/38B	0.04	250		AD 180-275
F002	Metalled road surface	19		2	5	*3*															X						BASG					AD 20/44-100
F002	Metalled road surface	26		4	29	*7*		2	0	0					E												HD	TYPE 35	0.15	160		AD 300-400
F002	Metalled road surface	26		1	3	*3*																					GX					Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	91		1	20	*20*																					HZ					Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	91		9	46	*5*		0	1	0																	DJ					Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	91		4	121	*30*		1	0	0																	TZ	CAM 195B/C	0.20	300	COLCH NO GRITS	AD 49/55-110/125
F002	Metalled road surface	91		2	15	*8*																					BSW (P)					Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	91		2	8	*4*																					BSW					Roman
F003	Pit	2	2	5	44	*9*																					GX					Roman
F003	Pit	2	2	3	68	*23*		3	0	0					E												GX	CAM 266	0.29	180		AD 5-80
F003	Pit	2	2	1	36	*36*		1	0	0																	GX	Domed lid	0.07	310		Roman
F003	Pit	2	2	3	92	*31*																					BAET	DR20				Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	3	478	*159*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	2	190	*95*											I										BAET	DR20				Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	361	*361*		0	1	0																	BAET	DR20			BASE OF HANDLE	Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	18	*18*																					TZ					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	16	*16*																					FJ					AD 50/69-120
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	2	9	*4.5*		1	0	0																	DZ	CAM 155	0.13	45		AD 49-150
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	10	*10*																					DJ					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	43	*43*																					NARB					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	4	*4*		1	0	0																	BASG	DRAG 27	0.08	100		AD 30/40-80
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	23	291	*13*		7	0	1																	GX	CAM 218	0.08	130		AD 49-120
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2																								GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.08	160		AD 44-138
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2																								GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.13	110		AD 44-138
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2																								GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.05	170		AD 44-138
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2																								GX	CAM 266 (?)	0.10	110		AD 5-80
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2																								GX	Lid	0.04	240		Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2																								GX	?	0.04	140		Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	4	56	*14*									E												GX					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	2	30	*15*		0	0	1																	WA					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	16	*16*									E												GX					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	24	*24*		1	0	0					E												GX	CAM 266	0.27	140		AD 5-80
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	18	*18*		1	0	0																	GX	?	0.07	180	? CAM 268?	Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	5	*5*																					GX					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	4	*4*																					BSW					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	5	62	*12*																					HZ					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	8	*8*																					GX					Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	2	19	*10*																					GX				RED OXIDIZED SURFACE	Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	1	49	*49*																					BAET	DR20				Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	3	24	*8*												X									CZ				PINCHED/FOLDED BK CAM 391A/B or CAM 407	AD 125/150-250
F005	Pit	11	2	1	8	*8*																					DJ					Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F005	Pit	11	2	2	13	7		1	0	0																	DZ	CAM 155	0.27	50		AD 49-150
F005	Pit	11	2	1	39	39		1	0	0																	TZ	Cam 195B/C	0.11	230		AD 49/55-110/125
F005	Pit	11	2	7	40	6		2	0	0																	GX	CAM 243-244/246				AD 44-138
F005	Pit	11	2	1	4	4		1	0	0																	BACG	Drag. 18/31	0.05	170		AD 120-150
F005	Pit	11	2	2	14	7																					GX					Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	1	10	10		0	0	1										X							DJ					Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	1	4	4		0	0	1																	DJ					Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	1	5	5																					GB					AD 125-300
F005	Pit	11	2	1	1	1																					BSW					Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		2	38	19																					HZ					Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	206	206	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	138	138		1	0	0																	TZ	CAM 497	0.06	300	GRITS	Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		2	79	40		2	0	0																	TD	CAM 195A	0.10	290		AD 49/55-110/125
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	11	11		1	0	0																	FJ	CAM 243-244/246	0.11	155	SILVER GREY SURFACE/RED	AD 44-138
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	9	9		1	0	0										X							BASG	DRAG 30	0.07	170	TOP OF RIM WORN	AD 40-70/100
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		4	38	10		3	0	1																	BASG	DRAG 15/17	0.04	170		AD 40-70/100
F006b	Roadside ditch	75																		X							BASG	DRAG 18	0.08	150	TOP OF RIM WORN	AD 50-100
F006b	Roadside ditch	75																									BASG	DRAG 18	0.06	160		AD 50-100
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		6	19			1	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	0.05	120	BARBOTINE DOTS, NR GP	AD 44-130/140/200?
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		2	6	3																					GP					AD 50-120
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		16	129	8																					GX					Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		3	21	7		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.05	160		AD 44-138
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	6	6											I										CS OA					1st century AD
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	6	6											E										GX					Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		7	94	13		0	1	0																	DJ	CAM 198			FRILLED, MISSING TOP OF RIM	AD 44-180/220
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	7	7								I			I										GX					Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	44	44		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	22	22		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	6	6		1	0	0																	GB	CAM 40B	0.05	180		AD 110-275
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	31	31																					GA				LATTICE DEC	AD 125-425
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	7	7																					GQ					AD 50-120
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	29	29																					GB					AD 125-300
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		4	12	3																					GX				NR BSW	Roman
F006b	Roadside ditch	75		1	5	5																					GX					Roman
F007	Roadside ditch	21		1	49	49																					HZ					Roman
F007	Roadside ditch	21		1	145	145																					BAET	DR20				Roman
F007	Roadside ditch	21		1	8	8																					DJ					Roman
F007	Roadside ditch	21		6	62	10		2	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	0.07	170		AD 44-130/140/200?
F007	Roadside ditch	21																									GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.05	220		AD 44-138
F007	Roadside ditch	21		1	7	7																					BSW					Roman
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	28		1	20	20							X														BACG					AD 100-200
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	28		1	16	16		1	0	0							E										F40	DISH	0.04	320	CAR 7 p195 Fig 132.3	c.1500-19th/20th century
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	28		1	11	11																					F40				EXT ORANGE GLAZE	c.1500-19th/20th century
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		1	2	2																					DZ					AD 50-120
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		1	4	4																					GR					AD 50-120
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		1	5	5																					BXCG					AD 100-200
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		1	24	24																					HZ					Roman
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		1	15	15		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.16	140		AD 44-138
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		1	48	48																					HZ				COMBED IMPORT NR FJ	Roman
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	98		1	15	15																					F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	98		1	7	7		1	0	0							X			X							GR	CAM 330	0.07	160		AD 69-425
F011	Gully	33		1	211	211	X										X										BAET	DR20				Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F011	Gully	33		16	255	*16*		1	0	2																	EA	CAM 360/368	1.00	35		AD 180//220-425
F011	Gully	33		1	63	*63*																					HZ					Roman
F011	Gully	33		6	262	*44*		1	0	2																	GX	CAM 268	0.05	150		AD 125/150-280/320
F011	Gully	33		1	5	*5*																					KX					AD 120-400
F011	Gully	33		1	9	*9*		0	0	1																	GB					AD 125-300
F011	Gully	33		1	13	*13*											X										GA					AD 125-425
F011	Gully	33		1	4	*4*																					CZ					AD 125/150-250
F011	Gully	33		1	8	*8*		1	0	0																	BACG	DRAG 33	0.13	105		AD 100-200
F011	Gully	34		4	16	*4*									E												GX					Roman
F011	Gully	34		6	49	*8*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
F011	Gully	34		1	40	*40*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 231-232	0.28	120		AD 5-150/180
F011	Gully	34		1	2	*2*																					BASG					AD 20/40-100
F011	Gully	90		2	362	*181*		2	0	0					E												GA	CAM 39A	0.80	175	NR COMPLETE	AD 300-400
F011	Gully	90		1	21	*21*		0	0	1																	KX					AD 120-400
F011	Gully	128		17	351	*21*																					GX					Roman
F011	Gully	128		2	235	*118*																					HZ					Roman
F011	Gully	128		8	83	*10*								I													GX					Roman
F011	Gully	128		1	10	*10*									E												GX					Roman
F011	Gully	128		7	47	*7*								I	I												GX					Roman
F011	Gully	128		1	7	*7*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 268	0.08	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F011	Gully	128		1	76	*76*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 231-232	0.02	?		AD 5-150/180
F011	Gully	128		1	24	*24*		1	0	0																	KX	CAM 305B	0.06	280		AD 275-425
F011	Gully	128		4	36	*9*		0	0	1																	EA				PINCHED BK	AD 250-400
F011	Gully	128		8	180	*23*		2	0	1																	CZ	CAM 407	0.12	100		AD 250-400
F011	Gully	128																									CZ	CAM 407	0.11	80		AD 250-400
F011	Gully	128		1	6	*6*											X	X									CZ					AD 125/150-250
F011	Gully	128		1	4	*4*																					EA					AD 250-400
F011	Gully	128		1	19	*19*																					DJ					Roman
F011	Gully	128		2	16	*8*		1	0	0																	MR	CAM 316	0.10	130		AD 280-400
F011	Gully	128		5	230	*46*		2	0	2																	GA	CAM 305A	0.19	190	BURNISHED LATICE	AD 275-425
F011	Gully	128																									GA	CAM 279C	0.07	140	BURNISHED CURVES ON INT BASE	AD 220-380
F011	Gully	128		3	26	*9*																					GX					Roman
F011	Gully	128		7	100	*14*		0	0	1																	EA				PINCHED BK	AD 250-400
F011	Gully	128		7	38	*5*		2	0	0																	CZ	CAM 407	0.18	75		AD 250-400
F011	Gully	128																									CZ	CAM 407	0.06	80		AD 250-400
F011	Gully	128		1	3	*3*											E										DZ					AD 20/40-100
F011	Gully	128		1	3	*3*											X										BASG					AD 20/40-100
F011	Gully	128		7	62	*9*								I													GX					Roman
F011	Gully	128		2	23	*12*																					GB					AD 125-300
F011	Gully	128		6	76	*13*		2	0	0					E												GX	CAM 268	0.18	140		AD 125/150-280/320
F011	Gully	128																									GX	CAM 268	0.06	150		AD 125/150-280/320
F011	Gully	128		1	19	*19*		1	0	0					I												GX	CAM 268	0.11	130		AD 125/150-280/320
F011	Gully	128		34	495	*15*		2	0	1																	GX	CAM 287-290	0.16	190	FRILLED RIM	AD 44-300
F011	Gully	128																									GX	CAM 268	0.08	170		AD 125/150-280/320
F011	Gully	128		1	27	*27*		1	0	0																	KX	CAM 305B	0.08	290		AD 275-425
F011	Gully	128		1	3	*3*								I													GX					Roman
F011	Gully	128		4	13	*3*																					CH					AD 280-425
F011	Gully	128		3	20	*7*		1	0	0																	MR	CAM 316	0.05	160		AD 280-400
F011	Gully	128		1	6	*6*		1	0	0																	MR	CAM 316	0.05	140		AD 280-400
F011	Gully	129		1	3	*3*																					BACG					AD 100-200
F011	Gully	129		1	9	*9*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 231-232	0.15	105		AD 5-150/180
F011	Gully	?		6	8	*1*	X																				GX					Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F011	Gully	?		2	3	*2*	X							X													GX					Roman
F011	Gully	?		1	2	*2*									X												GX					Roman
F011	Gully	?		1	5	*5*																					MR	CAM 316				AD 280-400
F011	Gully	?		1	3	*3*		1	0	0							X			X							BOWL	0.05	140		AD 250-400
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	13	*13*								I	E												GX					Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	211	*211*																					HZ					Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	13	*13*								X													GX					Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		4	41	*10*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	3	*3*									E												GX					Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	12	*12*		1	0	0					X												GX	?	0.11	150		Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	14	*14*																					WA					ROMAN
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	16	*16*		1	0	0																	GB	CAM 37A/38A	0.06	240	LATTICE DEC	AD 110-180/220
F012	Pit/post hole	29		3	142	*47*		0	2	0																	DJ					Roman
F013	Pit/Post hole	30		3	3	*1*																					DZ					AD 50-120
F013	Pit/Post hole	30		1	3	*3*																					CZ					AD 125/150-250
F013	Pit/Post hole	30		3	13	*4*																					GX					Roman
F013	Pit/Post hole	30		1	4	*4*									E												GB					AD 125-300
F013	Pit/Post hole	30		1	6	*6*		1	0	0																	GB	CAM 40A	0.05	200		AD 110-275
F013	Pit/Post hole	30		1	2	*2*																					DJ					Roman
F013	Pit/Post hole	30		1	45	*45*		1	0	0																	ON	CAM 46/311	0.13	230		AD 44-120
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	39	*39*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		7	91	*13*		1	0	0					E												GX	?	0.10	180		Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	9	*9*																					ON					AD 80-220
F015	Roadside ditch	38		2	18	*9*											I										DJ					Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	7	*7*											I										DJ					Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	6	*6*											X										GA					AD 125-425
F015	Roadside ditch	38		7	79	*11*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	3	*3*		1	0	0																	GP	CAM 123	0.11	100		AD 50/80-180/220
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	12	*12*																					GX					Roman
F016	Ditch/quarry pit	55		1	3	*3*	X																				GX					Roman
F016	Linear quarry pit	55		1	11	*11*	X	0	0	1																	F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
F018	Gully	56		8	1352	*169*		3	0	4																	F40	LARGE BOWL/PANCHEON	0.20	510	CREAM/PALE GREEN GLAZE INT	16TH-E/M17TH CENTURY
F019	Pit	67		4	22	*6*		1	0	1																	GX	?	0.03	180		Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	71		8	59	*7*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	0.14	140		AD 44-130/140/200?
F020	Roadside ditch	71		1	5	*5*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 218	0.07	150		AD 49-120
F020	Roadside ditch	71		7	871	*124*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	71		2	23	*12*																					DJ					Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	71		13	138	*11*		3	0	1																	GX	LID	0.14	220		Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	71		1	17	*17*							X														BSW (P)				H[	Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	92		3	20	*7*																					DJ					Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	92		59	234	*4*		0	0	3																	DZ					AD 50-120
F020	Roadside ditch	92		1	14	*14*																					HZ					Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	92		3	8	*3*									X												GX					Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	92		3	248	*83*		0	0	1																	DJ					Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	92		6	119	*20*		0	0	2																	DZ					AD 50-120
F020	Roadside ditch	92		7	71	*10*							X														DZ				RIITIAN?	AD 50-120
F020	Roadside ditch	93		1	8	*8*		0	0	1																	HD					AD 300-400
F021	Pit	74		1	52	*52*																					HZ OX					Roman
F021	Pit	74		2	46	*23*																					DJ					Roman
F021	Pit	74		4	14	*4*																					DJ					Roman
F021	Pit	74		2	18	*9*		1	0	1																	GX	LID	0.04	200		Roman
F021	Pit	74		4	45	*11*		3	0	0					E												GX	LID	0.06	170		Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F021	Pit	74																									GX	CAM 241-242	0.06	180		AD 44-80/120
F021	Pit	74																									GX	CAM 218	0.12	160		AD 49-120
F021	Pit	74		1	7	*7*																					GX					Roman
F021	Pit	74		4	23	*6*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 218	0.07	120		AD 49-120
F021	Pit	74		1	3	*3*		1	0	0																	BSW	?	0.04	180	VERY BURNISHED	Roman
F022	Pit	77		1	7	*7*																					GX					Roman
F022	Pit	77		1	31	*31*		0	0	1																	DJ					Roman
F022	Pit	78		2	26	*13*																					DJ					Roman
F022	Pit	78		3	20	*7*																					GX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	82		2	38	*19*											X										GX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	132	*132*																					HZ OX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	82		2	16	*8*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	17	*17*																					BXSG				LION	AD 20/44-100
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	7	*7*		1	0	0																	DJ	CAM 140	0.17	80		AD 5/49-96
F023	Roadside ditch	82		2	314	*157*		2	0	0																	TZ	CAM 192A	0.10	400		AD 49/55-90/110
F023	Roadside ditch	82																									TZ	CAM 195B/C	0.10	400		AD 49/55-110/125
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	28	*28*		0	0	1																	UR (GX)					LIA-EARLY ROMAN
F023	Roadside ditch	83		3	144	*48*		0	0	1																	HZ					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	7	*7*											X										GQ					AD 50-120
F023	Roadside ditch	83		3	6	*2*		2	0	0																	WB	CAM 122	0.23	75		AD 100-160
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	16	*16*																					WA					ROMAN
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	8	*8*		1	0	0																	FJ	?	0.16	80		AD 50/69-120
F023	Roadside ditch	83		3	7	*2*																					DZ					AD 50-120
F023	Roadside ditch	83		7	34	*5*																					GX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		3	19	*6*																					DJ					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	32	*32*																					TZ				IMP	Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	21	*21*		1	0	0																	DZ	?	0.08	160	IMP ODD ONE HANDLED BOWL	AD 50-120
F023	Roadside ditch	83		4	70	*18*		2	0	0																	GX	CAM 218	0.10	200		AD 49-120
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	48	*48*											X										NARB					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	23	*23*		0	0	1							X										EMED	DR2-4			?	Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		2	74	*37*																					BAET	DR20				Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		6	38	*6*		3	0	1																	BASG	DRAG 27	0.14	120		AD 30/40-100
F023	Roadside ditch	83																									BASG	DRAG 37	0.06	220		AD 40-70/100
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	10	*10*																					BXSG				WILD BOAR	AD 20/44-100
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	9	*9*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	0.23	75		AD 44-130/140/200?
F023	Roadside ditch	86		1	25	*25*		0	0	1							E										DJ					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		1	6	*6*																					FJ					AD 50/69-120
F023	Roadside ditch	86		2	6	*3*									E												GX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		7	33	*5*		1	0	5																	BASG	DRAG 18	0.04	150		AD 50-100
F023	Roadside ditch	86		5	14	*3*		1	0	0																	DJ	CAM 154-155	0.19	60		AD 49-150
F023	Roadside ditch	86		1	48	*48*																					CADIZ	DR7-11				Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		3	24	*8*		1	0	1																	GX	LID	0.06	190		Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		1	8	*8*											X	X									GX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		1	6	*6*																					GX					Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		1	2	*2*																					BSW				NOT BURNISHED	Roman
F024	Roadside ditch	96		8	246	*31*		0	0	1					E												GTW					Late Iron Age
F025	Gully	88		4	29	*7*																					DJ					Roman
F025	Gully	88		6	119	*20*		1	0	2																	GX	?	0.07	170		Roman
F025	Gully	88		1	22	*22*								I													GX					Roman
F025	Gully	88		1	18	*18*																					HZ					Roman
F025	Gully	88		1	10	*10*																					GX					Roman
F025	Gully	88		1	1	*1*																					GX					Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F025	Gully	88		1	4	*4*																					BSW					Roman
F025	Gully	88		1	5	*5*		1	0	0																	GP	CAM 123	0.15	70		AD 50/80-180/220
F025	Gully	88		1	3	*3*																					GX					Roman
F025	Gully	88		2	5	*3*																					BSW					Roman
F029	Gully	97		1	2	*2*																					BXSG					AD 20/44-100
F029	Gully	97		1	6	*6*																					DJ					Roman
F029	Gully	97		2	13	*7*		2	0	0																	GX	CAM 266	0.13	130		AD 5-80
F029	Gully	97																									GX	CAM 266	0.09	130		AD 5-80
F029	Gully	97		2	7	*4*		1	0	0																	BSW	CAM 218	0.05	130		AD 49-120
F029	Gully	97		1	4	*4*		1	0	0																	GP	CAM 123	0.10	130		AD 50/80-180/220
F031	Pit	118		1	31	*31*																					HZ					Roman
F031	Pit	118		2	43	*22*		0	0	1																	DJ					Roman
F031	Pit	118		5	53	*11*		0	0	3																	GX					Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	25	*25*																					DJ					Roman
F031	Pit	118		2	6	*3*		2	0	0																	BASG	DRAG 18	0.07	140		AD 50-100
F031	Pit	118																									BASG	DRAG 33A	0.03	?		AD 44-100
F031	Pit	118		1	20	*20*																					HZ OX					Roman
F031	Pit	118		3	57	*19*		2	0	0																	GX	CAM 270B	0.08	210		AD 5-200/300
F031	Pit	118																									GX	?	0.08	180		Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	3	*3*											X										BASG					AD 20/40-100
F031	Pit	118		3	31	*10*		1	0	0					E												GX	LID	0.11	160		Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	2	*2*																					DJ					Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	6	*6*											X										GX					Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	5	*5*																					BSW (P)					Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	16	*16*											X										DJ					Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	12	*12*		0	0	1																	HMF				OXIDISED	Prehistoric
F032	Pit	106		6	90	*15*																					DJ					Roman
F032	Pit	106		2	40	*20*		0	0	1							E										DJ					Roman
F032	Pit	106		1	27	*27*		0	0	1																	DJ					Roman
F032	Pit	106		1	5	*5*																					BSW					Roman
F032	Pit	106		3	27	*9*		0	0	1										X							GX					Roman
F032	Pit	106		1	17	*17*		1	0	0					X												GX	CAM 241-242	0.05	170		AD 44-80/120
F033	Pit	107		2	104	*52*																					HZ					Roman
F033	Pit	107		1	2	*2*																					GX					Roman
F033	Pit	107		2	4	*2*																					DJ					Roman
F033	Pit	107		9	9	*1*		1	0	0																	GX	?	0.02	?		Roman
F033	Pit	107		1	3	*3*																					HMF					Prehistoric
F033	Pit	107		1	2	*2*											X										DJ					Roman
F033	Pit	107		1	6	*6*		0	1	0																	DJ					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		11	28	*3*																					DJ					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		2	6	*3*	X										X										GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		6	12	*2*																					GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		1	4	*4*																					BSW					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		5	8	*2*		0	0	2																	DJ					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		3	6	*2*											X										DJ					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		2	8	*4*									X												GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		1	4	*4*		1	0	0					X												GX	LID	0.03	190		Roman
F034	Pyre	109		2	3	*2*																					GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	109		2	8	*4*		2	0	0																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.02	?		AD 44-138
F034	Pyre	109																									GX	?	0.03	?		Roman
F034	Pyre	111		2	3	*2*	X																				GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	112		1	18	*18*	X										X										BAET	DR20				Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F034	Pyre	112		1	3	*3*																					HMF					Prehistoric
F034	Pyre	112		3	3	*1*	X										X										GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	112		2	10	*5*	X																				GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	112		1	2	*2*	X																				DJ					Roman
F034	Pyre	113		1	2	*2*																					GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	?		9	14	*2*	X										X										GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	?		4	4	*1*		1	0	0							X										DJ	?	0.03	?		Roman
F034	Pyre	?		5	6	*1*	X																				GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	?		1	2	*2*		1	0	0					X												GX	LID	0.04	190		ROMAN
F034	Pyre	?		18	23	*1*	X																				DJ					Roman
F034	Pyre	?		15	22	*1*	X																				GX					Roman
F034	Pyre	?		1	2	*2*		1	0	0					X												GX	?	0.02	?		Roman
F034	Pyre	?		2	3	*2*		2	0	0																	GX	?	0.03	?		Roman
F034	Pyre	?																									GX	?	0.03	?		Roman
F035	Pit	108		4	16	*4*																					DJ					Roman
F035	Pit	108		5	30	*6*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 266	0.07	210		AD 5-80
F035	Pit	108		1	2	*2*		1	0	0																	BSW (P)	LID	0.04	220		Roman
F035	Pit	108		1	14	*14*		1	0	0										X							TZ	?	0.02	?	COLC GRITS	ROMAN
F036	Pit/cooking pit	121		5	269	*54*		0	0	2							X										GX				LARGE PART OF LWR BODY	Roman
F036	Pit/cooking pit	122		1	1	*1*											X										DJ					Roman
F036	Pit/cooking pit	122		1	1	*1*																					BSW					Roman
F036	Pit/cooking pit	122		1	11	*11*											X										GX					Roman
F036	Pit/cooking pit	122		1	1	*1*																					BXSG					AD 20/44-100
F036	Pit/cooking pit	122		1	1	*1*																					BXCG					AD 100-200
F036	Pit/cooking pit	122		1	4	*4*																					GX					Roman
F037	Pit/cooking pit	124		1	11	*11*																					GA					AD 125-425
F037	Pit/cooking pit	125		1	3	*3*												X									CZ					AD 125/150-250
F037	Pit/cooking pit	125		1	3	*3*																					HMF					Prehistoric
F037	Pit/cooking pit	?		1	2	*2*																					GTW					Late Iron Age
F037	Pit/cooking pit	?		1	1	*1*																					BSW					Roman
F037	Pit/cooking pit	?		1	1	*1*																					EZ				COLOGNE	AD 120-400
F037	Pit/cooking pit	?		1	2	*2*											X										DJ					Roman
F037	Pit/cooking pit	?		1	1	*1*																					DJ					Roman
F037	Pit/cooking pit	?		2	4	*2*		1	0	0																	GX	?	0.02	?		Roman
F037	Pit/cooking pit	?		1	1	*1*		1	0	0																	BASG	?	0.03	?		AD 20/40-100
F038	Pit/cooking pit	131		4	13	*3*																					GX					Roman
F038	Pit/cooking pit	131		1	1	*1*																					BSW					Roman
F038	Pit/cooking pit	131		1	2	*2*																					DZ					AD 50-120
F038	Pit/cooking pit	?		3	6	*2*	X																				DJ					Roman
F038	Pit/cooking pit	?		3	4	*1*																					BSW					Roman
F038	Pit/cooking pit	?		7	7	*1*																					GX					Roman
L001	Topsoil	2	1	1	3	*3*		1	0	0																	F48D		0.04	150		19th-20th century
L001	Topsoil	2	1	1	11	*11*																					GX					Roman
L001	Topsoil	2	1	1	4	*4*																					DJ					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	105	*105*		0	0	1																	TZ					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		3	7	*2*		0	0	1																	DJ					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		3	22	*7*									E												GX					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		3	68	*23*		1	0	0																	GX	?	0.05	160		Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	3	*3*																					BACG					AD 100-200
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	9	*9*																			X		GX				BROKEN DISC 54 MM DIAM	Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	17	*17*		0	0	1															X		GX				TRIMMED BASE 44 MM DIAM	Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		2	14	*7*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		2	8	4																					GP					AD 50-120
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	93	93																					HZ					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		2	14	7																					DJ					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	3	3		1	0	0																	DZ	CAM 155	0.27	45		AD 49-150
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	90	90																					DJ					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		12	180	15		2	0	2																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.08	160		AD 44-138
L002	Make-up/levelling	43																									GX	CAM 231-232	0.13	120		AD 5-150/180
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	72	72		0	0	1							X										GX					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		3	18	6																					GX					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		4	42	11		1	0	0					E												GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.11	190		AD 44-138
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		2	47	24										E	X										GX					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		10	198	20		1	0	3																	GX	CAM 270B	0.07	330		AD 5-200/300
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	14	14		0	0	1					X												GX					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	30	30		1	0	0							E										GX	CAM 108	0.28	105		AD 44-130/140/200?
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	16	16		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	0.18	130		AD 44-130/140/200?
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	4	4											X										GX					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	79		1	1052	1052		1	0	0	X																TZ	CAM 192	0.09	800	VERY WIDE, LARGE SPEICHER/ RHINELAND, STAMP OF DEER?	AD 49/55-90/110
L004	Disturbed natural?	22	2	5	34	7		1	0	0																	BSW	CAM 299	0.08	170		AD 140-400
L004	Disturbed natural?	22	2	1	8	8									E												GX					Roman
L004	Disturbed natural?	22	2	7	59	8		2	0	1																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.12	230		AD 44-138
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	211	211																					BAET	DR20			base of neck	Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	106	106											X										BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	211	211		0	0	1																	HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	4	164	41		1	0	0																	GX	Cam 219	0.12	190		AD 5-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	2	184	92		0	0	2			X														DJ				marks IX on base underside, other cut marks?	Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	2	47	23.5																					BSW	CAM 218				AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	14	14		1	0	0																	WB	CAM 218	0.12	160		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	14	14																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	56	56																					TZ				flange	Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	5	5																					DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	5	18	4																					DZ					AD 50-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	34	319	9		1	0	2																	GX	Cam 219	0.11	180		AD 5-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	2	30	15									E												GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	6	27	5									E												GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	11	11											E										GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	3	3									I												GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	8	105	13		8	0	0					X												GX	CAM 218	0.25	120		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2																								GX	CAM 218	0.15	170		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2																								GX	CAM 218	0.08	160		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2																								GX	CAM 268	0.13	130		AD 125/150-280/320
L005	Accumulation	12	2												X												GX	Lid	0.03	180		Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2																								GX	Lid	0.10	200		Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2																								GX	?	0.08	160		Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	2	13	7		2	0	0																	GX	Lid	0.07	210		Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	11	113	10		2	0	0																	BSW	CAM 218	0.09	170		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2																								BSW	CAM 243-244/246	0.08	230		AD 44-138
L005	Accumulation	12	2	3	13	4																					GP				? nr BSW	AD 50-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	7	7																					WA					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	10	10																					WA					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	7	7																					WA					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	5	5		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	0.11	110		AD 44-130/140/200?

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	6	*6*																					DZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	8	*8*																					DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	3	56	*19*		1	0	0																	BSW	CAM 218	0.08	160		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	17	231	*14*		2	0	1																	GX	Lid	0.04	200		Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2																								GX	CAM 218	0.08	170		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	23	*23*									E												GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	8	*8*																					BSW					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	15	*15*																					GB					AD 125-300
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	13	*13*																					WA					Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	26	*26*		0	0	1																	GX				Burning exterior edge of foot	Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		2	69	*35*											X										HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	56	*56*	X										X										BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	36	*36*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		7	89	*13*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	35	*35*		1	0	0							X										DJ	CAM 198	0.15	180		AD 44-180/220
L005	Accumulation	45		1	17	*17*		1	0	0																	TZ	CAM 195	0.06	250	COLCH	AD 49/55-110/125
L005	Accumulation	45		1	6	*6*																					GB					AD 125-300
L005	Accumulation	45		1	4	*4*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	18	*18*		1	0	0																	BACG	DRAG 31	0.09	240		AD 150-200
L005	Accumulation	45		1	19	*19*		1	0	0										X							BAEG	DRAG 33	0.03	?		AD 200-250
L005	Accumulation	45		1	23	*23*		1	0	0			X							X							BAEG	DRAG 31	0.05	190	GFAF VA[	AD 180-250
L005	Accumulation	46		2	13	*7*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	6	*6*											X										DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		3	37	*12*		3	0	0																	UR (GX)	CAM 14	0.19	210		AD 40-69
L005	Accumulation	46		1	9	*9*		1	0	0																	BSW	CAM 219	0.13	120		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	46		1	17	*17*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 241-242	0.15	130		AD 44-80/120
L005	Accumulation	46		2	13	*7*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	9	*9*		1	0	0																	GX	?	0.06	170		Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		7	86	*12*																					CH					AD 280-425
L005	Accumulation	46		4	113	*28*																					HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		2	150	*75*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	14	*14*																					BAET	H70				Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	16	*16*																					ON					AD 80-220
L005	Accumulation	46		2	43	*22*		0	0	2																	BASG					AD 20/40-100
L005	Accumulation	46		1	9	*9*											X										BACG					AD 100-200
L005	Accumulation	46		7	44	*6*		0	0	3																	DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	31	*31*		0	0	1																	NARB					Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		50	343	*7*		8	0	7																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.09	230		AD 44-138
L005	Accumulation	46																									GX	?	0.28	140		Roman
L005	Accumulation	46																									GX	CAM 218	0.11	140		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	46																									GX	CAM 218	0.05	180		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	46																									GX	?	0.08	110		Roman
L005	Accumulation	46																									GX	CAM 268	0.07	130		AD 125/150-280/320
L005	Accumulation	46																									GX	?	0.03	?		Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		2	25	*13*		2	0	0					E												GX	LID	0.12	140		Roman
L005	Accumulation	46																									GX	CAM 268	0.07	180		AD 125/150-280/320
L005	Accumulation	46		3	121	*40*		0	0	3																	GB					AD 125-300
L005	Accumulation	46		3	25	*8*		0	0	2					I												GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	59		1	53	*53*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	59		2	160	*80*											I										HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	59		4	56	*14*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	59		2	30	*15*		0	0	1					E												GX					Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L005	Accumulation	59		1	72	*72*		1	0	0																	DJ	CAM 154-155	1.00	55	FINGERNAIL MARKS ON TOP RIM	AD 49-150
L005	Accumulation	59		1	86	*86*		1	0	0		X															DJ	CAM 155	1.00	50	GRAF TOP RIM: IIV[/II[OR IIA[A]/II[	AD 49-150
L005	Accumulation	59		1	63	*63*		0	0	1																	DJ				PEDESTAL BASE	Roman
L005	Accumulation	59		1	76	*76*																					CADIZ	DR7-11				Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	182	*182*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		5	60	*12*		0	0	1																	GX					ROMAN
L005	Accumulation	100		1	11	*11*		0	0	1						E				X							BASG	DRAG 27			INT LOST SLIP	AD 40-70/100
L005	Accumulation	100		1	5	*5*							X														DJ				]M[	Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		3	9	*3*							X														BSW				A[?	Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	17	*17*						X															DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	56	*56*		0	0	1		X															DJ				X	Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		26	163	*6*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	11	*11*											E										GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		23	84	*4*		8	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	0.03	?		AD 44-130/140/200?
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	?	0.05	200		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.06	170		AD 44-138
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 108	0.08	130		AD 44-130/140/200?
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 108	0.14	110		AD 44-130/140/200?
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 218	0.04	240		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 266	0.05	130		AD 5-80
L005	Accumulation	100		1	9	*9*											E										GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	4	*4*											I										GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	3	*3*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		14	96	*7*		2	0	0																	GR	CAM 330	0.07	140		AD 69-425
L005	Accumulation	100																									GR	CAM 330	0.11	130		AD 69-425
L005	Accumulation	100		1	14	*14*		1	0	0																	GP	CAM 330	0.07	180		AD 69-425
L005	Accumulation	100		10	20	*2*																					GP					AD 50-120
L005	Accumulation	100		1	2	*2*																					GX				RUSTICATED	Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	4	*4*									E												DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		2	12	*6*																					DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		2	11	*6*									E												GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		6	22	*4*																					BSW					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		45	266	*6*		4	0	3																	BSW (P)	CAM 231-232	0.18	130		AD 5-150/180
L005	Accumulation	100																									BSW (P)	CAM 218	0.20	140		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	100																									BSW (P)					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		13	90	*7*		7	0	1					I												GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.12	150		AD 44-138
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	LID	0.05	170		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 218	0.09	210		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 266	0.12	130		AD 5-80
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	?	0.08	160		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	?	0.06	120		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	8	*8*		1	0	0																	UR (RCW)	CAM 14	0.06	190		AD 40-69
L005	Accumulation	100		1	2	*2*											X										GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		6	10	*2*		1	0	0																	GX	?	0.03	?		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	3	*3*		1	0	0																	GP	CAM 122	0.07	120		AD 100-160
L005	Accumulation	100		2	16	*8*																					WA					ROMAN
L005	Accumulation	100		1	4	*4*		1	0	0																	WA	CAM 330	0.03	?		AD 69-425
L005	Accumulation	100		1	39	*39*																					NARB					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		3	30	*10*																					NARB					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	9	*9*											I										NARB					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		4	43	*11*		1	0	1																	BASG	DRAG 27	0.08	120		AD 40-70/100

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L005	Accumulation	100		1	2	*2*		1	0	0																	DZ	CAM 108	0.06	90		AD 44-130/140/200?
L005	Accumulation	100		64	296	*5*		0	0	4																	GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	23	*23*																					HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	36	*36*																					BAET	H70				Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	7	*7*		1	0	0																	CADIZ	OPERCULA	0.22	80		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	23	*23*																					HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	11	*11*																					FJ					AD 50/69-120
L005	Accumulation	100		20	287	*14*		3	0	2																	DJ	CAM 243-244/246	0.13	230		AD 44-138
L005	Accumulation	100		54	435	*8*		2	3	4																	DJ	CAM 154-155	0.71	60		AD 49-150
L005	Accumulation	100		1	3	*3*																					DZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	22	*22*		0	0	1																	TZ				IMP	Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		2	169	*85*		1	0	0																	TZ	CAM 192A	0.12	340	COLCH	AD 49/55-90/110
L005	Accumulation	100		18	132	*7*		12	0	1					E												GX	CAM 218	0.18	160		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 266	0.13	150		AD 5-80
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	LID	0.06	200		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	?	0.07	170		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	?	0.07	140		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 266	0.07	130		AD 5-80
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 218	0.06	160		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 266	0.09	160		AD 5-80
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	CAM 218	0.08	110		AD 49-120
L005	Accumulation	100																									GX	?	0.07	170		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		2	14	*7*	X										X										BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	11	*11*																					FJ					AD 50/69-120
L005	Accumulation	100		1	9	*9*									X		X										FJ	LAMP				AD 50/69-120
L005	Accumulation	102		2	290	*145*																					HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		2	90	*45*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		1	184	*184*		1	0	0																	BAET	DR20	0.21	185		Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		4	116	*29*		1	0	0																	DJ	CAM 155	1.00	55		AD 44-150
L005	Accumulation	102		5	58	*12*		0	1	0																	DZ	CAM 140				AD 5/49-96
L005	Accumulation	102		2	80	*40*		1	0	0																	BXSG	DRAG 37	0.02	?	GABROONS, INFILLED SCROLL WITH LEAF TIPS	AD 40-70/100
L005	Accumulation	102		2	35	*18*		0	0	1																	BASG	DRAG 27G				AD 40-70/100
L005	Accumulation	102		2	149	*75*		2	0	0	X																TZ	CAM 195A	0.15	270	APRIL[X 2 APRILIS (p198, 206 F4.25.18-20)	AD 60-100
L005	Accumulation	102		1	319	*319*		1	0	0																	TZ	CAM 195B	0.11	380	GRITTED	AD 49/55-110/125
L005	Accumulation	102		1	129	*129*		1	0	0					E												DJ	CAM 243-244/246	0.21	250		AD 44-138
L005	Accumulation	102		3	34	*11*									E												GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		7	100	*14*		2	0	2																	GX	CAM 266	0.15	130		AD 5-80
L005	Accumulation	102																									GX	?	0.14	160		Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		3	52	*17*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		2	9	*5*																					GP					AD 50-120
L005	Accumulation	102		1	14	*14*		0	0	1																	GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		2	13	*7*																					BSW (P)					Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		5	120	*24*		1	0	0																	GX	CAM 266	0.16	140		AD 5-80
L005	Accumulation	102		1	13	*13*																					GA					AD 125-425
L005	Accumulation	119		1	8	*8*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		5	26	*5*		0	1	0																	DJ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		2	52	*26*																					BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		1	93	*93*											X										TZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		1	10	*10*																					TZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		1	4	*4*		1	0	0																	WC	LID	0.04	160		Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		1	3	*3*																					DJ					Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
L005	Accumulation	119		1	15	*15*																					HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		13	86	*7*		2	0	1																	GX	LID	0.09	240		Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		1	6	*6*																					BSW					Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		3	101	*34*																					HZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		2	46	*23*	X																				BAET	DR20				Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	7	*7*																					TZ					Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		9	53	*6*																					GX					Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	12	*12*		0	0	1																	BASG				ROULETTED	AD 20/40-100
L005	Accumulation	120		1	9	*9*											X										BASG					AD 20/40-100
L005	Accumulation	?		4	6	*2*		1	0	0																	DZ	CAM 100	0.11	70		AD 54-96
L005	Accumulation	?		82	145	*2*		5	0	1																	GX	?	0.03	?		Roman
L005	Accumulation	?																									GX	?	0.03	?		Roman
L005	Accumulation	?																									GX	?	0.05	170		Roman
L005	Accumulation	?																									GX	?	0.04	160		Roman
L005	Accumulation	?		4	10	*3*							X														BSW (P)					Roman
L005	Accumulation	?		1	7	*7*		1	0	0																	GR	CAM 330	0.07	120		AD 69-425
L005	Accumulation	?		2	4	*2*		2	0	0																	GP	CAM 122	0.10	120		AD 100-160
L006	Accumulation	63		2	10	*5*		2	0	0																	GX	LID	0.11	140		Roman
L006	Accumulation	94		1	12	*12*																					BAET	DR20				Roman
L006	Accumulation	94		2	7	*4*																					GX					Roman
L007b	Silty-clay layer	29b		1	6	*6*	X																				GX					Roman
L007b	Silty-clay layer	31b		1	5	*5*	X																				GX					Roman
L007b	Silty-clay layer	31b		1	8	*8*																					F40				Slightly micaceous, silver mica	c.1500-19th/20th century
L007b	Silty-clay layer	31b		1	12	*12*		0	0	1																	F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
L007a	Accumulation	76		1	5	*5*																					GTW					Late Iron Age
L007a	Accumulation	76		2	22	*11*																					DJ					Roman
L007a	Accumulation	76		3	21	*7*		1	0	0																	GX	LID	0.09	190		Roman
L007a	Accumulation	76		1	7	*7*																					GTW					Late Iron Age
L007a	Accumulation	76		3	24	*8*		1	0	2										X							BASG	DRAG 18/31	0.05	250	RIM ABRADED EXT	AD 90-110
L007a	Accumulation	76		2	21	*11*		1	0	0																	RCW	CAM 109	0.10	110		AD 43/49-90
L007a	Accumulation	116		1	8	*8*																					HMF					Prehistoric
L007a	Accumulation	117		3	3	*1*																					HMF					Prehistoric
L009	Silty-clay layer	27b		1	10	*10*	X																				GX					Roman
L012	Accumulation layer	26b		2	6	*3*	X	2	0	0																	F48D	Cup	0.07	80		19th to 20th century
L012	Accumulation layer	26b																									F48D	Plate	0.03	230		19th to 20th century
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	1	39	*39*																					BAET	DR20				Roman
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	1	2	*2*																					ON					AD 80-220
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	2	7	*4*																					DJ					Roman
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	1	2	*2*																					CZ					AD 125/150-250
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	5	25	*5*																					BSW					Roman
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	1	2	*2*																					DJ					Roman
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	8	83	*10*		1	0	1																	GX	CAM 299 (?)	0.05	210		AD 140-400

Monitoring phase 2

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
WBF3	Ditch	WB1	1	15	*15*																									GX					Roman
WBF3	Ditch	WB1	1	30	*30*		0	0	1													X								GX				UNDERSIDE OF BASE WORN	Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	8	*8*																									GX					Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	2	33	*17*																									DJ					Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	57	*57*		1	0	0																					GA	CAM 37A/38A	0.13	220	BURNISHED XXX	AD 110-180/220
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	16	*16*											X														GX					Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	9	*9*		1	0	0					X																GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.06	200		AD 43-138
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	9	*9*	X																								BAET	DR20				Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	52	*52*		1	0	0					X																GX	CAM 243-244/246	0.05	200		AD 43-138
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	26	*26*																									DJ					Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	16	*16*		0	0	1																					GB					AD 110/130-300
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	12	*12*																									GX					Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	10	*10*																									GX					Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	3	*3*		1	0	0																					BACG	W79	0.03	?		AD 160-210
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	15	*15*								X																	DJ					ROMAN
WBF5	Pit	WB4	1	4	*4*	X	1	0	0																					F40	?	0.02	?		c.1500-19th/20th century
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	82	*82*																									DJ	FLAGON				Roman
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	2	*2*																									DJ					Roman
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	2	14	*7*																									GB				LATTICE DEC	AD 110/130-300
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	11	*11*																									BASG					AD 43-100
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	3	*3*		1	0	0																					BACG	DRAG 27	0.03	?		AD 110-160
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	16	*16*		0	0	1																					GX					Roman
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	37	*37*		0	0	1																					DJ (M)				MOD. MICA	Roman
WBF8	Pit	WB8	1	5	*5*		1	0	0																					GR	CAM 60	0.08	120		AD 43-69
WBF8	Pit	WB8	2	30	*15*																									GX					Roman
WBF8	Pit	WB8	1	6	*6*																									DJ					Roman
WBF8	Pit	WB8	1	8	*8*																									TZ (COL)					AD 43-210
WBF9	Pit	WB9	3	20	*7*																									DJ					Roman
WBF9	Pit	WB9	5	27	*5*																									GX					Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	25	*25*																								HZ					Roman
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	42	*42*																								HZ OX					Roman
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	3	*3*																								BSW					Roman
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	26	*26*		0	0	1					X															KX					AD 125/150-300
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	17	*17*		1	0	0																				KX	CAM 278	0.13	140		AD 117-250/260
WBF9	Pit	WB9	2	13	*7*		0	0	1																				GA					AD 110/125-400
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	8	*8*																								GR					AD 50/70-120
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	5	*5*		1	0	0																				GR	CAM 330	0.03	150		AD 69-120
WBF9	Pit	WB9	1	3	*3*																								GR					AD 50/70-120
WBF9	Pit	WB9	3	54	*18*		3	0	0																				GX	LID	0.04	250		Roman
WBF9	Pit	WB9																											GX	CAM 218	0.11	160		AD 43-120
WBF9	Pit	WB9																											GX	?	0.13	190		Roman
WBF12	Pit	WB11	1	15	*15*		0	0	1																				GX					Roman
WBF12	Pit	WB11	3	76	*25*		0	1	1																				DJ					Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	1	12	*12*	X																							BAET	DR20				Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	2	8	*4*									X															GX					Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	2	3	*2*																								CZ					AD 110/125-250/300
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	1	4	*4*																								F40					c.1500-19th/20th century
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	1	2	*2*																								WA					Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	1	9	*9*		1	0	0																				GB	CAM 278	0.08	140		AD 117-250/260
WBF21	Post-hole	WB15	1	6	*6*																								GX					Roman
WBF54	Metalled road surface	WB10	1	1	*1*																								EZ KOL CC					AD 110-300
WBF54	Metalled road surface	WB14	1	193	*193*	X																							BAET	DR20				Roman
WBF54	Metalled road surface	WB14	1	4	*4*											X													DJ					Roman
WBF54	Metalled road surface	WB14	1	1	*1*																								DJ					Roman
WBF54	Metalled road surface	WB14	1	5	*5*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 219	0.03	140		AD 43-120
WBF54	Metalled road surface	WB17	1	4	*4*									X															GX				SANDY	Roman
WBF54	Metalled road surface	WB17	1	14	*14*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 218	0.05	140	FINE	AD 43-120
WBF56	Roadside ditch	WB140	3	13	*4*																								BSW					Roman
WBL1	Topsoil	WB137	2	702	*351*	X																							BAET	DR20				Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
WBL8A	Accumulation	WB138	2	14	*7*																									GX					Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	3	270	*90*																									BAET	DR20				Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	3	7	*2*																									BAET	DR20				Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	1	29	*29*																									DJ					Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	1	5	*5*									X																GX					Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	1	8	*8*																									WA					Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	1	32	*32*		1	0	0																					GX	?	0.16	140		Roman

Appendix 3 CBM list

Evaluation, monitoring phase 1 and excavation

Context	Feature type	Find no.	Trench	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Date
F001	Ditch/quarry pit	1	1	3	32	*11*	X	PT			0																																Post-medieval
F001	Ditch/quarry pit	1	1	4	81	*20*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F001	Ditch/quarry pit	1	1	1	29	*29*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F001	Ditch/quarry pit	3	1	1	25	*25*	X	RI			0																												X				Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	19		1	14	*14*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F002	Metalled road surface	19		1	291	*291*		RT			0	40	20	17																												Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	19		3	91	*30*	X	RT			0																														X		Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	26		2	104	*52*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	91		1	461	*461*	X	RB		1	0.25																											41					Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	91		2	91	*46*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F002	Metalled road surface	91		1	158	*158*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	3	434	*145*	X	Op. sig.			0																																Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	3	283	*94*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	260	*260*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	3	128	*43*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	14	*14*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F004a	Roadside ditch	8	2	1	255	*255*		RT			0	51	31	26																												Roman
F004b	Pit/post-pad	10		1	65	*65*	X	RT			0				D15																											AD 240-380
F005	Pit	11	2	2	126	*63*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	2	261	*131*	X	RT			0																														X		Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	3	425	*142*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	1	305	*305*	X	RT			0	45	26	16			B5/B6																										Roman
F005	Pit	11	2	1	8	*8*		Slate			0																																?
F005	Pit	11	2	1	27	*27*		PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F005	Pit	11	2	1	8	*8*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F006	Roadside ditch	29		2	156	*78*	X	Daub brick			0																																Roman
F006	Roadside ditch	29		1	140	*140*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F006	Roadside ditch	29		1	29	*29*	X	RI			0																														X		Roman
F006	Roadside ditch	29		1	39	*39*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F006	Roadside ditch	29		2	123	*62*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	28		1	47	*47*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	28		1	22	*22*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	28		2	91	*46*	X	RBT			0																														X		Roman
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	28		1	67	*67*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		1	19	*19*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	37		2	87	*44*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F010	Ditch/quarry pit	98		3	102	*34*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F011	Gully	33		3	1082	*361*	X	RB			0																											30,41					Roman
F011	Gully	33		1	313	*313*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	33		1	13	*13*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	33		3	950	*317*		RT		2	0.5	44	35	19	C5	56																										AD 160-260
F011	Gully	33						RT			0	48	37	19			B7																										Roman
F011	Gully	33						RT			0						B5																										Roman
F011	Gully	34		2	267	*134*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	34		1	266	*266*	X	RB			0																												37				Roman
F011	Gully	34		1	124	*124*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	34		1	42	*42*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	90		1	71	*71*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	90		1	158	*158*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	128		1	86	*86*	X	RI			0																														X		Roman
F011	Gully	128		1	33	*33*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	128		9	530	*59*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	128		2	120	*60*	X	RT		1	0.25																																Roman
F011	Gully	128		1	118	*118*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	128		1	229	*229*	X	RB			0																														X		Roman
F011	Gully	128		2	586	*293*		RT			0	51	35	20	C5																											AD 160-260
F011	Gully	128						RT			0	?	32	?																											X	Roman
F011	Gully	128		1	16	*16*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	129		1	156	*156*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	129		1	63	*63*	X	RI			0																																Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	Trench	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Date
F011	Gully	129		1	157	*157*	X	Daub brick			0																												X				Roman
F011	Gully	129		1	43	*43*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F011	Gully	129		1	112	*112*		RT		1	0.25	48	?	21	C5																												AD 160-260
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	11	*11*		Tesserae			0																								23	22	16							Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	38	*38*	X	RI			0																											32, 43						Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		3	649	*216*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	406	*406*		RT			0	43	35	21																												Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		2	350	*175*	X	RT		1	0.25																																Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	107	*107*	X	RB			0																												X				Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	60	*60*	X	RI			0																												X				Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		2	267	*134*	X	RT		1	0.25																																Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	230	*230*	X	RT			0																												X				Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	11	*11*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		2	280	*140*		RT			0	48	36	22	C5																												AD 160-260
F012	Pit/post hole	29						RT			0	45	36	20																												Roman
F012	Pit/post hole	29		1	41	*41*	X	Op. sig.			0																																Roman
F013	Pit/post hole	30		1	115	*115*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F013	Pit/post hole	30		1	382	*382*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F013	Pit/post hole	30		1	10	*10*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F014	Pit/post hole	32		3	932	*311*	X	RB			0																												X				Roman
F014	Pit/post hole	32		1	388	*388*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F014	Pit/post hole	32		1	397	*397*	X	RI		1	0.25																																Roman
F014	Pit/post hole	32		1	360	*360*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F014	Pit/post hole	32		1	246	*246*	X	RB			0																												X				Roman
F014	Pit/post hole	32		3	554	*185*		RT		1	0.25	48	34	21			B1																										Roman
F014	Pit/post hole	32						RT			0	?	?	?	D15																												AD 240-380
F014	Pit/post hole	32						RT			0	47	29	21																												Roman
F014	Pit/post hole	32		1	105		X	RT			0																												X				Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		3	1046	*349*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	139	*139*	X	RB			0																												X				Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	42	*42*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		1	24	*24*	X	RT			0																												X				Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38		3	308	*103*		RT		1	0.25	45	28	22																												Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38						RT			0	47	30	23																												Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	38						RT			0	?	?	?	D15																												AD 240-380
F015	Roadside ditch	39		2	235	*118*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F015	Roadside ditch	39		1	66	*66*	X	RB			0																												X				Roman
F016	Ditch/quarry pit	55		2	63	*32*	X	PT			0																				X												Medieval-post-medieval
F018	Gully	56		1	150	*150*		BR	UN-FROGGED		0																											67						18th-19th century
F019	Pit	67		1	15	*15*	X	PT			0																																Medieval-post-medieval
F019	Pit	67		1	24	*24*	X	RBT			0																												X				Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	71		1	234	*234*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	71		1	325	*325*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F020	Roadside ditch	92		2	284	*142*	X	RB		1	0.25																																Roman
F021	Pit	74		2	226	*113*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F022	Pit	77		1	51	*51*	X	RBT			0																												X				Roman
F022	Pit	77		2	76	*38*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F022	Pit	78		1	63	*63*	X	RBT			0																												X				Roman
F022	Pit	78		2	31	*16*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	77	*77*	X	RBT			0																												X				Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	309	*309*		RT			0	64	32	27																								X				Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	296	*296*		RT		1	0.25	?	?	27	D15																												AD 240-380
F023	Roadside ditch	82		1	203	*203*		RT		1	0.25						B6																					21						Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		11	1000	*91*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	220	*220*		RFB	OPUS SPIC	2	0.5																											64	30						Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		3	190	*63*	X	Baked clay			0																																?
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	21	*21*	X	Baked clay			0																													X				?
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	32	*32*	X	Baked clay			0																																?
F023	Roadside ditch	83		2	109	*55*	X	RI			0																															X		Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		2	55	*28*		RI			0																																Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		9	700	*78*	X	RI		3	0.75																																Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		2	196	*98*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83		8	1975	*247*		RT		1	0.25	41	25	10																												Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83						RT			0	51	25	?																												Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83						RT			0	49	33	23	D1																												AD 240-380
F023	Roadside ditch	83						RT			0	48	25	25																												Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	83						RT			0	56	46	?	B6																												AD 100-180
F023	Roadside ditch	83		1	62	*62*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		6	211	*35*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F023	Roadside ditch	86		1	410	*410*	X	RB			0																											33						Roman
F025	Gully	88		1	39	*39*	X	RBT			0																																Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	Trench	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Date
F025	Gully	88		2	95	*48*	X	RT			0																																Roman
F029	Gully	97		2	96	*48*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F031	Pit	118		1	128	*128*	X	RI			0																																Roman
F031	Pit	118		4	68	*17*	X	Baked clay			0																												X				?
F031	Pit	118		3	54	*18*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F031	Pit	118		2	370	*185*	X	RB			0																																Roman
F031	Pit	118		2	186	*93*	X	RT			0																												X				Roman
F034	Pyre	?		1	5	*5*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
F035	Pit	108		3	90	*30*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L001	Topsoil	2	1	4	113	*28*	X	PT			0																				X											Medieval-post-medieval
L001	Topsoil	2	1	1	185	*185*	X	RB			0																														X		Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		2	1233	*617*	X	RB			0																											37,50					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	93	*93*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	371	*371*	X	RB			0																											35					Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	246	*246*	X	RB			0																																Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	263	*263*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	323	*323*	X	RT			0							B6																								Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	447	*447*	X	RT			0							B7																								Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		2	805	*403*		RT		1	0.25	55	37	21	C5/56	55																										AD 160-260
L002	Make-up/levelling	43						RT			0	55	38	30			B6																									Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		2	244	*122*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L002	Make-up/levelling	43		1	131	*131*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L004	Disturbed natural?	22	2	1	155	*155*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L004	Disturbed natural?	22	2	1	186	*186*	X	RT			0																												X				Roman
L004	Disturbed natural?	22	2	2	39	*20*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L004	Disturbed natural?	22	2	1	65	*65*	X	RB			0																														X		Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	3	379	*126*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	7	*7*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	4	152	*38*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	12	2	1	198	*198*		RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		4	574	*144*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		4	293	*73*	X	RB			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	128	*128*	X	RT			0																														X		Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	154	*154*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	221	*221*	X	RT		1	0.25																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	213	*213*		RT			0	45	27	17																												Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	152	*152*	X	RI		1	0.25																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	327	*327*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	416	*416*	X	RB			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	45		1	304	*304*		RT			0	38	37	20																												Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		2	94	*47*	X	RT		1	0.25																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		4	447	*112*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	53	*53*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		6	1005	*168*	X	RB			0																												38					Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		5	1689	*338*	X	RB			0																														X				Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	284	*284*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	46		1	179	*179*		RT			0	62	30	36																												Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	308	*308*		RB			0													X																				Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		9	107	*12*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		3	130	*43*	X	RI			0																														X				Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		4	231	*58*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		3	248	*83*		RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		4	429	*107*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		8	294	*37*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		7	799	*114*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	248	*248*	X	RB		1	0.25																														X		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		2	719	*360*	X	RB			0																														X		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	12	*12*	X	Baked clay			0																																?
L005	Accumulation	100		1	15	*15*	X	Tesserae			0																													X				Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		1	41	*41*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		2	151	*76*	X	RT			0																														X		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		4	89	*22*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		6	855	*143*	X	RB			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		2	511	*256*		RT			0	56	32	26	B6																												AD 100-180
L005	Accumulation	100						RT			0	65	30	32																												Roman
L005	Accumulation	100		3	578	*193*		RT			0	?	25	?																										X		Roman
L005	Accumulation	100						RT			0	51	26	18																												Roman
L005	Accumulation	100						RT			0	51	32	26																												Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	Trench	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Date
L005	Accumulation	102		1	32	*32*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		2	739	*370*	X	RB			0																											50,55						Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		1	879	*879*	X	RB			0																											35			X			Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		1	756	*756*	X	Daub brick			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		2	129	*65*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		1	79	*79*	X	RBT			0																															X		Roman
L005	Accumulation	102		3	700	*233*		RT		2	0.5	55	30	22																												Roman
L005	Accumulation	102						RT			0	49	31	23	A29																											AD 40-120
L005	Accumulation	102						RT			0	48	26	23			B7	35																								Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		1	47	*47*	X	RBT			0																														X			Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		3	158	*53*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	119		1	200	*200*	X	RB			0																											41						Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	68	*68*		Keyed daub			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	27	*27*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		4	332	*83*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	10	*10*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	216	*216*	X	RB			0																														X			Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		2	174	*87*	X	RB			0																														X			Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	42	*42*	X	RBT			0																														X			Roman
L005	Accumulation	120		1	91	*91*		RT			0	?	?	23	C5																											AD 160-260
L006	Accumulation	63		1	134	*134*	X	RB			0																																Roman
L006	Accumulation	63		1	60	*60*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L007	Make-up/levelling	29		2	189	*95*	X	RI			0																																Roman
L009	Silty-clay layer	27b		1	126	*126*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L010	Accumulation layer	28b		1	264	*264*	X	BR	Frogged BR		0																																19th-20th century
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	3	99	*33*	X	RT			0																																Roman
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	4	29	*7*	X	RBT			0																																Roman
L3, F3, F4	?	20	2	1	129	*129*	X	RB			0																																Roman

Monitoring phase 2

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Date
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	1370	*1370*		RT		0	55	25	23			B1	45																										Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	20	*20*	X	RT		0																																	Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	336	*336*	X	RT	1	0.25																																	Roman
WBF4	Ditch	WB3	1	10	*10*	X	RBT		0																																	Roman
WBF5	Ditch	WB4	1	615	*615*	X	RB		0																																	Roman
WBF6	Ditch	WB6	1	179	*179*	X	RB		0																													X				Roman
WBF6	Ditch	WB6	1	26	*26*	X	RT		0																																	Roman
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	103	*103*	X	RI		0																																	Roman
WBF7	Ditch/quarry pit	WB7	1	39	*39*	X	RT		0																																	Roman
WBF9	Pit	WB9	2	304	*152*	X	RB		0																																	Roman
WBF9	Pit	WB9	3	1102	*367*	X	RB		0																																	Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	3	59	*20*		RBT		0																																	Roman

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Date
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	1	48	*48*	X	RBT		0																														X		Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	2	99	*50*	X	RT		0																													X			Roman
WBF17	Ditch	WB13	1	87	*87*	X	RB		0																													X			Roman
WBF55	Ditch	WB139	1	240	*240*	X	RB		0																										30						Roman
WBF55	Ditch	WB139	1	55	*55*	X	RT		0																																Roman
WBF56	Roadside ditch	WB140	1	59	*59*	X	RI		0																																Roman
WBL8A	Accumulation	WB138	1	10	*10*	X	PT		0																																Medieval-post-medieval
WBL8A	Accumulation	WB138	1	67	*67*	X	RBT		0																													X			Roman
WBL8A	Accumulation	WB138	1	67	*67*	X	RB		0																																Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	2	79	*40*	X	RI		0																																Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	1	63	*63*		RFT		0															X																Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	2	247	*124*	X	RB		0																																Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	1	52	*52*		RI		0																																Roman
WBL19	Bedding layer for WBF54	WB16	1	165	*165*		RT		0	44	?	?	A26																												AD 40-120

Appendix 4 Small finds catalogue

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
Evaluation ECC4380											
1	F2 B	6	Object	Flat oval-shaped copper-alloy disc with small rounded projection at one end.	1	1.6	16.7	13.1	1.7		Roman
2	L5	14	Binding	**Fig 25.11** Strip of curved copper-alloy binding, U-shaped in cross-section, incomplete and broken at both ends.	1	2.0	42.0	6.9	3.4		Roman
3	L5	15	Stud	**Fig 25.16** Incomplete copper-alloy stud with flat head. The upper surface of the head has a slightly domed centre and a concentric circular moulding around the edge. On the lower surface of the head are five concentric circular mouldings. The shank is sub-square in section and incomplete.	1	1.9	5.0			24.4	Roman
4	U/S	4	Steelyard	**Fig 25.8** Small fragment of copper-alloy from the widened arm of a steelyard consisting of an incomplete terminal loop and a complete adjacent loop on the side of the arm. There is a small notched projection on the opposite side of the arm to the complete loop, close to the terminal loop. See *CAR* **2**, ref. 2508.	1	3.0	16.7	15.9	3.0		Roman
5	U/S	5	Button	Complete, cast, one-piece copper-alloy button with integral drilled shank. The button is discoidal, flat and plain.	1	4.5	11.3			16.0	Post-medieval
6	U/S	5	Nail/stud	Complete copper-alloy nail/stud with convex head and square-sectioned shank.	1	0.5	14.0			9.7	?Roman
7	U/S	5	Scrap lead	Three fragments of scrap lead.	3	23.8					Undated
8	U/S	16	Spoon	**Fig 24.2** Tinned copper-alloy spoon. The spoon has an incomplete round bowl (*CAR* **2**, Type 1) with a 'rat-tail', described by Sherlock (2000) as an extension of the handle which curves under the bowl to strengthen the join between the handle and bowl. The underside of the bowl includes punched dotted decoration which falls within Sherlock's (2000) Group C 'petal design in dots'. As surviving, there are two curved punched lines to the left of the rat-tail and one in mirror image on the right. The handle is complete with a pointed end.	1	3.0	66.2				Mid/late 1st to 2nd century
9	U/S	17	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, 4th century, possibly a contemporary copy. Worn and in poor condition. Obverse: Bust right, no inscription. Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard between them, no inscription. Die axis: 7	1	0.8				12.8	4th century
10	U/S	18	Handle	**Fig 25.17** Incomplete iron handle with straight-sided rectangular-sectioned shaft and integral oval-shaped suspension loop, broken across the shaft and rest of object missing. Possibly a knife handle. X-rayed. Shaft: 10mm wide, c 7mm thick. Suspension loop: 16mm	1	60.9	97.2	21.9	*c* 7-10		Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				long by 21mm wide (internally 14mm by 10mm)							
11	U/S	9	Strip	Rectangular strip of copper-alloy, flat, two transverse grooves divide the strip into three equally spaced sections	1	1.7	27.0	12.4	0.7		Undated
12	U/S	9	Weight	**Fig 25.9** Domed lead weight, circular but slightly irregular in shape.	1	26.11			27.5	38.5	Roman
13	U/S	9	Disc	Small plain disc, uncertain metal	1	0.6			1.9	8.3	Undated
14	U/S	9	Scrap	Four fragments of scrap lead.	4	50.2					Undated
15	F2 surface cleaning	19	Fragments	Miscellaneous iron objects/fragments. X-rayed. a) Curved strip or part of a ring, broken at both ends b) Small strip of iron, flat, tapering c) Three fragments with no distinguishing features	 1 1 3	 8.9 4.7 24.6	 34.2 29.2	 22.0 14.8	 5.8	 7.1	Roman
16	F4a/b	8	Strip	Rectangular strip of iron, flat with rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends. X-rayed.	1	10.1	54.0	18.1	5.6		Roman
17	L1	2	Bracket	Iron L-shaped bracket, one arm is rectangular in cross-section (78.4mm long), the other starts rectangular and becomes circular-sectioned (54.6mm long), broken at both ends. X-rayed.	1	37.3	78.4 & 54.6	17.0	6.3		Undated, probably post-Roman
18	Cleaning over L5, F3 & F4a/b	20	Object	Iron L-shaped object, both arms are flat and rectangular in cross-section. The longest arm is broken at the end, but as surviving is 98.2mm long (13.1mm wide, 8.2mm thick). At c 70mm from the angle is an integral flat disc (*c* 30mm in diameter and 0.5mm thick), after which the arms turns 90° at a right-angle plane to the rest of the arm. This arm is broken close to the disc. The shorter arm ends in a rounded, slightly flared terminal (37.2mm long, 20.5mm wide, 8.8mm thick). X-rayed.	1	90.2	98.2 & 37.2	13.1 & 20.5	8.2-8.8	*c* 30	?Roman
19	Cleaning over L5, F3 & F4a/b	21	Strip	Rectangular strip of iron, flat with rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends. X-rayed.	1	12.8	43.7	15.6	5.5		?Roman
20	F4a/b	10	Marble	Block of Purbeck marble, worked smooth on one surface, broken on all edges	1		134.0	120.5	38.8		Roman
21	F4a/b	23	Marble	Block of Purbeck marble, worked smooth on one surface, broken on all edges aside from one small flat edge.	1		119	118	42.8		Roman
Monitoring ECC4436											
22	L7/L8 FH1	30b	Strip	Fragment of copper-alloy strip, flat, tapering (9.8-6.5mm wide), broken at both ends, traces of wood fibres on both surfaces suggests the strip is of relatively recent date.	1	1.5	23.6	9.8	4.7		Post-medieval/ modern
Excavation ECC4448											
23	F2	35	Coin	Complete silver radiate in poor condition, 3rd century, Obverse: Radiate bust right, but mostly obscured by corrosion, inscription illegible. Reverse: Fides standing left holding standing to left, **FI**[DE]**S** [MILITVM].	1	2.3				18.0	Roman, 3rd century

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Die axis: 2							
24	F2	35	Scrap	Three pieces of scrap lead.	3	19.0	27.2 32.7 13.2	11.7 20.0 10.3	4.3 7.8 4.6		Roman
25	F2	36	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, worn and illegible, vague outline on obverse of the bust looking right. Either a small sestertius or a large as, issued between 23 BC and AD 269.	1	13.9				27.8	Roman, 23 BC – AD 269
26	F2	41	Object	Small copper-alloy object, flat, semi-circular but broken along straight edge, small projecting lobe opposite break, front plain, back shows evidence of being riveted	1	1.2	12.6	10.2	2.6		Roman
27	F2	66	Stud	Small domed round head, probably from a stud, fixing/shank missing aside from small round patch on the reverse where it should be.	1	0.8	3.9			10.2	Roman
28	F2	68	Brooch spring	Incomplete copper-alloy brooch spring made from a single piece of looped wire	1	1.2	18.7	8.6	4.0		Roman
29	F6b	72	Object	**Fig 25.18** Incomplete worked bone disc. Object is flat and appears to have originally been round (just over half now surviving) with an off-centre round perforation (6.5mm diameter). On the front which has been polished, is a curved groove radiating from and around the perforation. The back is rough but part of the edge has been chamfered and file marks are visible.	1	1.2	26.0	18.2	3.2		Roman
30	F6b	73	Fragment	Small fragment of copper-alloy	1	0.1	11.7	9.3	0.9		Roman
31	F10	40	Scrap	Small fragment of scrap lead	1	3.5	16.3	15.9	5.1		Undated
32	F11	89	Strip	Length of copper-alloy strip, narrow, rectangular cross-section, plain, bent at both ends, appears broken at both ends	1	5.0	75.0	3.8	2.6		Roman
33	F20	69	Coin	Complete Roman copper-alloy as of Vespasian (AD 69-79) Obverse: Bust right, laureate, **IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG CO**[S...] Reverse: Eagle, head to right, wings outstretched, perched on a globe, **S C** either side. Die axis: 7	1	9.1				27.7	Roman, AD 69-79
34	F20	70	Scrap	Two fragments of scrap lead	2	7.8	24.0 19.8	19.4 9.7	5.5 4.1		Roman
35	F23	84	Object	Iron object, slightly curved and rectangular-sectioned, tapering to a rounded terminal at one end, broken at the other end, mineralised wood on surface. X-rayed.	1	12.3	45.3	15.3	14.1		Roman
36	F23	85	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead	1	4.8	17.5	13.6	4.1		Roman
37	F31	99	Handle	**Fig 24.3** Virtually complete copper-alloy handle made from a rectangular strip of copper-alloy. Both sides along the central strip of the handle have been folded over, reducing the width of the strip by approximately a half, and this section has been bent/moulded into a semi-circular forward projection (*c* 13.0mm). Both ends of the	1	4.9	72.0	15.4	0.9-2.4		Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				strip have been left as flat square terminals (one incomplete). There are no obvious means of attachment at the terminals (ie rivet holes).							
38	L5	57	Strip mounts	**Fig 25.12-14** Three copper-alloy strip mounts: a) Rectangular strip mount, broken at both ends and incomplete. The mount has a flat back but the front is very slightly sunken between two thicker chamfered edges (giving it a very shallow u-shaped cross-section). The strip includes two rivet holes, 45mm apart, with two domed-headed copper-alloy rivets *in* situ. The rivets are 6.6mm long and the round domed heads 5.8mm in diameter. Along the front of the mount, within the sunken area, traces of gilding survive. b) Rectangular strip mount, broken and incomplete at one end. The mount is flat with a rectangular cross-section and includes one squared terminal and two rivet/attachment holes 20.2mm apart, *c* 3mm diameter. c) Rectangular strip mount, broken and incomplete at one end. The mount is flat with a rectangular cross-section. One end has been cut on the diagonal but this appears to be original. The strip has been bent/ moulded into a slight arch so it no longer lies flat.	1 1 1	3.8 1.6 2.2	64.7 37.7 38.9	9.0 13.6 9.3	1.4 0.7 0.9		Roman
39	L5	58	Scrap	Four fragments of scrap lead	4	35.6	40.0 28.6 22.6 13.8	18.1 19.2 15.8 10.2	4.6 3.3 3.2 5.6		Roman
40	L5	95	Strip mount	**Fig 25.15** Rectangular copper-alloy strip mount, broken at both ends and incomplete. The mount has a flat back but the front is very slightly sunken between two thicker rounded edges (giving it a very shallow u-shaped cross-section). The strip includes two rivet/attachment holes, 39.4mm apart (2mm diameter), and has been broken across one of these holes. Strip: 76.8mm long, 7.1mm wide, 1.4mm thick, 3.3g.	1	3.3	76.8	7.1	1.4		Roman
41	L5	101	Strips/strip mounts	Three copper-alloy strips. a) Rectangular strip, broken at both ends and incomplete. Both long edges are very slightly curved, and the strip has a very slight U-shaped cross-section. b) Rectangular strip, broken at both ends and incomplete. The strip is flat with a rectangular cross-section. c) Short section of flat strip with rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends and incomplete. The strip flares out towards both broken ends. One end is broken across an attachment/ rivet hole. At the other end are two small notches on either side of the outside edge close to the break.	1 1 1	4.7 1.1 0.8	36.8 37.1 19.7	11.5 6.7 12.9	2.7 1.6 1.0		Roman
42	L5	101	Nail/stud	Copper-alloy nail or stud with domed convex head, square-	1	0.3	14.0			5.9	Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				sectioned shank clenched at 45°, tip missing, 14.3mm long (unclenched)						(head)	
43	L5	101	Hobnail	Iron hobnail, head obscured in corrosion	1	2.9	17.6				Roman
44	L5	103	Wire & strips/strip mounts	a) Rectangular strip/strip mount, broken at both ends and incomplete. The strip is flat with a rectangular cross-section. b) Rectangular strip, broken at both ends and incomplete (and corroded onto a pebble). Appears to be flat with a rectangular cross-section. c) Length of round-sectioned copper-alloy wire, bent, broken and incomplete at both ends (length given as bent)	1 1 1	1.1 3.2 3.4	28.5 16.7 76.6	11.6 9.0	0.7 6.3	 2.2	Roman
45	L5	103	Scrap	a) Flat, diamond-shaped ?decorative piece, but no obvious means of attachment. b) Scrap fragment.	1 1	3.9 2.0	34.3 21.0	18.7 7.1	1.5 3.1		Roman
46	L2	64	Coin	Roman copper-alloy as of Vespasian (AD 69-79) Obverse: Bust right, laureate, [IMP CAES]**AR VE**[SP]**ASIAN AVG C**[OS …]. Reverse: Façade of the Ara Providentiae Augusti with double panelled door and horns of the altar above, flanked by **SC**, beneath **PROVIDE**[NT]. Die axis: 7	1	8.3				26.5	Roman, AD 69-79
47	U/S MD	42	Coin	Roman copper-alloy dupondius, illegible, issued between 23 BC and AD 260. Obverse: Laureate bust right, […] **COS** [...] Reverse: Standing figure, flanked by [S] **C** Die axis: 6	1	12.6				26.7	Roman, 23 BC and AD 260
48	U/S MD	60	Bell-shaped stud	**Fig 24.4** Bell-shaped stud. Cast circular bronze head with a countersunk face, in the centre of which is a projecting dimpled boss or cone. The boss/cone projects beyond the lip of the face by 1.5mm. An integral, rectangular-section, copper-alloy shank projects from a flared collar to the rear. The shank is incomplete.	1	16.1	23.8			22.1	Roman
49	U/S MD	61	Scrap	Two fragments of scrap lead	2	35.3	39.9 33.4	25.5 19.0	5.8 5.8		Undated
50	U/S MD	62	Vessel lid	**Fig 24.5** Complete copper-alloy vessel lid, trefoil-shaped, concave with a stout projection probably to help lift the lid, the lug for the hinge is incomplete. Similar to an example in *CAR* **2**, 73, ref.2049.	1	49.1	66.0	49.5	3.6		Roman
51	U/S MD	65	Coin	Roman copper-alloy as, issued between 23 BC and AD 269. Obverse: Bare headed bust right, […] **CAESAR AVG** […] Reverse: Figure standing left, [S] **C** in field either side of figure, inscription illegible. Die axis: 6	1	10.6				27.0	Roman, 23 BC and AD 269
52	U/S MD	80	Coin	Copper-alloy farthing token of James I, issued AD 1613-4.	1	0.1				11.6	Post-medieval, AD

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Obverse: Two lis-headed sceptres in saltire through a single-arched crown, **IACO D G MAG BRIT** Reverse: A harp surmounted by a single-arched crown, [FRA ET H]**IB RE**[X]. Die axis: 6 North (1991) ref. 2131 (Type 1, Harrington, AD 1613-4)							1613-4
53	U/S MD	87	Bell-shaped stud	**Fig 24.6** Bell-shaped stud, slightly squashed. Cast circular bronze head with a countersunk face, in the centre of which is a projecting dimpled boss or cone. The apex of the boss/cone is in line with the lip of the face. An integral, rectangular-sectioned, copper-alloy shank projects from a collar to the rear which, unlike SF48, is not flared.	1	9.1	17.1			19.9	Roman
54	U/S MD	87	Coin	Incomplete Roman silver denarius, in poor condition, issued between 27 BC and AD 240. Obverse: Bust right, inscription illegible. Reverse: Fortuna standing left holding rudder and cornucopiae, **FORTVNA** [….] Die axis: 9	1	2.3				16.7	Roman, 27 BC – AD 240
55	U/S MD	87	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantius II, coin issued AD 337-340 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, […]**ANTIVS AVG** Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard between them, **GLOR-IA EXER**-[CITVS] Die axis: 12	1	1.2				14.3	Roman, AD 337-340
56	U/S MD	87	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus from the House of Constantine (AD 307-361) Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, […] **AVG** Reverse: Two Victories, winged, draped, facing each other, holding wreaths, **VICTORIAE D** [...]	1	1.7				13.7	Roman, early-mid 4th century
57	U/S MD	87	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus from the House of Constantine (AD 307-361) Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, **FL** […]. Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard between them, [GLOR]-**IA EXER**-[CITVS] Die axis: 7	1	0.9				14.7	Roman, early-mid 4th century
58	U/S MD	87	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus from the House of Constantine (AD 307-361) Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, inscription illegible. Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard	1	0.7				11.7	Roman, early-mid 4th century

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				between them, inscription illegible. Die axis: 6							
59	U/S MD	87	?Ingot	Sub-round 'lump' or ingot of copper-alloy	1	4.3			7.9	12.3	Undated
60	U/S MD	87	Cloth seal	**Fig 25.19** Complete single-disc lead alloy cloth seal. Stamped centrally with a backwards 'C' followed by a conjoined 'OC', above is a circular arrangement of pellets with a horizontal line within, below is three pellets. A jagged circular hole passes through the seal and there is a flattened flange on the reverse. This is typical of seals of the Colchester Dutch community, see *CAR* **5**, p34-35.	1	6.6	27.1	23.0	1.6		Post-medieval, 16th-17th century
61	U/S MD	87	Thimble	Complete silver thimble, hallmarked but not perfectly clear – 'J.F' in a rectangle with what appears to be an anchor, lion and 'W' – made by James Fenton & Co. of Birmingham, probably in 1971. Size 12. Decorated with a large band of pin-wheels/flowers in a punched dot border, with typical punched dot decoration over the rest of the body and domed head.	1	4.2	24.2	18.6-15.1	0.5		Modern, 1971
62	U/S MD	87	Thimble	Complete copper-alloy thimble, now squashed flat. From the base upwards the body is decorated with a plain band, a hatched band, a repeating motif of a short vertical line topped by three pellets in a triangular formation, another hatched band, and a continuous right-hand spiral of circular pits on the sides and crown. Similar to domed thimbles dated *c* 1520-1650 in Read (2018), ref.193 and 195 (but with different repeating motif).	1	2.5	18.8 (height)	23.6			Medieval/ post-medieval, *c* 1520-1650
63	U/S MD	104	Musket ball	Possible lead musket ball, slightly irregular in shape.	1	4.2	14.3	12.0	9.6		Post-medieval, ?17th century
64	U/S MD	105	Trade token	Complete copper-alloy trade token dated 1666. Obverse: Beaded circle containing the shield of the Grocer's Arms, (mullet) **IOSEPH . H**[A]**YMER :** (mullet) : Reverse: **HIS** / **HALF** / **PENY** (in centre), (mullet) **OF . IPSWICH . 1666** (around outside). Thompson 1995, Norweb Collection ref. 4372.	1	1.7			1.0	18.8	Post-medieval 1666
65	F12	31	?Ladle	**Fig 24.7** Possible incomplete iron ladle with twisted handle and rounded bowl which is broken and incomplete. Similar to Manning (1985), P34. X-rayed.	1	56.3	125.8	36.1	21.1		?Roman
66	F2	25	Objects/ fragments	Seven iron objects/fragments from the metalled surface, very fragmentary. X-rayed. a) Fragment of strip, rectangular-sectioned, broken at both ends and along part of both edges. b) Fragment of tapering strip, rectangular-sectioned, broken at both ends. c) Fragment of strip, rectangular-sectioned, all edges broken. d) Fragment of strip, rectangular-sectioned, all edges broken. e) Fragment, ?rectangular-sectioned, outer edge curved, inner edge	7	 53.7 27.6 16.7 22.6 47.5	 65.4 56.0 82.1 32.8 49.2	 29.8 14-22 23.6 24.3 15.9	 11.3 12.8 6.8 8.4 15.7		Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				straighter with an angled bend. f) Fragment of strip, rectangular-sectioned, broken at both ends g) Fragment of flat strip, rectangular-sectioned, which tapers towards a squarer-sectioned curved or hooked end.		28.6 15.8	52.1 16.5	31.0 15.8	11.8 4.8		
67	F11	128	Strip & shank	a) Rectangular iron strip with rectangular cross-section. Possibly complete at one end, other end broken. b) Thick and heavy square-sectioned shank which tapers to a point, broken at the other end. Possibly part of a tool. Both x-rayed.	1 1	80.1 36.5	110.8 57.3	27.1 13.5	7.5 11.5		Roman
68	F2	26	Quern stone	Three small abraded fragments of lava quernstone, largest: 26.2 by 25.5 by 19.6mm	3	26.7					Roman
69	L5	47	Probe	**Fig 24.1** Complete copper-alloy probe with very slight pointed terminal to shaft.	1		35.9			5.1	Roman
70	L5	48	Ring	Fragment of copper-alloy ring, square-sectioned	1		19.4	2.9	2.6		Roman
71	L5	49	Sheet	Fragment of thin copper-alloy sheet	1		15.8	12.6	0.4		Roman
72	L5	50	Coin	Complete Roman radiate coin in poor condition, 3rd century. Obverse: Bust right, draped (with beard), [...]**INVS PIVS** […]. Reverse: Figure standing left holding sceptre across body, […AVG]**VSTI** (possibly PAX AVGVSTI). Die axis: 12	1	3.5				20.5	Roman, 3rd century
73	L5	51	Ring	Approximately half of an iron ring with round cross-section (7.3mm diameter)	1		78.8			7.3	Roman
74	F6b	53	Nail	Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, completely obscured in corrosion and identified from x-ray. Clenched at 45° with flat head.	1	49.7	51.4			*c* 17.0	Roman
75	F6b	54	Rod	Iron rod of round cross-section, bent at 90° at one end, probably broken at both ends. X-rayed.	1	27.4	91.2	29.5		6.9	Roman
76	F6b	55	Strip	Short strip of iron, rectangular-sectioned, broken at both ends. X-rayed	1	19.2	47.9	20.1	9.5		Roman
77	L2	44	Stylus	**Fig 25.10** Incomplete iron stylus broken at the point. A Manning (1985) Type 1 – slender, round-sectioned, tapering to a point at one end and flattened into a small eraser at the other. X-rayed.	1	18.8	131.3			7.3	Roman
78	L5	134	Hobnail	Iron hobnail	1	1.8	13.0				Roman
79	F23	83	Marble	Fragment of marble, worked flat on both sides, all edges broken. Dark grey with white veins running through it.	1	76.7	65.6	46.2	17.8		Roman
80	WBF3	WB2	Strip	Folded strip of copper-alloy now broken into several pieces	1	18.9	37.2	27.0	0.17		Roman

Appendix 5.1 Assemblage of animal bone from the general excavation

Quantification of general assemblage by feature, number of pieces and weight (g)

Context	Find no.	No. of POSACs	No. of NCS	Weight (g)
F2	91	0	2	14
F6b	75	5	28	488
F10	28	1	0	32
F10	98	0	1	20
F11	Sample <15>	0	13	6
F11	33	1	0	14
F11	90	3	0	280
F11	128	1	6	56
F12	29	4	24	538
F14	32	1	12	542
F15	38	1	3	104
F19	67	0	1	10
F20	71	5	13	480
F20	92	1	4	48
F21	74	1	8	54
F22	77	1	0	18
F22	78	0	3	34
F23	82	2	2	308
F23	83	5	20	694
F23	86	2	5	88
F25	88	2	12	482
F29	97	0	2	35
F31	118	1	11	100
F35	108	0	10	68
F36	123	5	71	188
L2	43	3	12	192
L5	Sample <2>	2	58	80
L5	45	3	0	114
L5	46	3	14	186
L5	59	2	15	218
L5	100	19	174	2028
L5	102	5	16	622
L5	119	0	15	174
L5	120	4	16	250
L6	94	0	1	22
	Totals	**83**	**572**	**8,587**

POSACs by context and find number

Context	Find no.	Taxon	Skeletal part	No.	Cut	Chopped	Hacked	Worked	Dog gnawed	Burnt
F6b	75	Bos (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	1	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
F6b	75	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
F6b	75	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 – complete	2	No	No	No	No	No	No
F6b	75	Sus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth : C	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F10	28	Bos (domestic cattle)	Mandible	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F11	33	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 – complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F11	90	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal – distal complete	2	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
F11	90	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 – complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F11	128	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 – complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F12	29	Anatidae sp. (duck)	Humerus – distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No

F12	29	Bos (domestic cattle)	Mandible	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
F12	29	Bos (domestic cattle)	Scapula	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
F12	29	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Phalanx 1 – complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F14	32	Bos (domestic cattle)	Mandible	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
F15	38	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
F20	71	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Astragalus	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
				Butchery marks TA-1 and TA-2 (transverse marks at margins of the anterior face and midway across medial face – dismembering).						
F20	71	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Calcaneum – tuber calcis	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F20	71	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Tibia – distal complete	1	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
				Too damaged for measurement. Oblique chop removes anterior part of proximal joint.						
F20	71	Equus caballus (horse)	Mandibular tooth: M1/2	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F20	71	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Phalanx 1 – complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F20	92	Sus (domestic pig)	Radius – distal metaphysis	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
F21	74	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia – distal metaphysis	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F22	77	Bos (domestic cattle)	Mandible	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F23	82	Bos (domestic cattle)	Scapula-Coracoid	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
F23	82	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Calcaneum – tuber calcis	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
F23	83	Bos (domestic cattle)	Humerus – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
F23	83	Gallus (chicken)	Tarso-metatarsus	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F23	83	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F23	83	Sus (domestic pig)	Mandible	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F23	83	Sus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth: I	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F23	86	Ardea cinerea (grey heron)	Tibia – distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F23	86	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 3	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F25	88	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal – distal metaphysis	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
F25	88	Bos (domestic cattle)	Scapula	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F31	118	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
F36	123	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth : M1/2	2	No	No	No	No	No	No
F36	123	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth : M3	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F36	123	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth: P4	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
F36	123	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Scapula	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
L2	43	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L2	43	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
L2	43	Sus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth: I	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	Sample <2>	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth: M1/2	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	Sample <2>	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth: P2	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	45	Bos (domestic cattle)	Mandibular tooth: M1/2	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	45	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metapodial – distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	45	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
L5	46	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
L5	46	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 – complete	2	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	59	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal – distal epiphysis	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	59	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 - complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No

L5	100	Ardea cinerea (grey heron)	Tibia – distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Bos (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Bos (domestic cattle)	Femur – distal complete	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
				Cut Fd-1 dismembering, Transverse cut across posterior surface just above condyles.						
L5	100	Bos (domestic cattle)	Mandibular tooth: P3/4	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Bos (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal – distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 – complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 3	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Cervid sp.	Scapula	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
L5	100	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Astragalus	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Humerus - distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Gallus (chicken)	Scapula	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus - distal metaphysis	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
L5	100	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Scapula-Coracoid	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
L5	100	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia – distal complete	2	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
L5	100	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia – distal metaphysis	1	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
L5	100	Phasianidae sp. (partridge)	Humerus – distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	100	Sus (domestic pig)	Humerus – distal complete	1	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
L5	100	Sus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal – distal metaphysis	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	102	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Tibia - distal complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	102	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
L5	102	Sus (domestic pig)	Mandible	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	102	Sus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth: I	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	102	Sus (domestic pig)	Tibia – distal metaphysis	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	120	Bos (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
L5	120	Bos (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 – complete	1	No	No	No	No	No	No
L5	120	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Ischium	2	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

Non-countable specimens by context and find number

Where there is a lack of diagnostic features that would otherwise identify a particular species, the NCS material is categorised by the broad bands of S (small mammal), M (medium mammal) and L (large mammal). This determination is based upon criteria such as the robustness, form and relative size of the bone fragment and is not conclusive.

+ S = Small mammal, dog or cat sized and smaller mammal fragments.
+ M = Medium mammal, sheep or goat, smaller species of deer etc.
+ L = Large mammal, cow, horse, larger species of deer etc.

Context	Find/Sample no.	NCS species present	No.	Cut	Chopped	Hacked	Dog gnawed	Burnt
F2	91	+ L	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
F6b	75	+ Cow + Sheep/goat + L + M	28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
F10	98	+ L	1	No	No	No	No	No
F11	Sample <15>	+ M?	13	No	No	No	No	Yes
F11	128	+ Cow + L./M?	6	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

F12	29	+ Cow + L	24	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
F14	32	+ Cow + L	12	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
F15	38	+ L	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
F19	67	+ M	1	No	No	No	No	No
F20	71	+ Cow + Sheep/goat + L + M	13	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
F20	92		4	No	No	Yes	No	No
F21	74	+ Sheep/goat + L	8	Yes	No	No	No	No
F22	78	+ L + M?	3	No	No	No	No	No
F23	82	+ Cow	2	No	No	Yes	No	No
F23	83	+ Cow + Pig, + Roe deer? + L, +M	20	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
F23	86	+ L + Bird (indeterminate)	5	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
F25	88	+ L	12	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
F29	97	+ Cow +M	2	No	No	Yes	No	No
F31	118	+ Cow + L + M?	11	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
F35	108	+ L	10	No	No	Yes	No	No
F36	123	+ Sheep/goat + M	71	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
L2	43	+ Cow + Pig + L + M + S/Bird?	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
L5	Sample <2>	+ Sheep/goat + Bird (indeterminate) (Chicken sized?) +L + M	58	No	Yes	No	No	No
L5	46	+ Cow + Sheep/goat + L +M	14	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
L5	59	+ Cow + Pig + L	15	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
L5	100	+ Sheep/goat + Pig (inc. male) + Cow + Horse + Bird (indet.) + L + M	174	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
L5	102	+ Sheep/goat + L + M + Large bird (indet).	16	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
L5	119	+ Horse + Sheep/goat + L + M	15	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
L5	120	+ Cow + Sheep/goat + L + M	16	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
L6	94	+ Horse	1	No	No	No	No	No
		Total						

Metrical data

Context	Find no.	Skeletal part	Taxon	GL1	Bd	B at F	BFd	HTC	BT	BFdm	a1	Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	Ddl	b6
F6b	75	Metacarpal - distal complete	Bos (domestic cattle)							30.10	23.14	31.83	30.09	31.50	25.89	33.13	30.10
F6b	75	Astragalus	Bos (domestic cattle)	63.73	38.43												
F11	90	Metatarsal - distal complete	Bos (domestic cattle)				51.25			24.43	22.37	30.32	26.91		22.29		28.03
F15	38	Metatarsal - distal complete	Bos (domestic cattle)							23.90	20.54	23.89	25.55	24.82	21.79	27.84	25.45
F31	118	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		23.28												
L2	43	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		23.01												
L5	46	Metacarpal - distal complete	Bos (domestic cattle)			49.79	51.30			24.06	21.17	28.09	26.17	25.09	21.69		25.58
L5	46	Phalanx 1 - complete	Bos (domestic cattle)	57.54	26.16												
L5	100	Humerus - distal complete	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	28.8	46.58												
L5	100	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		25.50												
L5	100	Humerus - distal complete	Sus (domestic pig)					21.36	31.78								
L5	100	Metatarsal - distal complete	Bos (domestic cattle)			47.05	51.63			23.28	20.28	28.16	26.35	25.10	21.55	28.15	25.52
L5	100	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		24.33												
L5	100	Astragalus	Bos (domestic cattle)	66.12	43.36												
L5	120	Phalanx 1 - complete	Bos (domestic cattle)	57.22	26.12												

Mandible wear stage

Context	Finds no.	Skeletal part	Taxon	P4	dp4	M1	M2	M3
F12	29	Mandible	Bos (domestic cattle)		e	j	h	
F14	32	Mandible	Bos (domestic cattle)	c		k	g	b
F23	83	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		b			
L2	43	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	g		f		
L5	102	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		g	g		

Appendix 5.2 Assemblage of cremated/burnt animal bone

Summary table of unidentified bone from the features containing cremated/burnt animal bone
The following table presents a summarised and edited version of the information presented by the more detailed tables that follow it.

The general composition of the unidentified material from each feature is shown by skeletal part and the broad size category suggested by the fragments and is not conclusive. Note that shrinkage due to differential heating may have caused more variation that would be normally be expected. The categories are B (bird), S (small mammal), M (medium mammal) and L (large mammal).

B = Bird.
S = Small, dog or cat sized and smaller mammal fragments.
M = Medium, sheep or goat and smaller species of deer etc.
L = Large, cow, horse and larger species of deer etc.

Context	Skeletal part	No. of pieces	Estimated size category
F11	Condyle or articular surface fragment	1	S, M
F11	Diaphysis fragments	11	S, M
F11	Mandible fragment	1	L
F11	Rib fragments	7	S, L
F11	Scapula	1	M, L
F11	Unidentified	28	-
F11	Vertebrae fragments	3	S
	Total F11	**52**	
F33	Diaphysis fragments	2	S, M
F33	Rib fragments	3	S, M
F33	Unidentified	3	-
	Total F33	**8**	
F34	Carpal or tarsal fragment	2	M
F34	Diaphysis fragments	70	B, S, M
F34	Mandible fragment	1	M
F34	Metacarpal fragments	7	S, M
F34	Pelvic fragment?	1	M, L
F34	Radius diaphysis fragments	2	S, M
F34	Rib fragments	8	S, M
F34	Scapula fragment	1	S, M
F34	Skull fragments	21	S, M
F34	Tibia diaphysis fragments	3	S, M
F34	Tooth fragment	1	M, L
F34	Unidentified	187	-
F34	Vertebrae fragments	59	S, M
	Total F34	**363**	
F36	Carpal or tarsal fragment	1	M
F36	Condyle or articular surface fragments	4	M
F36	Diaphysis fragments	38	S, M
F36	Femur trochlea fragment	1	M
F36	Radius diaphysis fragment	4	M
F36	Rib fragments	42	S, M
F36	Scapula fragment	1	M
F36	Skull fragments	2	S, M
F36	Skull or vertebrae fragment?	1	S, M
F36	Tibia fragment?	2	M
F36	Tibio-tarsus fragment?	1	B
F36	Tooth (molar) root fragment?	2	M
F36	Unidentified	631	-
F36	Vertebra fragments	32	S, M
	Total F36	**762**	
F37	Articular surface fragment	2	S, M
F37	Carpal or tarsal fragments?	5	S, M
F37	Carpo-metacarpus distal fragment	1	B
F37	Clavicle fragments?	2	B
F37	Coracoid distal fragment	2	B
F37	Coracoid proximal fragment	2	B
F37	Diaphysis fragments	165	B, S, M

F37	Femur fragment?	2	S, M
F37	Humerus distal fragment?	1	B, S?
F37	Mandible fragment	8	S, M
F37	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment?	1	M
F37	Pelvic fragments	3	S, M
F37	Phalanx fragments	16	B, M
F37	Radius proximal fragment	1	B
F37	Rib fragments	42	S, M
F37	Scapula fragments	5	B, S, M
F37	Skull fragments	14	S, M
F37	Tarso-metatarsus fragment	3	B
F37	Tibia fragment	3	M
F37	Tibio-tarsus diaphysis fragment?	2	B
F37	Tooth fragment?	1	M
F37	Unidentified	1411	-
F37	Vertebrae fragments	70	B, S, M
	Total F37	**1762**	
F38	Carpal or tarsal fragment?	1	M
F38	Diaphysis fragments	79	S, M
F38	Femur diaphysis fragments	2	M
F38	Hyoid fragment?	1	M
F38	Navicular cuboid fragment	1	S, M
F38	Phalanx fragments	7	B, M
F38	Radius diaphysis fragment	1	S, M
F38	Rib fragments	22	S, M
F38	Skull fragment?	1	-
F38	Tibia fragments?	3	S, M
F38	Tooth root fragment?	1	M
F38	Unidentified	986	-
F38	Vertebrae fragments	41	S, M
F38	Vertebrae or skull fragments?	16	S, M
	Total F38	**1162**	

Bone from the features containing cremated/burnt animal bone

The following tables present detailed breakdowns of the bone from each of the features containing cremated/burnt remains. As already described, where a positive species identification has not been possible the fragments are categorised by a broad size range that is not conclusive. Shrinkage due to differential heating may also have caused more variation in size than may be normally be expected.

Small mammal = Small, dog or cat sized and smaller mammals.
Medium mammal = Medium, sheep or goat and smaller species of deer etc.
Large mammal = Large, cow, horse and larger species of deer etc.

Where applicable the sieve size is listed giving a guide to the recovered fragment size as well as the colour, ranging from black scorching to calcinated white at the highest temperatures.

Gully F11

Find / Sample no.	Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Colour
<15>	Large mammal	Rib fragment	2	-	White
<15>	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragments	5	-	Black
<15>	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragments	6	-	White/grey
<15>	Medium or small mammal	Condyle or articular surface fragment	1	-	White/grey
<15>	Small mammal	Rib fragment	3	-	White
<15>	Small mammal	Rib head fragment	2	-	White
<15>	Small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	3	-	White
<15>	Unidentified	Unidentified	6	-	Black
<15>	Unidentified	Unidentified	21	-	White
129	Large mammal	Mandible fragment	1	Right	White
129	Large or medium mammal	Scapula and unidentified fragment	2	-	White

Pit F33

Find/ Sample no.	Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Colour
<3>	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	2	Indeterminate	White
<3>	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	3	-	White
<3>	Unidentified	Unidentified	3	-	White

Pyre F34

Spit	Find/ Sample no.	Sieve size	Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Colour
1	<4>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	8	Indeterminate	White/grey/ black
1	<4>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis	1	-	Black
1	<4>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalange fragment	1	Right?	White/grey
1	<4>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalanx fragment	1	Left	White/grey
1	<4>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal medial tibia fragment	1	Left	White
1	<4>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal metapodial condyle	1	Indeterminate	White
1	<4>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment	2	Indeterminate	White
1	<4>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	-	Black
1	<4>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	5	-	Black/grey
1	<4>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	2	-	Unburnt
1	<4>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	4	-	White/grey
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium mammal	Carpal or tarsal fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium mammal or larger	Tooth fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	Black/white
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	White/grey/ black
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Skull fragment	1	-	White
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Unidentified	6	-	Black
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragment	1	-	Black
1	<4>	10mm +	Medium sized mammal	Mandible fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
1	<4>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment	1	Left	Black
1	<4>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Distal metapodial condyle fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
1	<4>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment	1	Right	Black
1	<4>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Proximal femur fragment	1	Right	Black
1	<4>	10mm +	Unidentified	Unidentified	3	Indeterminate	Black/white
1	110	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	5	Indeterminate	White
1	110	10mm +	Medium mammal or larger	Pelvic fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Black
1	110	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	5	Indeterminate	White
1	110	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
1	110	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Scapula fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	2	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	5	-	Black
2	<5>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Distal radius epiphysis	1	Left	White/grey
2	<5>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment	1	Right	Black
2	<5>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Mandibular hinge	1	Left	Black
2	<5>	10mm +	Unidentified	Unidentified	8	-	Black
2	<5>	10mm+	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
2	<5>	10mm+	Medium or small mammal	Caudal vertebrae fragments?	2	-	White/grey
2	<5>	10mm+	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	16	Indeterminate	White/grey/ black
2	<5>	10mm+	Medium or small mammal	Tarsal or carpal fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
2	<5>	10mm+	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	4	-	Black
2	<5>	10mm+	Sheep or goat	Calcaneum fragment	1	Left	White/grey
2	<5>	10mm+	Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	10mm+	Sheep or goat	Tooth fragments (maxilla)	6	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	10mm+	Sheep or goat	Tooth P3/P4 (maxilla)	1	Left	Black
2	<5>	10mm+	Sheep or goat	Ulna fragment	1	Right	White/grey
2	<5>	10mm+	Unidentified	Skull fragments	6	-	Black

2	<5>	10mm+	Unidentified	Unidentified	26	-	Black/grey
2	<5>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragments	1	Indeterminate	White
2	<5>	4-7mm	Chicken	Anterior 3rd phalanx	1	Indeterminate	White
2	<5>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	4	Indeterminate	Black/grey
2	<5>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	4	Indeterminate	White/grey
2	<5>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	2	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	3	-	Black
2	<5>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Calcaneum fragment	1	Right	White/grey
2	<5>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Molar fragment (maxilla)	1	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Premolar fragment (maxilla)	1	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Tooth fragments	10	Indeterminate	Black
2	<5>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	32	-	Black
2	<5>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	18	-	White/grey/ black
2	<5>	4-7mm	Small mammal or bird	Unidentified	1	-	White
2	111		Bird (Indeterminate) or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	1	-	Black
2	111		Medium mammal	Metacarpal fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	12	Indeterminate	White/black
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Metacarpal fragment	6	Indeterminate	White
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	4	Indeterminate	Black
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Skull fragments	14	-	Black
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Tibia diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	White/grey
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis fragments	5	-	Black
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	4	-	Black
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	27	-	Black
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	3	-	Black
2	111		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	4	-	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Calcaneum fragment	1	Right	White/grey/ black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Distal calcaneum	1	Left	White/grey
2	111		Sheep or goat	Distal calcaneum	1	Right	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Femur diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Mandible fragments	2	Left	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Mandibular fragment	1	Right	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Mandibular fragments	2	Indeterminate	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment	1	-	White
2	111		Sheep or goat	Molar fragments (maxilla)	2	Indeterminate	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Skull (frontal) fragment	1	-	Black
2	111		Sheep or goat	Skull (occipital) fragments	4	-	Black
2	111		Unidentified	Unidentified	72	-	Black
3	<6>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
3	<6>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	3	Indeterminate	Black/grey
3	<6>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Radius diaphysis fragment	2	Indeterminate	White/grey
3	<6>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Distal metapodial condyle	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
3	<6>	10mm +	Unidentified	Unidentified	3	-	Black/white
3	<6>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate) or very small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
3	<6>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
3	<6>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	6	-	White/grey/ black

Pit/cooking pit F36

Fill	Find/ Sample no.	Sieve size	Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Colour
Lower	<8>		Medium or small sized animal	Vertebrae epiphysis	1	-	Black
Lower	<8>		Sheep or goat	Distal femur trochlea small fragment	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Large sized distal tibio-tarsus fragment??	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium mammal	Femur trochlea fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium mammal	Tibia diaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium mammal	Vertebrae epiphyses (unfused)	1	-	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium or small mammal	Lumbar vertebrae? (in process of fusion)	4	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium or small mammal	Skull or vertebrae fragment?	1	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis (unfused)	4	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	4	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Pig	Calcaneus	1	Left	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Pig?	Fibula fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment??	1	Indeterminate	Grey/black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Femur trochlea fragment	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Navicular cuboid	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Radius diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Radius diaphysis fragment	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Radius proximal articulation fragment	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Sheep or goat	Ulna olecranon fragment??	1	Right	Grey/black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	4	-	Black
Lower	<8>	>10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Condyle or articular surface fragments	3	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	4	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	5	-	White
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment (costal cartilage?)	2	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	11	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	5	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	3	-	White/grey
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis (unfused)	2	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Medium sized mammal	Molar root fragment?	2	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Pig	Individual tooth, lower P1?	1	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Incisor fragments	5	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Incisor root fragment	1	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	300	-	Black
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	175	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	36	-	White
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Bird (indeterminate)	Fragment of distal tibia articulation	1	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Unidentified	1	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Carpal or tarsal fragment	1	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Condyle fragment	1	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragments	14	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragments	1	-	White

Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Radius diaphysis fragment	4	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Rib fragment	3	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Rib fragment	3	-	White
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Rib fragment (costal cartilage?)	6	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Scapula fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Vertebrae fragments?	4	-	White
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib head and tubercle	7	Indeterminate	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Skull fragments	2	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis (unfused)	10	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	1st phalanx	1	Left	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	1st phalanx fragment	3	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	3rd phalanx	1	Right	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Humerus, part of lateral condyle?	1	Indeterminate	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Individual tooth, upper P2, very slight wear	1	Left	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	42	-	Black
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	33	-	Unburnt
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	-	White
Lower	<8>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	4	-	White/grey
Upper	<7>	-	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments?	5	-	White/grey
Upper	<7>	-	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	-	White
Upper	<7>	-	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments?	2	-	White/grey
Upper	<7>	-	Medium sized mammal	Diaphysis fragments	6	-	Unburnt
Upper	<7>	-	Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Upper	<7>	-	Sheep or goat	Unfused metacarpal metaphysis?	1	-	White/grey
Upper	<7>	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	22	-	Unburnt
Upper	<7>	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	12	-	White/grey

Pit/cooking pit F37

Spit, quad. & location	Find/ Sample no.	Sieve size	Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Colour
Spit 1	<9>	-	Bird (Indeterminate)	Distal coracoid fragment	1	Right?	White/grey
Spit 1	<9>	-	Bird (Indeterminate)	Tarso-metatarsus fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 1	<9>	-	Bird or small mammal (Indeterminate)	Distal humerus?	1	-	Grey/black
Spit 1	<9>	-	Large mammal	Unidentified	1	-	unburnt
Spit 1	<9>	-	Medium mammal?	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White
Spit 1	<9>	-	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	4	-	White/grey
Spit 1	<9>	-	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	2	-	Black
Spit 1	<9>	-	Medium or small mammal	Skull fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Spit 1	<9>	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	9	-	Black
Spit 1	<9>	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	9	-	unburnt
Spit 1	<9>	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	12	-	White/grey
Spit 2	<10>	-	Bird (Indeterminate)	Distal coracoid fragment	1	Right?	Unburnt?
Spit 2	<10>	-	Bird or small mammal (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragments	3	-	Black
Spit 2	<10>	-	Medium mammal?	Phalanx fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 2	<10>	-	Medium mammal?	Possible skull fragment?	1	-	Black/grey
Spit 2	<10>	-	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	5	-	White/grey
Spit 2	<10>	-	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	2	-	White/grey
Spit 2	<10>	-	Medium or small	Vertebrae fragments	2	-	White/grey

			mammal				
Spit 2	<10>	-	Sheep or goat	Proximal 1st phalanx	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 2	<10>	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	19	-	Black
Spit 2	<10>	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	59	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Distal tibia fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Mandible fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Scapula fragment?	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Skull fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Carpal or tarsal fragments?	4	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	6	Indeterminate	White
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	8	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment?	1	-	Black
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	7	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Metapodial distal epiphysis fragment (Condyle)	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Caudal vertebrae fragment?	1	-	Black/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	5	-	Black/grey
Spit 3	<11>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	17	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Medium mammal?	Skull fragments	3	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	4	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Pelvic fragment (Pubis?)	1	Right	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Scapula fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Unidentified	3	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	1	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Proximal tibia epiphysis fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Proximal ulna fragment	1	Left	Grey
Spit 3	<11>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragments	5	Indeterminate	White/ grey/black
Spit 3	<11>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	1	Indeterminate	White
Spit 3	<11>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	9	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Skull fragment	1	-	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 3	<11>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalanx?	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 3	<11>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	200	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Anterior 1st phalanx (Dig II)	1	Left	Black/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Distal 1st or 2nd posterior phalanx fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Distal carpo-metacarpus fragment	1	Left	Black/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Proximal radius	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Proximal scapula fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Tibia diaphysis fragment	1	Left	Black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Unidentified articular fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Unidentified fragments	4	-	Black/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Bird (Indeterminate)	Vertebrae fragments	3	-	Black scorching
Spit 4, all	<12>	10mm +	Chicken (Bantam?)	Distal femur	1	Right	White

quads							
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Chicken (Bantam?)	Distal humerus	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium mammal?	Tooth enamel fragment?	1	-	Scorched black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Articular surface fragment (Distal femur?)	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	5	Indeterminate	Black scorching
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	8	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Mandible fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Mandible fragment?	2	-	Black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Pelvic (Acetabulum) fragment	1	Left	Black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Proximal femur epiphysis	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	4	-	Black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	4	-	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Scapula fragment?	1	Right?	Black/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Skull fragments	3	-	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	10	-	Black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	2	-	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Distal radius epiphysis fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Proximal tibia epiphysis fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Unidentified	Unidentified	66	-	Black
Spit 4, all quads	<12>	10mm +	Unidentified	Unidentified	22	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragments	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Carpal or tarsal fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	12	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Mandible fragments?	2	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Proximal 1st phalange fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments?	10	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment	1	Right	White
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalange fragment?	1	Right	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Proximal calcaneus fragment	1	Right	White
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	12	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	10	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragments	4	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Distal 1st phalange fragment (posterior)	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	11	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Distal metapodial condyle fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Small mammal	Rib fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Small mammal	Rib fragments	2	-	White/grey

Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1	<12>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	150	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q1, A	126		Medium sized mammal	Tibia diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, A	126		Medium sized mammal	Unidentified	5	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1, A	126		Sheep or goat	Femur diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black/grey
Spit 4, Q1, A	126		Sheep or goat	Pelvic/Ischium fragment	1	Right	Black
Spit 4, Q1, B	126		Medium sized mammal	Diaphysis fragments	5	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, B	126		Medium sized mammal	Unidentified	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1, B	126		Medium sized mammal	Unidentified	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, C	126		Medium or small mammal	Unidentified	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, C	126		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	2	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, D	126		Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	-	White
Spit 4, Q1, D	126		Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	2	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, D	126		Medium or small mammal	Unidentified	2	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, D	126		Sheep or goat	Tibia diaphysis fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, D	126		Unidentified	Unidentified	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q1, D	126		Unidentified	Unidentified	5	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, E	126		Sheep or goat	Scapula glenoid cavity fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, F	126		Sheep or goat	Proximal humerus fragment (medial epicondyle)	1	Right	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, G	126		Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q1, G	126		Medium or small mammal	Lumbar vertebrae	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, G	126		Unidentified	Unidentified	2	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, H	126		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragment	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, I	126		Medium mammal	Pelvic pubis fragment	1	Left	Black/grey
Spit 4, Q1, J	126		Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	-	White
Spit 4, Q1, J	126		Medium or small mammal	Femur fragment?	1	Right	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, J	126		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragment?	3	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q1, J	126		Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment?	1	Right	White
Spit 4, Q1, K	126		Sheep or goat	Proximal femur epiphysis fragment	1	Left	Black scorching
Spit 4, Q1, K	126		Sheep or goat	Proximal femur metaphysis fragment	1	Left	Black scorching
Spit 4, Q1, N	126		Medium mammal	Unidentified	1	-	Unburnt
Spit 4, Q1, N	126		Sheep or goat	Proximal femur metaphysis fragment	1	Right	Unburnt
Spit 4, Q1, N	126		Unidentified	Unidentified	1	-	Unburnt
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Scapula fragment	1	Left	Grey
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Vertebrae	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Chicken	Proximal fibula fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	14	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis fragment	1	-	Black/grey
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	2	-	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal metapodial condyle fragments	2	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Molar fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Small mammal	Rib fragments	2	-	White

Spit 4, Q2	<12>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	26	-	Black/grey
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Clavicle fragments?	2	-	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Posterior 2nd or 3rd proximal phalange fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Posterior 4th phalange (Complete)	3	Indeterminate	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Proximal coracoid fragment	1	Left	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Vertebrae fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	9	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Medium sized mammal	Distal 1st phalange fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Molar fragment	4	Indeterminate	Scorched black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Small mammal	Rib fragment	2	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Small mammal	Rib fragment?	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q2	<12>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	200	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q2, L	126		Medium mammal	Proximal 1st phalanx fragment?	1	Left	White
Spit 4, Q2, L	126		Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q2, L	126		Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q2, M	126		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragment	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q2, O	126		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	2	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragments	2	Indeterminate	White/ black
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Proximal coracoid fragment	1	Left	Black
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	6	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	7	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	5	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal metapodial condyle fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Proximal metatarsal fragment	1	Left	White
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Ulna, small part of the anconeal process	1	Right	White
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	29	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragments	3	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Posterior 2nd or 3rd proximal phalange fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black/grey
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Posterior 2nd or 3rd proximal phalange fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	4-7mm	Chicken	Diaphysis fragments	1	Right	White
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	13	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	4-7mm	Medium sized mammal	Posterior 2nd or 3rd proximal phalange fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
Spit 4, Q3	<12>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	200	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q3, T	126		Small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q3, U	126		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	3	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q3, U	126		Sheep or goat	Proximal scapula fragment	1	Left	Black/grey
Spit 4, Q3, U	126		Unidentified	Unidentified	2	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q3, V	126		Chicken	Proximal humerus	1	Left	Black
Spit 4, Q3, W	126		Chicken	Sternum fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q3, W	126		Sheep or goat	Mandible fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black

Spit 4, Q3, W	126		Unidentified	Unidentified	2	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q3, X	126		Chicken	Proximal tibia	1	Right	Black
Spit 4, Q3, Y	126		Bird (Indeterminate)	Proximal tibia	1	Left	Black
Spit 4, Q3, Z	126		Medium or small mammal	Lumbar vertebra fragment	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Distal tarso-metatarsus fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Proximal tarso-metatarsus fragment?	1	Left?	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Vertebrae fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	6	Indeterminate	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Mandible fragment	2	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Skull fragments?	3	-	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments?	2	-	White/ grey/Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Proximal calcaneus fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Tooth fragment	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	33	-	White/ grey/Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Diaphysis fragment	2	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Posterior 1st or 2nd phalange distal fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Posterior 3rd phalange complete	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)	Tibio-tarsus diaphysis fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	2	-	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	6	-	White
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae epiphysis fragment	1	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Tooth fragment	1	-	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Small mammal	Rib fragments	6	-	Black
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Small mammal	Rib fragments	6	-	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4	<12>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	300	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q4, P	126		Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	4	-	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q4, Q	126		Sheep or goat	Distal humerus	1	Left	White/grey
Spit 4, Q4, R	126		Medium or small mammal	Unidentified	1	Indeterminate	Black
Spit 4, Q4	126		Sheep or goat	Proximal radius	1	Right	White/ grey/black
Spit 4, Q4, S	126		Medium or small mammal	Skull fragment?	1	-	Black/grey
Spit 4, Q4, S	126		Sheep or goat	Proximal radius fragment	1	Left	Black/grey

Pit/cooking pit F38

Location	Find/ Sample no.	Sieve size	Species	Anatomical part	No.	Side of body	Colour
-	131	-	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	6	-	White
-	131	-	Medium or small mammal	Unidentified	1	-	White
-	131	-	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae or skull fragments	4	-	White/grey
-	131	-	Sheep or goat	Metapodial distal epiphysis	1	Indeterminate	White
A	130	-	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragments	2	-	Black
B	130	-	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	-	White/grey
B	130	-	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragment	2	-	White/grey

B	130	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	-	White/grey
C	130	-	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragment	1	-	Black
D	130	-	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	-	White
D	130	-	Small mammal	Rib fragment?	1	-	White
E	130	-	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	3	-	Black/grey
F	130	-	Medium mammal +	Unidentified	5	-	White
G	130	-	Sheep or goat	Scapula fragments	4	Right	White
H	130	-	Medium or small mammal	Tibia fragments?	2	Indeterminate	White
H	130	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	10	-	White
I	130	-	Medium or small mammal	Radius diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White
J	130	-	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	-	Black
J	130	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	3	-	Black
K	130	-	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragment (tibia?)	1	-	White/grey
L	130	-	Sheep or goat	Proximal metatarsal	1	Right	White
M	130	-	Sheep or goat	Metacarpal diaphysis fragment?	1	Indeterminate	White
N	130	-	Large mammal	Unidentified	1	-	White/grey
N	130	-	Medium mammal	Diaphysis fragment	1	-	White/grey/ black
N	130	-	Sheep or goat	Calcaneus fragment (sustentaculum)	1	Left	White/grey
N	130	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	6	-	White/grey
O	130	-	Unidentified	Skull fragment?	1	-	Black/grey
P	130	-	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	-	White/grey
Q	130	-	Unidentified	Vertebrae fragments?	2	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Medium mammal	Femur diaphysis fragment	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	13	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Unidentified	6	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	6	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Astragalus lateral fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Calcaneus proximal fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Distal metacarpal	1	Right	Black
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Humerus distal trochlea fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	10mm +	Sheep or goat	Proximal 2nd phalanx fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Bird (Indeterminate)?	1st phalanx fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium mammal	Proximal 2nd phalanx fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium mammal	Proximal 3rd phalanx fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	30	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Fragment of a navicular cuboid	1	Indeterminate	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	5	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae and skull? Fragments?	12	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments	16	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium sized mammal	Femur diaphysis fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium sized mammal	Hyoid fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Medium sized mammal	Proximal 1st phalanx?	1	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Astragalus fragment?	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalanx fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 3rd phalanx fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Distal calcaneus fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Metapodial condyle	1	-	White/grey

				fragment			
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Metatarsal diaphysis fragment	3	Indeterminate	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Proximal 1st phalanx fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Proximal 2nd phalanx fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Proximal metatarsal fragment?	1	Left?	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Radius diaphysis fragments?	2	Indeterminate	White/grey
Lower	<16>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	79	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Carpal or tarsal fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Tooth root fragment?	1	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Medium mammal	Small fragments of distal 1st or 2nd phalanx articular surface?	3	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	12	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragments	11	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Unidentified, pos. vertebrae fragments?	8	-	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalanx fragment	1	Left	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalanx fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Small Proximal fragment of a 3rd phalanx?	1	Right	White/grey
Lower	<16>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	600	-	White/grey
Upper	<14>	4-7mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	3	-	White/grey
Upper	<14>	4-7mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalanx fragment	1	Left	White
Upper	<14>	4-7mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	250	-	White/grey
Upper	<14>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	10	-	White
Upper	<14>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Diaphysis fragments	2	-	White/grey
Upper	<14>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	-	White
Upper	<14>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Rib fragment	1	-	White/grey
Upper	<14>	7-10mm	Medium or small mammal	Vertebrae fragments?	11	-	White/grey
Upper	<14>	7-10mm	Sheep or goat	Distal 1st phalanx fragment	1	Right	White/grey
Upper	<14>	7-10mm	Unidentified	Unidentified	15	-	White/grey

Appendix 6 Results of the environmental assessment (Key to estimated quantities: 1 = 1-10; 2 = 11-100; 3 = >100)

Sample	Feature no.	Feature type	Initial volume (L)	Flot volume (L)	Charred Plant Remains					Modern rootlets	*Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller)	Comments
					Grain	Seed	Miscellaneous	>4mmØ charcoal	<4mmØcharcoal			
					a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
1	F28 sx4	Ditch	40	0.002	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	
2	L5	Accumulation layer	40	0.1	1	-	-	1	3	3	1	1 poorly preserved barley grain
3	F33	Pit	10	0.005	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	
4	F34 spit 1	Pyre – upper fill	40	0.4	2	1	-	2	3	3	-	2 poorly preserved wheat grains, grain tissue, 1 ?vetch/pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.) cotyledon
5	F34 spit 2	Pyre – mid fill	40	0.4	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	grain tissue ab1, 1 oat grain
6	F34 spit 3	Pyre – ower fill	20	0.2	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	charred material with seed impressions
7	F36	Pit/cooking pit – upper fill	40	0.05	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1 poorly preserved wheat grain
8	F36	Pit/cooking pit – lower fill	70	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	3 possible coprolite fragments
9	F37 spit 1	Pit/cooking pit – upper fill	20	0.005	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	twig fragment
10	F37 spit 2	Pit/cooking pit – upper to mid fill	20	0.005	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	Grains: 1 wheat and 1 straight barley
11	F37 spit 3	Pit/cooking pit – mid to lower fill	20	0.01	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1 free-threshing type grain, charred material with seed impressions
12	F37 spit 4	Pit/cooking pit – lower fill	40	0.05	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	charred material with seed impressions, 1 poorly preserved Celtic/broad bean
13	F24 sx2	Ditch	40	0.05	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	
14	F38	Pit/cooking pit – upper fill	40	0.075	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	1 vetch/pea, low numbers of barley and wheat grains
15	F11	Gully	30	0.05	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	
16	F38	Pit/cooking pit – mid to lower fill	40	0.05	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1 wheat/rye grain

Appendix 7 Results of the environmental analysis

Feature no.		L5	F34 spit 1	F34 spit 2	F34 spit 3	F36	F36	F37 spit 1	F37 spit 2	F37 spit 3	F37 spit 4	F38	F11	F38
Feature type		**Layer**	**Pyre – upper fill**	**Pyre – mid fill**	**Pyre – lower fill**	**Pit/CP – upper fill**	**Pit/CP – lower fill**	**Pit/CP – upper fill**	**Pit/CP – upper to mid fill**	**Pit/CP– mid to lower fill**	**Pit/CP – lower fill**	**Pit/CP – upper fill**	**Gully**	**Pit/CP**
Sample		**2**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**14**	**15**	**16**
Initial volume (L.)		**40**	**40**	**40**	**20**	**40**	**70**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**40**	**40**	**30**	**40**
Charred Grains														
Triticum spelta L. (with sprout groove)	Spelt	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta/aestivum	Spelt/Bread wheat	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	Wheat	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/Triticum sp.	Rye/Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum/Triticum sp.	Barley/Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hordeum vulgare L. (straight)	Hulled barley	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Hordeum sp. (straight)	Barley/Wheat	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-
Indeterminate grain		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Charred Seeds														
Pisum sativum L. (seed)	Pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pisum sativum L. (cotyledons)	Pea	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia faba L. (seed	Celtic/broad bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vicia faba L. (cotyledon)	Celtic/broad bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
Vicia/Pisum sp.	Bean/Pea	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Miscellaneous														
Corylus avellana L. (fruit 'nutshell fragment')	Hazelnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-charcoal tissue fragments		-	5ml	-	-	2ml	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ficus carica (false fruit)	Fig	-	-	-	10ml	-	-	-	-	2ml	1ml	-	-	-

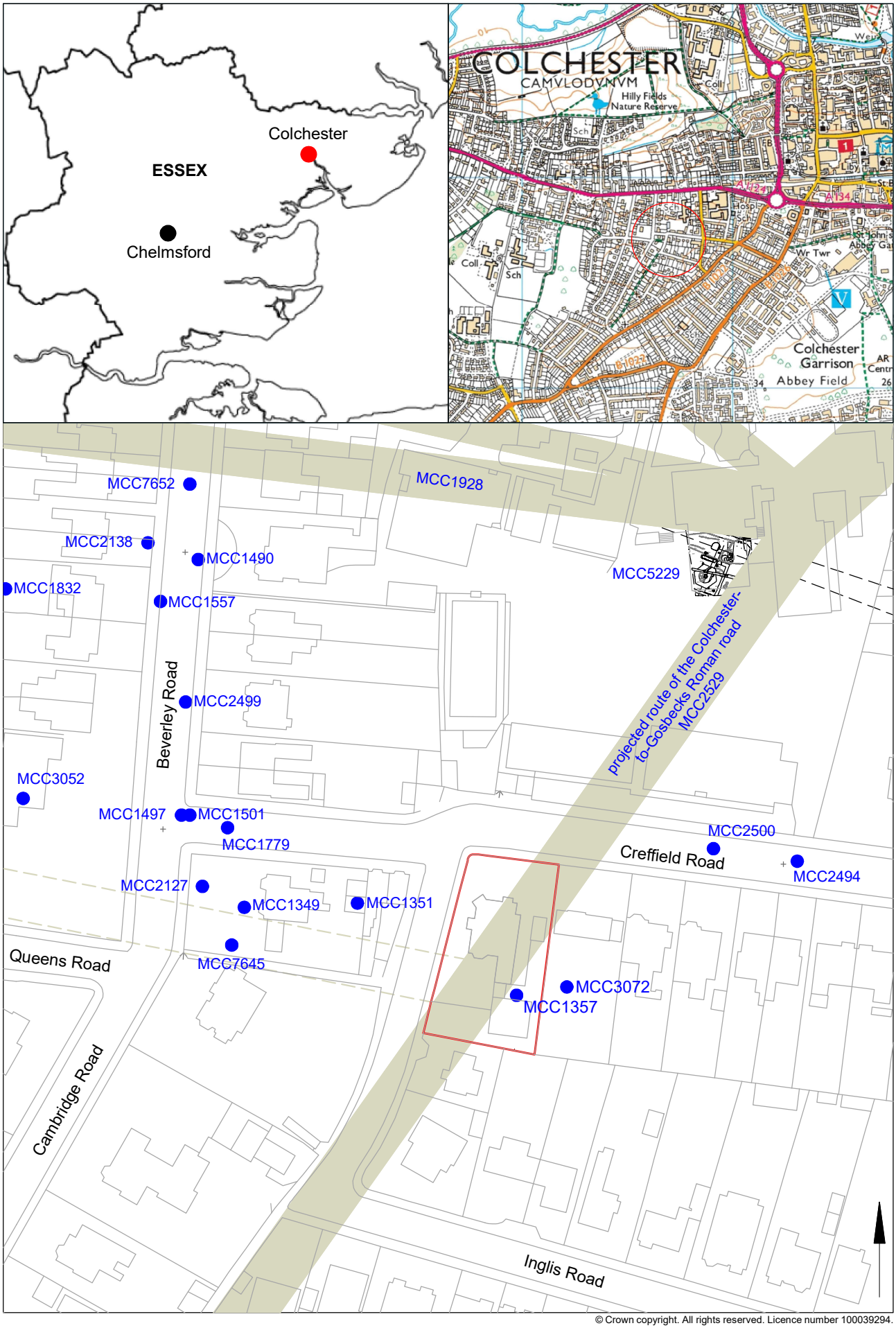


Fig 1 Site location. Also showing the projected route of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman Road and other significant archaeological remains (predominantly funerary in nature)

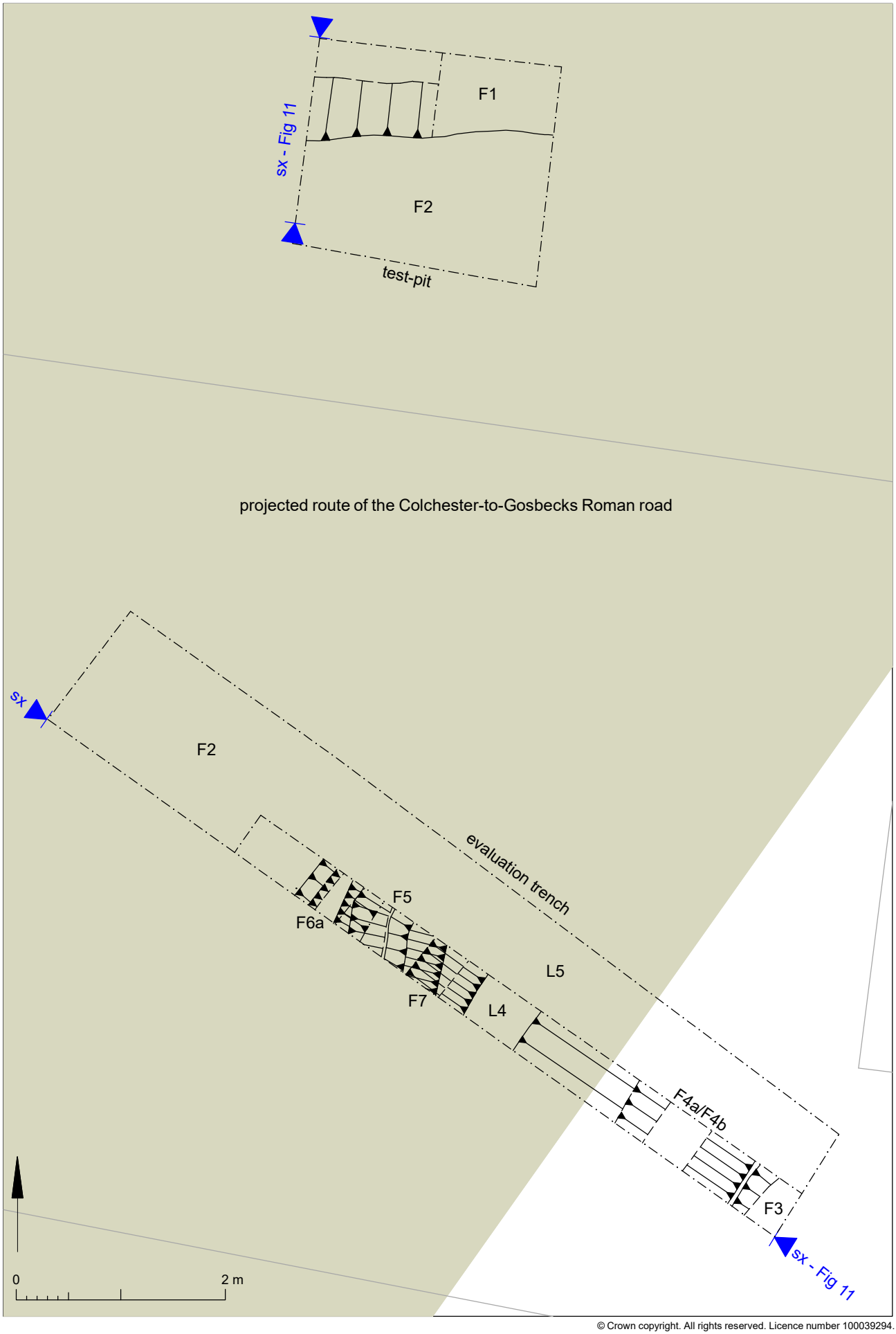


Fig 2 Evaluation: results

Fig 3 Monitoring phase 1: results

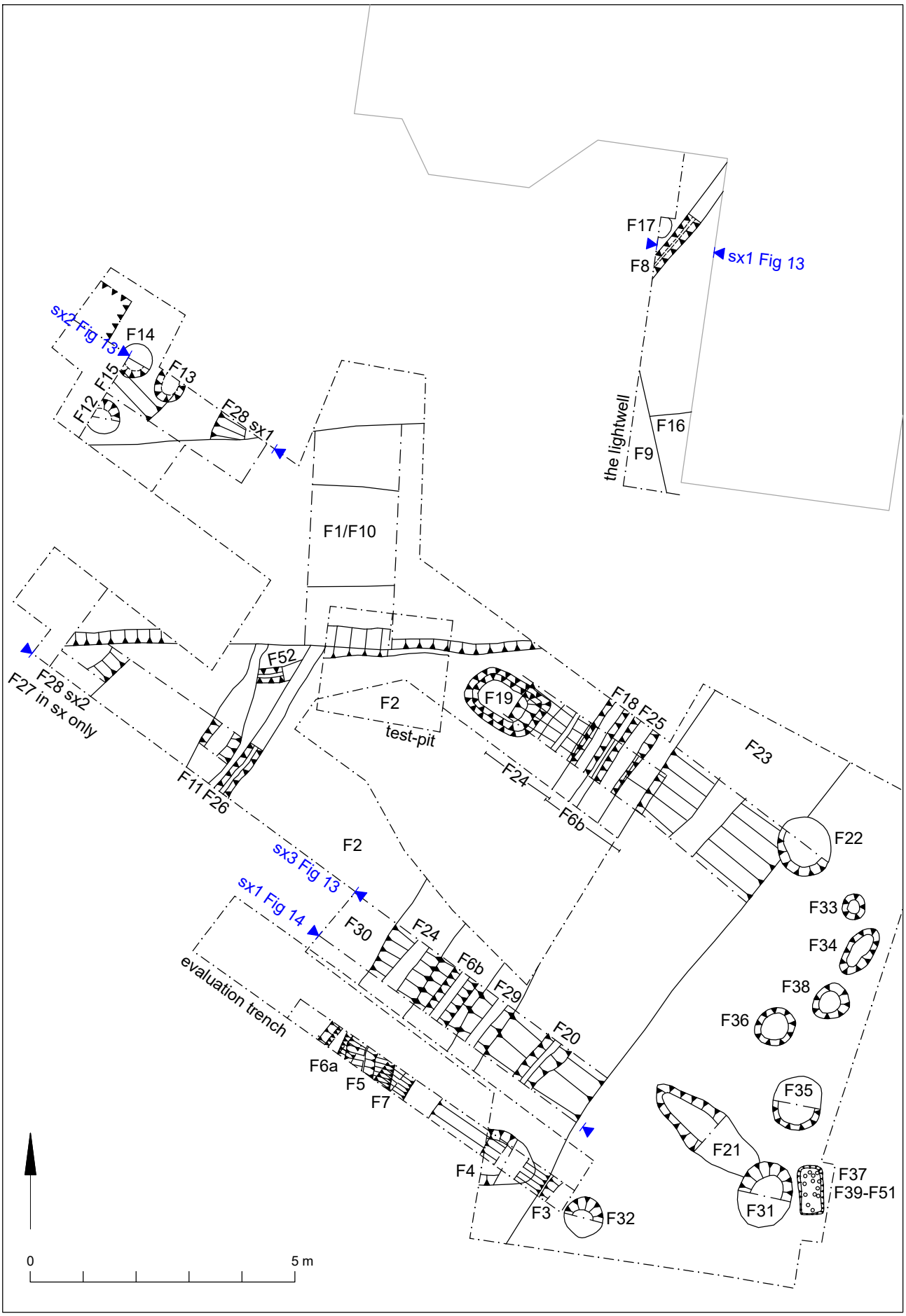


Fig 4 Excavation: results

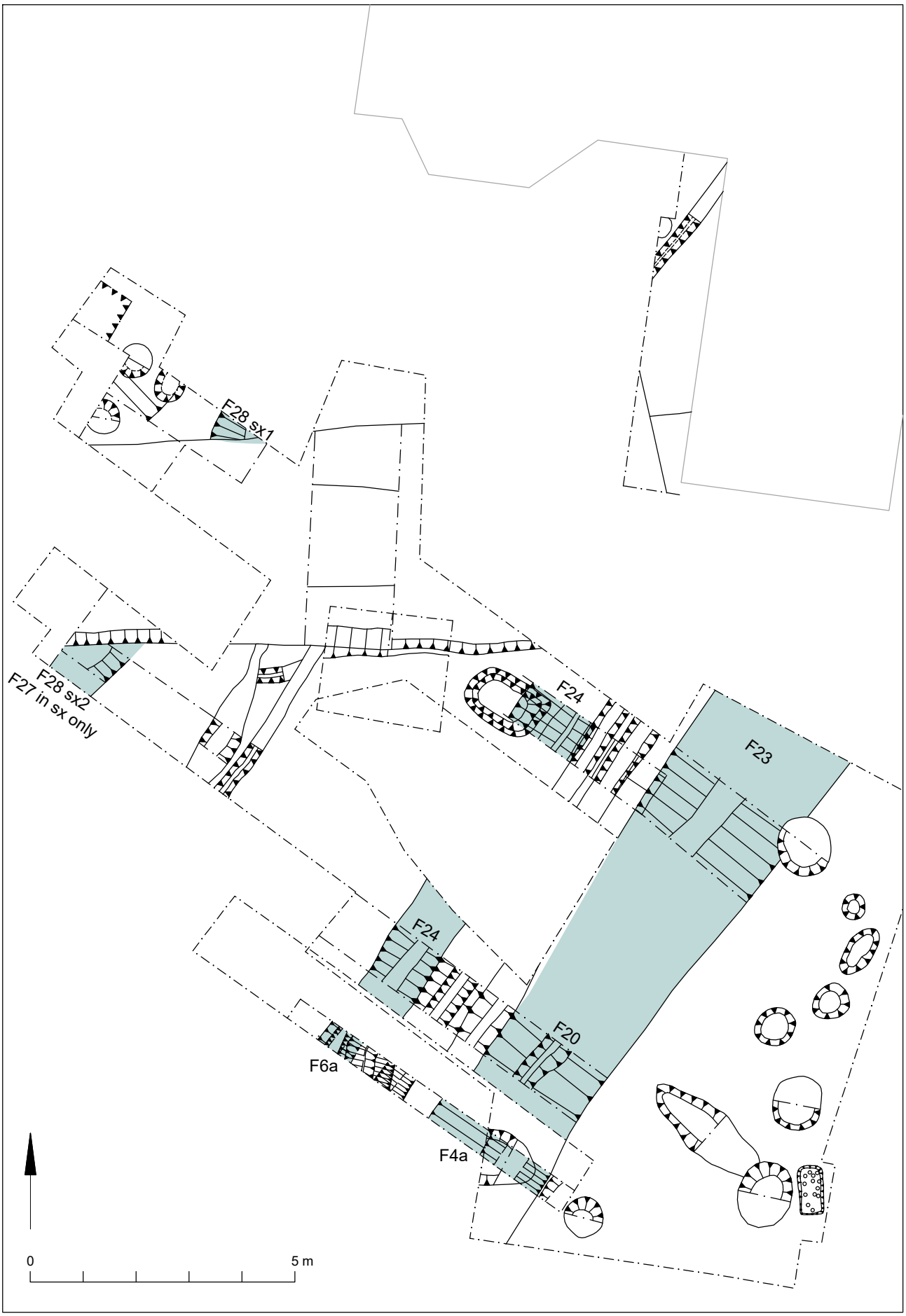


Fig 5 Phased excavation results: Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road Phase 1 highlighted in blue

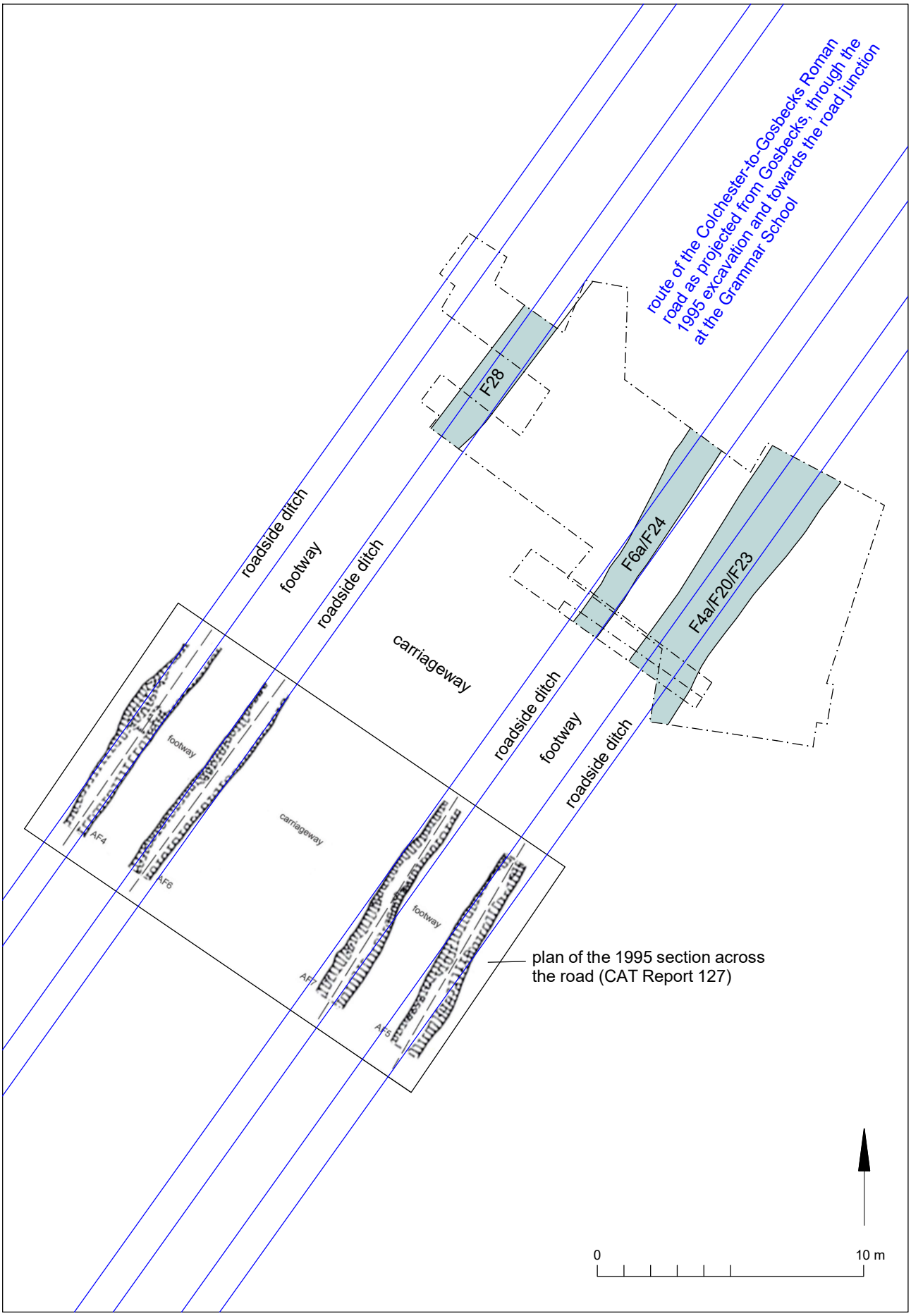


Fig 6 Plan showing the projected route of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road in relation to the Phase 1 road features, shown alongside a plan of the 1995 section cut across the road (CAT Report 127)

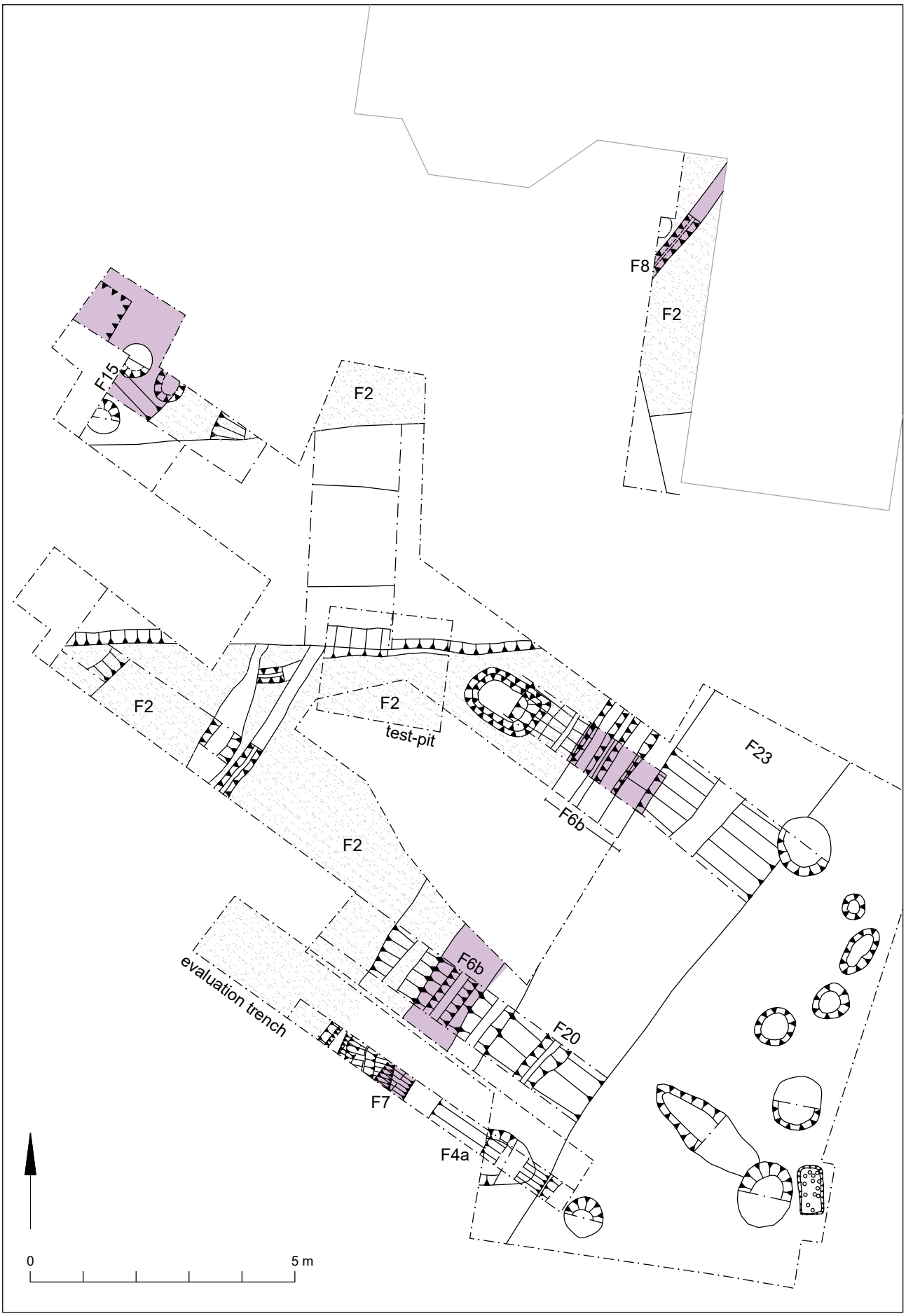


Fig 7 Phased excavation results: Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road Phase 2 highlighted in pink

Fig 8 Phased excavation results: other Romano-British features.
Early Roman features highlighted in yellow, later Roman features in green

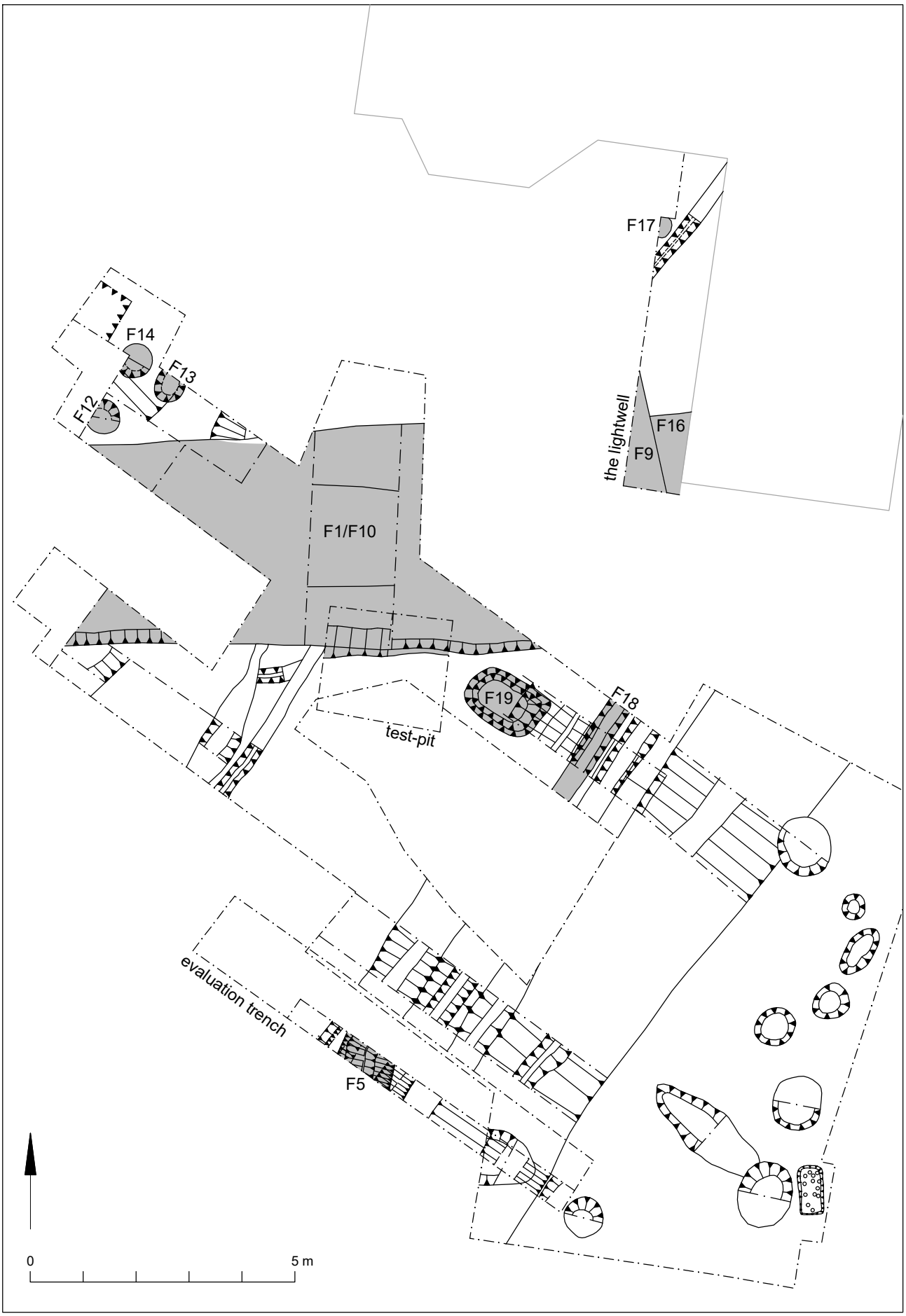


Fig 9 Phased excavation results: post-medieval/modern features highlighted in grey

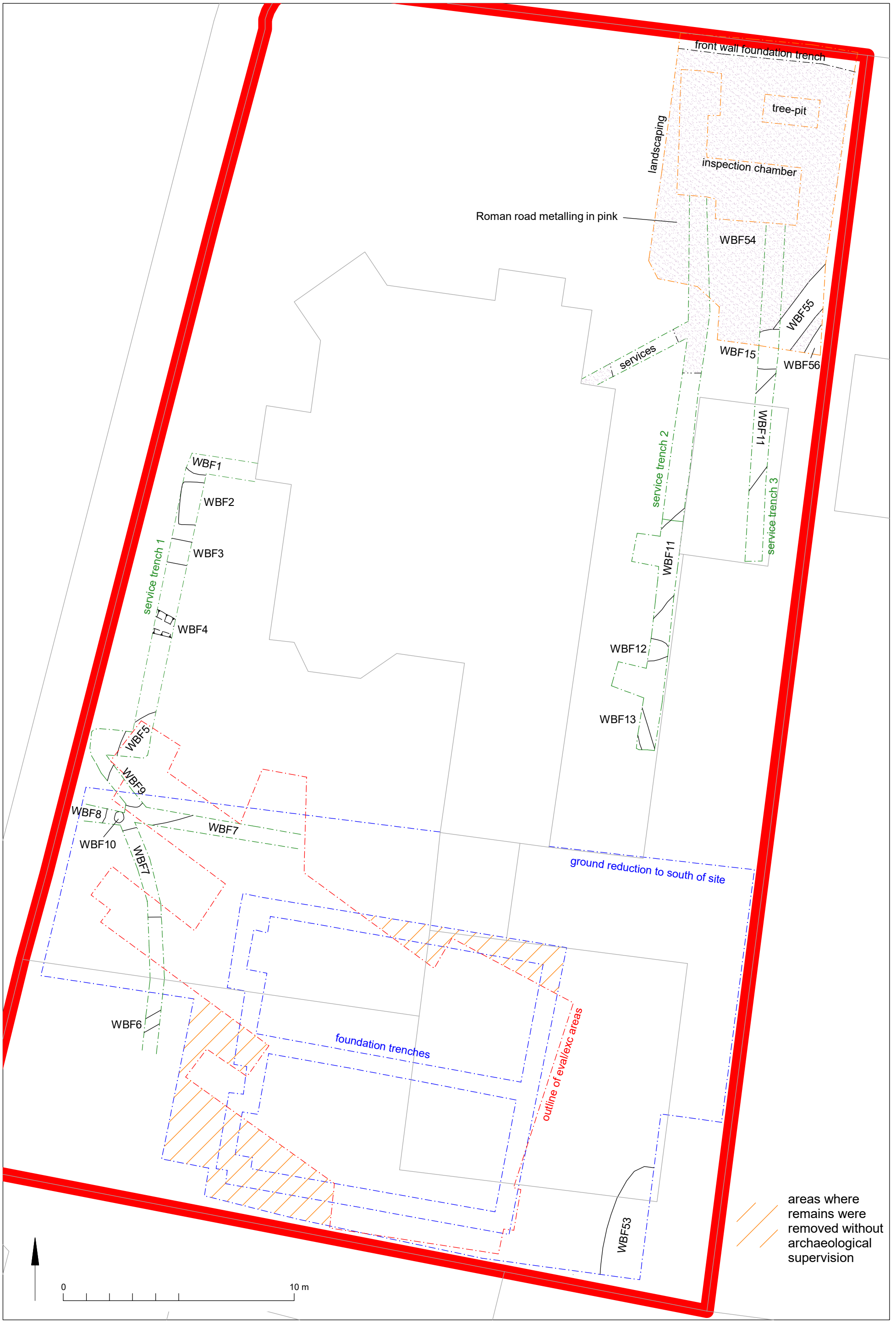
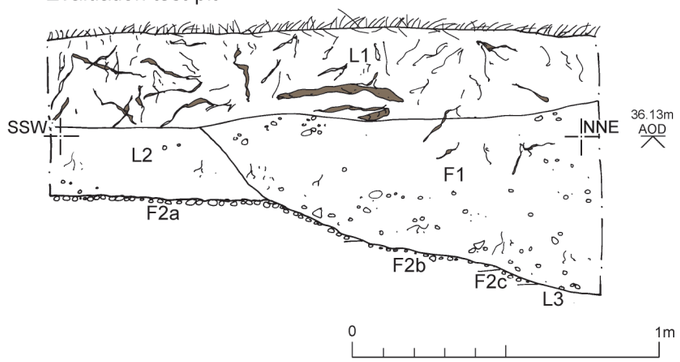


Fig 10 Monitoring phase 2: results

Evaluation test-pit



Evaluation trench

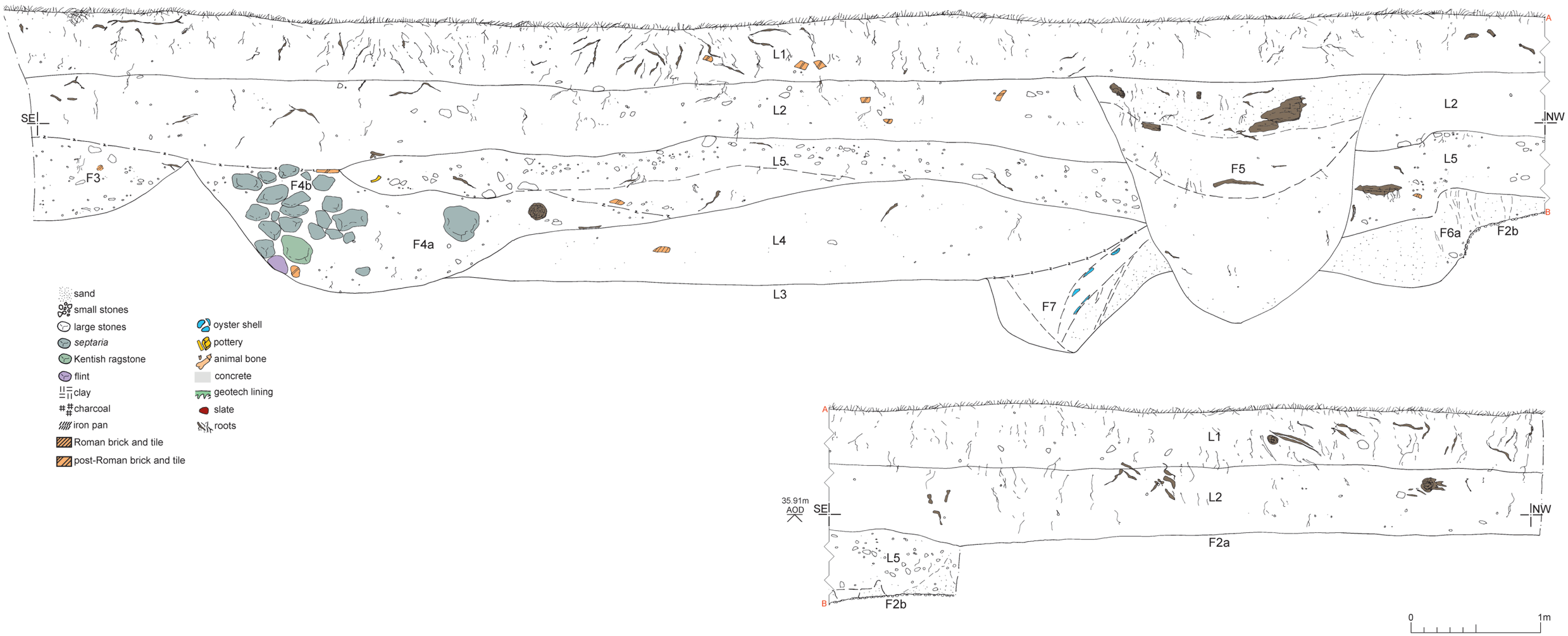


Fig 11 Evaluation: sections.

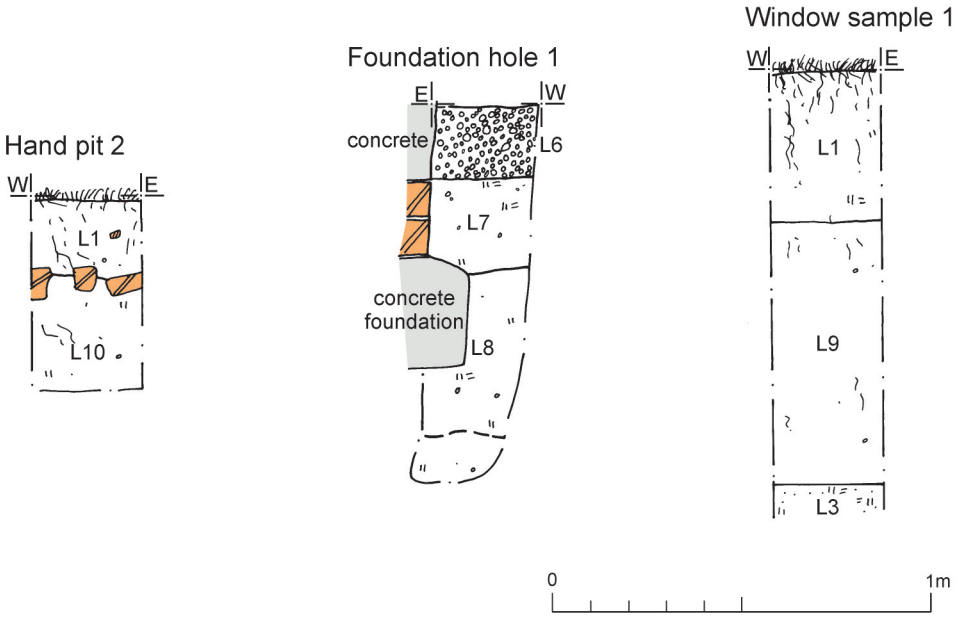


Fig 12 Monitoring Phase 1: sections.

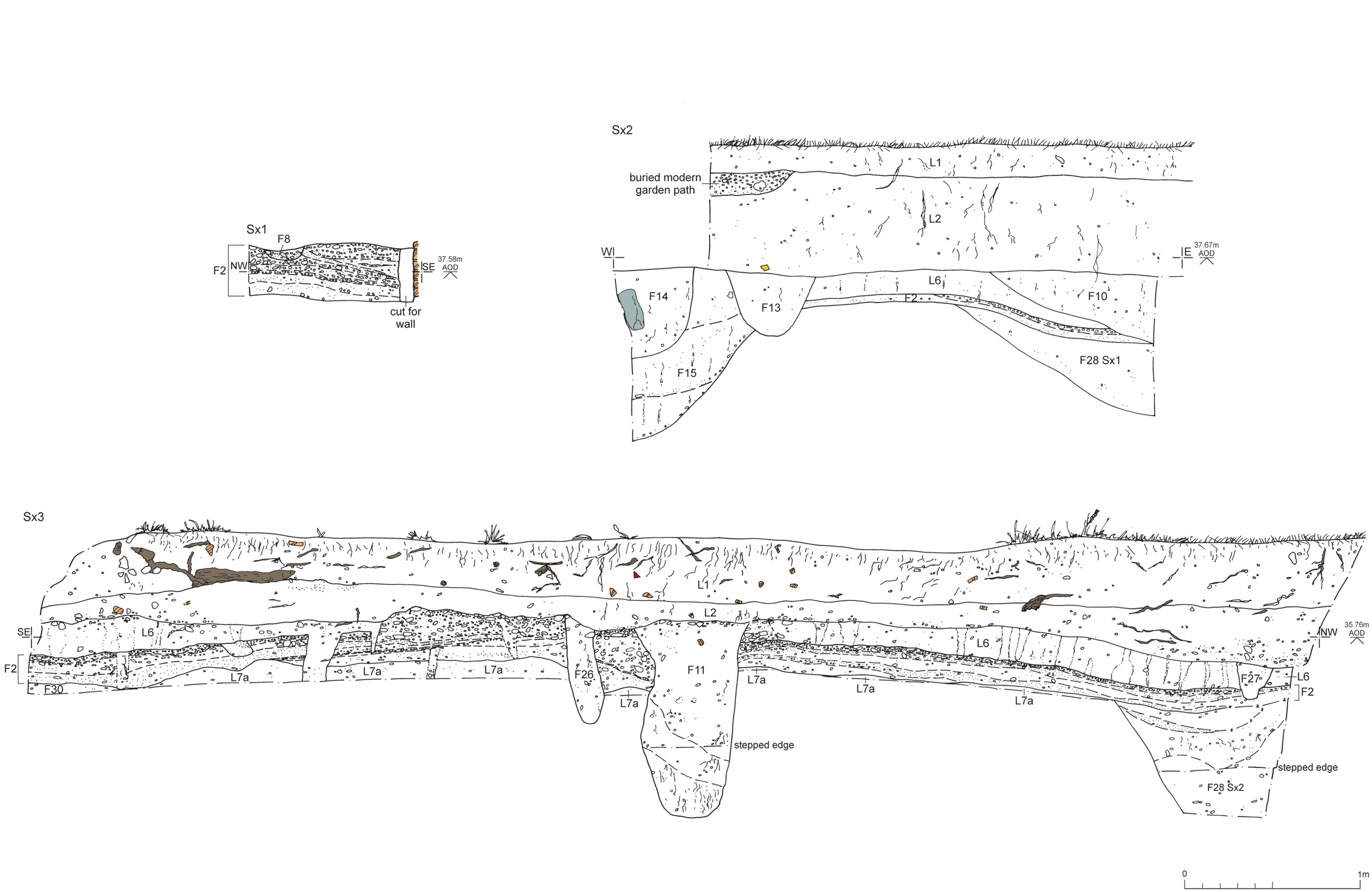


Fig 13 Excavation: sections.

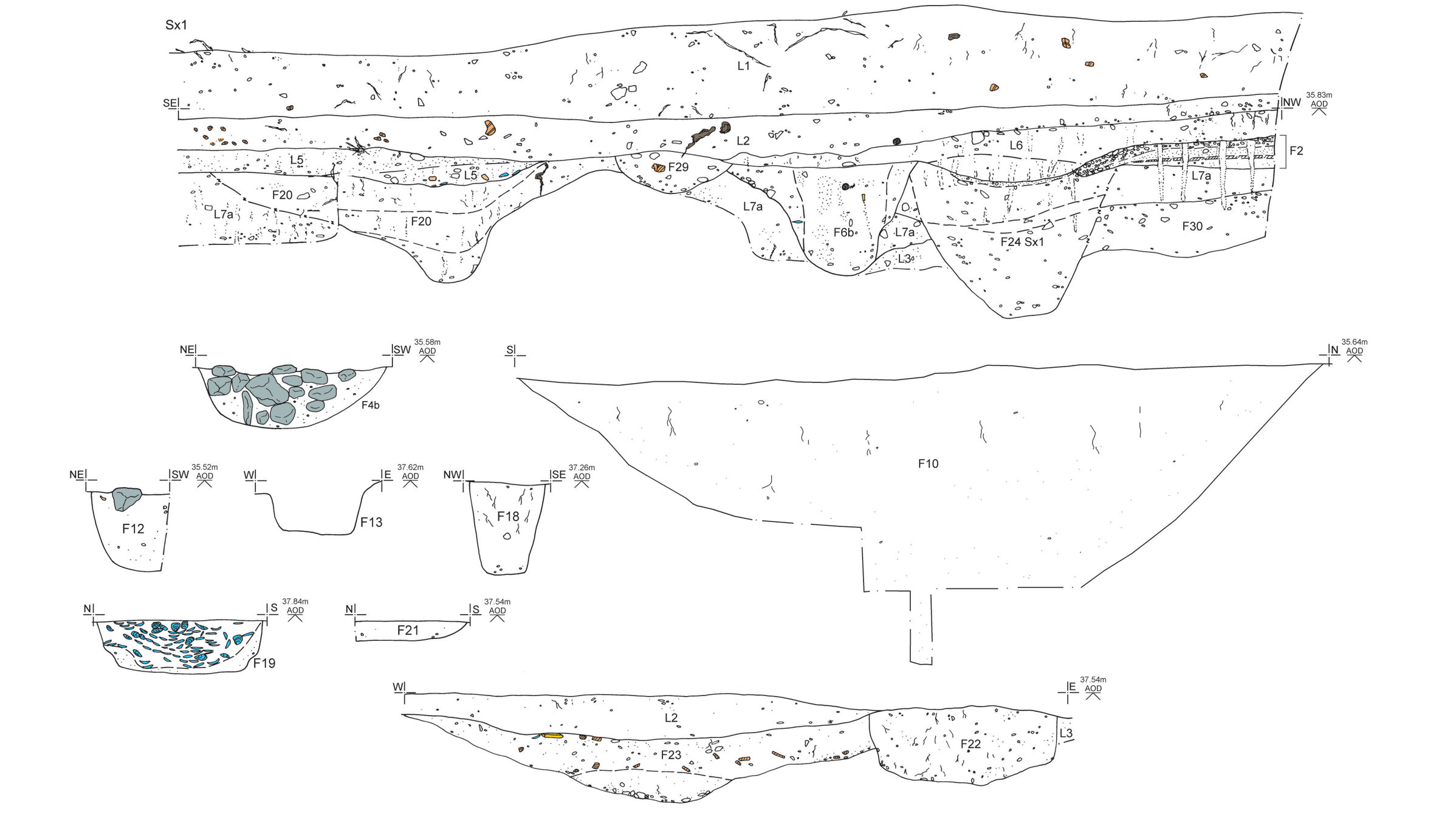


Fig 14 Excavation: sections.

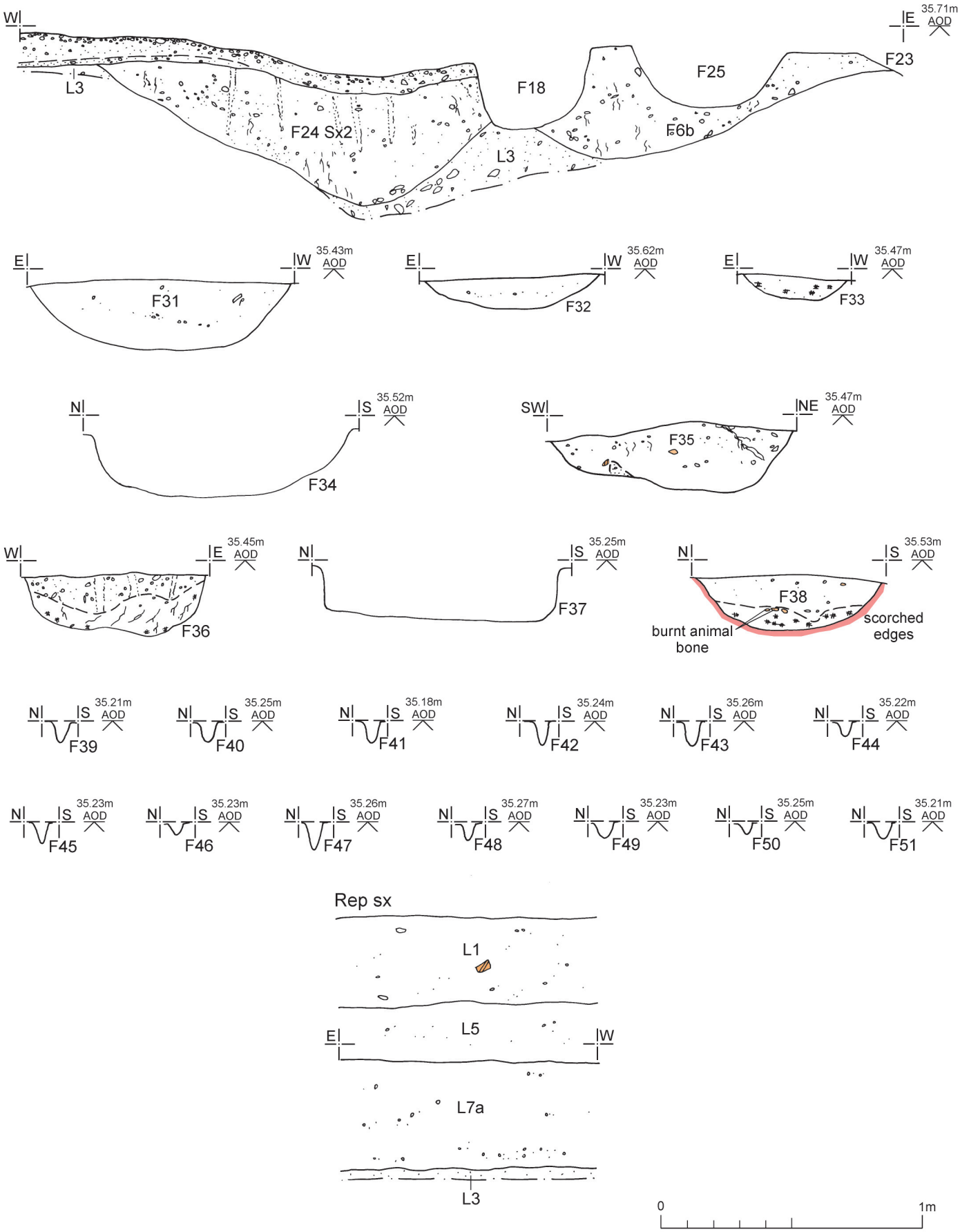


Fig 15 Excavation: feature and representative sections.

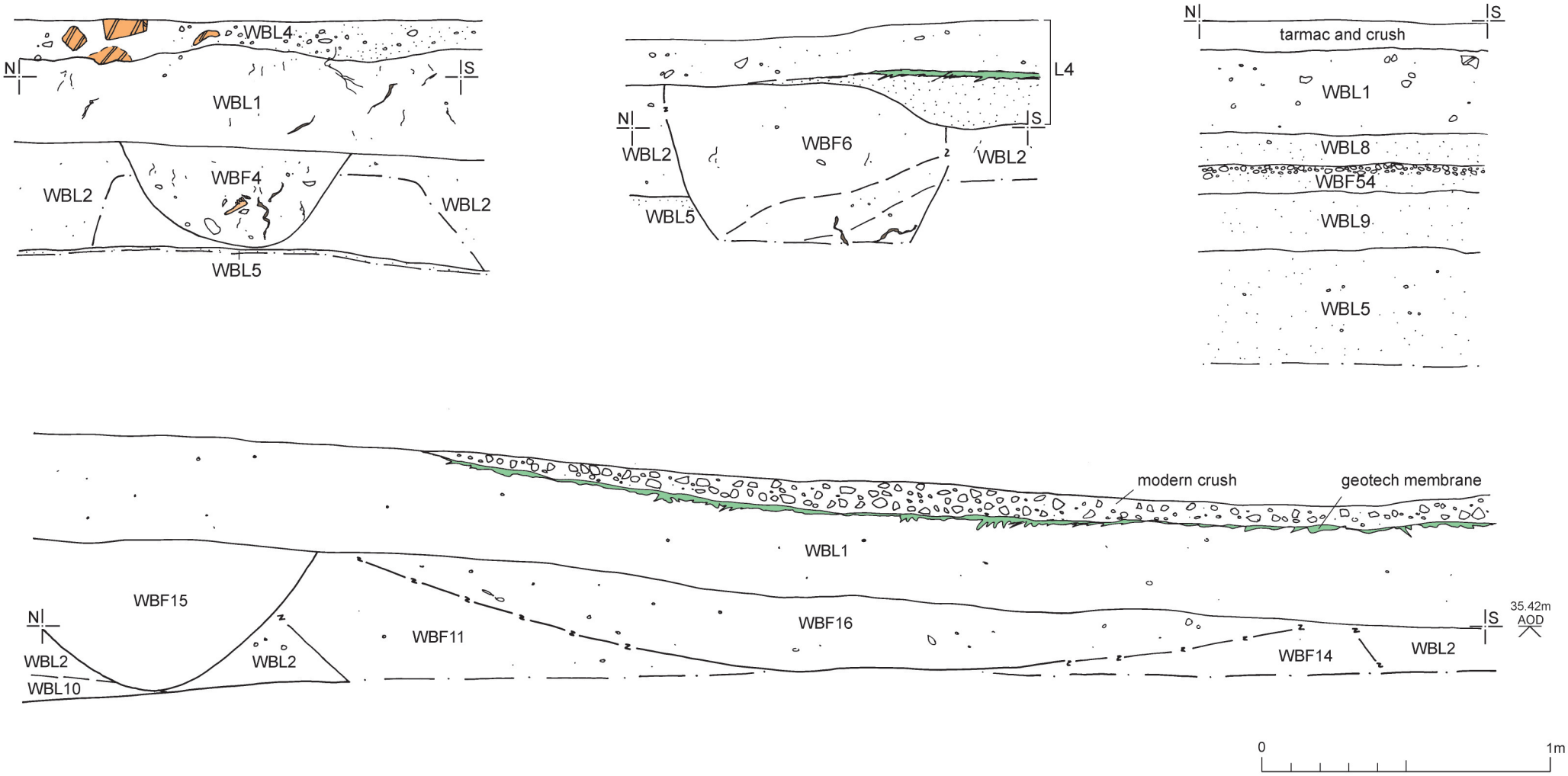


Fig 16 Monitoring Phase 2: feature and representative sections.

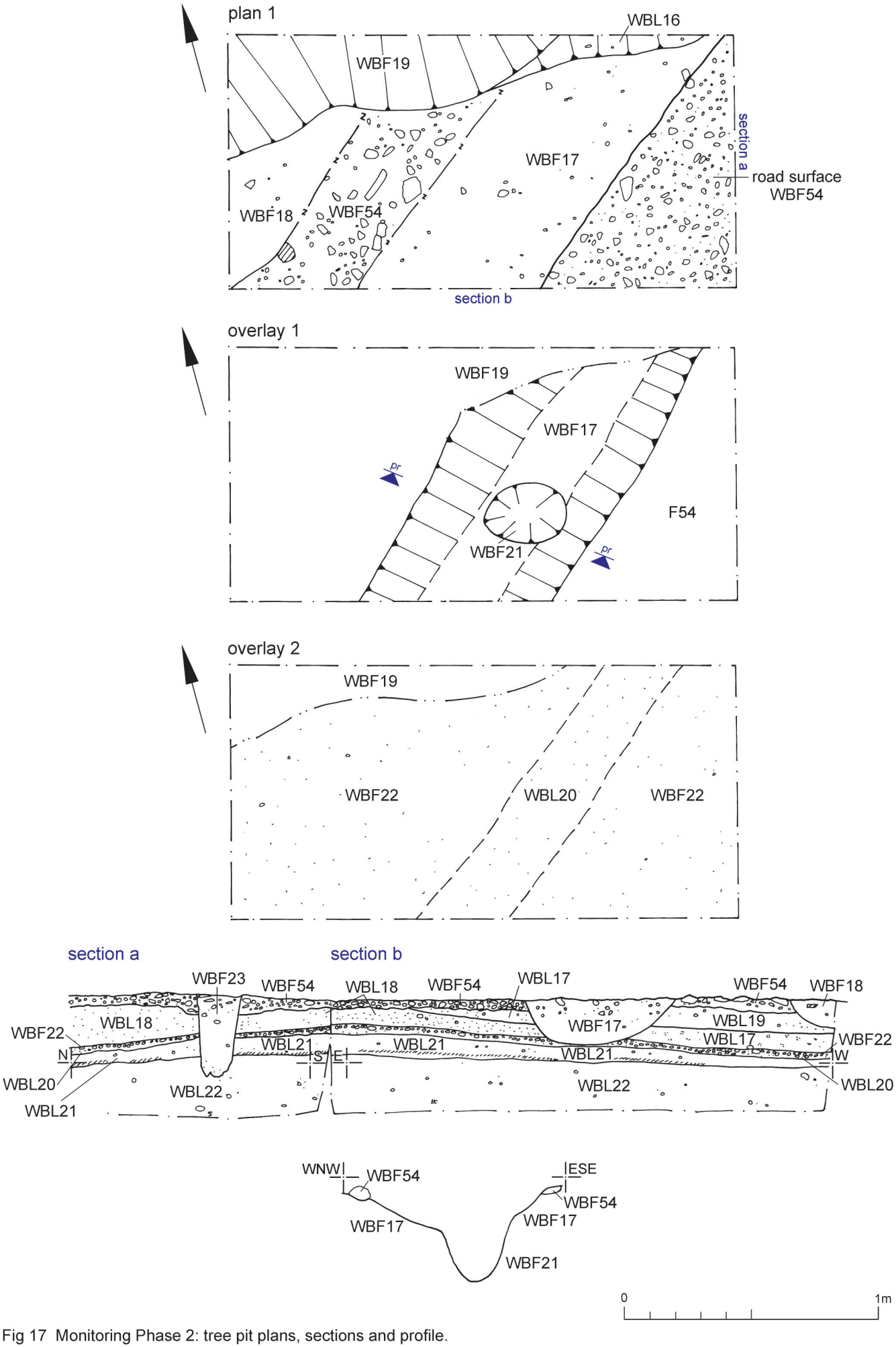


Fig 17 Monitoring Phase 2: tree pit plans, sections and profile.

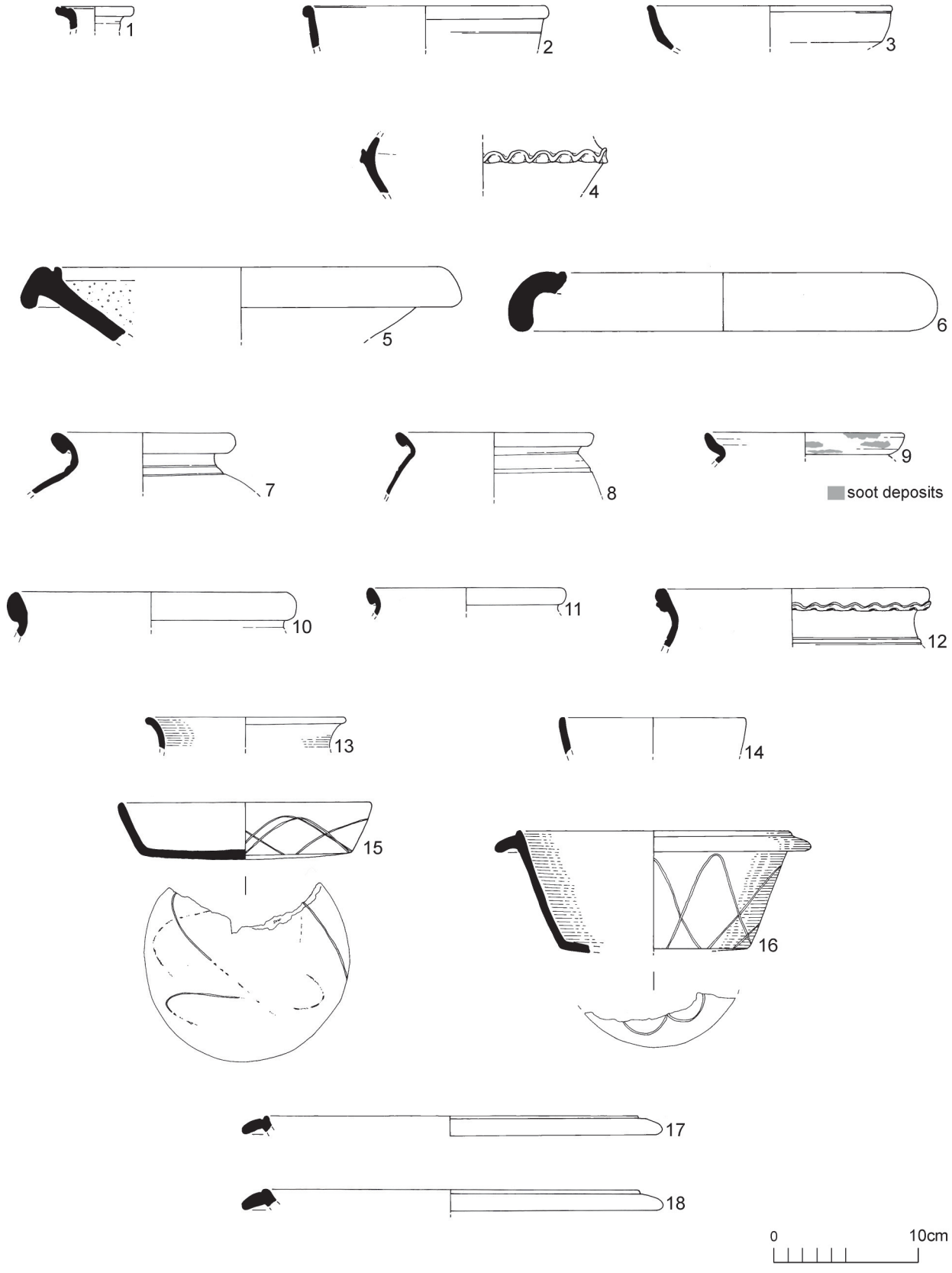


Fig 18 Roman pottery assemblages from F6 (1-6) and F11 (7-18).

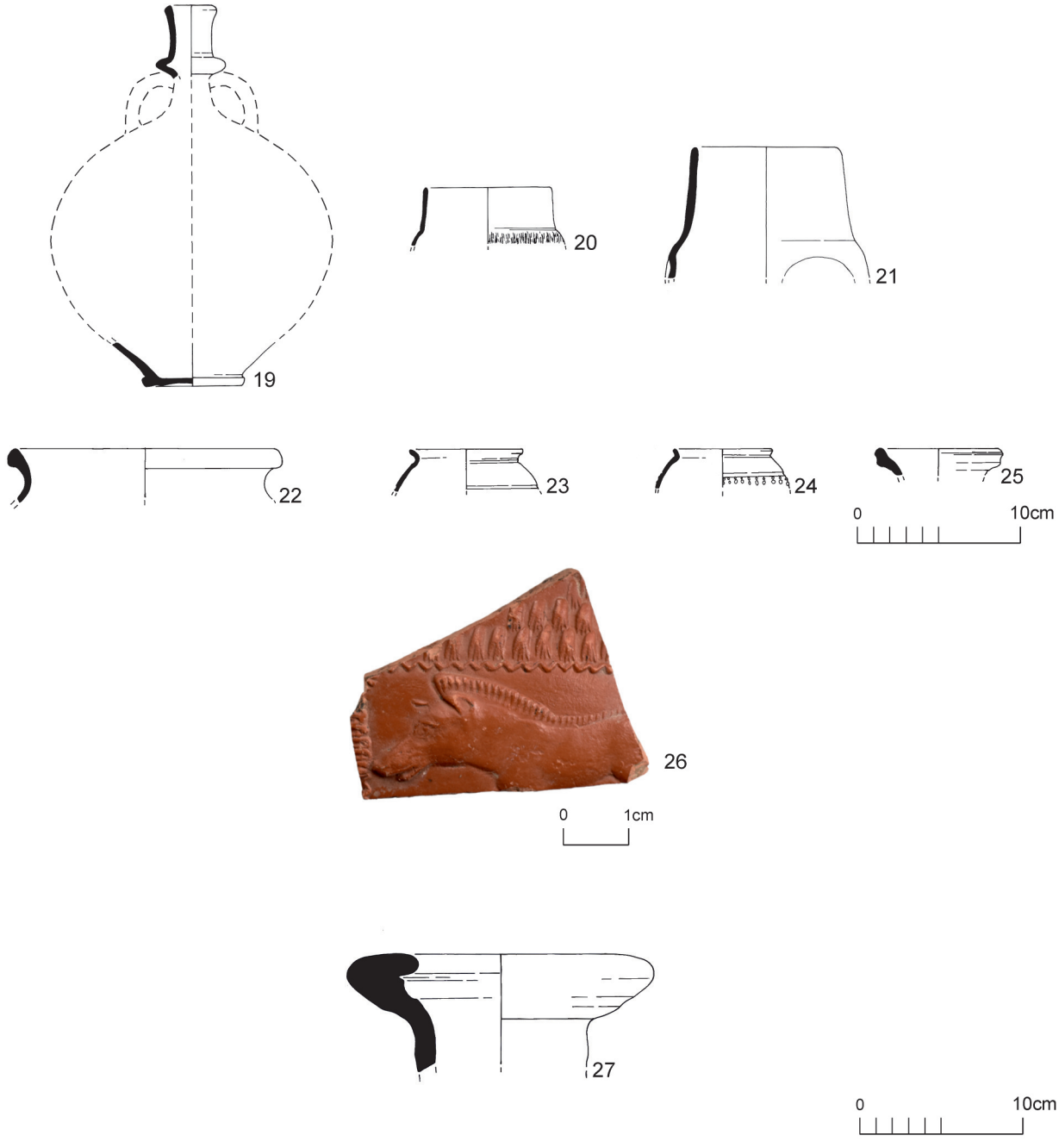
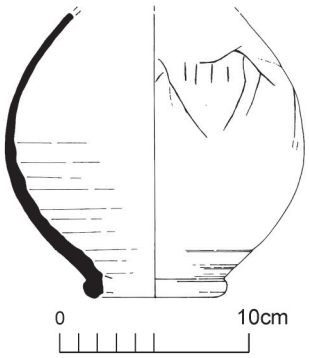


Fig 19 Roman pottery assemblages from F11 (19-21), F23 (22-26) and an amphora rim sherd from L5 (27).

Fig 20 Roman pottery: mortarium stamps (1-2) and graffiti from F10 (3), F20 (4).



5 (not to scale)

Fig 21 Roman pottery: graffiti from F20.

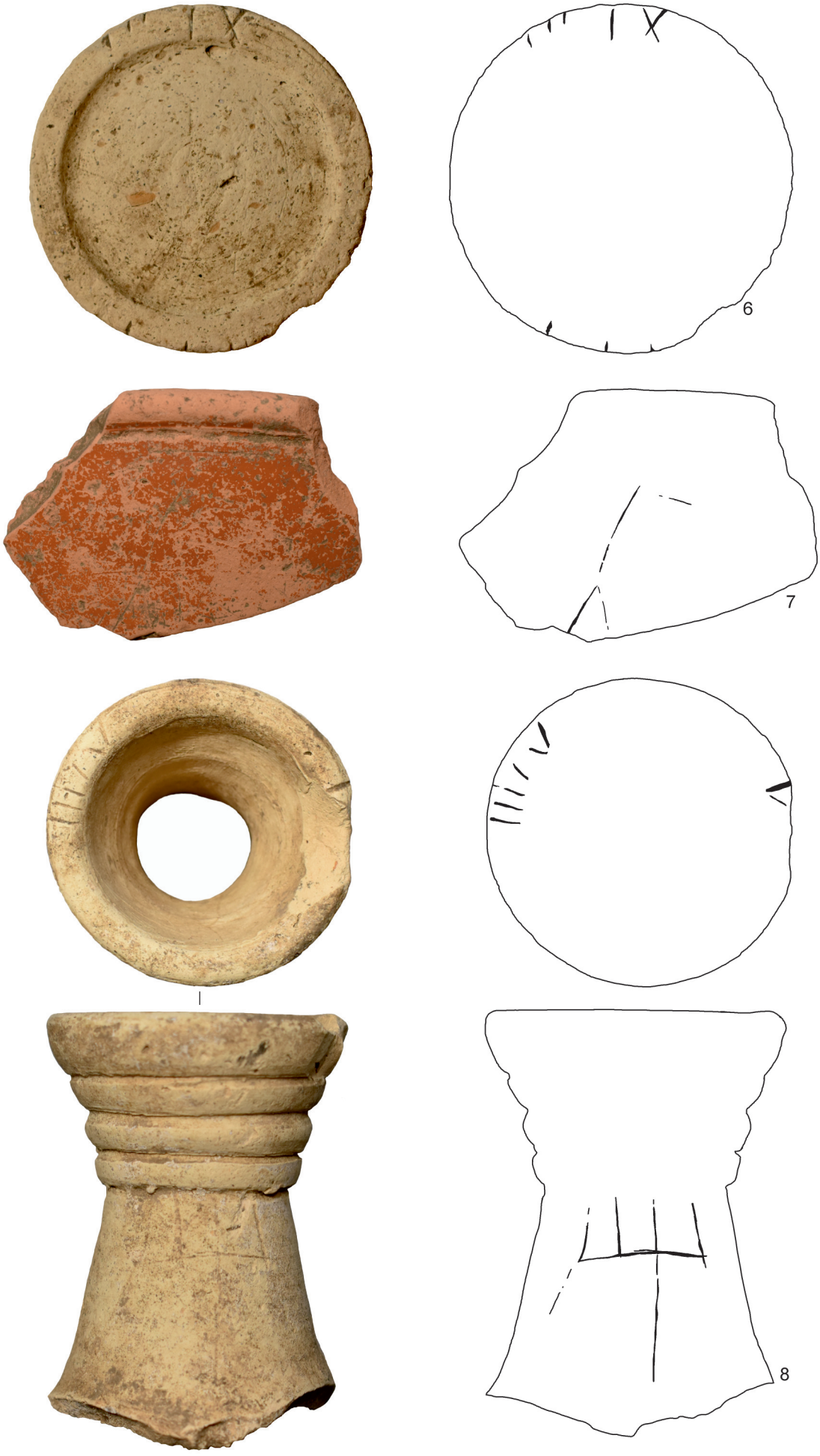


Fig 22 Roman pottery: graffiti from L5 (6-8).

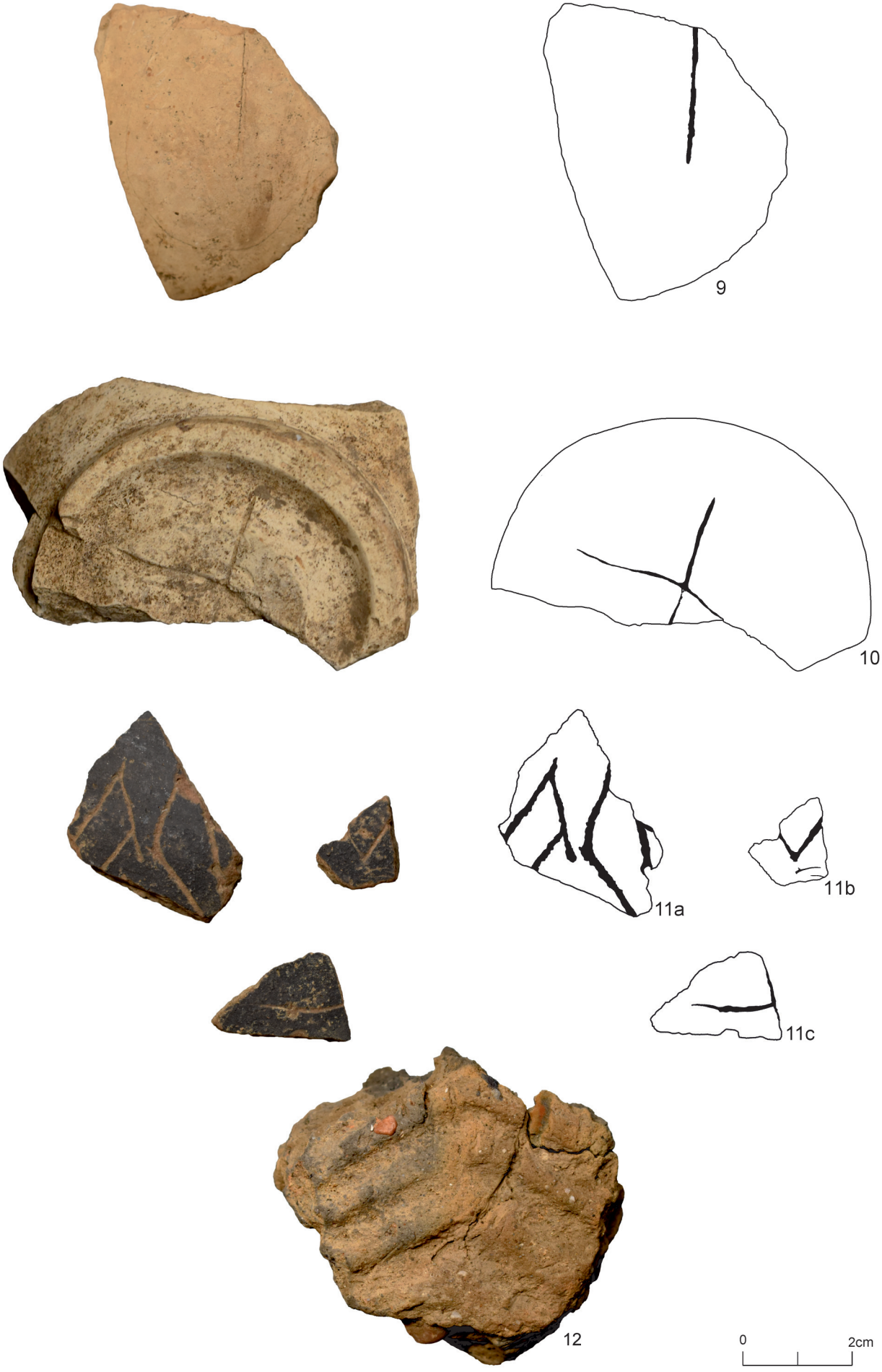


Fig 23 Roman pottery: graffiti from L5 (9-11). Roman ceramic building material: keyed daub from L5 (12).

Fig 24 Roman small finds.

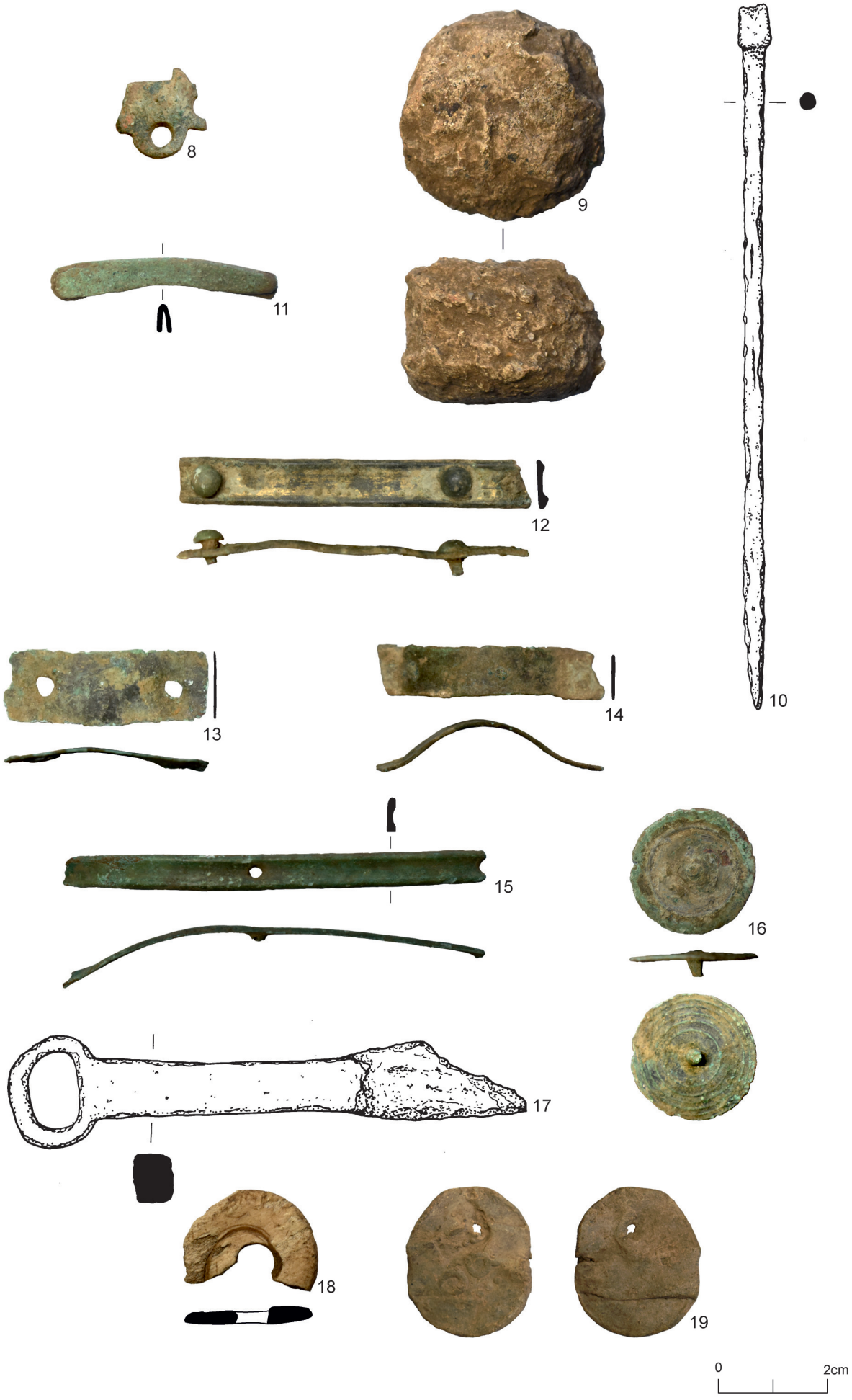


Fig 25 Roman (8-18) and post-medieval/modern (19) small finds.

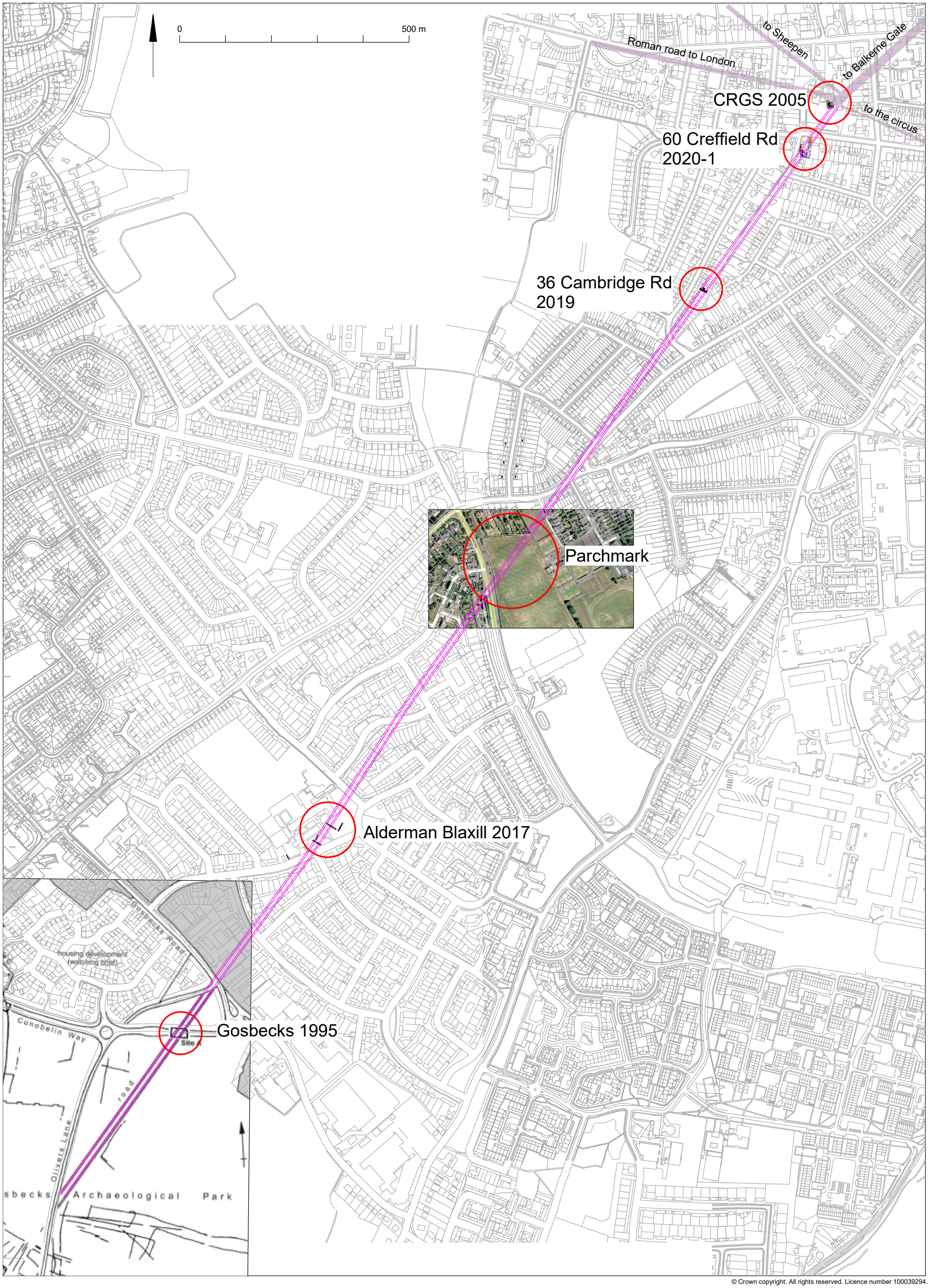


Fig 26 Alignment of the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road base on investigations at 60 Creffield Road, 36 Cambridge Road, Alderman Blaxill and Gosbecks and cropmarks/parchmarks at Shrub End sports ground and Gosbecks. Each of the pink lines represents one of the four ditches of the road.

Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY	
Parish: Colchester	***District:*** Colchester
NGR: TL 98702 24712 (centre)	***Site code:*** CAT project ref.: 2019/09e (eval), 2020/02b (WB), 2020/03e (exc and WB phase 2) CHER ref: ECC4380 (eval), ECC4436 (WB phase 1), ECC4448 (exc and WB phase 2) OASIS ref: colchest3-367135
Type of work: Evaluation, Excavation and Monitoring	***Site director/group:*** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: December 2019 to July 2021	***Size of area investigated:*** 0.10ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	**Funding source:** Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	***Related CHER/SMR number:*** CHER MCC2529, MCC5229, MCC7087, MCC8094
Final report: CAT Report 1587	
Periods represented: Roman, post-medieval, modern	

Summary of fieldwork results:

An archaeological evaluation, excavation and two phases of monitoring took place at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex between December 2019 and July 2021 during the redevelopment of the site. The Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road was projected to run through the site which is also located within a significant Roman burial area.

Archaeological investigations identified the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road aligned northeast to southwest across the development site. Phase 1 of the road, dating to the early Roman period, consisted of four ditches set out as two pairs, defining narrower areas or footways, each just over 2m wide, on either side of a central carriageway which was about 7m across. In Phase 2, probably dating from the early 2nd century, the carriageway was widened to c 10m with the addition of a metalled surface and two new roadside ditches. Phases of metalling show that the carriageway was being maintained and repaired, with evidence suggesting that it was in use until the late 4th century when a small number of gullies had been cut into the surface.

To the east of the road was a series of pits dating from the mid/late 1st to the 2nd century. One of the pits was scorched around the edges and base, and produced a small quantity of cremated human bone along with burnt foodstuffs, and probably represents the remains of a pyre. The edges of another three pits were also slightly scorched and contained the cremated/ burnt remains of sheep/goat and chicken, and are likely cooking pits for feasting associated with the burial ritual.

A large post-medieval/modern linear or quarry pit was also excavated along with a few gullies and pits of a similar date.

Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road, pyre	***Significance:*** **
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	***Date of summary:*** December 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY

NGR: TL 98702 24712 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning reference: 191676

Commissioned by: Keith Maidlow, Colchester Amphora Homes Ltd
On behalf of: Colchester Amphora Homes Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER project code: tbc

CAT project code: 2019/09e
Oasis project ID: colchest3-367135

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 16/09/2019

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 1.2km west-southwest of the main historic core of Colchester town centre at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98702 24712.

Proposed work

The development comprises alterations to the existing building and erection of new building with associated works.

Archaeological background (Figs 1-2)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, MCC numbers accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The development site is 1.2km west-southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the southwest of the Roman walled town. It is located within an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**).

A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR* **9**. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC2791/ MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CHER MCC1357) with other 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (CHER MCC7645), inhumations (CHER MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (CHER MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably unurned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323; CHER MCC1352).

A Roman road linking the town to Gosbecks is also projected to run through the development site (*CAR* **11**, 104; CHER MCC2529). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**; MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (*CAR* **11**, p121; CHER MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road (CAT Report 127). However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways *c* 2m wide with a main carriageway *c* 7m wide in the centre. Features identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167). The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkerne Gate (CHER MCC475, MCC555).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2019 (application No. 191676) for the *proposed refurbishment and replacement dwellings to provide 6no. Flats*

and 2no. houses with associated parking and landscaping including, demolition of ancillary buildings and change of use from C4 (large HMO) to C3 (dwelling houses).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER 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* (MHCLG 2019.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological evaluation by test-pit. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019) which recommended two test-pits, 2m by 2m, excavated within the area of (or close to) the proposed new building.

However, during a site visit in advance of the completion of this WSI, CAT proposed the following to determine the depth and location of the Roman road:

- One test-pit, 2m to 2m, in the northwest corner of the proposed new building and in the centre of the projected route of the Roman road.
- One evaluation trench, 5m long by 1.2m wide, positioned across the edge of the projected route of the Roman road to established the exact position of this edge and any associated roadside ditch.

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Specifically to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

General methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor and two archaeologists for two days.
In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Evaluation methodology

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

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left in situ at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible.

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

Site surveying

The 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 micromorphical 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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during, the following criteria would be applied; 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon) if suitable deposits are identified. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

An 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 or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

Brown, D	2011	*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
CAR **9**	1993	*Colchester Archaeological Report **9**: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85,* by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR **11**	1995	*Colchester Archaeological Report **11**: Camulodunum II,* by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2018	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT Report 51	1999	*Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester*
CAT Report 127	2008	*Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996*
CAT Report 323	2010	*Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5*
CAT Report 345	2005	*A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005*
CAT Report 799	2015	*An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.*
CAT Report 1167	2017	*Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017*
CBCAA	2019	*Brief for an Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester,* by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', in *Archaeological Journal* **CI**
Historic England (HE)	2015a	*Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.* By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Historic England (HE)	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, MR	1958	*Roman Colchester*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, **20**
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24)**
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

L Pooley

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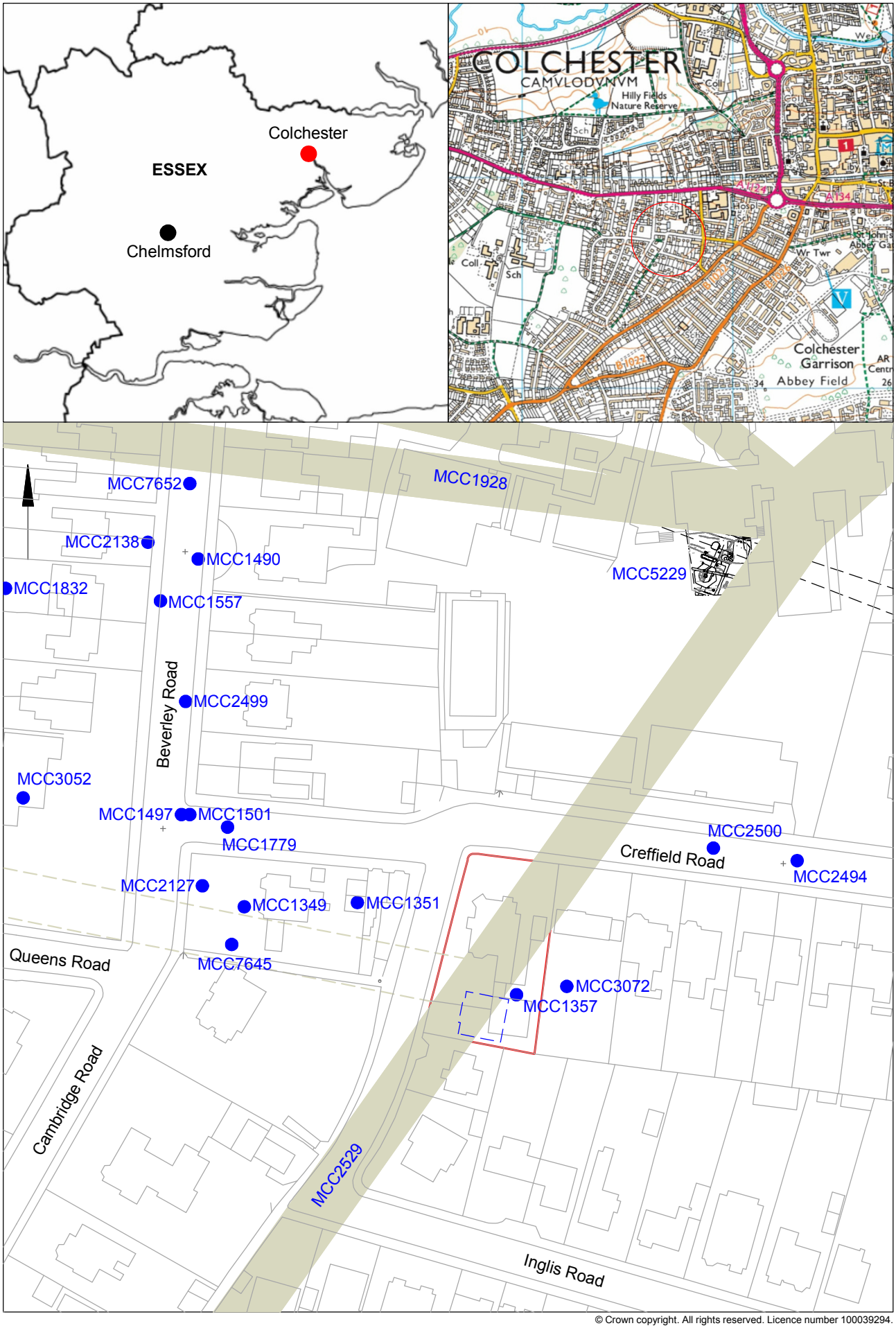

Fig 1 Site location in relation to significant archaeology in the vicinity (predominantly funerary in nature) and as plotted by the CHER.

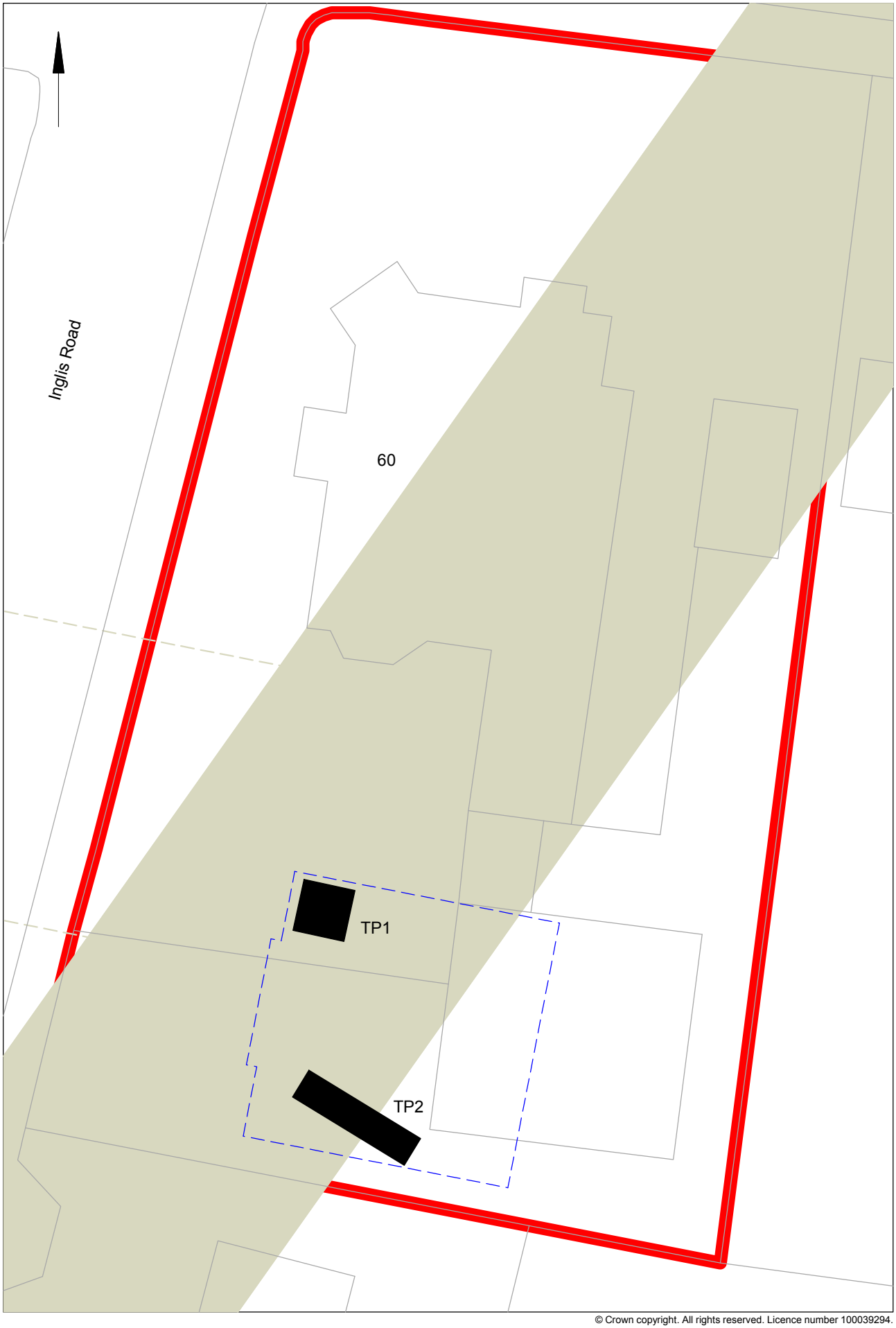

Fig 2 Test-pit locations in relation to the proposed development, indicated by the dashed blue lines, and the projected route of the Roman Gosbecks to Colchester road.

0 10 m

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation during a Geotechnical Site Investigation at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY.

NGR: TL 98702 24712 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 191676

Commissioned by: Richard Hodkin (REC Ltd)
On behalf of: REC Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: ECC4436

CAT project code: 2020/02b
OASIS project number: colchest3-367135

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 07/02/2020 (revised)

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

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.2km west-southwest of the main historic core of Colchester town centre at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98702 24712.

Proposed work

The development comprises alterations to the existing building and erection of new building with associated works.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is an extract from the earlier evaluation phase WSI and draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record, accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map).

The development site is 1.2km west-southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the southwest of the Roman walled town. It is located within an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**).

A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR* **9**. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC2791/ MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CHER MCC1357) with other 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (CHER MCC7645), inhumations (CHER MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (CHER MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably unurned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323; CHER MCC1352).

A Roman road linking the town to Gosbecks is also projected to run through the development site (*CAR* **11**, 104; CHER MCC2529). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**; MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (*CAR* **11**, p121; CHER MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road (CAT Report 127). However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways *c* 2m wide with a main carriageway *c* 7m wide in the centre. Features identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167). The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkerne Gate (CHER MCC475, MCC555).

2019 test-pit evaluation

The recent CAT evaluation at 60 Creffield Road revealed part of the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road (between 35.94-35.75m AOD) including the metalled road surface, at least one

(possibly two) roadside ditches and perhaps part of the walkway alongside the Roman street (report forthcoming after excavation phase).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2019 (application No. 191676) for the *proposed refurbishment and replacement dwellings to provide 6 no. Flats and 2no. houses with associated parking and landscaping including, demolition of ancillary buildings and change of use from C4 (large HMO) to C3 (dwelling houses).*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER 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 (MHCLG 2019).*

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological at this phase of the development is for an archaeological investigation during a Geotechnical Site Investigation.

Specifically, the investigation is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may be revealed and ensure the geotechnical pits do not disturb that no archaeological deposits at this stage (e.g. the road surface, or other sensitive features, should not be cut through by the trial pits).

The geotechnical investigation includes:

- Up to three window sample boreholes will be advanced to depths of up to 5m below modern ground level (bgl).
- In-situ geotechnical testing including standard penetration testing will be undertaken at 1m intervals.
- Up to two hand dug trial pits to be dug to a maximum depth of approximately 1.2m bgl to inspect existing foundations.
- Up to two hand dug trial pits to be dug at the proposed driveway location to a maximum depth of approximately 0.5m bgl to obtain geotechnical samples for laboratory CBR testing.

The samples may provide further useful information about depths to inform the excavation phase which has yet to occur.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if additional archaeological work is required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)

- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Investigation methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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 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.

Site surveying

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 investigated areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the investigation, the following criteria would be applied; 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as

per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a)

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

An 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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

Brown, D	2011	*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* 2nd edition.
CAR **9**	1993	*Colchester Archaeological Report* ***9****: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85,* by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR **11**	1995	*Colchester Archaeological Report* ***11****: Camulodunum II,* by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2019	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT Report 51	1999	*Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester*
CAT Report 127	2008	*Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996*
CAT Report 323	2010	*Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5*
CAT Report 345	2005	*A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005*
CAT Report 799	2015	*An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.*
CAT Report 1167	2017	*Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017*
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
CMR	1954	Report of Colchester and Essex Museum: for the period April 1st, 1950 to March 31st, 1954, 13
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', in *Archaeological Journal* **CI**
Historic England (HE)	2015a	*Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.* By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Historic England (HE)	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, MR	1958	*Roman Colchester*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, **20**
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway

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email: eh@catuk.org

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY

NGR: TL 98702 24694 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 191676

Commissioned by: Mark Freeman (Apex CM)
On behalf of: Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: ECC4448

CAT project code: 2020/03e
OASIS project number: colchest3-367135

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 19.3.2020
Revised: 20.4.2020

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

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.2km west-southwest of the main historic core of Colchester town centre at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98702 24712.

Proposed work

The development comprises alterations to the existing building and erection of new building with associated works.

Archaeological background (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background is an extract from the earlier evaluation phase WSI and draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER), accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map).

The development site is 1.2km west-southwest of Colchester town centre within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum and to the southwest of the Roman walled town. It is located within an area of Roman burials termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road, which roughly corresponds to the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**).

A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in *CAR* **9**. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple-tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC2791/ MCC5229). A lead coffin found was on or close to the site in 1887 (Hull 1958, 254 & 293; CHER MCC1357) with other 19th- and early 20th-century discoveries including the inhumation of a child buried with terracotta figures, pottery and coins (CHER MCC7645), inhumations (CHER MCC1490, MCC1832) and cremations (CHER MCC1497, MCC1501, MCC1557, MCC2138, MCC2494, MCC2499, MCC2500, MCC7652). More recently, part of a cremation urn containing cremated bone was found at 54 Creffield Road (CAT Report 51) with three burials at no. 56 (CAT Report 799; CHER MCC3072-3). The three burials consisted of two cremations (one urned and the other probably unurned but buried with a complete Roman factory lamp) and an inhumation (the lower limb bones of which were only part of the skeleton exposed). In 1893 a large cemetery of 108 grave groups was excavated by George Joslin on Beverly Road (MCC2127) and in 2003-5 excavations at 1 Queen's Road (formerly Handford House) revealed 68 cremation and inhumation burials (CAT Report 323; CHER MCC1352).

A Roman road linking the town to Gosbecks is also projected to run through the development site (*CAR* **11**, 104; CHER MCC2529). Sections were excavated through the road in 1936 (Hull 1958; *CAR* **11**; MCC7087) and by CAT in 1989 (*CAR* **11**, p121; CHER MCC8094), but neither proved to be satisfactory in defining the road (CAT Report 127). However, excavations by CAT in 1995 (CAT Report 127) showed that the road consisted of four ditches set out in two pairs defining two footways *c* 2m wide with a main carriageway *c* 7m wide in the centre. The western roadside ditch and part of the metalling was also defined in 2005 at the Colchester Royal Grammar School at the point where major roads intersect (CAT Report 345; CHER MCC5229). To the north of this intersection, the road continues towards Balkerne Gate (CHER MCC475, MCC555). Features possible associated with the road were identified in 2017 during an evaluation at Alderman Blaxill School but the results were inconclusive (CAT Report 1167).

2019 test-pit evaluation

An archaeological evaluation by CAT in December 2009 (ECC4380) revealed that part of the Colchester to Gosbecks Roman road does survive on the development site. The road was

identified at between 35.94-35.75m AOD and included the metalled road surface, at least one (possibly two) roadside ditches and perhaps part of the walkway alongside the Roman street. This phase of archaeological evaluation (ECC4380) and a subsequent geotechnical site investigation (ECC4436) will be written up as a single report alongside the results of this proposed phase of archaeological excavation and monitoring.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2019 (application No. 191676) for the *proposed refurbishment and replacement dwellings to provide 6 no. Flats and 2no. houses with associated parking and landscaping including, demolition of ancillary buildings and change of use from C4 (large HMO) to C3 (dwelling houses).* Planning consent was granted in September 2019 with an archaeological condition (No.22).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER 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 (MHCLG 2019).*

Requirement for work (Fig 2)

The required archaeological work is for excavation and monitoring.

Details were originally given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020), outlining the following work:

> *1) Following demolition of the existing building down to ground level only, archaeological excavation will be carried out in advance of development across the footprint of the new dwelling and also the area of the new lightwell.*
>
> *2) Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken on other groundworks that have the potential to impact on archaeological remains, including new brickwalls and services.*
>
> *3) Services connecting to Inglis Road will be treated as an evaluation, and a 1m wide trench excavated to obtain a meaningful archaeological section across the road.*
>
> *4) Hard landscaping works (access and parking) will have no dig solution but these works will be monitored to ensure that no damage is caused to below-ground archaeological remains.*

However, as a result of the continuing Coronavirus pandemic CAT is suggesting, with the approval of the CBCAA, the following amendments to the requirement for work to take in account full social-distancing measures.

> 1) Following demolition of the existing building down to ground level only, archaeological excavation will be carried out within two trenches deliberately spaced 2m apart. Both trenches will be located across the Roman road to ensure that two full sections across the main carriageway and two flanking footways are excavated. This allows for either a) one archaeologist working in each trench, or b) (if necessary), two archaeologists working in each trench with a 2m no-go area in the middle. The trenches will measure 19m long by 2m wide.
>
> Furthermore, should complex archaeological remains be encountered (which is highly likely), the CBCAA will require the area between the trenches across the footprint of the new building to be opened up and excavated. This will be

carried out by one archaeologist, or two archaeologists maintaining social-distancing.

2) Following demolition of the existing building down to ground level only, archaeological excavation will be carried out within the area of the new lightwell by one archaeologist.

3) Continuous archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken on other groundworks that have the potential to impact on archaeological remains, including new brickwalls and services. This will be carried out by one archaeologist maintaining social-distancing measures with any other groundworkers on the development site at the same time.

4) Services connecting to Inglis Road will be treated as an evaluation, and a 1m wide trench excavated to obtain a meaningful archaeological section across the road. This will be carried out by one archaeologist maintaining social-distancing measures with any other groundworkers on the development site at the same time.

5) Hard landscaping works (access and parking) will have a no dig solution but these works will be monitored to ensure that no damage is caused to below-ground archaeological remains. This will be carried out by one archaeologist maintaining social-distancing measures with any other groundworkers on the development site at the same time.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if additional archaeological work is required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved remains are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved *in situ*), there will be a contingency for block-lifting these archaeological remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g, Historic England, Colchester Museum and conservation staff at Norfolk Museums Service). Current social-distancing measures will need to be taken into account at this time.

General methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:
Excavation: One supervisor and two to four archaeologists for two weeks
Monitoring: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks

Excavation and monitoring methodology

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

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

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

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of investigation and spoil heaps. CAT senior site staff Mark Baister and Ben Holloway have both been trained in the use of metal-detectors and used them for more than five years. CAT also works in partnership with Geoff Lunn as a metal-detecting advisor. Geoff has over four years experience detecting and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations including the Mercury Theatre site in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizan Project (MOLA) and others.

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

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

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard “record” shots of contexts will be taken on a digital

camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

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 investigated 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. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size or 100% of smaller features. Column or core samples will be collected from suitable deposits for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis.

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 column samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the investigation, the following criteria would be applied; 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient,

then the coroner, the client, and the 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a)

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This could include soil micromorphological assessment and absolute dating such as archaeomagnetic and/or radiocarbon dating. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

Results

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

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

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF. This report will include the combined results of the evaluation (ECC4380), geotechnical site investigation (ECC4436), and the excavation and monitoring proposed in this wsi.

The report will contain:

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

An 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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Communication and outreach strategy

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites.

Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free.

CAT archaeologists regularly give talks to local community groups and can be booked for lectures by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

References

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

Brown, D	2011	*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* 2nd edition.
CAR **9**	1993	*Colchester Archaeological Report **9**: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85,* by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR **11**	1995	*Colchester Archaeological Report **11**: Camulodunum II,* by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2019	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT Report 51	1999	*Watching brief report: 54 Creffield Road, Colchester*
CAT Report 127	2008	*Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996*
CAT Report 323	2010	*Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-5*
CAT Report 345	2005	*A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005*
CAT Report 799	2015	*An archaeological watching brief at 56 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2014.*
CAT Report 1167	2017	*Archaeological evaluation at Alderman Blaxill County Secondary School, Paxman Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9DQ: September 2017*
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
CMR	1954	Report of Colchester and Essex Museum: for the period April 1st, 1950 to March 31st, 1954, 13
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
Hall, A F	1946	'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', in *Archaeological Journal* **CI**
Historic England (HE)	2015a	*Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.* By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Historic England (HE)	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, MR	1958	*Roman Colchester*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, **20**
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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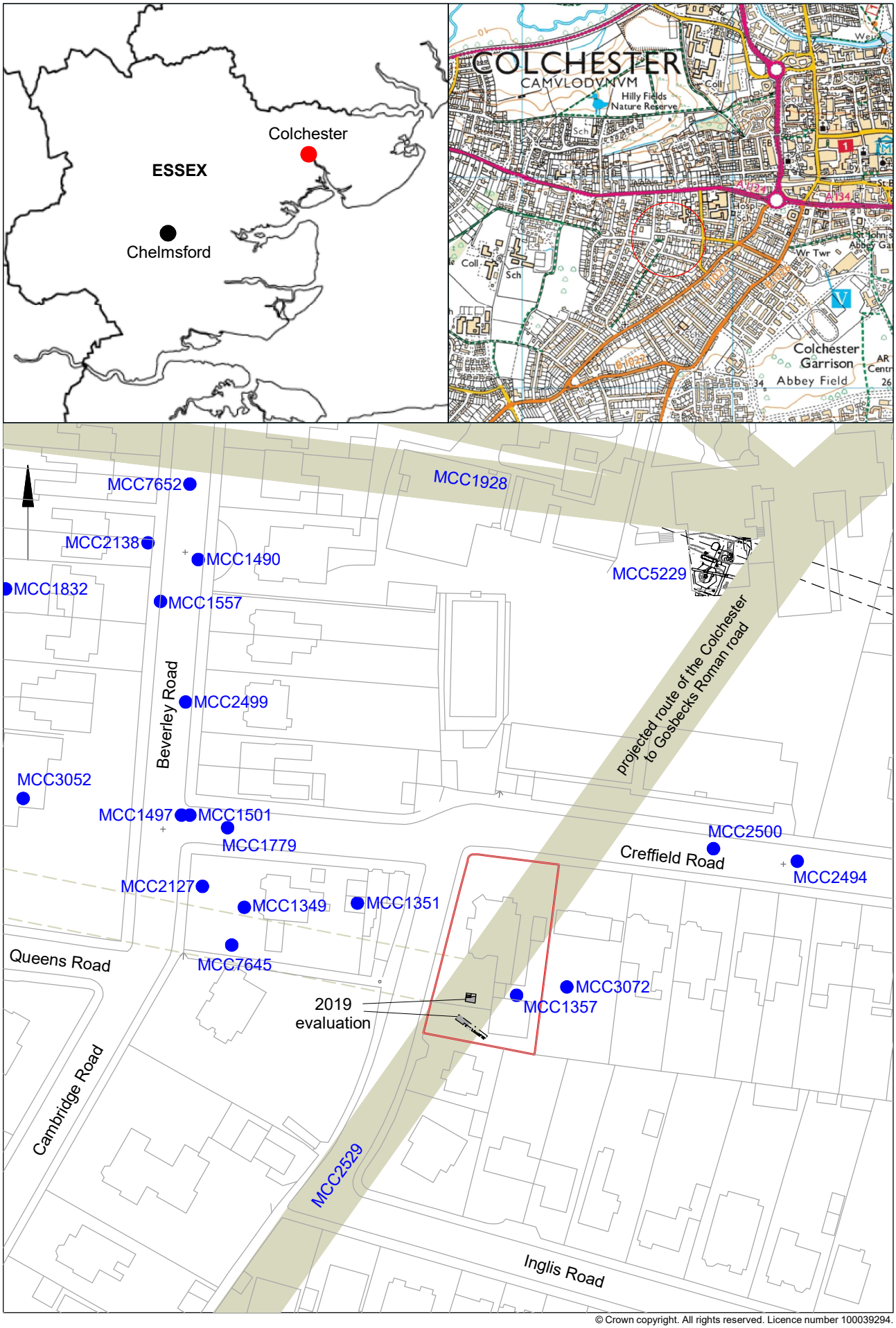

Fig 1 Site location in relation to significant archaeology in the vicinity (predominantly funerary in nature) as plotted by the CHER.

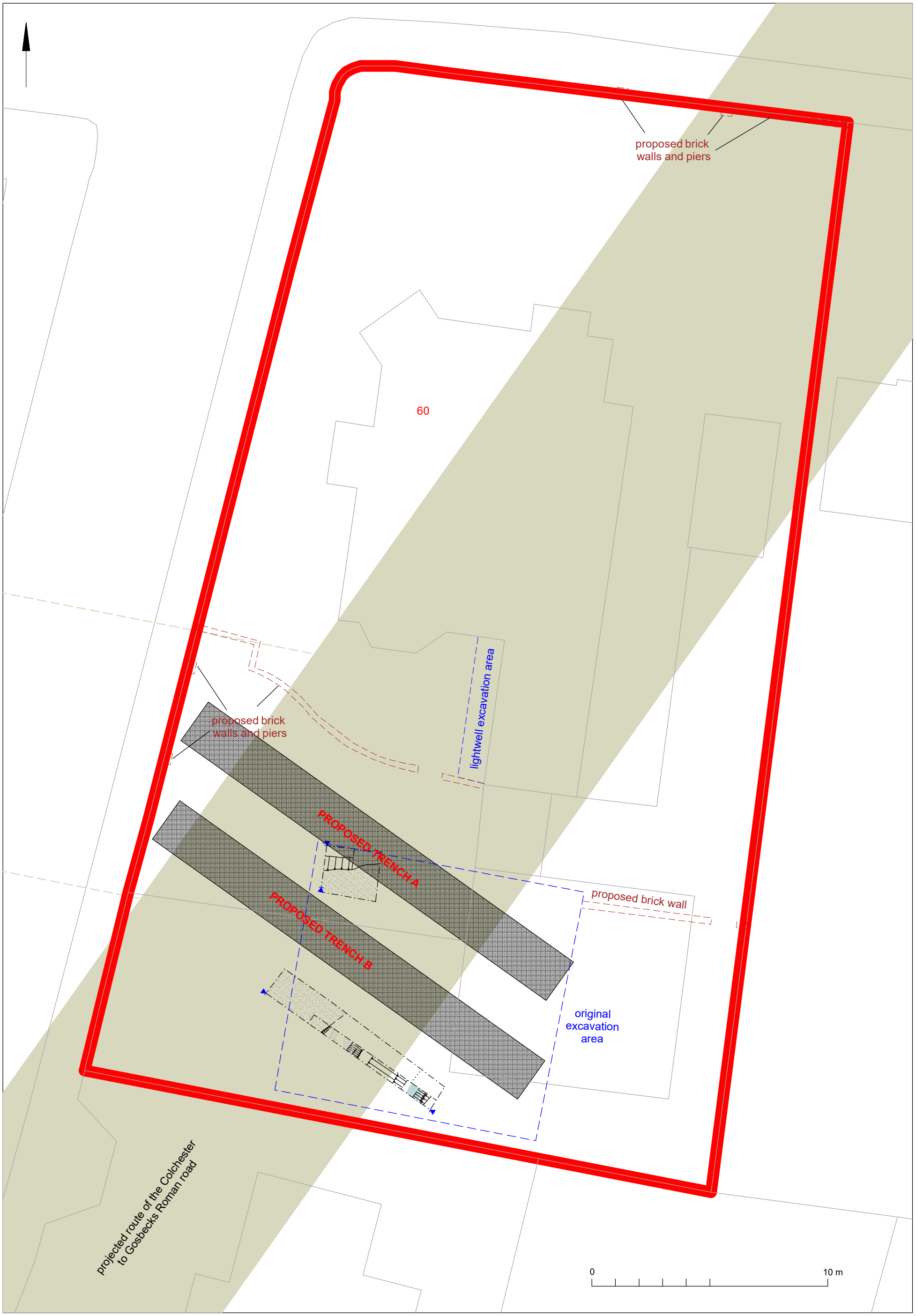

Fig 2 Proposed excavation areas

Summary for colchest3-367135

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-367135
Project Name	Archaeological investigations at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY
Activity type	Evaluation, Watching Brief, Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	2019/09e
Planning Id	191676
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	02-Dec-2020 - 08-Jul-2021
Location	60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3HY NGR : TL 98702 24712 LL : 51.8855440896719, 0.885839346246068 12 Fig : 598702,224712
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	ECC4380 - Evaluation consisting of one trial-trench and one test-pit. ECC4436 - Monitoring/watching brief of preliminary groundworks. ECC4448 - Area excavation and subsequent monitoring/watching brief of service trenches, foundations, landscaping, etc.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation, excavation and two phases of monitoring took place at 60 Creffield Road, Colchester, Essex between December 2019 and July 2021 during the redevelopment of the site. The Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road was projected to run through the site which is also located within a significant Roman burial area. Archaeological investigations identified the Colchester-to-Gosbecks Roman road aligned northeast to southwest across the development site. Phase 1 of the road, dating to the early Roman period, consisted of four ditches set out as two pairs, defining narrower areas or footways, each just over 2m wide, on either side of a central carriageway which was about 7m across. In Phase 2, probably dating from the early 2nd century, the carriageway was widened to c 10m with the addition of a metalled surface and two new roadside ditches. Phases of metalling show that the carriageway was being maintained and repaired, with evidence suggesting that it was in use until the late 4th century when a small number of gullies had been cut into the surface. To the east of the road was a series of pits dating from the mid/late 1st to the 2nd century. One of the pits was scorched around the edges and base, and produced a small quantity of cremated human bone along with burnt foodstuffs, and probably represents the remains of a pyre. The edges of another three pits were also slightly scorched and contained the cremated/burnt remains of sheep/goat and chicken, and are likely cooking pits for feasting associated with the burial ritual. A large post-medieval/modern linear or quarry pit was also excavated along with a few gullies and pits of a similar date.

Keywords	Road - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Funeral Pyre - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Cooking Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Human Remains - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4380, HER Event No - ECC4448, HER Event No - ECC4436
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Sevice (Colchester Collection)