

# Long Melford Heritage Centre

## Archaeological Excavation Report

13 St Catherines Road



HER ref; LMD 257

Event Number ESF23867

By Kenneth Dodd with contributions from Stephen Benfield, Matthew Fittock, and Faye Minter

## **METHODOLOGY**

Hand dug trench 0.75 x 1.75m long. Trowel and sieved (5mm mesh). Contexts and finds separated accordingly. Depth, finds, anomalies and special conditions recorded.

## **EXCAVATORS NOTES OF CONTEXT LEVELS**

General Note:

The following context levels were adopted arbitrarily since no obvious divisions became apparent. There was however a perceptible change between 4 and 5 where a separation could be made.

Context 1 (0-600mm deep)

Very loose dark humus mix with no finds other than modern debris by the way of tins and 20th century bricks from an overlying garage site. Part of the footings of the garage made an intrusion into the trench down to 600mm depth.

Context 2 (600 – 950mm)

Complete range of finds, bone 960gms, 6xCBM, 17xnails (ancient) 200gms oyster shell in very loose friable dark humus mix with very little stone or flint. All sherds (157) were small and mostly abraded.

One modern nail was found and thought at the time to have fallen in from a modern fence along the side of trench.

Context 3 (950/1050mm) A loose mix of stony dark brown humus with some lighter clay intrusions.

Bone 1.1kg, 2xCBM, sherds generally becoming larger (59) other finds included the glass items, a knife, large Samian sherds, and a pipe clay statuette.

Context 4 (1050-12000mm)

Loose mid brown/buff mix with some large flints, pea shingle, and oyster shells. Larger pieces of CBM including 7x opus sig. Larger sherds (67) some belonging to the same vessels, found in close proximity. Other finds included iron slag 200gm, 1 nail, and 2 very large pieces of bone from large mammal.

Context 5 (12000-13000) Wet orange / grey clay with pea grit and large flints. Fewer but larger sherds, together with a 19th century whole brick.

General comment: From the early context levels down, it became apparent that there had been significant disturbances. This was evident by the loose nature of the levels and the presence of sherds/oyster shells found on edge together the intrusion of modern anomalies.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

Since it was surprising that a small evaluation trench should produce such a range of finds, and in quantity, all found within disturbed context, that at some stage, a refuse occupation waste pit had been involved. However, it was noted that generally sherds were very much larger in the lower levels.

We can possibly conclude that there had been various stages of disturbance, the first and second of which was the installation of sewers and then groundwork from the St Catherines Road development in the late 1800s. To be followed by modern overburden from garages, drives and road works.

Although no finds were found in meaningful context, the sheer amount and range from such a small excavation was surprising. In particular, the amount of bone, with several large examples together with horn thought to be cattle. A large amount had been cut, and many showed evidence of butchery marks. This abundance of animal bone has been a feature of many local excavations and we have to consider if this represents evidence of livestock/meat production on a larger scale, other than that to satisfy the settlement. (2.21 KG in total). If so, it may have presented a significant part of the economy of Roman, Long Melford.

The Opus sig. Recovered is of interest in two respects. Firstly, if this was a result of post demolition or later re-use, how could it have found its way into a refuse pit? Or was it the result of period demolition? (in context 3&4)

Secondly, the Opus sig. Items are in themselves very interesting. On close inspection it is evident that they are from different obvious (floor surfaces) white, speckled white and black, and red. Each with a differing make up of substrate material. This would infer that they came from different rooms / buildings. Several have clear layers of fine graded aggregates near the floor surface levels and the broken edges show that there were subsequent layers (approx.10mm thick) in addition to the primary surface where a different texture and colour can be observed. This clearly indicated that the primary floor level was redressed /screeded to present a new floor, presumably as a repair to a worn out or cracked original. In one example there were two additional over screeds. We therefore must assume that there must have been a range of rooms/buildings in the vicinity which had a prolonged occupation and continuity.

### Small finds

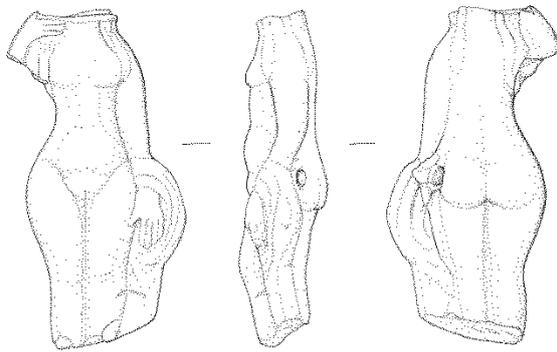
#### *Pipe clay figurine (Matthew Fittock)*

This incomplete pipe clay figurine is a Type 1 Venus figurine (as defined by the drapery over the goddess' wrist) as opposed to a Type 2 (the garment held by the finger-tips). Both of these types can be further divided into sub-types based on garment designs but it seems that the garment in this case is quite worn/indistinctive. Judging by the style and colour, your figurine does indeed come from the production

centres that were located in the Allier Valley region of Central France and would have been imported into Britain sometime during the 1st-2nd centuries AD. Another industry operated in the Rhineland, namely Cologne, producing similar types until a little later but in a very different style and in visibly different clay. For parallels to this example see Rouvier-Jeanlin 1972, *Les Figurines Gallo-Romaines en Terre Cuite au Musées des Antiquités Nationales, Supplément à Gallia*, Paris, pp. 91–120. My recent article 'Broken Deities: the pipeclay figurines from Roman London' in *Britannia* 46, pp 111-34 has additional information about similar types from and their distributions in Roman London.

In general, Venus figurines are the most common type of pipeclay figurine in Britain. As such, to find one of these Venus figurines at a fort/small settlement is uncommon but not necessarily surprising – a small number of other Venus figurines from such sites are known across Britain. Overall though, Venus figurines, as well as pipeclay figurines in general, are much more numerous at larger urban centres. Many figurines, like yours, come from ditches and pits, the dating of which span the entire Roman period, and they are often found with other broken objects. Most figurines are hence probably broken and disposed of refuse that were once used in private domestic shrines.

As far as production goes, the common consensus is that they were made from two half moulds containing wet clay that were pressed together and secured to form the complete figurine, with bases likely formed and added separately. Elaborate appendages associated with more complex figurines were formed in separate moulds and affixed to the main body of the figurine at the 'leather-hard' stage before firing, during which time a ventilation hole was added. The position of this on Venus figurines to the left hand side of her rear buttock is common and to date there is no evidence that this was a drainage hole for wax, or that wax was used during production. Interestingly though, different materials were used to make moulds in different regions. While in Central Gaul moulds were made almost entirely of lightly fired clay and survive in great numbers on production sites, there is a general lack of similar evidence in the Rhineland. Instead, figurine moulds here were made of plaster. Although very few, if any, survive, the use of plaster is indicated by small nodules in the crevices of finished figurines where air became trapped inside the plaster as it was mixed and the mould was formed. Higgins' short but informative article about terracotta figurine production (1976, in Strong, D. and Brown, D. *Roman Crafts*, Hampshire, Duckworth, pp. 105-9 is still an excellent reference for further information about this, but a more thorough evaluation is also given by van Boekel in her 1987 thesis, *The Terracotta Figurines and Masks from the Netherlands*, pp. 203-216.



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*Jet bead (Faye Minter)*

A jet or possibly shale bead, one incomplete half of which now survives, found in context 4. This half is semi-circular in section and the bead would have been cylindrical when complete. The inner flat face has half of the central circular perforation surviving and the rounded outer face has one complete terminal which is decorated with four transverse grooves. A broadly similar jet bead has been found in Colchester also with transverse decoration which has been dated to post 320 AD in date (Crummy, 1983, 35, no 1509).

Dimensions: 3.51g in weight, 32.25mm in length, 15.92mm in width, 8.91mm in thickness.



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### *Iron Roman tanged knife (Most similar to Manning Type 15) (Faye Minter)*

This blade measures 135.04mm in length (91.71mm at blade only), 34.54mm in height at blade, 6.29mm in thickness, and 71.20g in weight.



## **Bulk finds**

Stephen Benfield

### **Introduction**

The types and quantities of bulk finds recovered are listed in [Table 1](#). Apart from one piece of modern stoneware, all of the closely dated finds are of Roman date. The finds are associated with four numbered Contexts 2-5 (C2-C5) and are listed and described by context in [Table 4](#). There does not appear to be any significant difference in terms of the date or nature of the finds from Contexts 3-5 where the more closely dated finds are broadly of early 2nd-3rd century date with some 1st century pottery that is clearly residual. The finds from Context 2 stand out as the pottery is generally more broken up (often to a minimum sherd size without the further application of unusual force) and contains the latest closely dated of the Roman bulk finds (late 3rd-4th century) together with a single sherd of modern pottery. In this report the word Context is shortened to C so that numbered contexts have the letter C prefixing them (i.e. C5=Context 5).

[Table 1](#) Finds types and quantity

<b>Finds type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	339	6545
Glass	6	46
CBM	24	5408
Mortar	5	266
Fired clay	3	220
Slag	1	202
Shell	6	242

## **Pottery**

The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman fabric series. The fabrics recorded are listed in [Table 2](#). The vessel forms refer to the Colchester, *Camulodunum* (Cam) type series for ease of reference (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958). Samian forms follow Webster (1996). The Suffolk type series forms are given in brackets in the finds listing in [Table 4](#) or are used where there is no direct Cam form equivalent. While the quantity of most individual fabrics has been recorded ([Table 4](#)), in order to ease the quantification and processing the fabrics have been divided into broad groups ([Table 2](#) & [Table 3](#)). The pottery fabric groups comprise finewares (imported and regional) and coarsewares which have been divided between specific vessel types (amphora, mortaria & storage jars) distinctive fabric groups (Black-burnished wares, micaceous wares & buff wares) and a general coarseware group made up of relatively undiagnostic local or regional coarsewares (primarily reduced grey and black surface wares). The quantity of pottery in each of these groups is set out in [Table 3](#).

[Table 2](#) Pottery Fabrics

Fabric code	Fabric name
<b>Roman</b>	
<i>Imported finewares</i>	
SASG	South Gaulish Samian
SAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre
SACG	Central Gaulish samian
SAEG	East Gaulish samian
<i>Amphora:</i>	
AA	Imported amphora
<i>Regional finewares:</i>	
COLC	Colchester colour-coated wares
MIC	Mica-dusted wares
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware
<i>Local and regional coarsewares:</i>	
<i>Mortaria:</i>	
COLBM	Colchester buff ware mortaria
<i>Storage jars:</i>	
STOR	Storage jar fabrics
<i>-Black burnished wares:</i>	
BB2	Black-burnished ware Type 2
<i>-Micaceous wares:</i>	
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (black surface)
GMG	Grey micaceous wares (grey surface)
<i>-Other coarsewares:</i>	
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares
GX	Roman coarse grey/reduced wares (general)
RX	Miscellaneous coarse red wares
<b>Post-Roman</b>	
	Modern stonewares

[Table 3](#) Roman pottery, quantity by fabric group

Fabric group	Sherd no.	Wt/g
Imported finewares	18	477
Amphora	3	148
Regional finewares	14	162

Mortaria	6	428
Storage jars	36	1966
Black burnished wares	12	192
Micaceous wares	16	432
Other coarsewares	233	2726
<i>Total</i>	338	6531

Given the relative similarity in terms of the date and nature of the pottery from the all of the contexts (C2-C5), in general, the assemblage can be discussed as one, although there are some significant differences in the pottery from C2.

A very few sherds can be dated to the mid 1st-early 2nd century, most clearly represented by one or two small sherds of South Gaulish Samian (mid-late 1st century) (C4 & C5) and a single sherd of Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (c AD 100-120) (C5). A small sherd with some grog in the fabric, from a pot with a lattice decorated cordon, is also probably of mid-late 1st century date (C2). However, while some of the pottery could date to this period, notably sherds from large storage jars, the near absence of pots reflecting the Gallo-Belgic tradition, such as jars with shoulder cordons, suggests that that Early Roman period pottery is not present in any quantity. The majority of the jar rims appear to be from forms current in the early-mid 2nd-3rd/4th century (Cam 278-type (Suffolk Form 3.10) and Suffolk Form 4.6 ovoid jar).

Overwhelmingly the assemblage from C3-5 is made up of fabrics and vessel types typical of the 2nd-3rd century. The majority of the samian is Central Gaulish and of 2nd century date. Among this the more closely dated of the samian (which includes a number of large pieces and joining sherds) is part of a Central Gaulish bowl of form Dr 18/31R (dated c AD 120-150) (C4) together with a stamp of the potter Tauricus i and a decorated bowl (Dr 37) that can be attributed to Paternus of Lezoux, both of which are closely dated to the mid-late 2nd century (for details see below). A fine sherd with grey fabric with limestone(?) inclusions and a black surface might also be Central Gaulish samian (C2). There are also two sherds of East Gaulish samian. These come from a cup (Dr 33) which is a Trier product (C4) and from a flanged bowl of form Dr 36 (C4), both dating to the period of the mid 2nd-early 3rd century. Other closely dated pottery includes a Colchester colour-coated beaker of form Cam 392 (C2) and a number of sherds from Black-burnished ware bowls of Form Cam 37B with half-round bead rims that can also be dated to the late 2nd or 3rd century (CAR 10, 469).

Pottery that can be closely dated to the late 3rd-4th century is absent among that from C3-C5 but is present in C2. The most closely dated is a sherd from a greyware flanged bowl of form Cam 305 (late 3rd-4th century) and Nene valley colour-coated wares also only appear in C2. These are a beaker in a pastel coloured fabric and a rim from a bowl with a white fabric. The beaker is only broadly dated as 3rd-4th century, although the bowl is probably more likely to be of mid/late 3rd-4th century date than earlier. It can be noted that the latest closely dated Roman pottery types

found in this area are not present, that is Hadham oxidised ware, Late shell-tempered ware and Oxford red colour-coated ware.

Other than the imported samian (detailed above) the pottery includes sherds of imported Spanish oil amphora, pottery from regionally important industries and with unsourced coarseware pottery of local or regional origin. The main regional supplier appears to be Colchester and this is the likely source of colour-coated table wares (beakers), Black-burnished wares and buff-coloured, flint-gritted mortaria. The main period of the wider distribution of pottery from the Colchester kilns appears to be in the early 2nd-early 3rd century (Going 1987, 113). This may also be the source of a few sherds of Mica-dusted ware (Fabric MIC) recovered from C2. There are also a few colour-coated sherds that can be attributed to the Nene Valley industry which are broadly of 3rd-4th century date. A small quantity of distinctly micaceous coarseware sherds are probably likely to be products of the Wattisfield kilns in the Waveney Valley (Moore et al, 1988, 60).

#### *Decorated samian*

Context 3 (C3) SACG Dr 37 Repeating vine(?) leaf motif (alternating upright and inverted leaves) bordered by scroll tendrils with small rosettes around the leaves. Bowl by **Paternus** of Lezoux; similar to illustrated schemes attributed to him that include similar curling tail on end of scroll tendrils that are loose or detached from the scroll and this detached scroll work is diagnostic of his work (Stanfield & Simpson 195 & plate 107 no. 26). Period of production c. AD 145-190.

#### *Potters stamp on samian*

Context 3 (C3) Fabric SACG Complete stamp on plain bowl base **TAVRICIMA** Tauricus i (Tauricius?) of Lezoux, die 3c (Hartley & Dickinson 2012) dated AD 150-180.

It can be noted that for this potter the die numbers 3b and 3c are similar, but this example appears to be more certainly die 3c. This particular die of Tauricus is not common, being previously recorded at the Lezoux kiln site and as a single example from Straubing in Germany (Hartley & Dickinson 2012, 21).

## **Glass**

Of interest is a small collection of Roman glass from C2.

#### *Vessel glass*

There are joining sherds from two Roman glass vessels. One is a base with a circular, hollow footing in blue-green glass. The base has a slight, central kick and is probably from a small bowl. Also from a bowl is part of a tubular rim in pale yellow-green glass. The yellow-green colour indicates a 4th century date (Price & Cottam 1998, 16).

#### *Window glass*

A single piece of flat, blue-green glass with one matt surface can be identified as Roman window glass. The piece has a slightly thickened and rounded edge and comes from the edge of a cast sheet.

### **Ceramic building material (CBM)**

There are small quantities of Roman CBM from three contexts (C3, C4 & C5). Some of the pieces are of medium-large size. Almost all are in fine sandy orange-red fabrics with a few pieces over-fired(?) a grey colour. The only recognisable tile types are from roof tiles, both flanged *tegula* tiles and curved *imbrex* tiles. While some pieces of flat tile could be from Roman bricks there is no clear indication that any bricks, (commonly 35 mm or more thick) are present and the recorded thicknesses of these pieces could represent *tegula* bases. Among the tile there is a single example of a *tegula* lower cut-away (C5). There is a published series of broad types that can be used describe these cut-aways (Warry 2006, fig 1.3), but it is not clear if this particular example properly penetrated the top of the flange as while there is a knife-trim on the flange side above an angled lower cut, the flange itself is quite broad here rather than thin and narrowed as would be expected had a section been cut out of the side. Traces of mortar over the broken edge of this tile piece suggest reuse, but this was not found on any of the other tile pieces. One flat tile piece has a finger drag arc signature in the surface (C4).

### **Other bulk finds:**

#### *- Mortar*

A few, small pieces of buff coloured, sandy lime based mortar were recovered from C4. Of interest is a piece of abraded op. sig. mortar from C3 (c. 45mm thick) which has come from a mortar floor.

#### *- Fired clay*

There are three small pieces of fired clay from C4. Two have an orange coloured fabric with buff surfaces and common inclusions of small chalk fragments. The other, in the same fabric type, has a grey-brown surface. One piece possibly has an inner surface surviving giving a measurement for the piece of 26mm thick and suggesting that these may originate from an installation such as an oven or hearth.

#### *- Slag*

A single small piece of undiagnostic, heavy, grey, vesicular slag was recovered from C4.

#### *- Oyster shell*

A few oyster shells (complete, half shells) come from C4 & C5. These almost undoubtedly represent food remains.

## Significance of the finds

Although a relatively small collection, the finds assemblage suggests a number of things. The building materials indicate the proximity of a fairly well appointed building with tiled roof(s), mortared floor(s) and glazed windows; although no painted plaster was recovered. The pottery and vessel glass also indicate at least a moderately high status associated with the occupants, with a significant proportion of samian and pieces from two glass vessels; although the glass was only recovered from Context 2 which also contained the latest closely dated pottery and pottery that appeared to be generally more broken-up (disturbed) than the lower contexts (Contexts 3-5). Culinary activities of the occupants also required the use of mortaria, relating to food preparation styles and habits that have a Gallo-Roman background that were adopted initially into higher status society within Romano-British culture from the first century AD. In terms of date, there is a small amount of later 1st century material that appears to be residual, but the bulk of the closely dated pottery finds are of 2nd-mid 3rd century date. The presence of some medium- large sherds, part pots and some medium- large tile pieces suggests dumping of recently broken material that was not further heavily disturbed. The pottery from Contexts 3-5 indicates that these contexts either accumulated over the period of the early 2nd-3rd century or, based on the latest closely dated pottery, represent a shorter episode of dumping in the late 2nd or more probably early 3rd century or slightly later. Closely dated Late Roman pottery and glass of the late 3rd-4th century and 4th century is (as represented by the finds here) confined to the upper part of the deposits represented by Context 2.

## Finds references:

CAR 10, 1999, Robin Symonds & Sue Wade, *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-86*, Colchester Archaeological Report 10

Crummy, N., 1983, *Colchester Archaeological Report Volume 2: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*

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Hartley, B., & Dickinson, B., 2012, *Names on Terra Sigillata, Volume 9 (T-XIMUS)*

Manning, W. H., 1989, *Catalogue of the Romano - British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*

Moore, I., with Plouviez, J., & West, S., 1988, *The archaeology of Roman Suffolk*

Price, J., & Cottam, S., 1998, *Romano-British glass vessels: a handbook*

Stanfield, J., & Simpson, G., 1958, *Central Gaulish potters*

Warry, P., 2006, *Tegulae, Manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain*, BAR British Series 417

Webster, P., 1996, *Roman samian pottery in Britain*

**Table 4** Pottery and other bulk finds by context

(RT-Roman *tegula*; RI-Roman *imbrex*; RBT-Roman brick/tile)

Ctxt	Find type	Pottery type	No.	Wt/g.	Description	Form	Finds spot date
2	pot	Imported fineware (samian)	2	12	Fabric SACG (1), small body sherd Fabric SACG (1) moderately thick sherd from an open bowl form with grey fabric that inc fine limestone(?) with a fine, slipped, dark surface (probably black surfaced or burnt samian)		2C
2	pot	Regional finewares	10	118	Fabric COLC (5) body sherds from beakers, inc Cam 392 beaker rim (L2-3C) & folded beaker (E2-E/M3C); Fabric MIC (3) small body sherds from one or two pots, grey sandy fabric with dark surfaces (Rom); Fabric NVC (2) Base from a beaker (pastel coloured fabric), underside marked with a X, scratched post-firing (3-L3/4C); also small rim sherd (white fabric) probably from a bowl (M/L3-4C);	(beakers)	M/L3-4C
2	pot	mortaria	1	54	COLM, body sherd, buff fabric with worn flint gritting, probably a Colchester product		M/L2-E3C
2	pot	Storage jars	12	212	Fabric STOR, small body sherds		M1-2/3C
2	pot	Black-burnished wares	8	104	Fabric BB2, sherds from bowls, inc rim sherds from two pots, both Cam 37B	Cam 37B	L2-M3C
2	pot	Micaceous coarsewares	1	4	Fabric GMB or Romanising coarse ware (some grog in fabric) small sherd with lattice decoration on shoulder cordon(?) (M-L1C)		M-L1C
2	pot	Other coarsewares	125	980	Fabric GX (large quantity of small-medium sherds quite broken up) inc bowl/dish Form Cam 40B & 37B/38 (Suffolk Form 6.18) (2-3C), Cam 305 flanged bowl (Suffolk Form 6.17) (L3-4C), several jar rims (Suffolk Form 4.6) (E/M2-4C), rim from deep bowl(s)	Cam 37B/38, Cam 40B, Cam 305, Suffolk Form 4.6	L3-4C
2	pot	Stoneware	1	14	Fabric Handle sherd, probably a modern stoneware		c 18-19C
2	Glass		6	46	<i>Vessel glass</i> Complete base (blue-green), 3 joining sherds, circular hollow footing, slight central kick (dia), wall broken away around edge of footing (30g) (Rom); Tubular rim from a bowl (pale yellow-green) 2 joining sherds (10g) (L3-4C). <i>Window glass</i> : Small, flat sherd (blue-green) with rounded (slightly thickened) edge, one matt surface (6g) (Rom)		L3-4C
3	pot	Imported fineware (samian)	3	214	Fabric SACG Decorated bowl Dr 37 two joining sherds from the base and lower wall with vine leaf scroll and small rosettes (almost certainly	Dr 37	M-L2C

Ctxt	Find type	Pottery type	No.	Wt/g.	Description	Form	Finds spot date
					by Paternus of Lezoux), Base from a plain form with complete potters stamp <b>TAVRICIMA</b>		
3	pot	Storage jars	3	170	Fabric STOR (3) Set back rounded rim, Cam 273 (Suffolk Form 4.9), two other small body sherds	Cam 273	M1-2/3C
3	pot	Micaceous coarsewares	4	60	Fabric GMB (2). Fabric GMG (2) inc base from a dish		
3	pot	Other coarsewares	51	382	Fabric GX, misc sherds from several pots (jar, jar/bowl & dish forms), includes Bead rim dish Cam 37B (L2-3C) (Suffolk form 6.18) and Greyware sherd from a jar with burnished circles on the body (see Cam etc), One base sherd with water scale on interior	Cam 37B	L2-3C
3	CBM		1	210	RT single small piece with flange, orange-red (flange 40mm, base 21 mm thick)		Roman
3	mortar		1	170	<i>Op.sig.</i> abraded (c 45mm thick)		Roman
4	pot	Imported fineware (samian)	10	240	Fabric SASG (2) small sherds Dr 37 (L1C) one other sherd; Fabric BACG (6) includes large sherd (profile) Dr 18/31R (c 120-150) other similar rim sherds; BAEG (2) flanged sherd Dr 36 (M2-E3C), Dr 33 in Trier fabric. (M2-E3C)	Dr 31R, Dr 33, Dr 36, Dr 37	M2-E3C
4	pot	Amphora	2	114	Fabric AA (Spanish) small sherds from a Dressel 20 oil amphora, one abraded	D 20	M1-E3C
4	pot	Regional finewares	2	10	Fabric COLC Sherds from beakers		E2-E/M3C
4	pot	Mortaria	4	310	Fabric COLBM Body sherds from at least 2, possibly 3 mortaria in pale buff fabric with flint gritting, two with gritting partly worn out, probably Colchester products		L1-E3C
4	pot	Storage jars	13	1208	Fabric STOR, quantity of mostly medium-large sherds, inc rounded rim (Cam 273-type) different pot to Ctxt 3, with base sherd and other body sherds from more than one pot	Cam 273	M1-2/3C
4	pot	Black-burnished wares	4	88	Fabric BB2 Base sherds and 2 bead rims, Cam 37A (E2-L2/E3C), Cam 37B (L2-3C)	Cam 37B	L2-M3C
4	pot	Micaceous coarsewares	10	344	Fabric GMB (2) inc jar rim (2-3/4C); Fabric GMG (8) includes part vessel in light grey fabric (6 joining sherds) making up half of a dish, Cam 37/38 (Suffolk Form 6.18) (E2-3C)	Cam 37/38	E2-3C
4	pot	Other coarsewares	41	1014	Fabric GX inc rims from jars – predominantly ovoid forms Suffolk Form 3.10 (2-3C) (Cam 278) & Form 4.6 (E/M2-4C) (min 5-6 pots) (one or two jar rims might be earlier but not clear) some sherds with water scale on interior - and body sherds from a folded beaker (2-4C) and thick heavy beaker(?)	Suffolk jar Form 3.10 (Cam 278) & Form 4.6 (jar), also inc a folded beaker)	2-3/4C

Ctxt	Find type	Pottery type	No.	Wt/g.	Description	Form	Finds spot date
					base; Fabric RX (1)		
4	CBM		16	3796	Orange-red sandy fabrics with few visible inclusions - RT (3) medium-large size flanged pieces, orange-red & grey-brown fine sand fabric (base thickness 25 mm) ; RI (2) medium size orange-red; RB (6) orange-red with two over fired grey, two edge pieces one with finger drag arc signature in surface (thickness 35-40 mm); RBT (5) flat tile probably <i>tegula</i> base pieces (thickness 20mm)		
4	Fired clay		3	220	Two pieces in in orange fabric with common inclusions of chalk, smoothed undulating buff surfaces, medium-large piece 40mm+ thick, smaller piece possible rough inner surface surviving, thickness 26 mm; another small piece in same fabric with grey-brown surface		
4	Mortar		4	96	Pieces of sandy, buff lime (construction) mortar, some with flat, coarse surfaces		
4	Slag		1	202	Heavy, grey, vesicular slag (undiagnostic)		
4	Shell		2	84	Oyster shells, complete (half) shells		
5		Imported fineware (samian)	3	11	Fabric SASG (1) laminated fragment; Fabric SAMV (1) small sherd (E2C); Fabric SAEG (1) base sherd (c M2-E/M3C)		M2-E/M3C
5	pot	Amphora	1	34	Fabric AA (Spanish) small sherd from a Dressel 20 oil amphora	D 20	M1-E3C
5	pot	Regional finewares	2	34	Fabric COLC, includes base from a small folded beaker	(folded beaker)	E2-E/M3C
5	pot	Mortaria	1	64	Fabric COLBM Body sherd, pale buff fabric with flint gritting		M/L1-E3C
5	pot	Storage jars	8	376	Misc small-medium sherds, inc base edge		M1-2/3C
5	pot	Micaceous coarsewares	1	24	Fabric GMG, sherd from a folded beaker	(folded beaker)	E/M2-3C
5	pot	Other coarsewares	16	350	Fabric GX inc lower part (2 joining sherds) of a jar Cam 278 with grouped burnished line decoration (E2-3C), small jar base sherd with central post firing hole made through it, other misc small body sherds some with water scale on interior; Fabric BUF complete pad base (not cut down) (c M1-2/3C)	Cam 278	E2-3C
5	CBM		7	1402	All in red fine sand fabric, with one <i>tegula</i> piece overfired grey: RT (3) medium-large pieces, inc lower cut away with angular cut and light surface trim above on the edge extending to top of flange, one piece with light traces of mortar extending across break (re used) (base thickness 20 & 26 mm); RI (2) small-medium pieces; RBT (2) small		Rom

Ctxt	Find type	Pottery type	No.	Wt/g.	Description	Form	Finds spot date
					pieces.		
5	shell		4	158	Oyster shells, complete (half) shells		

### Site photos







