An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S and T at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex

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1 Summary

This is the report on an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching in Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S and T of Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex. The combined size of these areas is 103.1 hectares. The work reported on here was part of a programme of evaluation at the Garrison. Previous reports and the Areas covered by them are: CAT Report 197 (Area C), CAT Report 203 (Area E/F), CAT Report 205 (Area KR) and CAT Report 206 (Areas A, B, D, GJ, H, J, N, V,YP).

Seventy-nine trenches were excavated in the above Areas (Figs 1, 2, 7, 14, 17). In total, 595 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined. These were principally topsoils, subsoils and dumped soils (41% of all contexts), followed by natural or undated features (28.9% and 15.3% respectively). Significant archaeological remains (prehistoric and LIA/Roman) accounted for 15% of all contexts. There were relatively few modern and post-medieval features, modern footings and services (9.9%).

The state of preservation of archaeological deposits was generally poor, with truncation by ploughing evident everywhere. Due to the largely rural character of most of the area, there was relatively little damage from services or modern trenching (in parts of Areas RO and S). Despite the above disturbance, archaeological deposits survived well, and significant areas of prehistoric activity and details of several phases of landscape have been identified.

The main findings are:

The excavated archaeological material reflects the predominantly rural nature of the southern Garrison area (in particular Areas M, P, Q, R, and parts of S). In only two areas (south part of RO/north part of S, and Area T) were there significant numbers of modern features and significant damage caused to the archaeological record.

Significant archaeological features consisted of a low intensity LBA/EIA occupation site with associated pits, elements of an EIA/MIA landscape, and the oppidum fields and trackways (mainly known because of cropmarks, but confirmed by the current work). Additionally, there was a higher level of isolated and residual prehistoric material than in other Garrison areas. In total, the proportion of significant archaeological material was 15% of all contexts (including high numbers of natural or undated features).

There was a much lower level of Roman activity here than elsewhere at the Garrison, reflecting the distance from the Roman town and its cemeteries. Likewise, the absence of Anglo-Saxon and medieval material can be similarly explained.

The only modern features of interest were underground bunkers encountered within Roman Barracks (Area RO).

The character of the archaeological remains identified can be summarised as principally undated, but with prehistoric and LIA/Roman elements clearly present. Areas R, M and Q in particular contained pits, post holes and gullies which are associated with prehistoric settlement.

2 Introduction

2.1 The proposed development of the Colchester Garrison PFI site involves the building of a 101 hectare garrison in the centre of the existing Garrison lands (south of Abbey Field, north of Roman Barracks, and east of Kirkee McMunn Barracks), the demolition and refurbishment of existing barracks, and the redevelopment of the areas released by demolition, primarily for residential use.

2.2 A programme of archaeological evaluation has been agreed between the MoD, RMPA Services, English Heritage, Colchester Borough Council, the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT), and RPS, the project archaeological consultants.

2.3 The archaeological evaluation comprising fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial-trenching was commissioned by RMPA Services and carried out by CAT under RPS project management. The design of the evaluation work is detailed in RPS *Colchester Garrison PFI archaeological project strategy proposal* (June 2002).

2.4 The initial stage of the evaluation was a fieldwalking survey reported in CAT Report 184.

2.5 Running concurrently with the fieldwalking survey was a geophysical survey carried out by Bactec International Ltd. The results were combined with the fieldwalking results in CAT Report 184.

2.6 This is the report on Stage 1d archaeological evaluation trial-trenching in Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S and T.

2.7 All work was carried out according to a method statement (CAT 2002) drawn up jointly with RPS and agreed with the Archaeology Officer of Colchester Borough Council (CBCAO). This report mirrors the standards and practices contained in Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on the standards and practice for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (1999) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (1994, revised 1999).

2.8 The project was monitored by the CBCAO and RPS.

2.9 Current land use is generally arable, with a little built-up land on Area RO (Roman Barracks).

2.10 Representative National Grid References are as follows: centre of Area Q, TL 9970 2320; centre of Area R, TL 9900 2200.

3 Aims and objectives

3.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation will be to assess the location, extent, date, character, condition, interpretation, quality and importance of any surviving archaeological features or deposits which may be impacted by the development.

3.2 This will inform any mitigation strategies that may be required ahead of or during development.

3.3 Specifically the evaluation project aims to establish the character of Iron Age/Roman occupation within the *oppidum*.

4 Archaeological background

4.1 Introduction

The archaeological and historical setting of the proposed development area has already been comprehensively explored in a desk-based assessment or DBA (CAT Report 97), and will only be summarised here. In relation to the evaluation of the Garrison site, it is convenient to summarise the archaeological and historical remains in two categories: archaeological remains associated with the Iron Age *oppidum*, and the cropmark sites.

4.2 Archaeological remains of the Iron Age *oppidum* (Fig 1)

4.2.1 Much of the land south and south-west of Colchester's modern town centre falls within the area of the pre-Roman *oppidum* of Camulodunum. The only above-ground traces of this *oppidum* are some of the linear banks and ditches of the defensive dyke system that surrounded it. The Garrison area occupies the eastern edge of the *oppidum*, and one of the defensive dykes (the Berechurch Dyke) crosses the extreme south-eastern edge of the Garrison (on the east edge of Roman Barracks and between Areas S1 and S2 of the PFI site). Although some parts of the Berechurch Dyke are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument, the length that passes through the Garrison is not scheduled. Design proposals for the new Garrison include a green corridor along the line of the Berechurch Dyke, which will prevent any impact on the monument from the proposed development.

4.2.2 As presently understood, the *oppidum* had two main centres of activity: at modern Gosbecks Farm (2km south-west of the Garrison), which was a Late Iron Age and Roman rural farmstead (and possibly the home of Cunobelin); and Sheepen (2km north-west of the Garrison), which was the industrial and trading centre. It is possible that other such centres existed within the *oppidum*.

4.2.3 Apart from these two large centres, it is likely that there were a number of smaller domestic and farming sites in the *oppidum* which also await discovery. The cropmarks in the survey area (described below) may represent the fields and droveways associated with such sites.

4.3 The cropmark sites

4.3.1 Over the southern part of the Garrison area (south of a line drawn between Kirkee McMunn Barracks and the modern Colchester Cemetery), a large area of cropmarks is recorded. Geophysical survey has partially confirmed and also added to the pattern of linear cropmark features (CAT Report 184, *An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking and geophysical survey at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex: January-March 2002*). An informed interpretation based on previous limited excavations would indicate that they are late prehistoric and/or Romano-British in date, and represent the trackways, paddocks and field boundaries of a rural settlement of that period. In some areas, the overlapping of the cropmarks suggests that more than one period or phase of activity is represented. Other smaller discoveries are listed in the DBA (CAT Report 97, *An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Colchester Garrison PFI site, by Kate Orr*).

4.3.2 There was a series of convincing cropmarks crossing the areas reported on here (Figs 2, 7, 14). The archaeological potential for the discovery of features and finds relating to occupation sites associated with the cropmarks, and also for the recovery of finds which might date the cropmark ditches, was considered in the evaluation methodology and was one of the criteria used to determine trench locations.

5 Trial-trenching in Area DR

5.1 Introduction (Fig 1)

Seven trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in this 3.5 hectare area (Trenches DR1-DR7). Table 1 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 5.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area DR in section 5.3.

Table 1: Area DR: Trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
DR1	W:599608.31; 222928.33	80.14	33.41-33.59	32.78-33.17
	E: 599688.34; 222932.39			
DR2	NW: 599603.2; 222902.75	34.52	33.23-33.30	32.61-32.72
	SE:599618.64; 222871.9			
DR3	WSW: 599619.97; 222855.26	40.08	33.10-33.21	32.32-32.63
	ENE: 599659.04; 222864.1			
DR4	NW:599578.52; 222858.72	77.77	32.51-33.05	31.82-32.61
	SE: 599634.71; 222804.98			
DR5	SW:599517.24; 222824	56.00	31.89-32.82	31.36-32.14
	SE: 599563.72; 222855.24			
DR6	SW:599568.56; 222769.74	34.99	31.01-31.96	30.22-31.28
	NE: 599597.44; 222789.5			
DR7	NW:599605.19; 222772.72	39.14	31.13-31.55	30.51-30.99
	SE: 599638.78; 222752.62			

5.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 2, 3)

Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area DR comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.30-0.40m). This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

5.2.1 Trench DR1: summary (Figs 2, 3)

Archaeological remains included two pairs of parallel ditches relating to cropmarks. These were DRF101-2, DRF109-110. Only one of these was dated to the LIA/Roman period (DRF102), which, together with DRF101, is part of the main curvilinear trackway traversing the Garrison site from south west to north east. Ditches DRF109-110 may form part of the more formal layout of fields and trackways extending east of the Roman building previously discovered in Kirkee-McMunn barrack (Shimmin 1998). The slight difference in alignment between the DRF101-2 trackway and the DRF109-110 trackway suggests that two phases of landscape are represented here, although both are LIA/Roman in date.

Apart from the trackways above, other features here were an undated linear feature (DRF108), four undated post holes (DRF104-6 and DRF112) and three natural features (DRF103, DRF107, DRF111).

Table 2: Trench DR1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
DRF101	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
DRF102	Ditch	later prehistoric sherd	LIA/Roman
DRF103	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRF104	Post hole	no finds	unphased
DRF105	Post hole	no finds	unphased
DRF106	Post hole	no finds	unphased
DRF107	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRF108	Linear feature	no finds	LIA/Roman?
DRF109	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
DRF110	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
DRF111	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRF112	Pit/post hole?	no finds	unphased
DRL102	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
DRL102	Subsoil	no finds	-

5.2.2 Trench DR2: summary (Figs 2, 3)

This trench contained one ditch (DRF201) containing later prehistoric sherds of potential Late Iron Age/early Roman date, a possible ditch terminal (DRF202), an undated pit (DRF203), and a natural feature (DRF204).

Ditch DRF201 correlates with a cropmark ditch, which suggests it was part of the same LIA/Roman field system as other local cropmark ditches (DRF101-2). The possible ditch terminal DRF202 does not match any cropmark.

Table 3: Trench DR2 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
DRF201	Ditch	later prehistoric sherds	Prehistoric/LIA
DRF202	Ditch - terminal?	no finds	Prehistoric/LIA
DRF203	Pit	no finds	Prehistoric/LIA
DRF204	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRL201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
DRL202	Reworked subsoil	no finds	-
DRL203	Subsoil	no finds	-

5.2.3 Trench DR3: summary (Figs 2, 3)

The archaeological remains here included two ditches (DRF301, DRF303), an undated pit or post hole (DRF302), and three natural features (DRF304-5). Although neither ditch contained dating evidence, the correlation between DRF303 and DRF101 is so strong that they must be the same field ditch. Undated ditch DRF301 is a smaller ditch, perhaps too small to have shown as a cropmark (or as an anomaly on the geophysical survey).

Table 4: Trench DR3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	dated finds	Phase
DRF301	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
DRF302	Pit or post hole?	no finds	unphased
DRF303	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
DRF304	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRF305	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRL301	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
DRL302	Subsoil	no finds	-

5.2.4 Trench DR4: summary (Figs 2, 3)

This trench contained five ditches (DRF401, DRF403-4, DRF411, DRF413), two post holes or stake holes (DRF412, DRF415), and eight natural features or root disturbances (DRF402, DRF405-10, DRF414). Although DRF401 does not align with any cropmarks, ditches DRF403-4 do, and the latter two correspond with trackway ditch DRF303. Ditch DRF413 is reasonably close to the cropmark line of a WWII tank trap, but it is not big enough feature to be something of that magnitude.

Table 5: Trench DR4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
DRF401	Ditch terminal	no finds	unphased
DRF402	Natural Feature	no finds	-
DRF403	Ditch	daub	LIA/Roman?
DRF404	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
DRF405	Natural Feature,	no finds	-
DRF406	Tree root activity	no finds	-
DRF407	Natural Feature	no finds	-
DRF408	Natural Feature	no finds	-
DRF409	Natural Feature	no finds	-
DRF410	Natural Feature	no finds	-
DRF411	Ditch	no finds	unphased
DRF412	Post/stake hole	no finds	unphased
DRF413	Ditch	no finds	unphased
DRF414	Natural Feature	no finds	-
DRF415	Post/stake hole	no finds	unphased
DRL401	Ploughsoil	Roman tile, coal	modern
DRL402	Subsoil	no finds	-

5.2.5 Trench DR5: summary (Figs 2, 3)

This trench contained an irregular feature, probably Roman (DRF501), one post-medieval pit (DRF505), and four features of natural origin (DRF502-EF504, DRF506). None of these features correlate with cropmarks.

Table 6: Trench DR5 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
DRF501	Irregular feature	Roman greyware, Roman brick	Roman
DRF502	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRF503	Natural feature	no finds	-

DRF504	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRF505	Pit	clay pipe	post-medieval
DRF506	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRL501	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
DRL502	Reworked natural	later prehistoric body sherd, Roman brick,	post-Roman

5.2.6 Trench DR6: summary (Figs 2, 3)
This trench contained no archaeological features.

Table 7: Trench DR6 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
DRL601	Ploughsoil	Roman pottery and tile, modern button	modern
DRL602	Reworked subsoil	no finds	post-Roman

5.2.7 Trench DR7: summary (Figs 2, 3)
This trench contained one natural feature (DRF701).

Table 8: Trench E7 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
DRF701	Natural feature	no finds	-
DRL701	Ploughsoil	Roman tile	modern
DRL702	Subsoil	no finds	-

5.3 Discussion of the archaeological sequence in Area DR

5.3.1 In total, 58 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined. Most of these were natural features (19 = 33% of all contexts: see Table 9) followed by topsoils, dumped soils and subsoils (15 = 26%). There were 10 unphased contexts (17%).

5.3.2 In this area, a significant proportion of the excavated contexts is considered to be LIA or Roman, and all but one of them were field ditches (13=22%).

5.3.3 No Anglo-Saxon material was recovered.

5.3.4 No medieval material was recovered.

5.3.5 A small amount of residual Roman material came from the ploughsoil in trenches 4 to 7.

Table 9: Area DR – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	15	13	0	1	10	19
(2) as % of all contexts	26	22	0	2	17	33

5.4 Area DR chronological discussion

5.4.1 Prehistory to the Late Iron Age

There were no struck flints, burnt flints or prehistoric pottery from Area DR, indicating that there was no significant prehistoric activity here.

5.4.2 The later Iron Age and the oppidum

Most of the modern Garrison lies on the site of the defended area of the oppidum of Camulodunum. The field ditches and trackways in Areas DR, where dated, are all LIA or Roman, and are therefore contemporary with the oppidum.

5.4.3 The Roman period

Apart from the LIA and Roman field ditches above, a single pit (DRF501) was excavated. This, taken together with the small amount of residual Roman material (trenches 4 to 7), indicates that there is no Roman centre of occupation in Area DR.

5.4.4 The Anglo-Saxon period

There were no Anglo-Saxon finds or deposits, and therefore no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon activity here.

5.4.5 Medieval

No medieval material was recovered from Area DR.

5.4.6 Post-medieval and later

There was a single post-medieval pit (DRF505).

6 Trial-trenching in Area G

6.1 Introduction (Fig 1)

Nineteen trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in this 10.4 hectare area (Trenches G1-G19). Table 10 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 6.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area G in section 6.3.

Table 10: Area G - trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
G1	SSW:599227.3; 222836.92	4O.22	32.02-32.29	31.57-31.81
	NNE: 599235.77; 222876.24			
G2	NNW:599403.47; 222895.13	58.22	31.94-33.11	31.45-32.54
	SSE:599416.86; 222838.48			
G3	NNW: 599421.91; 222889.99	30.13	32.48-32.90	31.89-32.38
	SSE:599428.95; 222860.68			
G4	WSW: 599338.41; 222806.16	54.66	31.49-31.71	30.88-31.11
	ENE: 599391.07; 222820.81			
G5	WSW: 599417.92; 222826.65	22.04	31.72-31.77	31.00-31.37
	ENE: 599439.31; 222831.99			
G6	W: 599356.16; 222768.16	65.21	31.70-31.92	31.26-31.43
	E:599420.93; 222760.62			
G7	WSW:599248.38; 222707.05	44.10	32.10-32.39	31.47-32.00
	ENE:599288.82; 222724.64			
G8	NW:599292.66; 222944.38	40.38	33.12-33.33	32.46-32.74
	SE: 599323.31; 222918.11			
G9	W:599393.74; 222922.07	61.32	32.88-33.12	32.04-32.45
	E: 599455.06; 222921.66			
G10	WNW:599239.46; 222895.54	100.05	32.01-32.89	31.35-32.50
	ESE:599332.79; 222859.44			
G11	WSW:599251.76; 222825.87	19.13	31.98-32.12	31.40-31.50
	ENE:599270.01; 222831.62			
G12	SW:599161.8; 222711.38	100.42	32.66-33.68	32.14-33.01
	NE: 599224.25; 222790.03			

G13	SSW:599297.91; 222700.08	92.17	31.83-33.13	31.31-32.49
	NNE: 599314.21; 222790.8			
G14	SSW:599375.49; 222683.23	43.64	32.53-33.22	31.99-32.62
	NNE: 599391.28; 222723.9			
G15	NW: 599276.36; 222691.75	100.66	33.33-33.52	32.78-32.94
	SE: 599363.04; 222640.57			
G16	SSW: 599263.98; 222656.35	29.31	33.41-33.66	32.99-33.15
	NNE: 599273.31; 222684.14			
G17	NW:599148.86; 222669.11	41.35	34.02-34.12	33.55-33.63
	SE: 599178.53; 222640.31			
G18	WNW:599084.63; 222643.66	102.49	33.95-34.14	33.45-33.65
	ESE:599182.29; 222612.56			
G19	NW: 599211.11; 222624.94	85.06	33.90-34.16	33.32-33.58
	SE:599254.98; 222552.05			

6.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs2, 4-6)

Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area G comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.30-0.40m). This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

6.2.1 Trench G1: summary (Figs 2, 4)

This trench contained two large quarry pits (GF103, GF108), three post-medieval ditches (GF102, GF104-5), one unphased ditch or gully (GF109), and two depressions (GF106-7) of which one (GF106) was probably post-medieval or modern. The post-medieval quarry pits may have been used to extract gravel for road repair, and the post-medieval ditches may be old roadside field boundaries.

Ditch GF104 lines up with a cropmark.

Table 11: Trench G1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF101	Void number	-	-
GF102	Ditch	peg tile	post-medieval
GF103	Quarry pit	peg tile, residual prehistoric sherds	post-medieval
GF104	Ditch	peg tile	post-medieval
GF105	Gully	peg tile	post-medieval/mod
GF106	Depression	brick	unphased
GF107	Depression	no finds	unphased
GF108	Quarry pit	no finds	post-medieval
GF109	Ditch/gully	no finds	unphased
GL101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL102	Gravel layer	no finds	-

6.2.2 Trench G2: summary (Figs 2, 4)

This trench contained no archaeological features. No cropmarks crossed this trench position.

Table 12: Trench G2 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GL201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL202	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.3 Trench G3: summary (Figs 2, 4)

This trench contained no archaeological features. No cropmarks crossed this trench position.

Table 13: Trench G3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GL301	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL302	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.4 Trench G4: summary (Figs 2, 4)

This trench contained one possible post hole (GF401), and one undated ditch (GF402). There is one geophysical anomaly which heads towards the position of GF402, but stops short approximately 16m north of trench 4. They are very probably the same feature.

Table 14: Trench G4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF401	Post hole	no finds	unphased
GF402	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GL401	Ploughsoil	Roman tile	modern
GL402	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.5 Trench G5: summary (Figs 2, 4)

This trench contained one undated, shallow gully (GF501), and one post-medieval post hole (GF502). The gully does not align with any cropmark features.

Table 15: Trench G5 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF501	Shallow gully	no finds	unphased
GF502	Post hole	fabric 21 (sandy orange ware), post-med or modern brick	post-medieval
GL501	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL502	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.6 Trench G6: summary (Figs 2, 4)

This trench contained four natural or probably natural features (GF601-3, GF605), and one ?medieval pit (GF604). No cropmarks cross this trench.

Table 16: Trench G6 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF601	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF602	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF603	Pit – natural?	no finds	-
GF604	Pit	fabric 21?, tiny LIA sherds?	medieval?
GF605	Natural feature	no finds	-
GL101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL102	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.7 Trench G7: summary (Figs 2, 4)

This trench contained no archaeological features. No cropmarks cross this trench.

Table 17: Trench G7 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GL701	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL702	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.8 Trench G8: summary (Figs 2, 5)

This contained three natural features (GF801-3). A cropmark line heads for this trench, but no corresponding features were seen in the trench, even though natural feature GF801 was in line with it.

Table 18: Trench G8 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF801	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF802	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF803	Natural feature	no finds	-
GL801	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL802	Disturbed subsoil	peg tile	-

6.2.9 Trench G9: summary (Figs 2, 5)

This trench contained four undated ditches (GF902, GF904-6) and three natural features (GF901, 903, 907). The ditches have recuts – GF904 is a recut of GF906, and GF902 is a recut of GF905, demonstrating longevity of the field boundaries. Ditch GF904 aligns perfectly with a cropmark ditch, and it is clearly the same feature. The other ditch GF905 (with later recut GF902?) is parallel with ditch GF904, and is therefore likely to be contemporary. Both ditches are reasonably aligned with cropmarks, and appear to be part of the LIA/Roman field system. These Area G ditches are at right angles to the alignment of a trackway whose ditches have been excavated as DR109 and DRF110 in Area DR.

Table 19: Trench G9 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF901	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF902	Ditch (recut of GF905?)	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF903	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF904	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF905	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF906	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF907	Natural feature?	no finds	-
GL901	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL902	Disturbed subsoil	Roman brick, post-medieval or modern glass	post-medieval

6.2.10 Trench G10: summary (Figs 2, 5)

This trench contained four ditches (GF1001, GF1004-6), two of them with recuts (GF1002 is a recut of GF1005, and GF1003 is a recut of GF1006). Three of them (GF1001 and GF1002/05) align with a pair of roughly north-south cropmarks which are perhaps too widely-spaced to be considered as a trackway. Ditch GF1003/06 (the only one of the trench 10 features with dated prehistoric finds) closely aligns with cropmarks which form part of the LIA/Roman field system, as does ditch GF1004 A residual fragment of a Bronze Age jar came from ditch GF1003.

Table 20: Trench G10 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1001	Ditch	no finds	unphased
GF1002	Ditch- recut of GF1005?	no finds	unphased
GF1003	Ditch – recut of GF1106?	base of Bronze Age jar	LIA/Roman
GF1004	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
GF1005	Ditch – recut as GF1002	no finds	unphased
GF1006	Ditch recut as GF1003	no finds	unphased

GL1001	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1002	Subsoil	prehistoric sherd	-
GL1003	Fill of GF1003		unphased
GL1004	Fill of GF1003	prehistoric sherd	unphased

6.2.11 Trench G11: summary (Figs 2, 5)

This trench contained no archaeological features. No cropmarks cross this trench.

Table 21: Trench G11 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GL1101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1102	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.12 Trench G12: summary (Figs 2, 5)

This trench contained two undated ditches which correlate exactly with two cropmark ditches and are therefore assumed to be part of the LIA/Roman field system (GF1201-2), which was examined in trenches within Area F to the north east. There were also four natural features (GF1203-6).

Table 22: Trench G12 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1201	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1202	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1203	Natural features	no finds	-
GF1204	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1205	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1206	Natural feature	no finds	-
GL1201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1202	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.13 Trench G13: summary (Figs 2, 5)

This trench contained one natural feature (GF1301), one unphased possible post hole (GF1306) and four ditches (GF1302-5). Three of the ditches were close together, and may be recuts of the same field ditch (GF1303/05). The dating of the ditches depends to some extent on alignments shared with other ditches in nearby trenches. Ditch GF1302 is aligned with a cropmark ditch forming the north side of a trackway also intercepted by trench G12 (ie GF1201) and trench G14 (GF1403). Ditch 1303 aligns well with a cropmark at slight variance with the LIA/Roman trackway, which appears to be defined by ditches GF1305 and GF1302. These correspond with ditches GF1405 and GF1404 in trench G14. Though there is no dating evidence from this trackway, a LIA/Roman date is assumed due to association with dated elements of the same field system elsewhere.

Table 23: Trench G13 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1301	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1302	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1303	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1304	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1305	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1306	Post hole?	no finds	unphased
GL1301	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1302	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.14 Trench G14: summary (Figs 2, 5)

This trench contained two undated ditches (GF1403-4) and two natural features (eg GF1401-2). The undated ditches appear to flank a track and align well with trackway

ditches with trenches GF12 and GF13. The alignment suggests a probable LIA/Roman date.

Table 24: Trench G14 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1401	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1402	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1403	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
GF1404	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
GL1401	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1402	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.15 Trench G15: summary (Figs 2, 6)

This trench contained five natural features (GF1501-3, 1506-7), one pit (GF1505) and one ditch (GF1504). There was a good correlation between ditch GF1504 and a feature excavated in trench G19 (ie GF1902).

Table 25: Trench G15 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1501	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1502	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1503	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1504	Ditch	no finds	unphased
GF1505	Pit?	no finds	unphased
GF1506	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1507	Natural feature	no finds	-
GL1501	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1502	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.16 Trench G16: summary (Figs 2, 6)

This trench contained no archaeological features. One cropmark ditch should have crossed this trench, but no corresponding feature was found.

Table 26: Trench G16 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GL1601	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1602	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.17 Trench G17: summary (Figs 2, 6)

This trench contained one Roman ditch terminal or pit (GF1701).

Table 27: Trench G17 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1701	Pit or ditch terminal	Roman greyware	Roman
GL1701	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1702	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.18 Trench G18: summary (Figs 2, 6)

This trench contained seven natural features.

Table 28: Trench G18 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1801	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1802	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1803	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1804	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1805	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1806	Natural feature	no finds	-
GF1807	Natural feature	no finds	-
GL1801	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1802	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.2.19 Trench G19: summary (Figs 2, 6)

This trench contained two ditches (GF1901-2) and a natural feature (GF1903). One of the ditches (GF1902) aligns with a ditch excavated in trench G15 (ie GF1504). The other has no association with other cropmarks, but it is possible that it represents the other side of a trackway along with ditch GF1902 and GF1504.

Table 29: Trench G19 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
GF1901	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1902	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
GF1903	Natural feature?	no finds	-
GL1901	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
GL1902	Subsoil	no finds	-

6.3 Discussion of the archaeological sequence in Area G

6.3.1 In total, 108 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined. Most of these were topsoils, dumped soils and subsoils (40 = 37% of all contexts: see Table 30), followed by natural features (31=29%) and unphased contexts (20 = 18%).

6.3.2 A proportion of the excavated contexts were LIA or Roman field ditches (11=10%).

6.3.3 Three sherds of prehistoric pottery were found in a post-medieval pit GF103, and a fragment from the base of a Bronze Age jar came from GF1003.

6.3.4 A small amount of residual Roman material came from the ploughsoil in trench 9.

6.3.5 No Anglo-Saxon material was recovered.

6.3.6 There was a single medieval pit (GF604) and three residual medieval sherds in a post-medieval feature (GF502). Such small quantities of material do not warrant detailed comment.

6.3.7 Post-medieval and modern features accounted for 5% of all contexts.

Table 30: Area G – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	40	11	1	5	20	31
(2) as % of all contexts	37	10	1	5	18	29

6.4 Area G chronological discussion

6.4.1 Prehistory to the Late Iron Age

There were no struck flints, or burnt flints from Area G. There were a few residual sherds from trench G1, and part of the base of a Bronze Age jar from ditch GF1003. However, the total quantity of prehistoric material is small, indicating that there was no significant prehistoric activity here.

6.4.2 The later Iron Age and the oppidum

Most of the modern Garrison lies on the site of the defended area of the oppidum of Camulodunum. The field ditches and trackways in Area G, where dated, are LIA or Roman (ie in trench G10), and are therefore contemporary with the oppidum. Other undated ditches (trenches G10, G14, G19) correspond with the main axis of the LIA/Roman landscape. The undated ditch in G19 is probably the matching side of the trackway whose other side is GF1902.

6.4.3 The Roman period

There were no Roman features apart from the LIA/Roman field ditches (above). There was a small amount of residual Roman material (trenches G4 and G9).

6.4.4 The Anglo-Saxon period

There were no Anglo-Saxon finds or deposits, and therefore no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon activity.

6.4.5 Medieval

There was a single medieval ditch (GF604), and three residual medieval sherds in a post-medieval feature. Such small quantities of material do not warrant detailed comment.

6.4.6 Post-medieval and later

There were post-medieval ditches and pits in trench G1 – possibly old field boundaries and quarry pits for road repair.

7 Trial-trenching in Area M

7.1 Introduction (Fig 1)

Seven trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in this 14.2 hectare area (Trenches M1-M7). Table 31 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 7.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area M in section 7.3.

Table 31: Area M: Trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
M1	SSW:599039.43; 222445.00	100.45	34.75-34.98	34.20-34.54
	NNE: 599080.35; 222536.74			
M2	WNW: 598990.10; 222447.65	101.87	34.81- 34.94	34.23-34.43
	ESE: 599086.54; 222414.82			
M3	SSW:598992.26; 222333.35	101.31	34.55- 35.06	33.90-34.38
	NNE: 599035.10; 222425.15			
M4	WNW: 599038.31; 222385.58	40.77	34.61- 34.83	34.13-34.31
	ESE: 599076.03; 222370.12			
M5	WNW: 598928.94; 222345.00	125.00	34.45- 34.78	33.83-34.16
	ESE: 599044.63; 222297.67			
M6	SSW:598967.07; 222274.99	40.66	34.56-35.00	33.91-34.13
	NNE: 598983.95; 222311.98			
M7	NNW:598995.74; 222261.16	40.06	34.50- 34.83	33.98-34.20
	SSE: 599016.96; 222227.18			

7.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 7, 8)

Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area M comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.30-0.40m). This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

7.2.1 Trench M1: summary (Figs 7, 8)

This trench contains nine natural features (MF106-13, MF115), two presumably LIA/Roman field ditches (MF102, MF114), two prehistoric pits (MF104-5), one Roman pit (MF103), and an unphased pit (MF101).

Ditch MF102 matches a cropmark. Ditch MF114 runs off it at right angles, and the two ditches appear to define the corner of a contemporary field. The prehistoric pit MF105 is unusually large, and of unknown function. The finds in the pit (flints and pottery) are not closely datable, but a Neolithic date seems likely.

Table 32: Trench M1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
MF101	Pit	no finds	unphased
MF102	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
MF103	Pit	Roman sherd	Roman
MF104	Pit	prehistoric sherds	prehistoric?
MF105	Large pit	prehistoric sherds, Neolithic struck flint	Neolithic
MF106	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF107	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF108	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF109	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF110	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF111	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF112	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF113	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF114	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
MF115	Natural feature	no finds	-
ML101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
ML102	Disturbed subsoil	no finds	-

7.2.2 Trench M2: summary (Figs 7, 8)

This trench contained two possible LIA/Roman ditches or ditch terminals (MF208-9), a modern wheel rut (MF204), an unphased pit (MF206), an unphased ditch (MF202), and four natural features (MF201, MF203, MF205, MF207).

Ditch MF208 lines up with MF102 and corresponds with a cropmark. Feature MF209, though only appearing as a ditch terminal, is parallel with MF208, and so might be a trackway. Though MF202 is not dated, it is at right angles to MF208/MF102 and so is presumably part of the LIA/Roman landscape.

Table 33: Trench M2 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
MF201	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF202	Ditch	no finds	unphased
MF203	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF204	Wheel rut	no finds	modern
MF205	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF206	Pit	no finds	unphased

MF207	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF208	Ditch	prehistoric sherds	LIA/Roman?
MF209	Ditch terminal?	no finds	LIA/Roman?
ML201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
ML202	Disturbed subsoil	no finds	-

7.2.3 Trench M3: summary (Figs 7, 8)

This trench contained five possible LIA/Roman ditches (MF301, MF303, MF305, MF308-9), an unphased pit (MF307), and three natural features (MF302, MF304, MF306).

Features MF301 and MF303 are the ditches of the auxiliary trackway running NW and then W from the main SW-NE trackway in Areas R, M, and P. The north ditch of the main trackway was intercepted by trench M7 (feature M704).

Table 34: Trench M3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
MF301	Ditch	residual struck flint	LIA/Roman
MF302	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF303	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
MF304	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF305	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
MF306	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF307	Pit or natural feature	no finds	unphased
MF308	Ditch	Roman brick	LIA/Roman
MF309	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
ML301	Ploughsoil	peg tile, flint	modern
ML302	Disturbed subsoil	prehistoric sherd	-

7.2.4 Trench M4: summary (Figs 7, 8)

This contained an undated ditch (MF401), and a possible prehistoric pit (MF402).

Ditch MF401 contained burnt flint of probable prehistoric date.

Table 35: Trench M4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
MF401	Ditch	burnt flints	undated
MF402	Pit	prehistoric sherds- BA/EIA?	prehistoric?
ML401	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
ML402	Disturbed subsoil	no finds	-

7.2.5 Trench M5: summary (Figs 7, 8)

This contained a post-medieval ditch (MF503), two unphased ditches (MF504-5), and eleven or twelve natural features (MF501-2, MF506, MF508-11, MF513-16, ?MF512).

Table 36: Trench M5 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
MF501	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF502	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF503	Ditch	glass bottle and post-medieval pottery	post-medieval
MF504	Ditch	no finds	unphased
MF505	Ditch	no finds	unphased
MF506	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF507	Void number	-	-
MF508	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF509	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF510	Natural feature	no finds	-

MF511	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF512	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF513	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF514	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF515	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF516	Natural feature	no finds	-
ML501	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
ML502	Disturbed subsoil	residual prehistoric pottery	-

7.2.6 Trench M6: summary (Figs 7, 8)
This trench contained four undated pits/ditches (MF601-4).

Table 37: Trench M6 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
MF601	Large ?ditch	no finds	unphased
MF602	Wide ?ditch	no finds	unphased
MF603	Ditch/pit	no finds	unphased
MF604	?Ditch	no finds	unphased
ML601	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
ML602	Disturbed subsoil	no finds	-

7.2.7 Trench M7: summary (Figs 7, 8)
This contained a probable LIA/Roman ditch (MF704), an undated pit (MF701) with burnt edges, and various animal burrows and natural features (MF702-3, MF705-6).

Ditch F704 is the north ditch of the main SW-NE trackway running across Areas R, M, and P.

Table 38: Trench M7 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
MF701	Pit	no finds	?
MF702	Animal burrows	no finds	?
MF703	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF704	Ditch	prehistoric sherds	LIA/Roman
MF705	Natural feature	no finds	-
MF706	Natural feature	no finds	-
ML701	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
ML702	Disturbed subsoil	no finds	-

7.3 Area M interpretation.

Basic feature data is given here (table 39). The Area M archaeological sequence is discussed below (section 7.4).

Table 39: Area M – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	14	15	0	2	11	32
(2) as % of all contexts	19	20	0	3	15	43

7.4 Discussion of the archaeological sequence in Area M

The excavated material in Area M showed a good correspondence with features previously seen as cropmarks. The main SW-NE trackway running across Areas S, M and P was confirmed at one point in M7. Additional cropmark features of this landscape were also confirmed – both ditches of the auxiliary trackway were intercepted in trench M3, and a field boundary at right angles to the main SW-NE track in trench M5. There was, however, no evidence for the oval cropmark in south-east corner of Area M.

Features dated to the LIA/Roman period (but not previously seen as cropmarks) included a potential field boundary on the north side of (and parallel to) the auxiliary track (trench M4), and a ditch parallel to the SW-NE trackway cut by M1 and M2.

There were also some undated ditches which might be part of the main LIA/Roman landscape. Three ditches in trench M6, while not being perfectly aligned, were more or less at right angles to the main SW-NE axis. However, there were a number of ditches which did not share the main axis alignment but were, by contrast, aligned N-S. The north-south aligned landscape is mirrored within Area R (west) where it is demonstrated by cropmarks to be at variance with, and probably pre-dating, the main alignment of the oppidum landscape. The fragmented pre-oppidum landscape is tentatively dated to the Middle Iron Age, and also appears to be represented by two ditches in trench M5. One anomaly was a ditch in trench M3 which, although closer to the N-S axis, contained Roman brick.

Of some interest were two adjacent prehistoric pits in M1, one of which was unusually large and produced a small probable Neolithic assemblage of flint flakes. In addition to the above, there were also prehistoric pits in trenches M4 (MF402) and M1 (MF104), and residual prehistoric pottery in trench M3 (M3005). There was also a Roman pit (MF103) in trench M1.

No Anglo-Saxon or medieval material was recovered from Area M.

8 Trial-trenching in Area P

8.1 Introduction (Fig 1)

Six trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in this 5.9 hectare area (Trenches P1-P6). Table 40 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 8.2 below).

Table 40: Area P - trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
P1	WNW:599162.22; 222530.87	126.0	34.19-34.35	33.71-33.85
	ESE:599282.12; 222492.16			
P2	WNW:599112.85; 222426.28	123.2	34.54-35.60	33.99-34.37
	ESE:599231.38; 222392.69			
P3	SSW: 599222.00; 222367.19	49.6	34.46-34.61	33.97-34.14
	NNE:599241.07; 222412.94			
P4	WNW:599075.26; 222342.12	125.3	34.44-34.63	33.90-34.04
	ESE:599194.77; 222304.59			
P5	SSW: 599027.37; 222218.19	130.9	34.45-34.64	33.81-34.12
	NNE:599080.42; 222337.89			
P6	SSW: 599197.16; 222241.41	22.7	34.34-34.40	33.70-33.86
	NNE:599200.59; 222263.83			

8.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 7, 9)

Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area P comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.30-0.40m).

This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

8.2.1 Trench P1: summary (Figs 7, 9)

This trench contained one Roman ditch (PF104), two uncertain ditches/natural features (PF105, PF107), and five natural features (PF101-3, PF106, PF108).

Table 41:Trench P1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
PF101	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF102	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF103	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF104	Ditch	Roman sherd, LIA sherd	Roman
PF105	Ditch or natural feature?	no finds	unphased
PF106	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF107	Ditch terminal or natural feature?	no finds	unphased
PF108	Natural feature	no finds	-
PL101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
PL102	Subsoil	no finds	-

8.2.2 Trench P2: summary (Figs 7, 9)

This trench contained an undated ditch (PF208), a post-medieval ditch (PF202), an unphased ditch terminal (PF203) and uncertain ditch/natural feature (PF207), and four natural features (PF201, PF204-6).

Table 42:Trench P2 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
PF201	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF202	Ditch	(peg tile and brick)	post-medieval
PF203	Ditch terminal?	no finds	unphased
PF204	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF205	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF206	Natural feature?	no finds	-
PF207	Ditch or natural feature?	no finds	unphased
PF208	Ditch	struck flint	unphased
PL201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
PL202	Subsoil	no finds	-

8.2.3 Trench P3: summary (Figs 7, 9)

This trench contained one LIA/Roman ditch (PF304), one unphased ditch terminal (PF301), and two natural features (PF302-3). Ditch PF304 aligns with the south edge of the main trackway (also intercepted in trench P4).

Table 43:Trench P3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
PF301	Ditch terminal	no finds	unphased
PF302	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF303	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF304	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
PL301	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
PL302	Subsoil	no finds	-

8.2.4 Trench P4: summary (Figs 7, 9)

This trench contained two LIA/Roman ditches (PF405, 407), and five natural features (PF401-4, 406). Ditch PF405 aligns with the north ditch of the main trackway running SW to NE through this area.

Table 44:Trench P4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
PF401	Natural feature?	no finds	-
PF402	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF403	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF404	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF405	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
PF406	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF407	Ditch?	no finds	LIA/Roman?
PL401	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
PL402	Subsoil	no finds	-

8.2.5 Trench P5: summary (Figs 7, 9)

This trench contained four LIA/Roman ditches (PF501-3, PF507), one modern ditch (PF506), a possible prehistoric pit (PF508), and two natural features (PF504-5). Ditch PF501 coincides with the north side of an auxiliary trackway running NW and then W off the main trackway. Ditch PF502 coincided with an apparent field boundary at right angles to the main trackway. A prehistoric pit PF508 is located at the point where the south ditch of the auxiliary trackway should cross the trench. There was, however, no trace of this ditch. One of the flanking ditches of the main trackway was excavated as PF507. The easternmost ditch was not present at this location.

Table 45: Trench P5 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
PF501	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
PF502	Ditch or natural feature?	no finds	LIA/Roman?
PF503	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
PF504	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF505	Natural feature	no finds	-
PF506	Ditch	(modern brick and tile)	modern
PF507	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
PF508	Pit	prehistoric sherds	prehistoric?
PL501	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
PL502	Subsoil	no finds	-

8.2.6 Trench P6: summary (Figs 7, 9)

This trench contained no archaeological features.

Table 46:Trench P6 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
PL601	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
PL602	Subsoil	no finds	-

8.3 Area P interpretation.

Basic feature counts are given here (table 47). A discussion of the archaeological sequence is given below (section 8.4).

Table 47: Area P – summary of all features.

(1) number of each context type

(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	12	12	0	2	3	18
(2) as % of all contexts	26	26	0	4	6	38

8.4 Discussion of the archaeological sequence in Area P

The excavated material in Area P showed a good correspondence with features previously seen as cropmarks. The main SW-NE trackway running across Areas S, M and P was confirmed at three points in Area P (trenches P3, P4, P5). Additional cropmark features of this landscape were also confirmed – a ditch of the auxiliary trackway was intercepted at one point (in trench P5).

An undated ditch (PF208, trench P2) was also in alignment with the main LIA/Roman landscape. A Roman ditch (PF104), not previously seen as cropmarks, was also generally aligned SW-NE in agreement with the main LIA/Roman landscape (trench P1).

Prehistoric material included a pit PF508, and there was a residual prehistoric flint in ditch RF208.

No Anglo-Saxon or medieval material was recovered from Area P.

9 Trial-trenching in Area Q

9.1 Introduction (Fig 1)

Four trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in this 8.6 hectare area (Trenches Q1-Q4). Table 48 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 9.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area Q in section 9.3.

Table 48: Area Q - trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
Q1	SSW: 599631.15; 223193.38	50.18	33.92-34.05	33.21-33.54
	NNE:599649.38; 223240.12			
Q2	WSW:599563.32;223162.00	50.09	34.11-34.31	33.36-33.83
	ENE:599612.02; 223173.67			
Q3	WSW:599647.76; 223099.12	49.60	33.56-33.95	33.02-33.24
	ENE:599692.76; 223119.97			
Q4	WNW:599572.30; 223063.67	50.11	34.00-34.05	32.95-33.52
	ESE:599621.88; 223056.36			

9.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 2, 10)

Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area Q comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.30-0.40m). This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

9.2.1 Trench Q1: summary (Figs 2, 10)

This trench contained a number of features of either archaeological or natural origin. Those which might be archaeological include QF101 and QF106, both of which correspond with cropmarks which should cross this trench. Pit QF102 contained a single undiagnostic prehistoric body sherd, and is therefore probably prehistoric. Ditch QF106 contained a large group of small prehistoric sherds (83 sherds, 230 grammes), probably from an EIA jar. The others are probably natural features (QF102-QF105, QF107).

Table 49: Trench Q1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
QF101	Ditch?	no finds	unphased
QF102	Pit	prehistoric sherd	prehistoric?
QF103	Pit or natural feature?	no finds	-
QF104	Ditch or natural feature?	no finds	-
QF105	Ditch	no finds	unphased
QF106	Ditch?	prehistoric sherds	prehistoric- EIA
QF107	Ditch or natural feature?	no finds	-
QL101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
QL102	Subsoil	no finds	-

9.2.2 Trench Q2: summary (Figs 2, 10)

This trench contained an undated ditch (QF204), and three natural features (group number QF201-QF203). This ditch was also excavated in trench Q3, and is at right angles to the trackway in Area DR, so is possibly LIA or Roman. Alternatively this ditch may date to the EIA since it is parallel with an EIA ditch terminal QF106 within trench Q1.

Table 50: Trench Q2 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
QF201	Natural feature?	no finds	-
QF202	Natural feature?	no finds	-
QF203	Natural feature?	no finds	-
QF204	Ditch	no finds	unphased
QL201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
QL202	Subsoil	no finds	-

9.2.3 Trench Q3: summary (Figs 2, 10)

This trench contained three undated ditches (QF303-4, 306), two natural features (QF301-2) and one possible pit of prehistoric date (QF305). One of the ditches (QF306) coincides with a cropmark line also located in trench Q2, and is therefore possibly Early Iron Age in date.

Table 51: Trench Q3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
QF301	Natural feature	no finds	-
QF302	Natural feature	no finds	-
QF303	Ditch	no finds	unphased
QF304	Ditch	no finds	unphased
QF305	Pit	flint flake	?prehistoric
QF306	Ditch	no finds	unphased
QL301	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
QL302	Subsoil	no finds	-

9.2.4 Trench Q4: summary (Figs 2, 10)
This trench contained five natural features.

Table 52: Trench Q4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
QF401	Natural feature	no finds	-
QF402	Natural feature	no finds	-
QF403	Natural feature	no finds	-
QF404	Natural feature	no finds	-
QF405	Natural feature	no finds	-
QL401	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
QL402	Subsoil	no finds	-

9.3.1 Area Q conclusions

9.3.1 In total, 30 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined. Most of these were natural features (14 = 47% of all contexts, see Table 53), followed by topsoils, dumped soils and subsoils (8 = 27%). Six contexts (=20%) were undated.

9.3.1 There were two possible or definite prehistoric features, with a 230 gramme group of EIA pottery from QF106. These form 6% of the excavated contexts.

9.3.2 There was no residual prehistoric or Roman material.

9.3.3 No Anglo-Saxon material was recovered.

9.3.4 There were no post-medieval or modern features.

Table 53: Area Q – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts.

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	8	2	0	0	6	14
(2) as % of all contexts	27	6	0	0	20	47

9.4 Area Q chronological discussion

9.4.1 Prehistory to the Late Iron Age
There was a single struck flint, but no burnt flint, from Area Q. However, there were two prehistoric pits (QF102 and QF305). In addition ditch terminal QF105 contained a significant quantity of EIA pottery potentially derived from associated settlement. Ditch QF105 is parallel to a cropmark excavated as ditch QF204 and QF306 within trenches Q2 and Q3. These ditches are aligned to the oppidum period landscape and could belong to this phase.

9.4.2 The later Iron Age and the oppidum
Most of the modern Garrison lies on the site of the defended area of the oppidum of Camulodunum. Four undated ditches in Area Q correspond with cropmarks, and so could be LIA/Roman in date.

9.4.3 The Roman period
There were no Roman features in Area Q, apart from the LIA and Roman field ditches (above).

9.4.4 The Anglo-Saxon period
There were no Anglo-Saxon finds or deposits, and therefore no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon activity here.

9.4.5 Medieval
There was no medieval material from Area Q.

9.4.6 Post-medieval and later
There was no post-medieval or modern features in Area Q.

10 Trial-trenching in Area R

10.1 Introduction (Fig 1)
Fourteen trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in this 15.9 hectare area (Trenches R1-R14). Table 54 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 10.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area R in section 10.3.

Table 54: Area R - trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
R1	NNW:598828.45; 222196.95	122.4	33.98-34.46	33.45-33.99
	SSE: 598864.94; 222080.15			
R2	W: 598902.24; 222210.46	63.4	35.19-35.30	34.53-34.75
	E:598965.60; 222211.32			
R3	NW:598947.91; 222201.71	60.6	35.10-35.23	34.58-34.68
	SE: 598986.12; 222154.72			
R4	WNW: 599022.23; 222217.98	123.6	34.31-34.74	33.81-34.18
	ESE:599137.55; 222173.49			
R5	NW: 599061.28; 222118.41	79.8	33.97-34.26	33.37-33.77
	SE:599120.03; 222064.43			
R6	NW: 599071.17; 222053.98	59.0	33.66-34.04	33.03-33.58
	SE:599105.76; 222006.18			
R7	NW: 599008.87; 222021.94	54.6	35.62-35.93	35.05-35.42
	SE:599038.59; 221976.13			
R8	SW: 598870.69; 222036.05	119.6	34.95-35.32	34.29-34.80
	NE:598952.40; 222123.43			
R9	SW: 598797.78; 222031.43	61.3	33.94-34.21	33.56-33.74
	NE:598852.38; 222059.38			
R10	NNW:598770.26; 222092.04	138.8	34.00-34.42	33.33-33.88
	SSE:598808.70; 221958.64			
R11	W:598713.66; 222005.69	59.2	34.22-34.28	33.47-33.73
	E: 598772.35; 222012.93			
R12	NW: 598886.12; 221982.28	60.7	34.65-35.09	34.15-34.64
	SE:598937.26; 221949.58			
R13	WSW:598907.52; 221917.12	120.16	36.15-37.03	35.62-36.43
	ENE:599018.86; 221962.30			
R14	SSW: 599174.91; 222082.27	22.67	34.07-34.21	33.34-33.64
	NNE:599177.11; 222104.83			

10.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 7, 11)
Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area R comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.20-0.30m). This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels, and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features. However, this subsoil cover was not universal across Area R. In some places (for instance, trenches R2, R4, R5, R6, R8, R9),

there was no subsoil cover at all. Its absence must be due to truncation by ploughing.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

10.2.1 Trench R1: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained three LIA/Roman ditches (RF106-RF107, RF112), undated ditches or ditch terminals (RF101, RF103, RF105, RF108, RF111, RF113, RF114), a prehistoric pit (RF109), an undated but possibly prehistoric gully (RF102), a MIA post hole/gully (RF110), and natural features (RF104, RF115-RF117). Ditches RF106 and RF107 are the trackway ditches which also appear in trenches R3 and R10.

Table 55: Trench R1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF101	Ditch terminal or pit?	no finds	unphased
RF102	Curved gully	no finds	unphased
RF103	Ditch terminal	no finds	unphased
RF104	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF105	Ditch – natural?	no finds	-
RF106	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
RF107	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
RF108	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
RF109	Pit	prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
RF110	Post hole and gully	prehistoric sherds, flint	EIA?
RF111	Ditch	no finds	unphased
RF112	Ditch	indeterminate tile	Roman
RF113	Ditch	no finds	unphased
RF114	Ditch	no finds	unphased
RF115	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF116	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF117	Natural feature	no finds	-
RL101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL102	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.2 Trench R2: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained one LIA/Roman ditch (RF205), one pit (RF201), one LIA/Roman ditch recut (RF203), one small Roman cut (RF202) and one natural feature (RF204).

Table 56: Trench R2 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF201	Pit	-	-
RF202	Small cut	late prehistoric sherd	LIA/Roman?
RF203	Ditch recut	no finds	LIA/Roman
RF204	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF205	Ditch	LIA/early Roman sherd	LIA/Roman
RL201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL202	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.3 Trench R3: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained one LIA/Roman ditch (RF301) and a natural feature (RF302). Ditch RF301 is the north ditch of the trackway, which also appears in trenches R1 and R10.

Table 57: Trench R3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF301	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
RF302	Natural feature	no finds	-
RL301	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL302	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.4 Trench R4: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained five modern features (RF401, RF403-6), and an undated pit (RF402).

Table 58: Trench R4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF401	Pit	no finds	modern
RF402	Pit	no finds	unphased
RF403	Ditch	no finds	modern
RF404	Pit	no finds	modern
RF405	Pit	no finds	modern
RF406	Ditch	no finds	modern
RL401	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL402	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.5 Trench R5: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained four natural features (RF501-4), and a modern ditch (RF505).

Table 59: Trench R5 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF501	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF502	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF503	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF504	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF505	Ditch	no finds	modern
RL501	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL502	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.6 Trench R6: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained two modern ditches (RF611-RF612), one modern pit (RF610), one undated pit (RF609), an LIA/Roman ditch (RF601), a natural feature (RF604), and a series of probably Iron Age remains: two eaves-drip gullies (RF602-RF603), an internal gully (RF607), and three post holes (RF606, RF608, RF613); also ditch terminal (RF605), pit/ditch (RF614) and pit (RF615).

This group of features is the most convincing evidence at the Garrison of a prehistoric occupation site (and one which predates the LIA/Roman oppidum field system). Judging by the excavated features, there are two separate eaves-drip gullies which potentially define the site of two separate timber structures. There are associated post holes, gullies and pits. While gully RF603 is the eaves-drip gully surrounding the structure, RF607 could be part of the structure itself, as indeed could post holes RF606 and RF608.

There is also a little stratification here, with two ditches appearing to cut across the building remains (RF601, RF614). Assuming these are both LIA/Roman oppidum field ditches, then the features which are cut by them must be earlier in date. In the absence of any dating evidence from the features, it is difficult to date the earlier structures precisely, although Bronze Age or Iron Age dates are most likely.

Table 60: Trench R6 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF601	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
RF602	Eaves-drip gully	no finds	LIA/Roman?
RF603	Eaves-drip gully	no finds	LBA/IA
RF604	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF605	Ditch terminal	no finds	LBA/IA
RF606	Post hole	no finds	LBA/IA
RF607	Internal gully	no finds	LBA/IA
RF608	Post hole	no finds	LBA/IA
RF609	Pit	no finds	unphased
RF610	Pit	no finds	modern
RF611	Ditch	no finds	modern
RF612	Ditch	no finds	modern
RF613	Post hole	no finds	LIA?
RF614	Pit/ditch	no finds	LIA?
RF615	Pit	no finds	LIA?
RL601	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL602	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.7 Trench R7: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained a possible LIA/Roman ditch (RF701), a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit containing 15 sherds of pottery (RF704), a possible LIA pit (RF705), and two natural features (RF702-RF703).

Table 61: Trench R7 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF701	Ditch	prehistoric sherds	LIA/Roman?
RF702	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF703	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF704	Pit	EIA pottery, flints	LBA/EIA
RF705	Pit	no finds	LIA/Roman
RL701	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL702	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.8 Trench R8: summary (Figs 7, 11)

This trench contained a post-medieval ditch (RF803), two very recent planting trenches (RF805-6), and three natural features (RF801-2, RF804).

Table 62: Trench R8 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF801	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF802	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF803	Ditch	(brick and tile)	post-medieval
RF804	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF805	Planting trench	no finds	modern
RF806	Planting trench	no finds	modern
RL801	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL802	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.9 Trench R9: summary (Figs 7, 12)

This trench contained an undated ditch (RF904), an undated but possibly prehistoric curved gully (RF903), a modern pit (RF901), and three natural features (RF902, RF905-6).

Table 63: Trench R9 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF901	Pit	no finds	LIA?
RF902	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF903	Curved gully	no finds	prehistoric
RF904	Ditch	no finds	unphased
RF905	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF906	Natural feature	no finds	-
RL901	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL902	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.10 Trench R10: summary (Figs 7, 12)

This trench contained a possible prehistoric pit (RF1001), an undated gully (RF1003), two LIA/Roman ditches (RF1004-5), and eight natural features (RF1002, RF1006-12). Features RF1004-5 are the ditches of the trackway also intercepted by trenches R1 and R3.

Table 64: Trench R10 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF1001	Pit	flint tempered prehistoric pottery	Prehistoric/LBA?-
RF1002	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1003	Gully	no finds	unphased
RF1004	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
RF1005	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
RF1006	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1007	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1008	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1009	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1010	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1011	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1012	Natural feature	no finds	-
RL1001	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL1002	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.11 Trench R11: summary (Figs 7, 12)

This trench contained an undated ditch (RF1103), a possible LIA/Roman ditch (RF1101), and two natural features (RF1102, RF1104).

Table 65: Trench R11 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF1101	Ditch	prehistoric sherd, medieval sherd? (intrusive?)	prehistoric
RF1102	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1103	Ditch	no finds	unphased
RF1104	Natural feature	no finds	-
RL1101	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL1102	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.2.12 Trench R12: summary (Figs 7, 12)

This trench contained an undated ditch (RF1202) and a natural feature (RF1201).

Table 66: Trench R12 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF1201	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1202	Ditch	no finds	unphased

RL1201	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL1202	Subsoil	no finds	-
RL1203	Redeposited natural		

10.2.13 Trench R13: summary (Figs 7, 12)

This trench contained a series of modern field drains and ditches (RF1301, RF1303-1305, RF1307-9, RF1311-12) and three natural features (RF1302, RF1306, RF1310).

Table 67: Trench R13 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF1301	Drainage channel	no finds	modern
RF1302	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1303	Field drain	no finds	modern
RF1304	Ditch	no finds	modern
RF1305	Ditch	no finds	modern
RF1306	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1307	Ditch	no finds	modern
RF1308	Ditch terminal	no finds	modern
RF1309	Field drain	no finds	modern
RF1310	Natural feature	no finds	-
RF1311	Small cut	no finds	modern
RF1312	Ditch	no finds	modern
RL1301	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL1302	Subsoil	no finds	-
RL1303	Redeposited subsoil	Natural feature	-
RL1304	Redeposited natural	Natural feature	-

10.2.14 Trench R14: summary (Figs 7, 12)

This trench contained a modern pit (RF1401) and a natural feature (RF1402).

Table 68: Trench R14 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
RF1401	Pit	no finds	modern
RF1402	Natural feature	no finds	-
RL1401	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
RL1402	Subsoil	no finds	-

10.3 Area R summary

Basic feature counts are given here (table 69, below). Due to the large number of archaeological features which overlap between Areas M, P and R, all three are discussed together (below, section 10.4).

Table 69: Area R – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric features	oppidum ditches and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	31	13	12	o	18	5	40
(2) as % of all contexts	26	11	10	0	15	4	34

10.4 Discussion of Archaeological sequence in Area R

The principal interest here is the prehistoric remains predating the LIA/Roman landscape features (ie the oppidum ditches and trackways). This includes the remains of (potentially) two Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age prehistoric round houses and associated pits in trench R6, a gully and posthole in R1, and residual prehistoric material in trenches R9 and R10. This corresponds to an area producing a slight concentration of burnt flint identified during the filedwalking survey.

Area R features also show a good correspondence with the LIA/Roman landscape features – the main SW-NE trackway was confirmed at five points (trenches R1, R3, R10). Also, other Roman or undated ditches which share the oppidum landscape alignment were identified at four points (trenches R7, R1, and R11).

In addition to confirmation of the oppidum landscape (above), five undated ditches were excavated which are principally aligned N-S or E-W: (trenches R1, R6, R10, R11, R12). These would appear to be associated with a landscape predating the oppidum. The existence of a pre-oppidum landscape is implicit in the main trackway's cutting of an earlier ditch line in trench RO8 (below, section 11.2.8). The question is whether the Area R ditches are contemporary, and whether they are associated with any occupation centres. Consequently there appear to be three phases of prehistoric occupation in Area R: first, the LBA/EIA timber buildings; second, the pre-oppidum, possibly Middle Iron Age field system; third, the LIA/early Roman oppidum landscape.

However, the dating of these phases needs to be considered carefully. The pottery from this area has a broad date range of LBA through to EIA or MIA. Working within this range, it could be suggested that the wooden buildings are LBA/EIA and the N-S landscape MIA. The attractiveness of this hypothesis is that a substantial ditch of MIA date was excavated in Area C, so the N-S landscape has a dated, albeit tentative, parallel within the Garrison.

In conclusion, there appears to be a number of phases of pre-oppidum landscape dating to the LBA/EIA and MIA extending across areas R, S, DR, and C.

11 Trial-trenching in Area RO

11.1 Introduction (Fig 2)

Nine trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in Area RO (Trenches RO1-RO9). Table 70 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 11.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area RO in section 11.3.

Table 70: Area RO: trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
RO1	SSW:599469.36; 222320.42	22.62	34.21-34.30	33.63-33.78
	NNE:599476.47; 222341.90			
RO2	WNW: 599569.76; 222332.32	14.53	33.88-34.01	33.36-33.51
	ESE: 599584.07; 222329.75			
RO3	SSW:599665.13; 222271.83	20.05	33.81-33.89	33.09-33.10
	NNE:599671.74; 222290.75			
RO4	SSE: 599722.55; 222165.88	99.62	33.49-34.13	32.80-33.57
	NNE:599743.84; 222263.20			
RO5	NNW: 599656.65; 222708.04	33.05	31.06-31.33	29.65-31.06
	SSE: 599658.64; 222675.06			

RO6	W599661.93; 222672.85	11.01	31.17-31.18	30.82-30.99
	E 599672.89; 222673.93			
RO7	SSW:599435.44; 222615.90	20.54	33.28-33.49	32.32-32.61
	NNE: 599441.34; 222635.57			
RO8	SSW:599345.74; 222429.16	120.04	33.87-34.46	33.15-33.78
	NNE: 599382.19; 222543.53			
RO9	SSW:599323.97; 222358.13	22.74	34.34-34.49	33.57-33.67
	NNE: 599331.38; 222379.62			

11.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 2, 13-14)

Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area RO comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.30-0.40m). This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features. In some areas (trenches 1 and 4), the topsoil cover was much less, at approximately 0.18 to 0.20m. This may indicate that there has been some reduction in ground level here. This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

11.2.1 Trench RO1: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench contained a modern service trench.

Table 71: Trench RO1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF101	Service trench	fabric 45f (Westerwald ware), peg tile, coal	modern
ROL101	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
ROL102	Subsoil	no finds	-
ROL103	Subsoil	no finds	-

11.2.2 Trench RO2: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench contained a modern service trench (ROF201) and a modern pit (ROF202).

Table 72: Trench RO2 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF201	Service trench?	fabric 48d, modern brick and glass	modern
ROF202	Ditch	coke, tarmac, peg tile, burnt flint	modern
ROL201	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
ROL202	Subsoil	no finds	modern

11.2.3 Trench RO3: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench contained a bunker entrance ditch (ROF301) and three natural features (ROF302, 304-5).

Table 73: Trench RO3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF301	Bunker entrance ditch	no finds	modern
ROF302	Natural feature	no finds	-
ROF303	Void number	-	-
ROF304	Natural feature	no finds	-
ROF305	Natural feature	no finds	-
ROL301	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
ROL302	Subsoil	no finds	-

11.2.4 Trench RO4: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench was dominated by a backfilled bunker (RO403, ROF404, ROF408). Other features included ditches (ROF401, ROF402, RF405), a pit (ROF407), and natural features (ROF410-2).

Table 74: Trench RO4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF401	Ditch	no finds	unphased
ROF402	Ditch	no finds	modern
ROF403	Trench- part of bunker	no finds	modern
ROF404	Trench- part of bunker	no finds	modern
ROF405	Ditch	no finds	unphased
ROF406	Brick foundation	no finds	modern
ROF407	Pit	no finds	unphased
ROF408	Infilled bunker	no finds	modern
ROF409	Pipe	no finds	modern
ROF410	Natural feature	no finds	-
ROF411	Natural feature	no finds	-
ROF412	Natural feature?	no finds	-
ROL401	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
ROL402	Subsoil	post-med or modern tile	-
ROL403	Dump	no finds	modern
ROL404	Dump	no finds	modern
ROL405	Dump	no finds	modern
ROL406	Dump	no finds	modern

11.2.5 Trench RO5: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench contained no archaeological features.

Table 75: Trench RO5 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROL501	Vegetation/organic matter	no finds	modern
ROL502	Infill	fabric 48d, modern brick, Roman brick	modern
ROL503	Silts	no finds	-

11.2.6 Trench RO6: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench contained an area of post-medieval root disturbance.

Table 76: Trench RO6 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF601	Root disturbance?	peg tile	post-medieval
ROL601	Vegetation/organic matter	no finds	modern
ROL602	Dump	no finds	modern

11.2.7 Trench RO7: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This contained mainly modern features (ROF701-7). A shallow depression (ROL706) sealing natural may indicate the position of a ?LIA/Roman ditch.

Table 77: Trench RO7 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF701	Post hole	no finds	modern
ROF702	Post hole	no finds	modern

ROF703	Post hole	no finds	modern
ROF704	Drain	no finds	modern
ROF705	Drain	no finds	modern
ROF706	Tarmac road	no finds	modern
ROF707	Drain	no finds	modern
ROL701	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
ROL702	Tarmac surface	no finds	modern
ROL703	Make-up for road	no finds	modern
ROL704	Make-up for road	no finds	modern
ROL705	Disturbed deposit	no finds	modern
ROL706	?ditch fill	no finds	?
ROL707	Disturbed subsoil	no finds	-

11.2.8 Trench RO8: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench contained two ditches (RF801, 804) which match ditches defining a trackway in Area DR (ie DRF109-10). Ditch F801 contained undiagnostic prehistoric pottery which may be residual here.

Three ditches here must represent different phases of field system. Ditch ROF807/809 was cut by the trackway, and ditches ROF803 and ROF808 are at a different alignment from ROF801/804.

Other features here include natural features (ROF802, ROF805) and natural feature ROF806.

Table 78: Trench RO8 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF801	Ditch	prehistoric sherd	LIA/Roman?
ROF802	Natural feature	no finds	-
ROF803	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman
ROF804	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
ROF805	Natural feature	no finds	-
ROF806	Tree bowl?	indeterminate tile, coal, coke	modern
ROF807	Ditch	no finds	pre-LIA/Roman?
ROF808	Ditch	no finds	LIA/Roman?
ROF809	Ditch	no finds	pre-LIA/Roman?
ROL101	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
ROL102	Subsoil	no finds	-

11.2.9 Trench RO9: summary (Figs 2, 13-14)

This trench contained an undated post hole or root disturbance (ROF901).

Table 79: Trench RO9 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
ROF901	Post hole or root disturbance?	no finds	unphased
ROL901	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
ROL902	Brick rubble	no finds	modern
ROL903	Subsoil	no finds	-

11.3 Discussion of the archaeological sequence in Area RO

11.3.1 In total, 67 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined. Most of these were topsoils, dumped soils and subsoils (31 = 46% of all contexts, see Table 80), followed by modern features (18=27%) and natural features (9 = 13%). Three contexts (=5%) were undated.

11.3.2 There were six LIA/Roman (or possibly earlier) field ditches.

11.3.3 There were several prehistoric sherds in trench RO8.

11.3.4 There was a single piece of residual Roman brick from trench 5.

11.3.5 No Anglo-Saxon material was recovered.

11.3.6 No medieval material was recovered.

Table 80: Area RO – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	31	6	0	18	3	9
(2) as % of all contexts	46	9		27	5	13

11.4 Area RO chronological discussion

11.4.1 Prehistory to the Late Iron Age

There were no struck or burnt flints in Area RO. Several undiagnostic prehistoric sherds came from the LIA trackway ditch ROF801. However, an earlier ditch is cut by the LIA/Roman trackway, so there must be elements of an earlier field system present.

11.4.2 The later Iron Age and the oppidum

Most of the modern Garrison lies on the site of the defended area of the oppidum of Camulodunum. The LIA/Roman trackway in Area RO is contemporary with the oppidum and an integral part of the oppidum field system.

11.4.3 The Roman period

Apart from the LIA and Roman field ditches above, no Roman features were excavated in Area RO.

11.4.4 The Anglo-Saxon period

There were no Anglo-Saxon finds or deposits, and therefore no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon activity here.

11.4.5 Medieval

There was no medieval material in Area RO.

11.4.6 Post-medieval and later

The number of modern features excavated (trenches R1, R4, R7) is a reflection of the fact that Area RO is partially within the built envelope of Roman Barracks. An underground bunker was also identified in Trench RO4.

12 Trial-trenching in Area S

12.1 Introduction (Fig 1)

Eight trenches were machine-cut under archaeological supervision in this 23.6 hectare area (Trenches S1-S8). Table 81 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 12.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area S in section 12.3.

Table 81: Area S: Trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
S1	SSW: 599327.68; 222224.88	9.76	34.13-34.18	33.67-33.68
	NNE: 599330.43; 222234.23			
S2	-	-	-	-
	-			
S3	SSW:599316.21; 222175.35	20.67	34.08-34.15	33.35-33.56
	NNE:599322.37; 222195.08			
S4	SW:599406.53; 222142.20	20.32	33.98-34.01	33.34-33.39
	NE: 599422.49; 222154.76			
S5	W: 599309.94; 222131.38	65.49	33.97-34.23	33.26-33.45
	E:599375.12; 222125.01			
S6	WNW: 599413.84; 222097.00	98.93	33.61-33.89	33.13-33.36
	ESE: 599509.61; 222072.21			
S7	SSW:599635.17; 222171.91	29.99	33.51-33.63	32.82-33.03
	NNE: 599644.37; 222200.45			
S8	NW: 599616.79; 222131.79	34.68	33.44-33.67	32.84-33.08
	SE:599639.94; 222105.96			
S9	NNW: 599631.87; 222063.30	40.09	34.19-34.40	33.45-33.79
	SSE:599638.66; 222023.79			
S 10	NNW: 599798.70; 222179.75	99.04	32.85-33.31	32.45-32.85
	SSE:599829.91; 222085.76			
S 11	W:599731.85; 222001.35	100.00	32.49-32.96	31.88-32.58
	E: 599831.72; 221996.24			

12.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 14-16)

Typically the stratigraphic sequence across Area SR comprised a *c* 0.30m thick topsoil sealing a mid brown sand clay silt subsoil of variable thickness (0.30-0.40m). This lower deposit appears to be modified by ploughing, weathering and bioturbation, and is likely to be derived from the original cover loam deposits. It overlay terrace sands and gravels and was removed to reveal the prehistoric and Roman archaeological features.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

12.2.1 Trench S1: summary (Figs 14-16)

This trench contained one undated ditch (SF101).

Table 81: Trench S1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF101	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SL101	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
SL102	Subsoil	no finds	-

12.2.2 Trench S2: summary (Fig 14)

This trench was not dug because of the presence of live services.

12.2.3 Trench S3: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained two undated ditches (SF301-2).

Table 83: Trench S3 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF301	Ditch	burnt stones, charcoal	unphased
SF302	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SL301	Turf and topsoil	flint flake	modern

SL302	Topsoil	no finds	modern
SL303	Natural	no finds	-

12.2.4 Trench S4: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained a Roman ditch terminal (SF401) and an undated ditch (SF402).

Table 84: Trench S4 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF401	Ditch terminal?	residual EIA sherds, residual flint, Roman brick	Roman
SF402	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SL401	Ploughsoil	no finds	modern
SL402	Turf and topsoil	no finds	-
SL403	Natural	no finds	-

12.2.5 Trench S5: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained a modern service pipe (SF509), a modern ditch (SF502), a modern pit (SF511), four undated ditches (SF506-7, SF510, SF513), two modern pits (SF503, SF511), a LIA/Roman ditch (SF508), three undated pits (SF501, SF505, SF512), and a natural feature (SF504).

Table 85: Trench S5 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF501	Small pit	no finds	unphased
SF502	Ditch	prehistoric flints, coal	modern?
SF503	Pit	modern brick, residual LBA/EIA sherds, Roman pottery	modern
SF504	Natural feature	no finds	-
SF505	Pit	no finds	unphased
SF506	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF507	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF508	Ditch	prehistoric sherds	LIA/Roman?
SF509	Service pipe	no finds	modern
SF510	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF511	Pit	(modern tile)	modern
SF512	Pit	prehistoric sherds	prehistoric?
SF513	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SL501	Topsoil	no finds	modern
SL502	Subsoil	no finds	-

12.2.6 Trench S6: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained a modern service trench (SF601), a modern ditch (SF605), four unphased ditches (SF602-3, SF606, SF609), a prehistoric pit (SF604), an unphased pit (SF607), and a natural feature (SF608).

Table 86: Trench S6 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF601	Service trench?	no finds	modern
SF602	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF603	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF604	Pit	LBA/or later sherds, LIA sherds, burnt flint	LIA
SF605	Ditch	peg tile, coal, coke, residual Roman tile	modern
SF606	Irregular ditch	no finds	unphased
SF607	Pit	no finds	unphased
SF608	Natural feature	no finds	-

SF609	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SL601	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
SL602	Subsoil	no finds	-

12.2.7 Trench S7: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained a very modern fence post hole (SF701) and a natural feature (SF702).

Table 87: Trench S7 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF701	Fence post	peg tile, very modern wood, fabric 40,	modern
SF702	Natural feature	no finds	-
SL701	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
SL702	Subsoil	clay pipe	-

12.2.8 Trench S8: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained an undated ditch (SF801).

Table: Trench S8 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF801	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SL801	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
SL802	Subsoil	no finds	-

12.2.9 Trench S9: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained a number of undated ditches and pits and a natural feature (SF906).

Table 89: Trench S9 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF901	Ditch	no finds	modern?
SF902	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF903	Pit	no finds	unphased
SF904	Shallow pit	no finds	unphased
SF905	Shallow pit	no finds	unphased
SF906	Natural feature	no finds	unphased
SF907	Gravel surface	no finds	unphased
SL901	Turf and topsoil	no finds	modern
SL902	Subsoil	no finds	-
SL903	Subsoil	no finds	-
SL904	Fill of SF904?	no finds	-

12.2.10 Trench S10: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained four undated ditches (SF1001, SF1003-4, SF1007) and four natural features (SF1002, SF1005-6, SF1008). One of the ditches (SF1003) aligned with a cropmark.

Table 90: Trench S10 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF1001	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF1002	Natural feature	no finds	-
SF1003	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF1004	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF1005	Natural feature?	no finds	-
SF1006	Natural feature?	no finds	-

SF1007	Ditch terminal?	no finds	unphased
SF1008	Natural feature	no finds	-
SL1001	Topsoil	no finds	modern
SL1002	Subsoil	no finds	-

12.2.11 Trench S11: summary (Figs 14-15)

This trench contained a LIA/Roman ditch (SF1101), a small undated cut (SF1106), five undated ditches (SF1103-4, SF1107-8, SF1110), and a scatter of natural features (SF1102, 1105).

Table 91: Trench S11 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
SF1101	Ditch	LIA or LIA/Roman sherds	LIA/Roman?
SF1102	Natural feature	no finds	unphased
SF1103	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF1104	Ditch	indeterminate brick or tile	unphased
SF1105	Natural feature	no finds	-
SF1106	Small cut	no finds	unphased
SF1107	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF1108	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SF1109	Plough pull	no finds	modern
SF1110	Ditch	no finds	unphased
SL1101	Topsoil	no finds	modern
SL1102	Subsoil	no finds	-

12.3 Discussion of the archaeological sequence in Area S

12.3.1 In total, 80 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined. Most of these were undated (33 = 41% of all contexts, see Table 92), followed by topsoils, dumped soils and subsoils (25=32%).There were nine modern features (11%) and eight natural features (10%).

12.3.1 There were five 'pre-modern' features: a prehistoric pit with a large part of a LBA or later hooked-rim jar, a prehistoric ditch, and three LIA/Roman field ditches.

12.3.2 There were residual prehistoric sherds in trench S4 (SF401) and trench S5 (SF503), and a residual flint flake in trench S5 (SF502).

12.3.3 There was a single piece of residual Roman brick from trench S5 (SF503).

12.3.4 No Anglo-Saxon material was recovered.

12.3.5 No medieval material was recovered.

Table 92: Area S – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	25	5	0	9	33	8
(2) as % of all contexts	32	6	0	11	41	10

12.4 Area S chronological discussion

12.4.1 Prehistory to the Late Iron Age

There was more evidence of prehistoric activity in area S than in nearby areas RO, G, and DR. One pit in trench S6 contained most of a Late Iron Age/early Roman storage jar. It is not possible to determine whether this was rubbish disposed of in a convenient hole, or whether it was a deliberately (ritually) placed object – current archaeological thought would favour the ritual interpretation. Further prehistoric activity is represented by residual pottery in trenches S4, S5 and S6, and by a struck flint, also in trench S5.

In area RO, there is stratigraphic evidence for a field system which predates the main LIA/Roman fields. There are a number of undated ditches in area S which share alignments with these earlier ditches, and must therefore be regarded as (potentially) other parts of this earlier field system.

12.4.2 The later Iron Age and the oppidum

Most of the modern Garrison lies on the site of the defended area of the oppidum of Camulodunum. Area S has a few ditches of this period, but unlike areas RO and P, no substantial lengths of field boundary or trackway ditch.

12.4.3 The Roman period

Apart from the LIA and Roman field ditches above, no Roman features were excavated in Area S. This suggests that there was no Roman centre of occupation in Area S.

12.4.4 The Anglo-Saxon period

There were no Anglo-Saxon finds or deposits, and therefore no evidence for any Anglo-Saxon activity here.

12.4.5 Medieval

There was no medieval material from area S.

12.4.6 Post-medieval and later

The number of modern features excavated in trenches S5-S7 is a reflection of the fact that Area S is partially within the Roman Barracks.

13 Trial-trenching in Area T

13.1 Introduction (Fig 1)

One trench (T2) was hand-dug and another (T1) was machine-cut under archaeological supervision. These trenches were intended to intercept a rectangular cropmark feature (Fig 17). Table 93 below gives grid co-ordinates for the ends of each trench, trench lengths, and heights above Ordnance Datum for modern ground-level and the level of natural subsoil. Next, a summary and list of contexts is given for each trench (section 13.2 below). This is followed by a general discussion of the archaeology of Area T in section 13.3.

Table 93: Area T: trench co-ordinates and heights above OD for modern ground-level and natural subsoil.

Trench no	Terminal co-ordinates	Trench length in m	OD level on ground-level	OD level on natural
T1	NNW: 598350.98; 222564.69	16.03	34.81-35.01	33.95-34.44
	SSE:598358.30; 222550.00			
T2	WNW:598365.15; 222537.81	5.22	35.14-35.23	34.50-34.56
	ESE:598371.09; 222535.49			

13.2 Description of the archaeological sequence (Figs 17-18)

The stratigraphic sequence across Area T comprised a *c* 0.30m thick deposit of tarmac and hardcore over *c* 0.4m coarse sand make-up. Elsewhere it was a thin topsoil over a gravel layer 0.3m thick.

This section gives an archaeological summary of each trench with a tabulation of context and finds dating information.

13.2.1 Trench T1: summary (Figs 17-18)

This trench contained three modern services (TF101, TF102, TF104), and a possible natural feature (TF103).

Table 94: Trench T1 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
TF101	Service trench	no finds	modern
TF102	Service trench	no finds	modern
TF103	Natural feature	no finds	-
TF104	Service trench	no finds	unphased
TL101	Tarmac surface	no finds	modern
TL102	Make-up for tarmac	no finds	modern
TL103	Dump	no finds	modern

13.2.2 Trench T2: summary (Figs 17-18)

This trench contained an undated ditch (TF201).

Table 95: Trench S10 – archaeology.

Feature or layer no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
TF201	Ditch	no finds	unphased
TL201	Turf	no finds	modern
TL202	Topsoil	post-med glass, peg tile, fabric 21a, clay pipe, residual Roman flagon sherds (1st-3rd century)	post-medieval
TL203	Concrete/gravel	no finds	modern
TL204	Subsoil	no finds	-

Table 96: Area T – summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	prehistoric and Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	7	0	0	3	1	1
(2) as % of all contexts	59	o	o	25	8	8

13.3 Area T conclusions

The evaluation of Area T demonstrated the high degree of disturbance caused by modern services and other features. No evidence was encountered of the cropmark enclosure, although a dip within the surface of the terrace gravels in trench T1 filled with modern ballast suggests the possibility that part of the enclosure ditch was grubbed out during the construction of the Musket Club car park in the 1970s.

14 The finds

14.1 General

The finds are listed in Table 100 (Appendix 2) which gives quantities, weights, descriptions and dates for stratified finds. Where comments on groups of finds are justified, these are given below in sections 14.2 and following.

14.2 The prehistoric pottery

by Nick Lavender [1]

Three hundred and sixty three sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 2081g, were recovered from 47 contexts. The material has been recorded using a system devised for prehistoric pottery in Essex (details in archive). Fabrics are identified on the basis of type, size and frequency of inclusions. Fabrics present in the Colchester Garrison assemblage are:

Area DR
A small number of abraded flint-tempered body sherds (6 sherds, 24g) were recovered from Trenches DR1, DR2 and DR5. All were apparently residual in Late Iron Age to Roman contexts

Area G
(5 sherds 46g). Layer GL1004 in trench G10 produced the only diagnostic sherd, from the base of a Late Bronze Age jar.

Area M [2]
(25 sherds, 33g). None of the pottery was closely datable.

Area P
(3 sherds, 4g). Flint-tempered, not closely datable.

Area Q
(84 sherds, 235g). Small sherds, probably from an EIA jar. Plus one sherd grog and flint-tempered, not closely datable.

Area R
(30 sherds, 222g). A mixture of flint and sand-tempered fabrics, very little that is closely datable, but an everted rim residual in RF704 would not be out of place in an Early Iron Age assemblage.

Area RO
(2 sherds, 16g). Flint-tempered, not closely datable.

Area S
(83 sherds, 589). All sherds were in a grog and flint-tempered fabric. An omphalos base from SF401 is likely to be of Early Iron Age date. A number of joining sherds from a hooked rim jar came from SF604. Apart from this the pottery cannot be closely dated, although it is likely to be later Bronze Age or later.

Discussion

Relatively low levels of prehistoric activity have been be highlighted towards the central and southern parts of the Garrison site.

The central area (Areas C, E and F) are discussed elsewhere. In the southern area, a general scatter of Early Iron Age material occurs towards the southern limit of the site, in Areas R (212g) and S (565g). In Trench S6, context SF604 a large number of joining sherds from a hooked rim jar indicate activity during the immediate post Deverel Rimbury period. Indeed, much of the material from this southern area comprises abraded, residual undiagnostic sherds in a variety of grog-, flint- and sand-tempered fabrics, which are as likely to be Late Bronze Age as Early Iron Age.

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[1] Of Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Old Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex.

[2] A small quantity of sherds was excavated from Area M after the completion of this report. We are grateful to Paul Sealey of Colchester Museums for examining and reporting on these sherds (19 sherds, 19g total weight: all undiagnostic LBA/EIA). The sherd count and weight in NJ Lavender's report have been adjusted appropriately.

It is seems probable that the earliest activity took place in areas R and S during the Late Bronze Age and then spread or migrated northwards during the Early Iron Age. Most of the pottery was generally small, abraded and often residual, with very few rims, decorated or otherwise diagnostic sherds. This pottery cannot be closely dated, but the presence of sand-tempered fabrics suggests that most is of Late Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age date. An earlier date, particularly for the flint-tempered fabrics, cannot be ruled out.

14.3 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

by Stephen Benfield [3]

There was a surprisingly small quantity of Roman pottery from the southern part of the Garrison evaluation area (49 sherds, 509g). The material is principally greywares, with a few sherds of amphora and flagon. By far the largest group was a LIA/early Roman storage vessel from Area S (SF604).

Area DR
DRF0501 Greyware body sherd (1sherd, 4g)
Area G
GF604 Roman greyware (3 sherds, 1g)
GF1701 Roman greyware (1 sherd, 3g)
Area P
PF104 Roman greyware, plus earlier Roman possibly LIA/early Roman (1 sherd, 2g)
Area R
RF205 LIA/early Roman (1sherd, 5g)
u/s Amphora, 1st-2nd centuries (2 sherds, 56g)
Area RO
u/s Roman greyware (2 sherds, 12g)
Area S
SF503 Storage jar with slashed neck. Some grog in fabric, so LIA/early Roman (1 sherds, 11g)
SF604 LIA/early Roman hand-made storage jar (36 sherds, 413g)
Area T
TL202 Local flagon, 1st-3rd centuries (1 sherd, 2g)

14.4 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Area Q

by Val Fryer [4]

Introduction

One sample was submitted for analysis from Area Q. It had been taken from an Iron Age pit (QF102) containing most of a jar.

Methods

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 97. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace 1997. All plant remains were preserved by charring. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds/fruits and arthropod remains were present in all samples.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.

[3] Of Colchester Archaeological Trust

[4] Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils
With the exception of charcoal fragments, plant macrofossils were absent from sample Q1003. Preservation was poor, and the few macrofossils present were badly fragmented.

The remaining macrofossils were difficult to identify accurately, because of their poor condition. Charcoal fragments were common.

Other materials
The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material are probably the residues of the combustion of organic remains at extremely high temperatures. The small coal fragments may be modern in origin.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work
As with the previous samples studied (report prepared July 2002), the extremely low density of material recovered makes close interpretation of these assemblages virtually impossible. The macrobotanical and other remains associated with the Iron Age jar are almost certainly derived from low-density scatters of wind-blown detritus.

As none of the samples contain a quantifiably viable assemblage (i.e.100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended.

Key to Table
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens

Area	**Q**
Bag	**1003**
Feature no	**QF102**
Cereals	
	none
Herbs	
	none
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Other materials	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx
Black tarry material	x
Small coal fragments	x
Sample volume (litres)	**10.5**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**

Table 97: plant macrofossils and other material from Area Q

14.5 Lithics

by Hazel Martingell [5]

Twenty pieces of worked flint were submitted for study. Half of the pieces were on good quality, non gravel flint. Cml = measurable length in centimetres.

The earliest artefacts are probably Neolithic (especially those from MF105). These are the knives/sickle pieces, the bifacial fragment and the strike-a-light; although the strike-a-light could be later in date. For technological reasons, the pseudo-burin and

[5] 40 Bradford Street, Bocking, Essex

the notched blade from Area SL301 are likely to be Iron Age in date and could therefore support a MIA date for the pottery.

Although few in number, the raw material for these flints is of better quality than usual. This suggests a habitation area rather than a working/knapping floor.

Area DR
DRL701, flake, primary.
Area M
MF105, 1 flake, tertiary, axe thinning flake. Good grey flint.
MF105, 1 flake tertiary. Good.
MF105, 1 flake, tertiary, core preparation/trimming
MF105, 1 blade, tertiary, 4.5cml. Good.
MF301, 1 flake, secondary.
ML301, 1 blade, secondary, area of fine retouch on right edge. Distal end missing. 5.5cml.
Area P
PF208, 1 retouched flake, tertiary, retouch along left edge, good.
Area R
RF704, 1 blade, secondary, triangular section, cortex opposing sharp edge. 5.5cml. 1 pressure flaked bifacial fragment. Probably tip of sickle piece, but could be arrowhead.
Area S
SL301, 1 blade with small notch on right edge, 3.5cml. Interesting. Appears to be a trimming from a core for the production of deep bulbar flakes cortex platform. Iron Age?
SF401, 1 blade of stone, not flint. Light brown. Small notch on right edge. 2.8cml.
SF502, 1 flake, secondary. Cortex along wide distal edge.
SF502, 1 blade, notched, converging, tertiary, triangular section. Soft hammer struck (diffuse bulb).

Other details in archive.

14.6 Small finds listing

by Nina Crummy [6]

Metal finds dominate the small finds list and reflect the enhanced rate of recovery of items due to the repeated screening of trenches by CAT staff and EOD engineers.

Metalwork: Area DR

SF10. (1001) DRL102. Two blades from a knife of pen-knife form, each with curved back and straight edge. The shorter blade has a curved notch in the edge before the pivot end. Length of larger 83mm, length of shorter 57mm. Both pivot ends are broken.

SF11. (4002) DRL401. Fragment of an iron strap fitting with expanded rounded end set more or less at a right angle to the main section. Length 45mm, width of strap 18mm. Post-medieval or modern.
(6001) DRL601. Small flat-topped copper-alloy button with broken rear attachment shank or loop. The disc is white-metal plated. Diameter 17mm.

Metalwork: Area G

SF49. (2001) GF201. Lead shot. Diameter 15mm, weight 20 mm.
G (10002). Bullet casing of truncated conical form with circular cut-out at the wider end. Length 33.5mm, maximum diameter 12mm.

[6] 2 Hall Road, Copford, Essex

Small find: Area P

SF76. P (1001). Trench P1. Unstratified. Copper-alloy fragment with one original curved edge. The other edges are cut or broken and in some places distorted. The thickness increases from the original edge inwards. Maximum dimensions 26 by 16.5, thickness varies from 1 to 4mm.

Small find: Area Q

SF13. Q (301) Trench 3. Unstratified. Copper-alloy ring of more or less lozenge-shaped section. Probably too small for a finger-ring, possibly used for suspension. Maximum internal diameter 13mm, height 2mm, thickness 1.5mm.

Small finds: Area R

SF69. R (12001). Unstratified. A slightly convex iron disc with a pair of small slits in the centre in which is fixed an iron wire loop, probably from a chain. Possibly a plug or similar fitting. Diameter 32.5mm. Modern.
SF62. R (13001). Unstratified. Iron arrow-shaped object with strip tang and excrescence on one side. Length 52mm. Modern.
SF61. R (13002). Unstratified. The left hind leg and quarter of a cast lead/tin-alloy toy horse. Height 43mm. Modern.

Metalwork: Area RO

SF73. RO (7002). Unstratified. Copper-alloy George V penny, 1919.

SF74. RO (2004) ROF202. Copper-alloy button with sunk centre and four holes for attachment. Diameter 17.5mm. Modern.
RO (2004) ROF202.

1) Iron wire nail shank. Length 61mm.
2) Iron ?nail shank fragment. Length 24mm.
3) Iron sheet fragment, with mineralised textile fragments. 21 by 22mm. Possibly a strap or belt fitting. Modern.

14.7 Other finds

None of the other finds categories were sufficiently large or archaeologically important to justify detailed work.

15 Discussion

15.1 The archaeological sequence in Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S, and T

In total, 595 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined (Table 98, below). In numerical order, the contexts are classified as follows:

- topsoils, dumped soils and subsoils (30.7% of all contexts).
- natural features and root disturbance (28.9%)
- undated, and other features (15.3%)
- LIA/Roman features (12.1%)
- post-medieval and modern pits, ditches, footings and services (9.9%)
- prehistoric features (2.9%)
- medieval features (0.2%)

Table 98: Summary of all features.
(1) number of each context type
(2) that number as a percentage of all contexts
(3) that number as a percentage of cuts only (i.e. discounting layers).

	topsoils, subsoils, other layers	pre-oppidum prehistoric features	LIA /Roman features	Saxon and medieval features	post-medieval and modern features	undated features	natural features
(1) number	183	17	72	1	59	91	172
(2) as % of all contexts	30.7	2.9	12.1	0.2	9.9	15.3	28.9
(3) as % of all cuts	-	4.1	17.5	0.3	14.3	22.1	41.7

15.2 The above figures demonstrate that the overwhelming majority of the archaeological contexts were soils, natural features, and undated features (jointly 74.9%). The number of undated features is a reflection of the predominantly rural non-settlement nature of the area – significant excavated features were principally field boundaries located away from centres of occupation.

15.3 With regard to 'pre-modern' archaeological features, these formed a significant proportion of the archaeological record (15% of all contexts, and 21.6% of all cut features).

15.4 This number is broadly in line with Area C (12%) and E/F (17%), but far in excess of the relative proportions of significant features in other parts of the Garrison (Area KR, 1.5%, Areas A/B etc, 2.7%).

15.5 The most significant features were a group of potentially LBA/EIA structures in trench R6. These must be considered the most convincing evidence for prehistoric occupation at the Garrison, although Area Q has also produced indications of settlement activity.

15.6 Apart from the occupation site above, there were other prehistoric pits in trenches P5, M4, and M1, and residual prehistoric material in trenches R9, R10, RO4, RO5, RO6, P2, and M3. In general, there was a higher 'background noise' of small-scale and residual prehistoric material in the areas reported on here than in Areas C, E/F, KR, A, B, etc.

15.7 The field system associated with the oppidum (known largely through cropmarks) was confirmed when cropmark ditches were excavated at numerous places in the areas reported on here. Additionally, many Roman or undated ditches have filled out details of that LIA/Roman landscape.

15.8 It is now clear that the LIA/Roman oppidum landscape was preceded by a field system aligned principally N-S and E-W. This field system can probably be dated to the EIA/MIA, and matches the date and alignment of field ditches detected in Area C (CAT Report 197).

15.9 There was very little Roman material here, compared particularly with Areas A, B, and J. This is a reflection of the distance of Areas DR, G, etc from the Roman town: one would not expect to find burials of the type encountered in Area J this far south.

15.10 There was no Anglo-Saxon or medieval material from Areas DR, G, etc. This, again, is a reflection of the distance from the medieval town centre and its earlier Anglo-Saxon burials.

15.11 A relatively small proportion of the remaining features were post-medieval and modern in date, and generally of little archaeological value (9.9% of total). Various features relating to 20th-century military defence training were examined, including a buried bunker in Area RO.

15.12 The state of preservation of archaeological deposits was generally poor, with truncation by ploughing evident everywhere. Due to the largely rural character of

most of the area reported on here, damage from services or modern trenching was confined to parts of Areas RO and S.

16 Conclusions

The main findings are as follows.

The excavated archaeological material reflects the predominantly rural nature of the southern Garrison area (in particular Areas M, P, Q, R, and parts of S). In only two areas (south part of RO/north part of S, and Area T) were there significant numbers of modern features and any significant damage caused to the archaeological record by previous construction. However, features elsewhere had been truncated by ploughing.

Significant archaeological features consisted of a large Neolithic pit (Area M), two possible LBA/EIA occupation site with associated pits (Area Q and R), elements of an MIA landscape (Area R), and the oppidum fields and trackways (Areas DR, P, Q, and R) (mainly known from cropmarks, but confirmed by the current work). Additionally, there was a higher level of small-scale and residual prehistoric material than in other Garrison areas. In addition, 20th-century military activities were revealed by buried bunkers encountered in Area RO. In total, the proportion of significant archaeological material was 15% of all contexts (including high numbers of natural or undated features).

There was a much lower level of Roman activity here than elsewhere at the Garrison, reflecting the distance from the Roman town and its cemeteries. The absence of Anglo-Saxon and medieval material can be explained in the same way.

The character of the archaeological remains identified can be summarised as principally undated, but with significant quantities of prehistoric and LIA/Roman material. Areas R and Q in particular contained pits, post holes and gullies which are associated with two LBA/IA occupation sites.

17 Acknowledgements

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CAT Report 197	2002	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Area C at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex: May-June 2002, by Howard Brooks
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19 Glossary and abbreviations

AOD	above Ordnance Datum
BA	Bronze Age (*c* 2000 BC-700 BC)
Bioturbation	In situ reworking of deposits due to the activites of soil faunal and plant roots
Boudican	(same date as) the native rebellion led by Boudica in AD 60/1
box tile	tile from a Roman hypocaust (underfloor heating) system
context	specific location on an excavation, especially where finds are concerned
cut	an indeterminate trench or pit
ditch	a linear cut, usually to define the edge of a field
EIA	Early Iron Age (*c* 700 BC-400 BC)
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
Fabric 40	post-medieval red earthenware pottery dated to the 16th-19th centuries
Fabric 48d	modern ironstone pottery dated to 19th or 20th century
Fabric 45m	English stonewares (19th/20th centuries)
Fabric 51a	late slipped kitchen ware (19th-20th centuries)
IA	Iron Age (7th century BC to Roman invasion of AD 43)
imbrex	Roman curved roof-tile
LBA	Late Bronze Age (*c* 1000 BC-700 BC)
LIA	Late Iron Age (*c* 200 BC-AD 43)
make-up	soil dumped to raise ground-level, usually before construction work
MIA	Middle Iron Age (*c* 400 BC-200 BC)
medieval	from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
mod	modern (19th and 20th centuries)
NGR	National Grid Reference
pm	post-medieval (after Henry VIII and up to Victorian)
prehistoric	pre-Roman, or generally the years BC
residual	something out of its original context (eg a Roman coin in a Victorian pit)
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 430
Anglo-Saxon	the period from *c* AD 430 to AD 1066
septaria	local stone used as building material by Romans
tegula	Roman roof-tile

20 Archive deposition

The finds and the paper and digital archive are held at the Colchester Archaeological Trust, 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3NF, but both will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museums under accession code 2002.8.

21 Appendices

21.1 Appendix 1

Table 99: tabulation of report numbers and evaluation stages.

Evaluation type	Report number
Desk-based assessment	CAT Report 97
Fieldwalking survey	CAT Report 184
Geophysical survey (Bactec)	CAT Report 184
Area C	CAT Report 197
Areas E and F	CAT Report 203
Area KR	CAT Report 205
Areas A, B, D, GJ, H, J, V, YP	CAT Report 206
Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S, T	CAT Report 207

21.2 Appendix 2 – Table 100: finds list.

Qt = quantity Wt = weight (grammes) D = discarded

Medieval and later pottery fabric codes are after Cotter 2000.

Finds no.	Context	Area	Qty	Wt	D	Find type	Find date
1001	F0102	DR	1	11		later prehistoric body sherd	prehistoric
1001	F0102	DR	2	1		charcoal	
2001	F0202	DR	5	10		later prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
4003	F0403	DR	1	1		daub	
5002	F0501	DR	1	4		Roman greyware body sherd	
5002	F0501	DR	1	8		Roman brick?	Roman?
5002	F0501	DR	1	2		indeterminate tile or brick	
5003	F0505	DR	1	2		clay pipe	post-medieval
4001	L0401	DR	1	404		Roman tile: *tegula*	Roman
4001	L0401	DR	1	24		indeterminate tile or brick	
4004	L0401	DR	1	13		coal	post-medieval
5001	L0502	DR	1	4		later prehistoric body sherd	prehistoric
5001	L0502	DR	1	423		Roman brick	Roman
5001	L0502	DR	1	2		indeterminate tile or pot scrap	
6001	L0601	DR	1	1		Roman pot	Roman
6001	L0601	DR	1	261		Roman tile: *tegula*	Roman
6001	L0601	DR	1	2		modern button	modern
7001	L0701	DR	1	86		Roman tile	Roman
01004	F0102	G	2	38		peg tile	post-medieval
01005	F0102	G	1	52		peg tile	post-medieval
01001	F0103	G	3	26		prehistoric pot	prehistoric
01001	F0103	G	2	836		post-medieval or modern brick, frogless, 47 mm thick	post-med or modern
01006	F0103	G	1	62		peg tile	post-medieval
01002	F0104/ F0105	G	1	4		peg tile	post-medieval
01002	F0104/ F0105	G	1	13		spent cartridge	modern
01003	F0106	G	1	20		post-medieval or modern brick	post-med or modern
05001	F0502	G	3	11		very gritty fabric 21?	13th-16th centuries
05001	F0502	G	1	7		post-medieval or modern brick	post-med or modern
06002	F0604	G	3	1		Roman greyware	Roman
06003	F0604	G	1	51		coarse fabric 21?	13th-16th centuries?
17001	F1701	G	1	3		Roman greyware	Roman
08001	L0802	G	2	28		peg tile	post-medieval
09001	L0902	G	2	152		Roman brick	Roman
09001	L0902	G	1	15		post-medieval or modern glass	post-med or modern
10002	L1002	G	1	7		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
10003	L1004	G	1	12		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
01001	F0103	M	1	6		Roman sherd	Roman
01004	F0104	M	3	9		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric?
01002	F0105	M	1	1		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
01003	F0105	M	4	29		flint flakes	Neolithic
01005	F0105	M	1	1		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
02001	F0208	M	1	2		undiagnostic prehistoric body sherd	
03001	F0301	M	1	4		flint flake	prehistoric?
03004	F0308	M	1	234		Roman brick	Roman
04002	F0401	M	2	90		burnt flints	
04001	F0402	M	4	14		undiagnostic prehistoric body sherd	
05002	F0503	M	1	62		green glass bottle neck	19th-20th centuries
05002	F0503	M	1	71	✔	peg tile	post-medieval
05002	F0503	M	2	6	✔	animal bone	
05002	F0503	M	6	76		fabric 40	16th-19th centuries
05002	F0503	M	1	5		fabric 20	medieval
07002	F0704	M	3	2		undiagnostic prehistoric body sherd	
03002	L0301	M	1	14		peg tile	post-medieval/modern
03003	L0301	M	1	8		flint flake	prehistoric
03005	L0302	M	1	1		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
05001	L0502	M	1	1		undiagnostic prehistoric body sherd	

Finds no.	Context	Area	Qty	Wt	D	Find type	Find date
05001	L0502	M	1	1		indeterminate brick or tile fragment	
01002	F0104	P	1	5		Roman or LIA sherd?	Roman or LIA?
02001	F0208	P	1	8		flint	prehistoric?
05001	F0508	P	2	18		prehistoric sherds	
01001	u/s	P	1	6		cua object	
01001	F0102	Q	1	2		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
01002	F0106	Q	83	230		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
03001	F0305	Q	1	6		flint (small find 44)	prehistoric
01001	F0109	R	4	34		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
01002	F0110	R	1	1		burnt flint	prehistoric?
01002	F0110	R	5	30		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
01003	F0112	R	1	2		indeterminate brick or tile	
02001	F0201	R	1	6		later prehistoric sherd?	prehistoric?
02002	F0205	R	1	5		LIA/Roman sherd	LIA/ Roman
07002	F0701	R	1	11		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
07001	F0704	R	1	9		flint	prehistoric
07001	F0704	R	15	102		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
07001	F0704	R	1	1		flint	prehistoric
08001	F0803	R	4	30		post-medieval or modern brick	post-medieval or modern
10001	F1001	R	1	43		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
10002	F1005	R	3	1		minuscule prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
11001	F1101	R	1	7		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
11001	F1101	R	1	1		medieval sherd?	medieval?
12002	F1202	R	1	13		peg tile	post-medieval
13001	F1311	R	2	1		indeterminate brick or tile	
01004	u/s	R	2	56		Roman amphora sherds	Roman
11002	u/s	R	1	12		clay pipe	post-medieval
01001	F0101	RO	1	2		fabric 45f Westerwald ware	early 18th century
01001	F0101	RO	2	14	✔	peg tile	post-medieval
01001	F0101	RO	11	74	✔	coal	post-medieval
02001	F0201	RO	1	27		peg tile	post-medieval
02003	F0201	RO	1	1		fabric 48d	19th-20th centuries
02003	F0201	RO	1	7	✔	peg tile	post-medieval
02003	F0201	RO	1	5		modern brick or tile	modern
02003	F0201	RO	2	12	✔	bit of modern undecayed wood	modern
02003	F0201	RO	1	39	✔	slag	
02003	F0201	RO	2	14	✔	coke	post-medieval
02003	F0201	RO	29	419	✔	modern glass	modern
02003	F0201	RO	1	45		modern glass	modern
02004	F0202	RO	6	74		fe nails	
02004	F0202	RO	10	94	✔	coke	post-medieval
02004	F0202	RO	1	2		asphalt piece	post-medieval
02004	F0202	RO	1	4	✔	peg tile	post-medieval
02004	F0202	RO	1	10		very modern glass	modern
02004	F0202	RO	1	9		burnt flint	prehistoric?
02004	F0202	RO	4	66	✔	peg tile	post-medieval
02004	F0202	RO	1	93		post-medieval or modern brick or tile	post-med or modern
02004	F0202	RO	6	53	✔	coke	post-medieval
06001	F0601	RO	2	25		peg tile	post-medieval
08001	F0801	RO	5	5		prehistoric sherds (originally in two bags, combined here)	prehistoric
08001	F0801	RO	1	12		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
08001	F0801	RO	1	4		daub?	
08002	F0806	RO	1	3		coal	post-medieval
08002	F0806	RO	3	12		coke	post-medieval
08002	F0806	RO	2	17		indeterminate tile	
04002	L0402	RO	2	42		peg tile	post-medieval
04002	L0402	RO	1	18		post-medieval or modern tile	post-medieval or modern
05001	L0502	RO	1	16		fabric 48d	19th-20th centuries
05001	L0502	RO	1	539		Roman brick	Roman
05001	L0502	RO	1	325	✔	modern brick, frogged,overfired, 62mm thick	post 1850
05001	L0502	RO	1	103		very modern ceramic drain fragment	20th century
07001	u/s	RO	1	5		Roman greyware sherd	Roman
07001	u/s	RO	2	12		Roman greyware sherds and prehistoric flint gritted sherd	Roman
07001	u/s	RO	1	19	✔	peg tile	post-medieval

Finds no.	Context	Area	Qty	Wt	D	Find type	Find date
03002	F0301	S	11	71		fire-reddened stones	prehistoric?
03002	F0301	S	40	27		charcoal	
04001	F0401	S	1	39		Roman brick	Roman
04002	F0401	S	22	126		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
04002	F0401	S	1	1		charcoal	
04002	F0401	S	5	13		fire-reddened stones	prehistoric?
04002	F0401	S	3	14		dauby or pot lumps?	
05002	F0502	S	1	6		oyster shell	
05003	F0502	S	1	11		flint (genuine?)	prehistoric?
05003	F0502	S	1	7		coal?	post-medieval
05001	F0503	S	1	11		Roman storage jar with slashed neck, possibly 1st	1st century
05001	F0503	S	1	6		post-medieval or modern brick or tile	post-med or modern
05005	F0508	S	2	6		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric?
05004	F0511	S	7	6	✔	charcoal	post-medieval
06001	F0604	S	13	15		prehistoric sherds	prehistoric
06003	F0604	S	36	413		LIA hand-made storage vessel	LIA/early Roman
06003	F0604	S	1	4		undated tile?	
06003	F0604	S	1	3		burnt flint	prehistoric?
06002	F0605	S	1	27		peg tile	post-medieval
06002	F0605	S	1	1		coal	post-medieval
06002	F0605	S	1	5		coke	post-medieval
06002	F0605	S	1	4	✔	fe nail	
06004	F0605	S	1	32		Roman tile	Roman
07002	F0701	S	1	8		peg tile	post-medieval
07002	F0701	S	1	103		very modern wood	20th century
07002	F0701	S	1	5		fabric 40 glazed	16th-19th centuries
07002	F0701	S	1	1	✔	coke	post-medieval
11001	F1101	S	2	25		prehistoric sherd	prehistoric
11002	F1104	S	1	7		indeterminate brick or tile	
03001	L0301	S	1	4		flint flake	prehistoric
07001	L0702	S	1	3		clay pipe	post-medieval
02001	L0202	T	1	2		Roman buff sherds, local flagon	1st - 3rd centuries
02001	L0202	T	2	13		fabric 13	12th century
02001	L0202	T	1	1		fabric 40	16th-19th centuries
02001	L0202	T	4	82	✔	peg tile	post-medieval
02001	L0202	T	2	8		post-med or modern glass	post-med or modern
02001	L0202	T	4	14		clay pipe	post-medieval
02002	L0202	T	1	2		fabric 21a green glazed	15th-16th centuries
02002	L0202	T	1	23	✔	peg tile	post-medieval
02002	L0202	T	2	4		post-med or modern glass	post-med or modern
02002	L0202	T	1	2		1974 half penny	1974

Howard Brooks, September 2002

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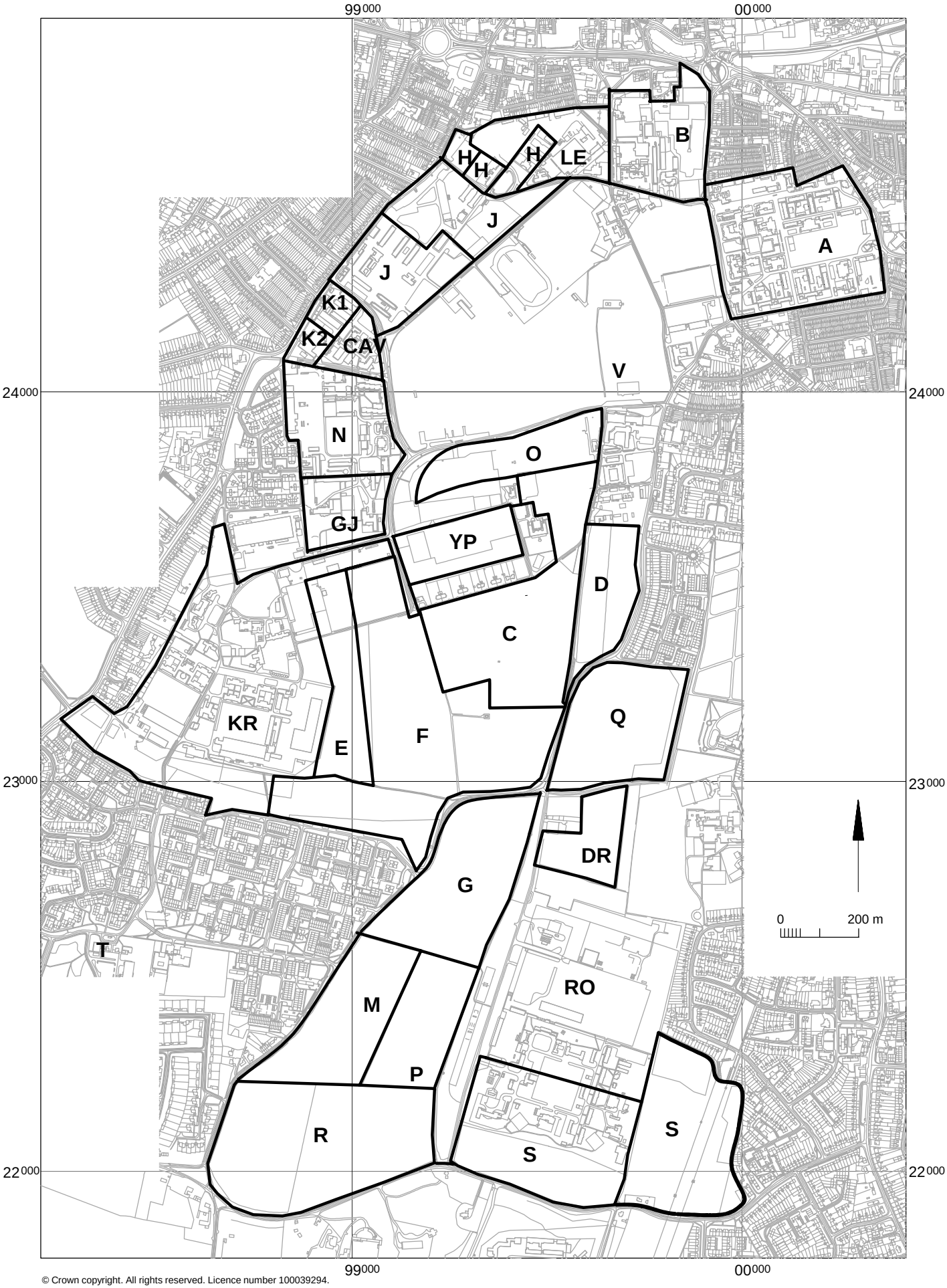

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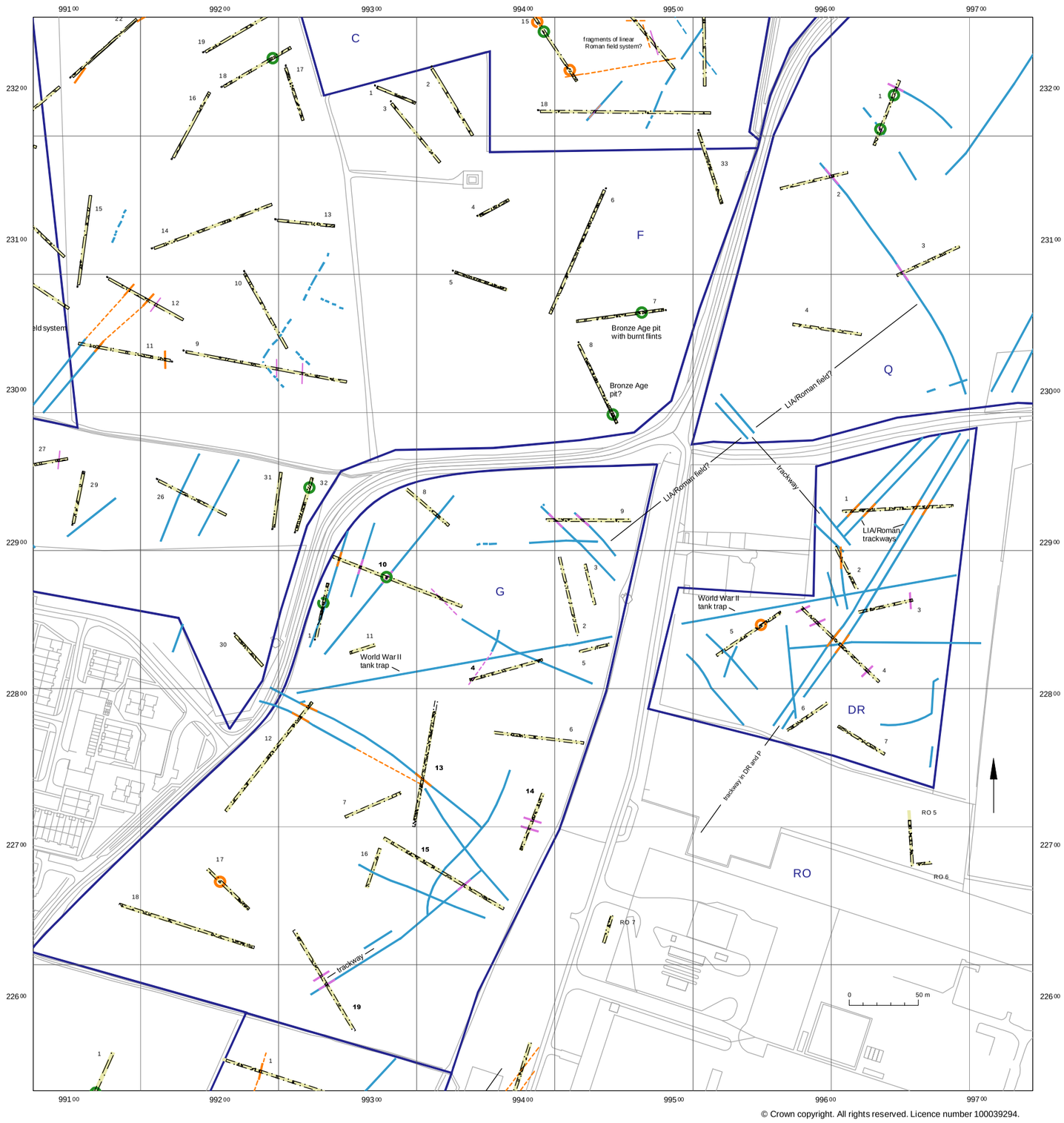
Fig 1 Area locations.



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LIA/Roman ditch
LIA/Roman ditch (assumed)
undated ditch
undated ditch (assumed)
prehistoric feature
residual prehistoric
Roman feature
residual Roman
proposed trench location
actual trench location
cropmark/geophysical anomaly

Fig 2 Areas DR, G, Q, and RO north: distribution of trenches with interpretative comments.

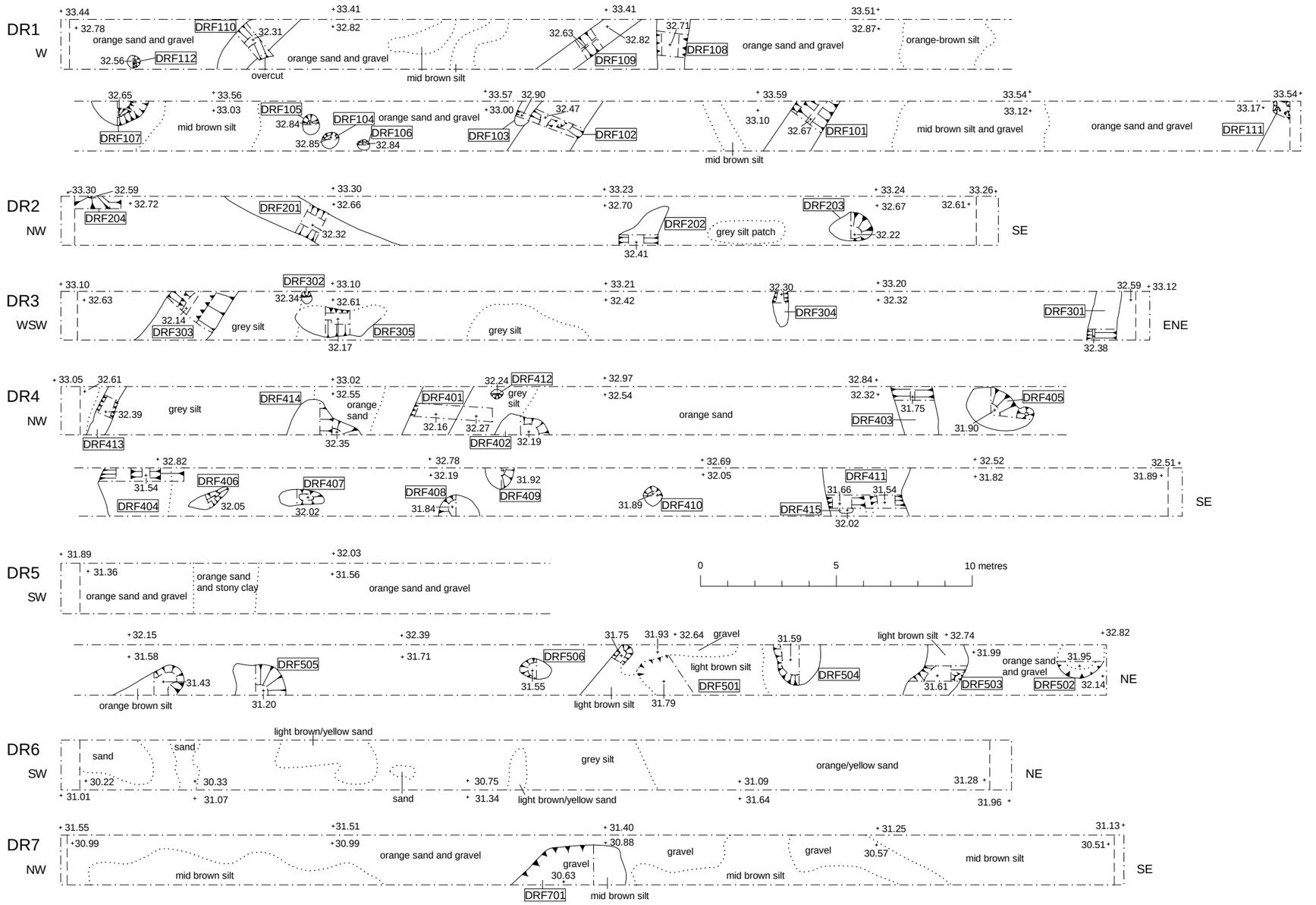

Fig 3 Area DR: trench plans.

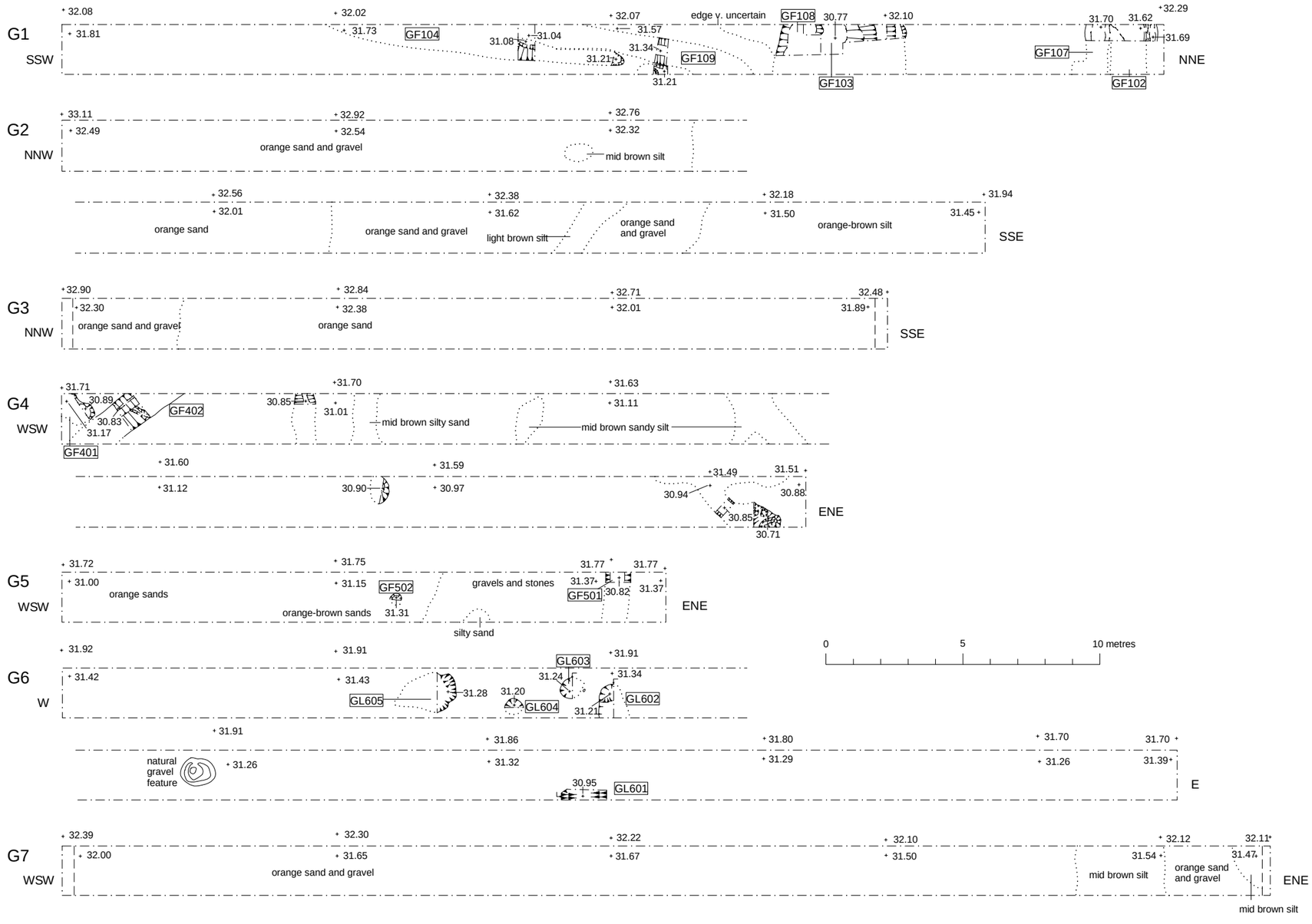

Fig 4 Area G: trench plans G1-G7.

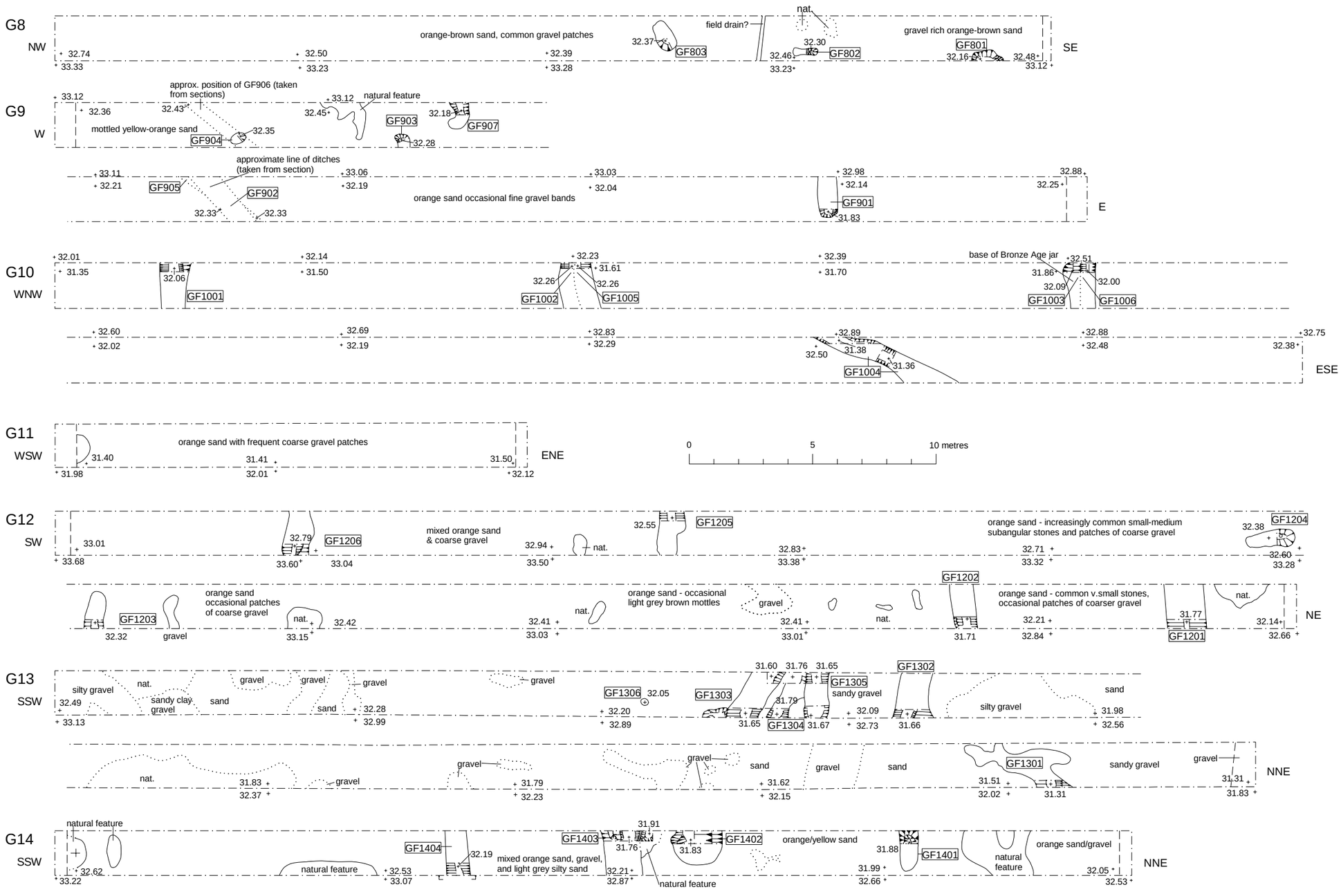

Fig 5 Area G: trench plans G8-G14.

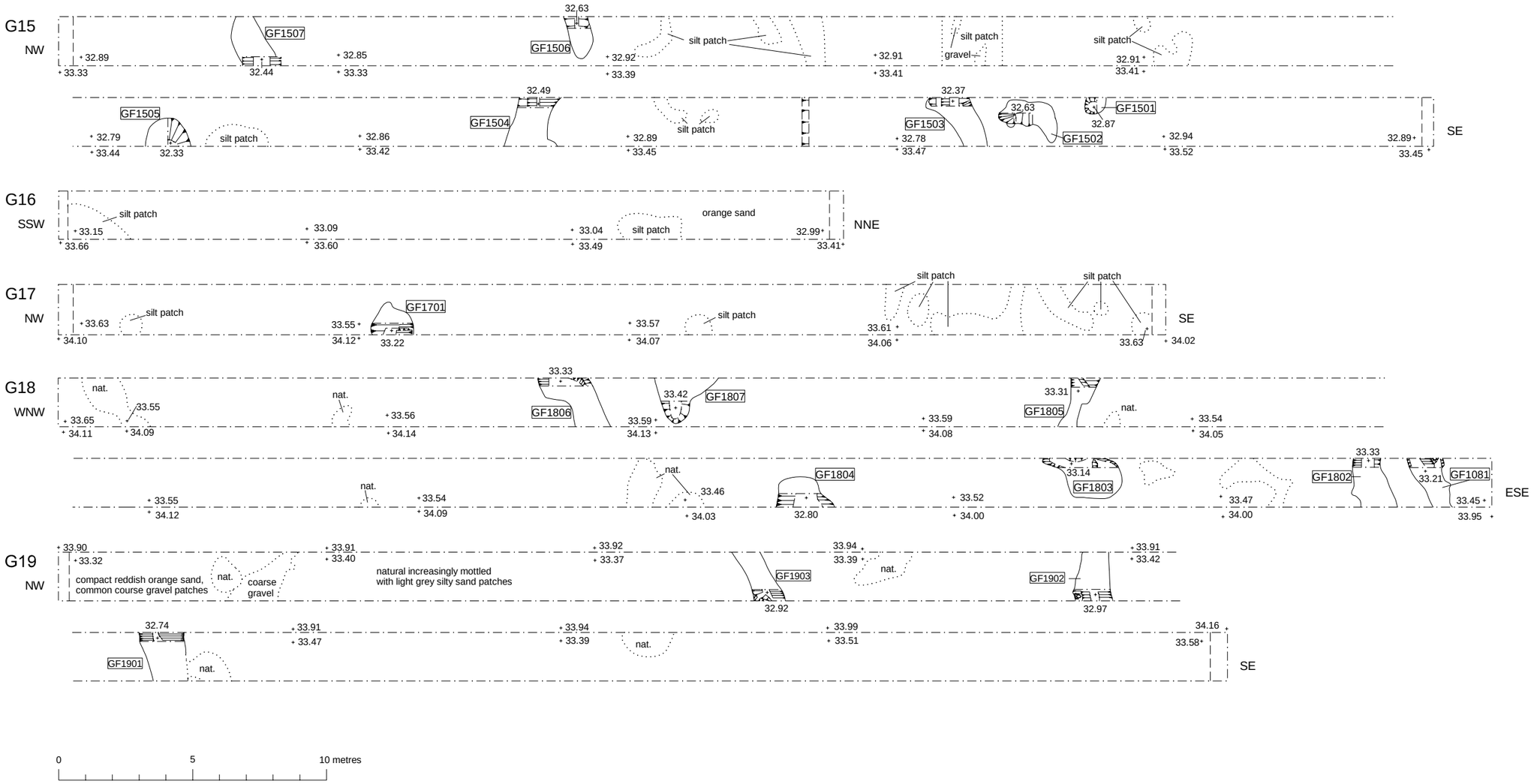

Fig 6 Area G: trench plans G15-G19.

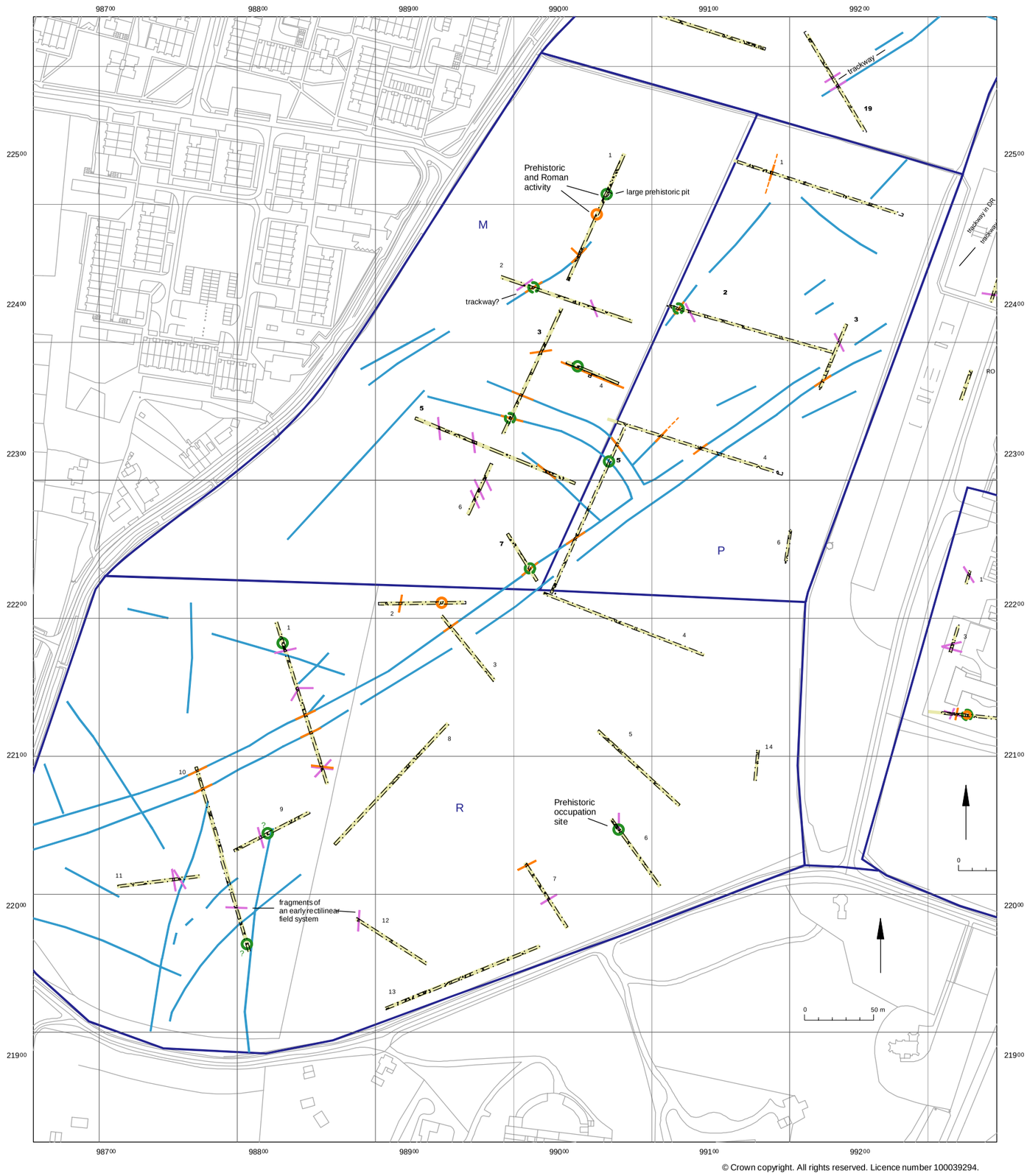

Fig 7 Areas M, P and R: distribution of trenches with interpretative comments.

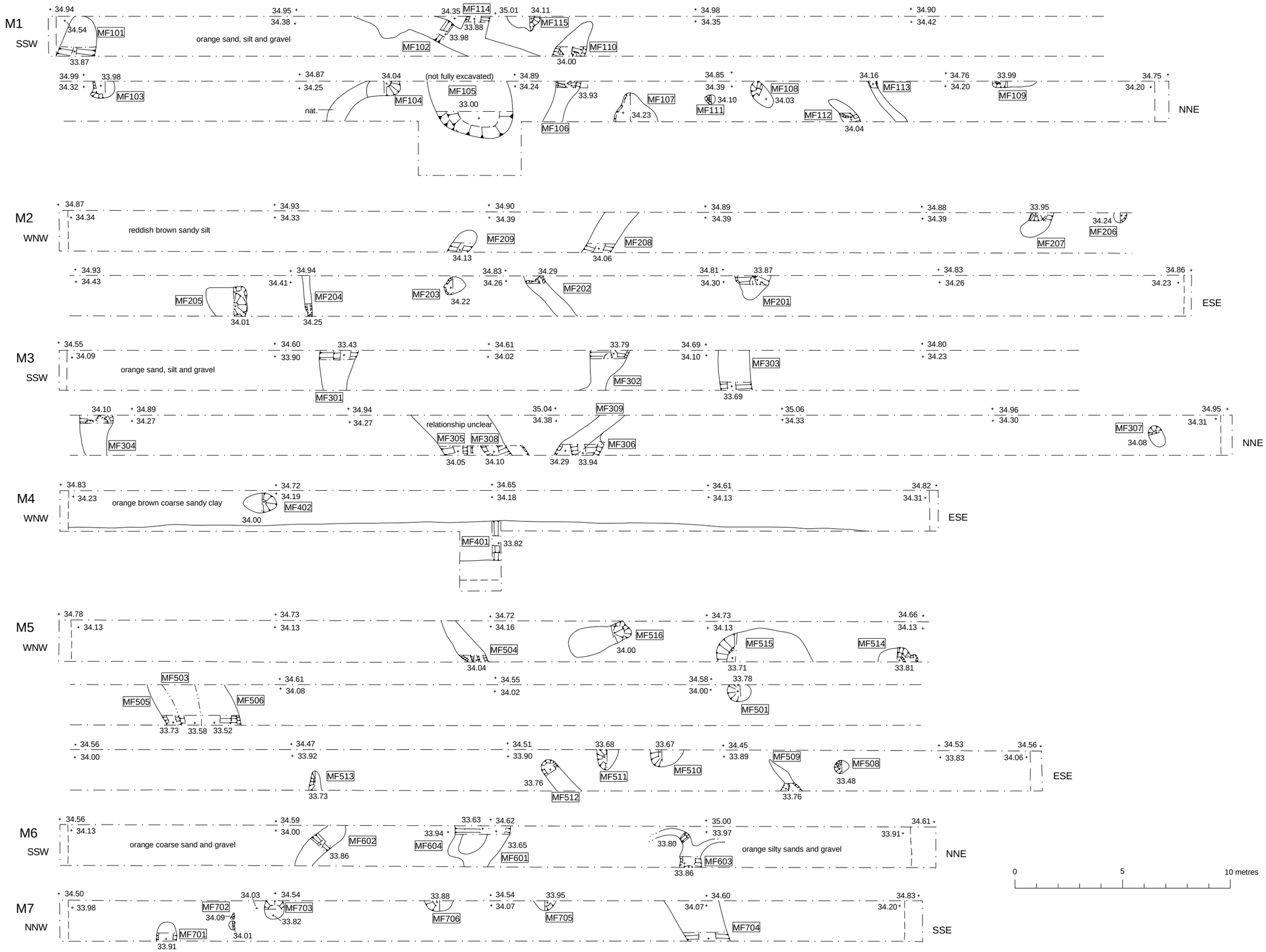

Fig 8 Area M: trench plans.

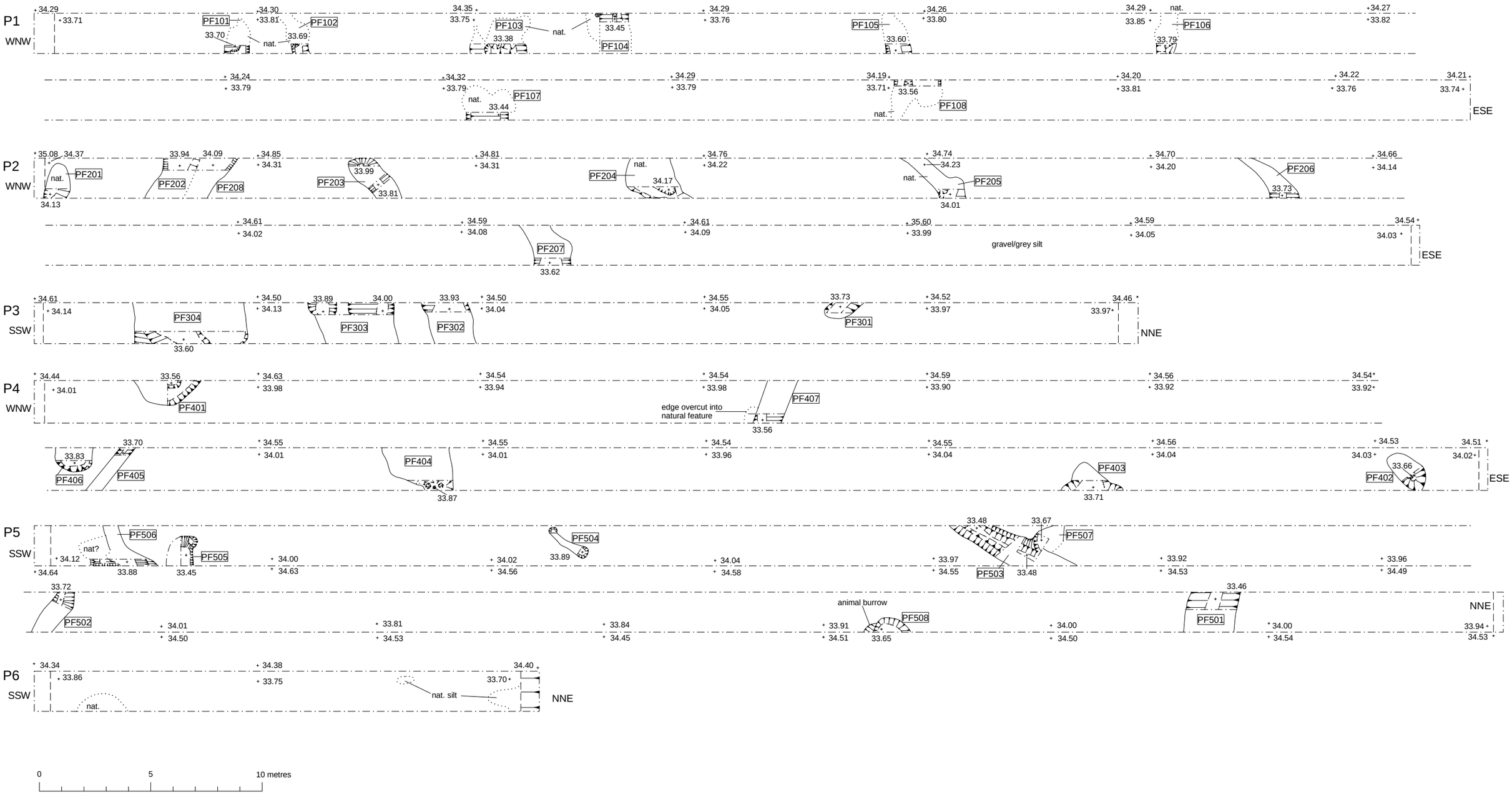

Fig 9 Area P : trench plans.

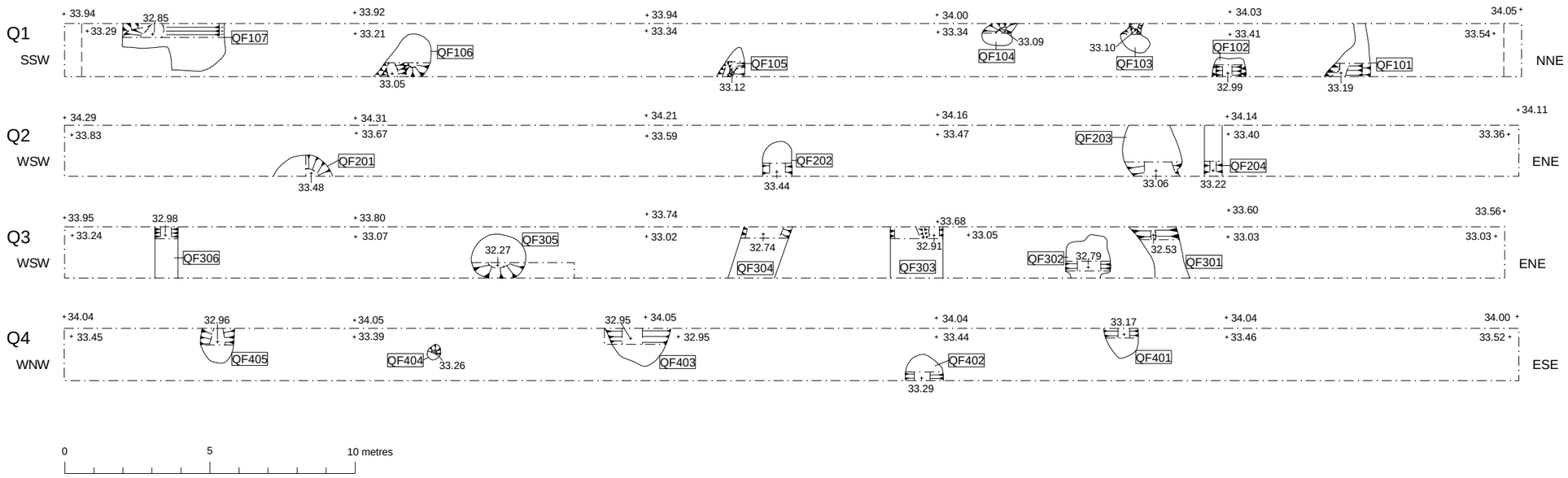

Fig 10 Area Q: trench plans.

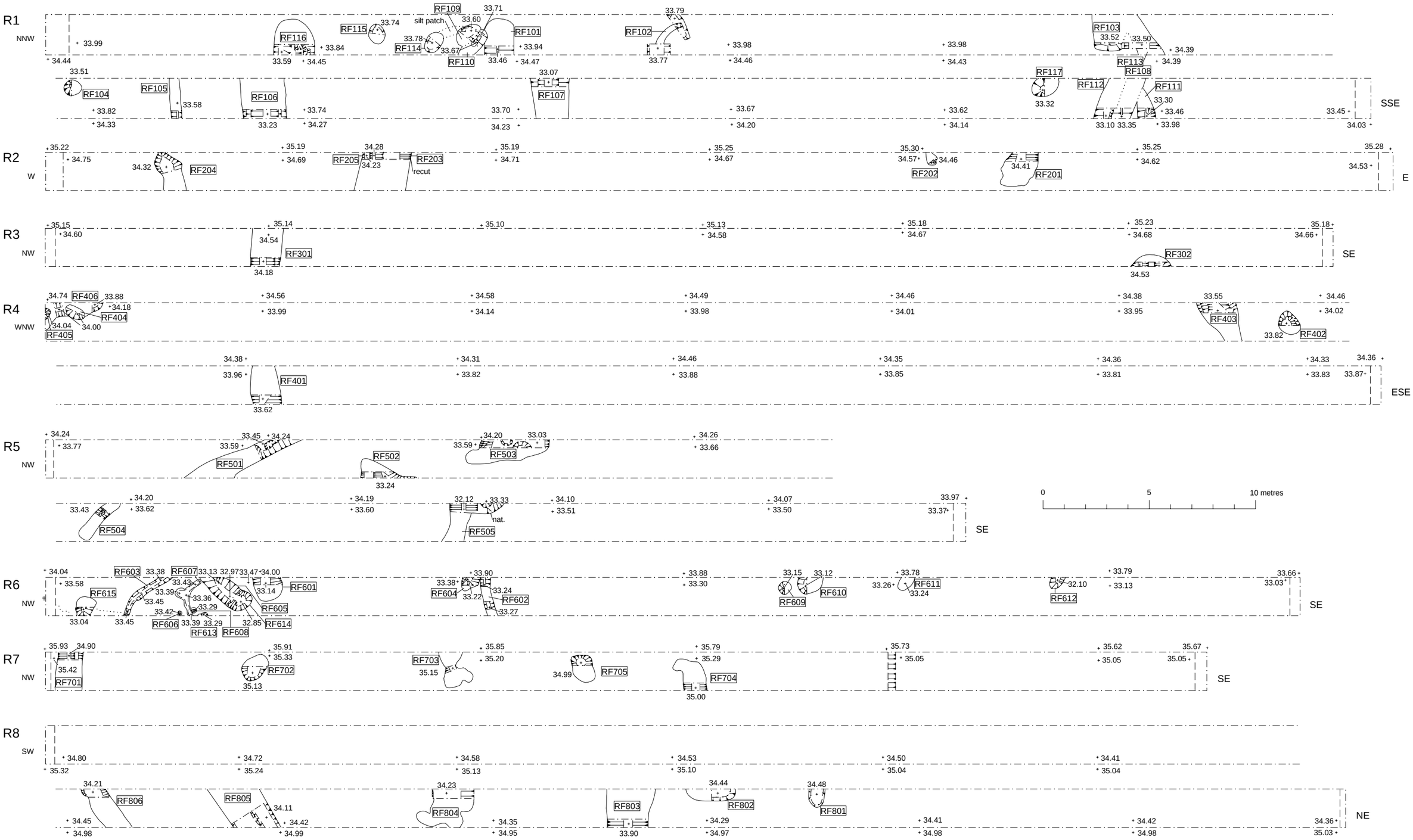

Fig 11 Area R: trench plans R1-R8.

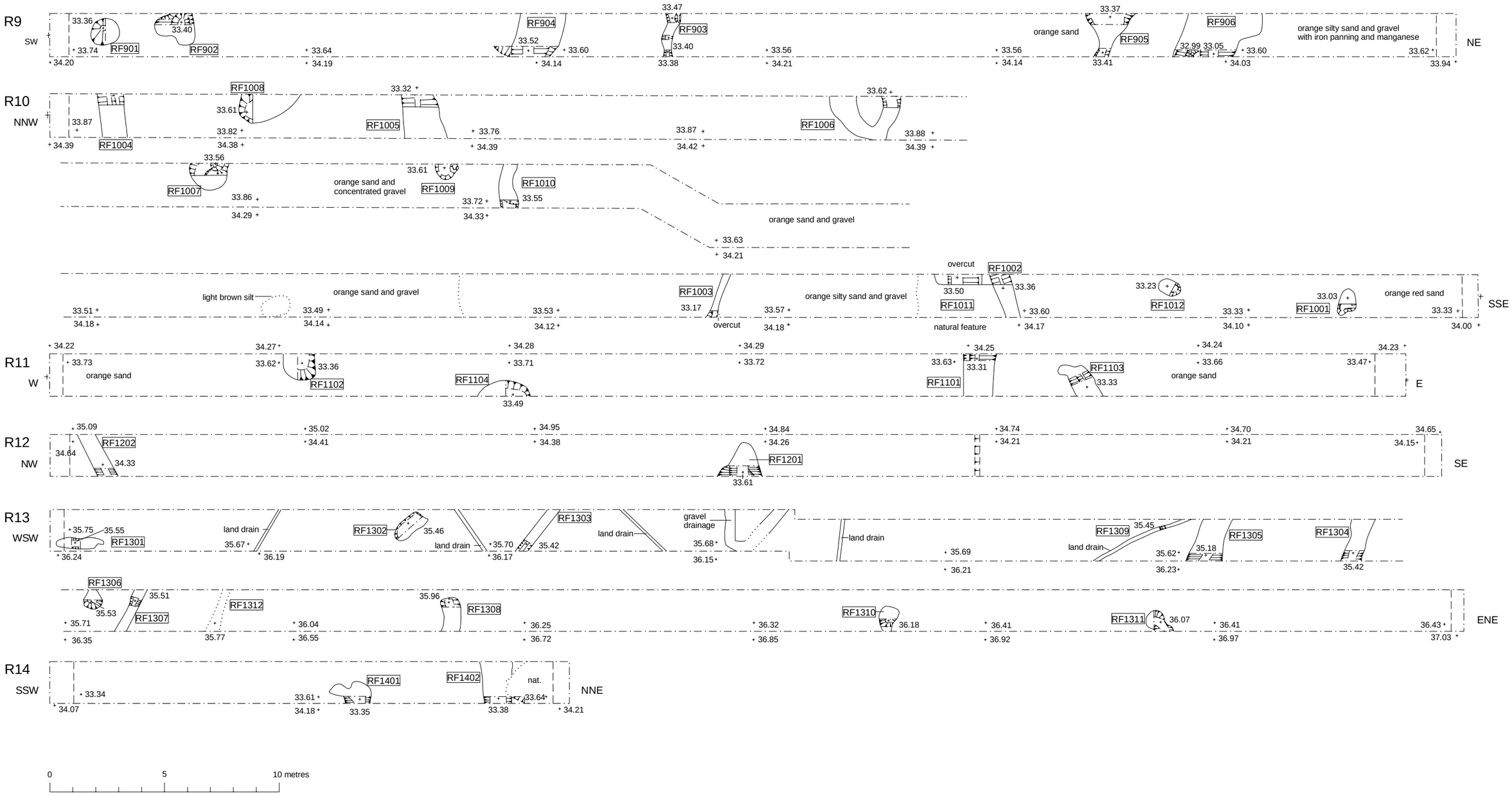

Fig 12 Area R: trench plans R9-R14.

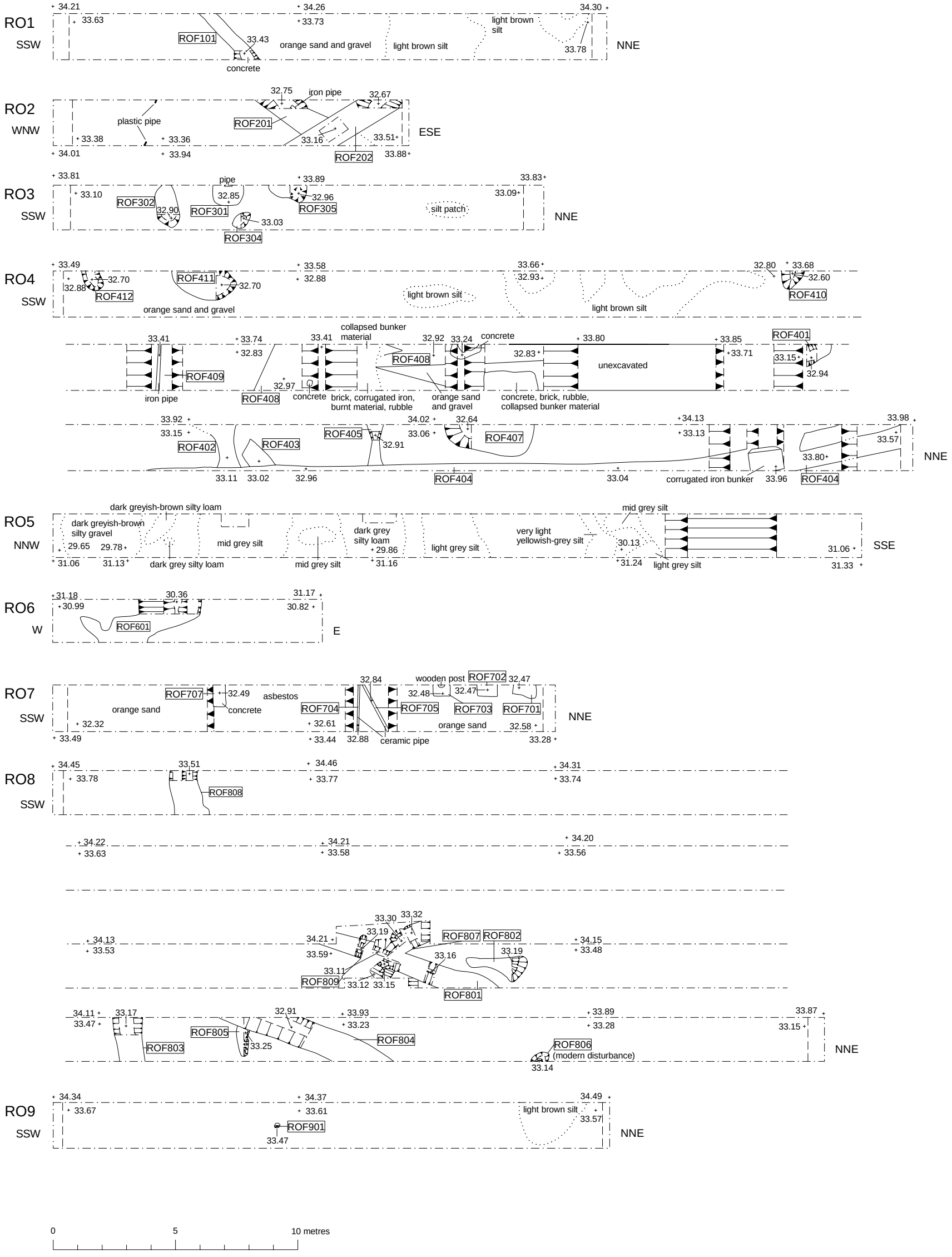

Fig 13 Area RO: trench plans.

Fig 14 Areas RO south and S: distribution of trenches with interpretative comments.

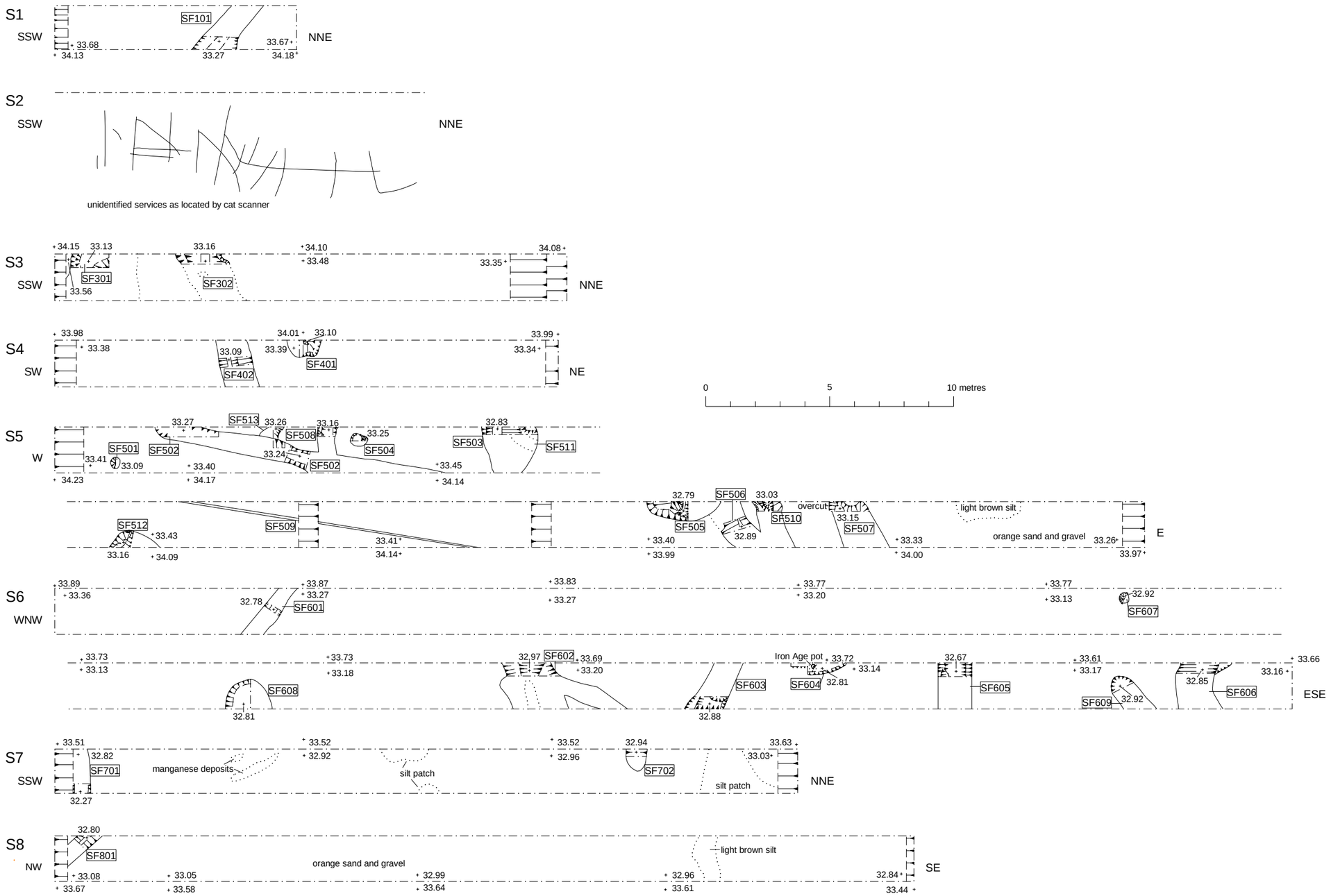

Fig 15 Area S: trench plans S1-S8.

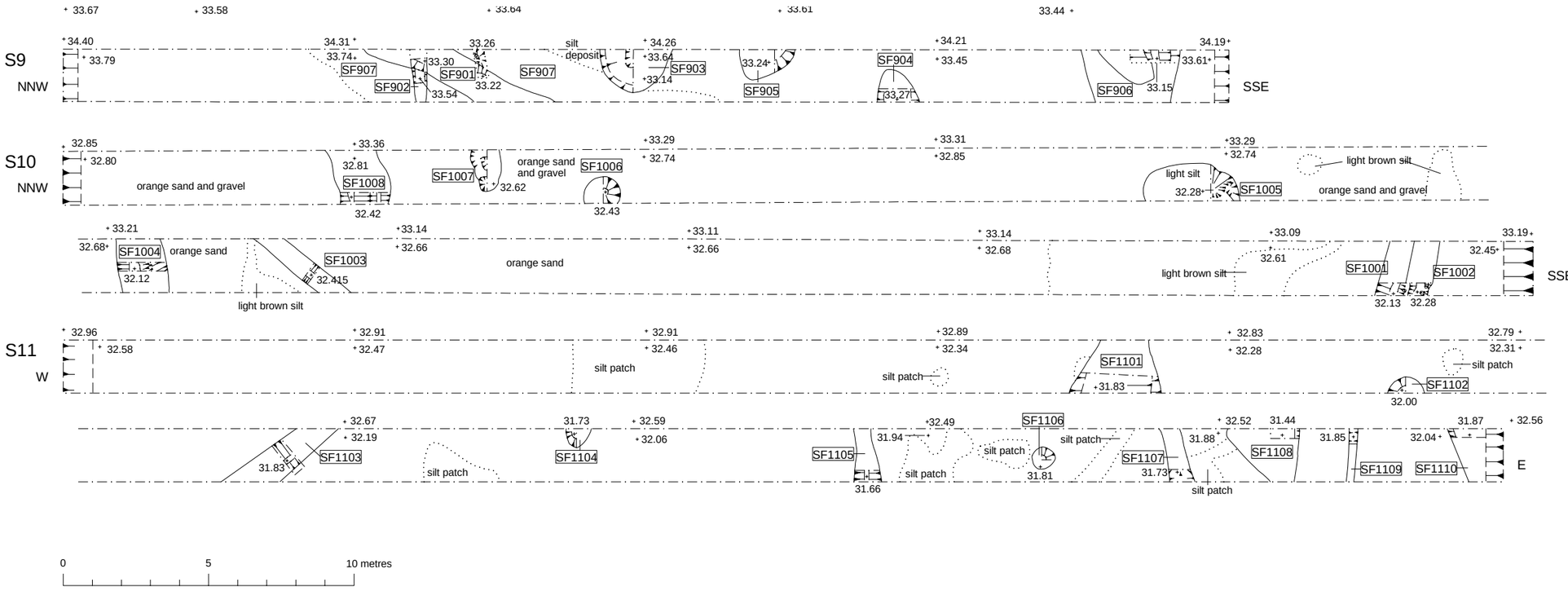

Fig 16 Area S: trenches S9-S11.

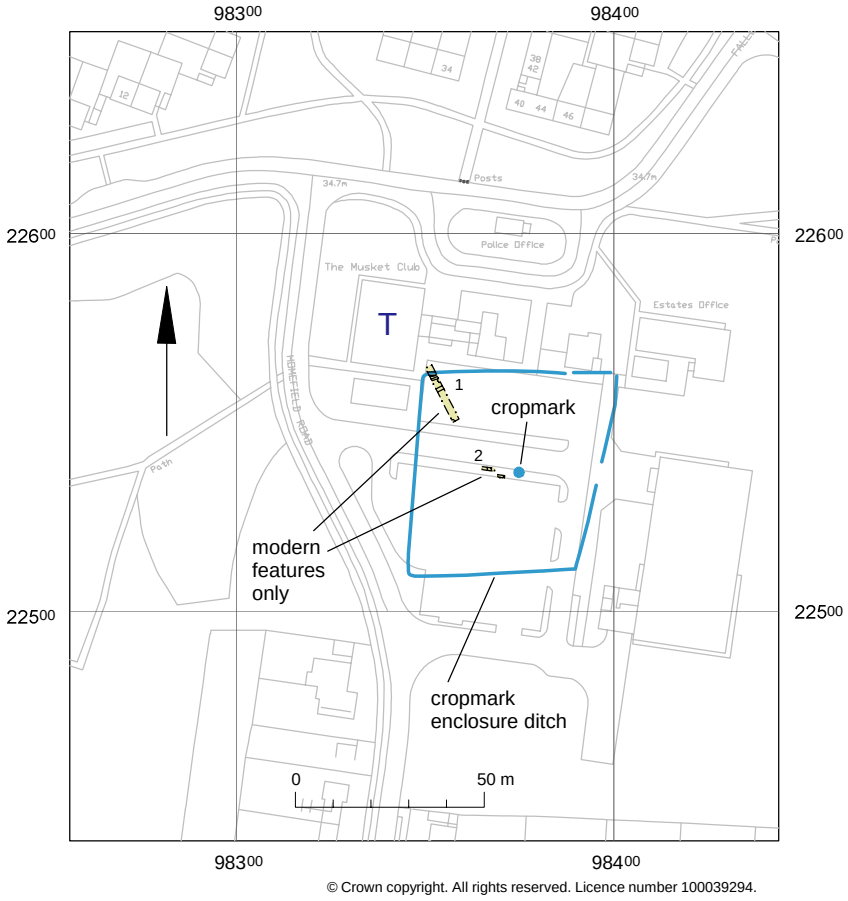

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Fig 17 Area T: distribution of trenches with interpretative comments.

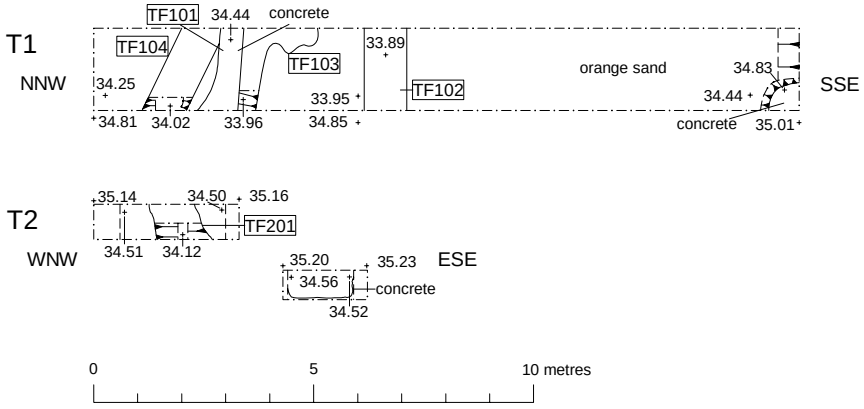


Fig 18 Area T: trench plans.

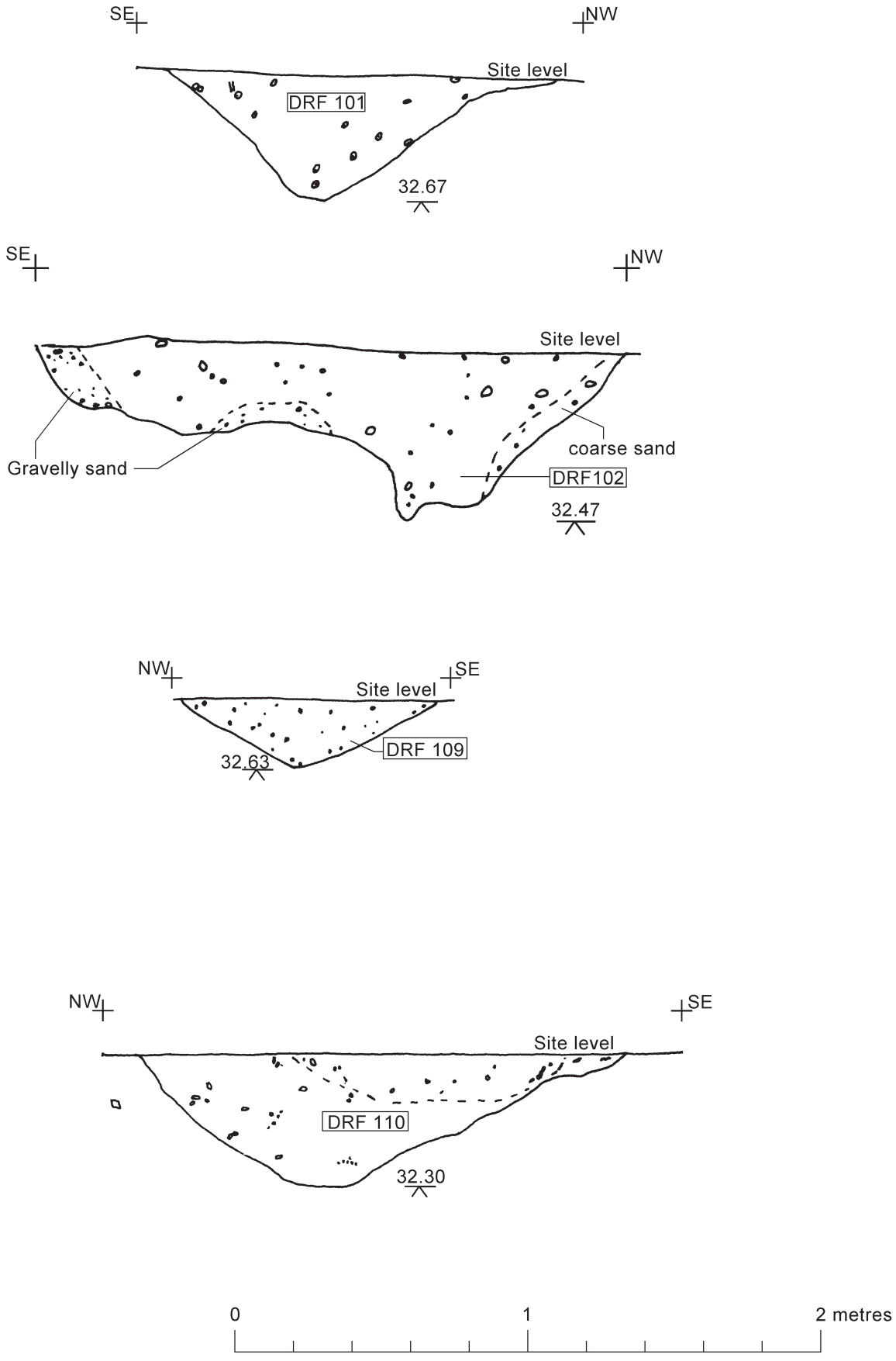


Fig 19 Area DR: section sheet 1 (DRF101, DRF102, DRF109 and DRF110).

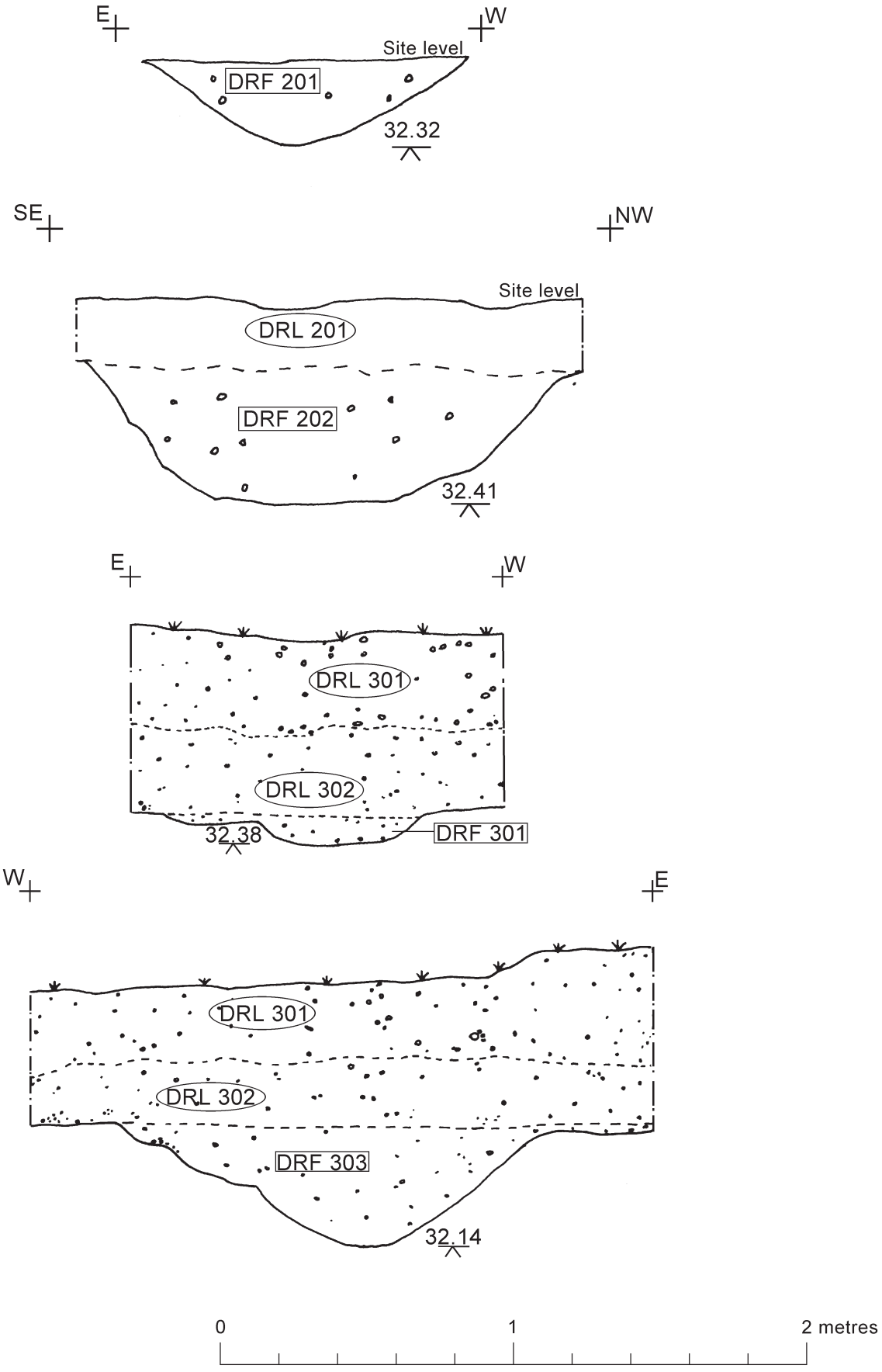


Fig 20 Area DR: section sheet 2 (DRF201, DRF202, DRF301 and DRF303).

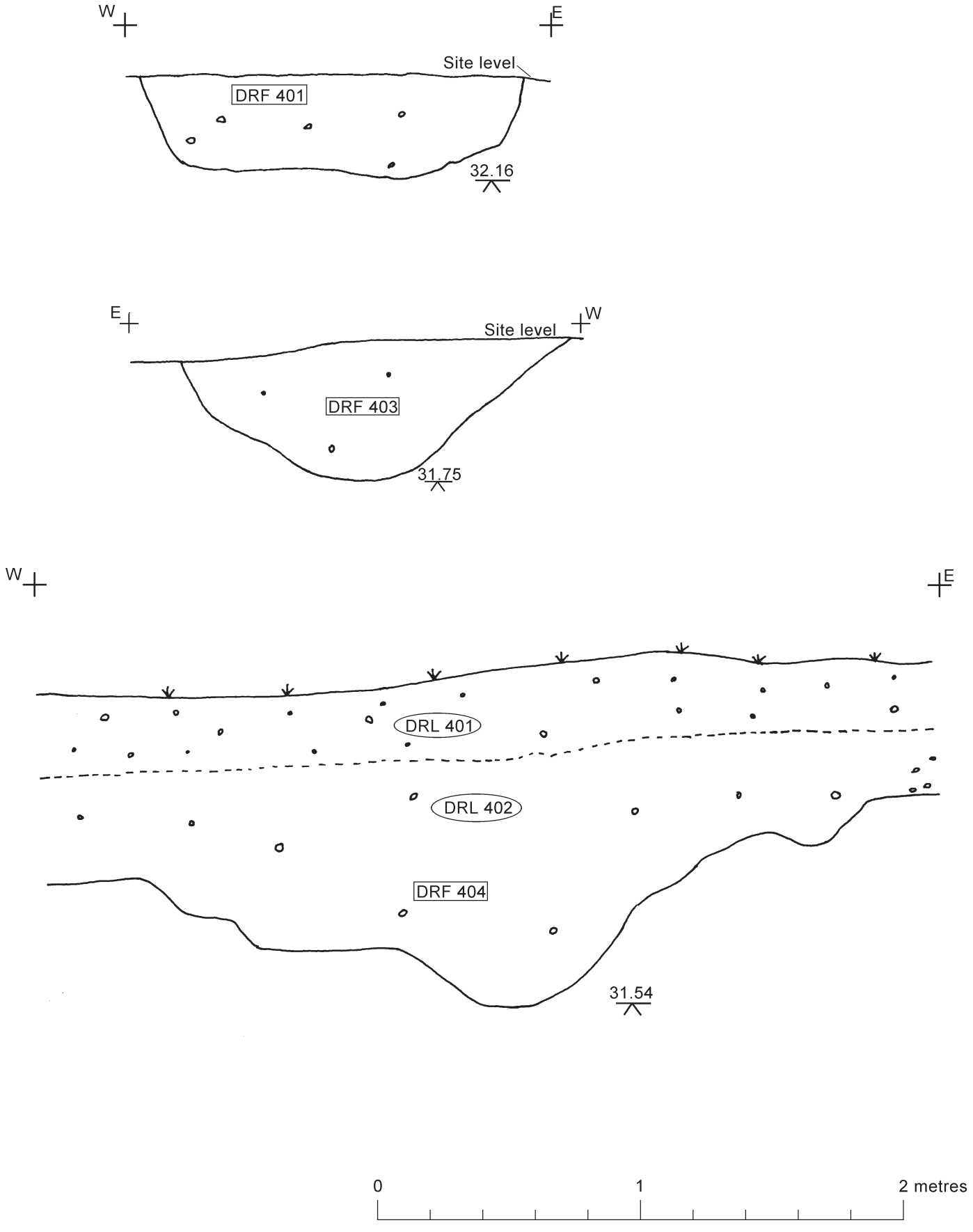


Fig 21 Area DR: section sheet 3 (DRF401, DRF403 and DRF404).

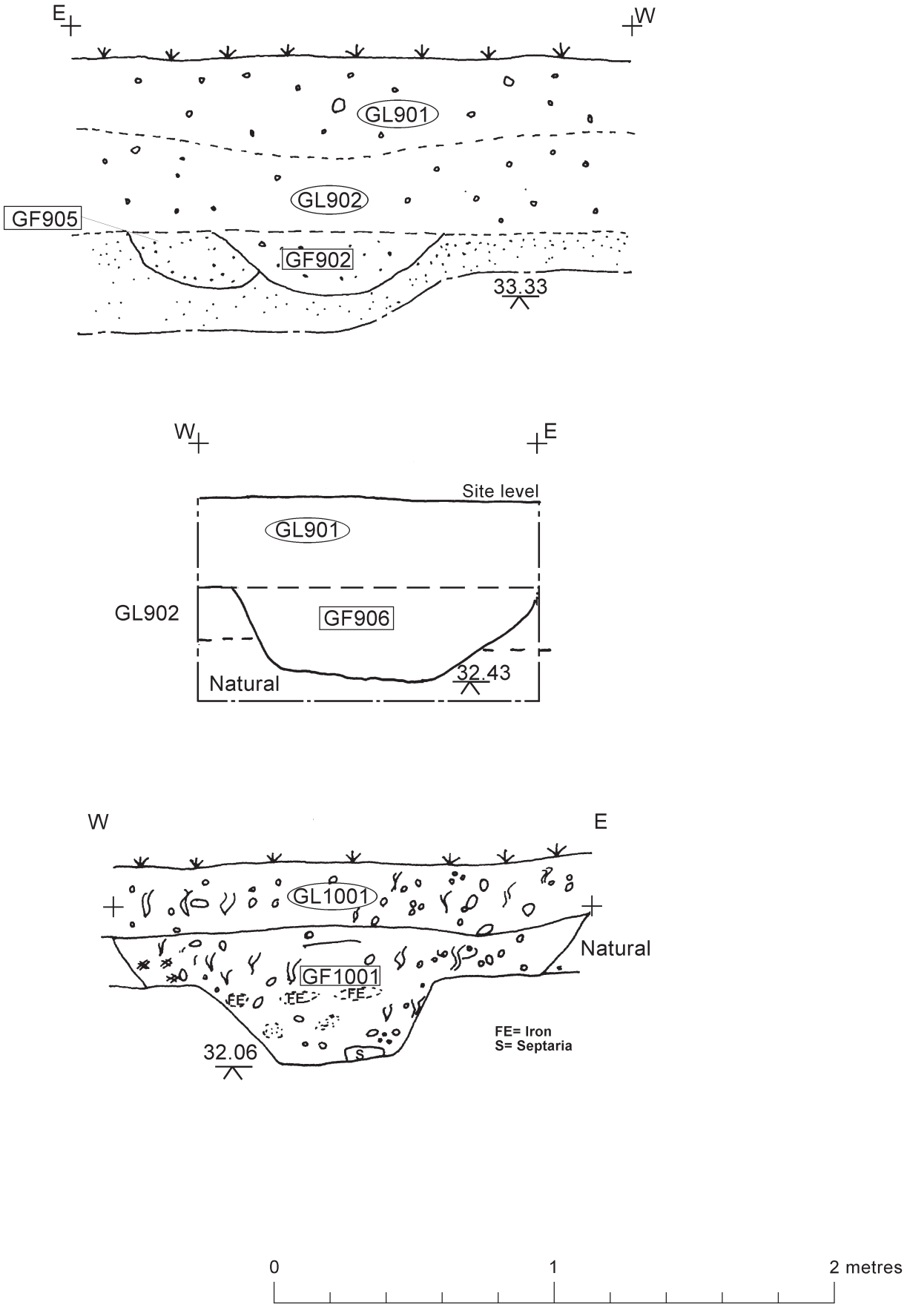
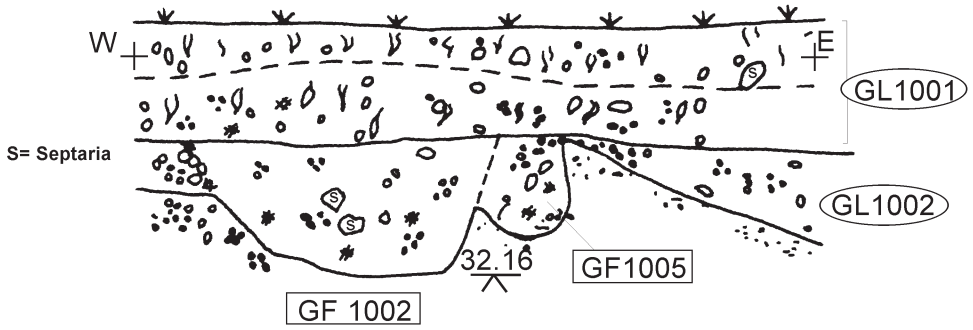
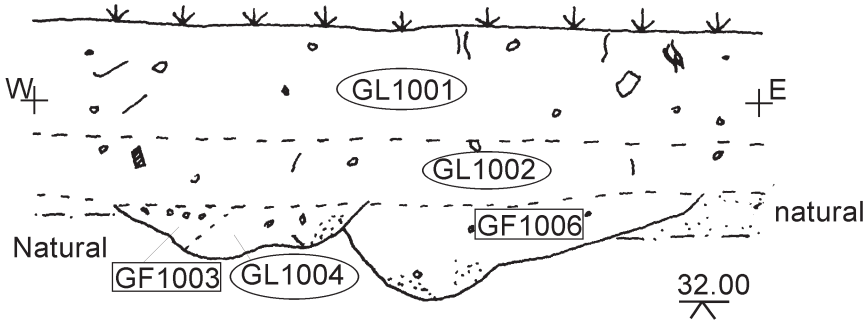


Fig 22 Area G: section sheet 4 (GF901/905, GF906 and GF1001).





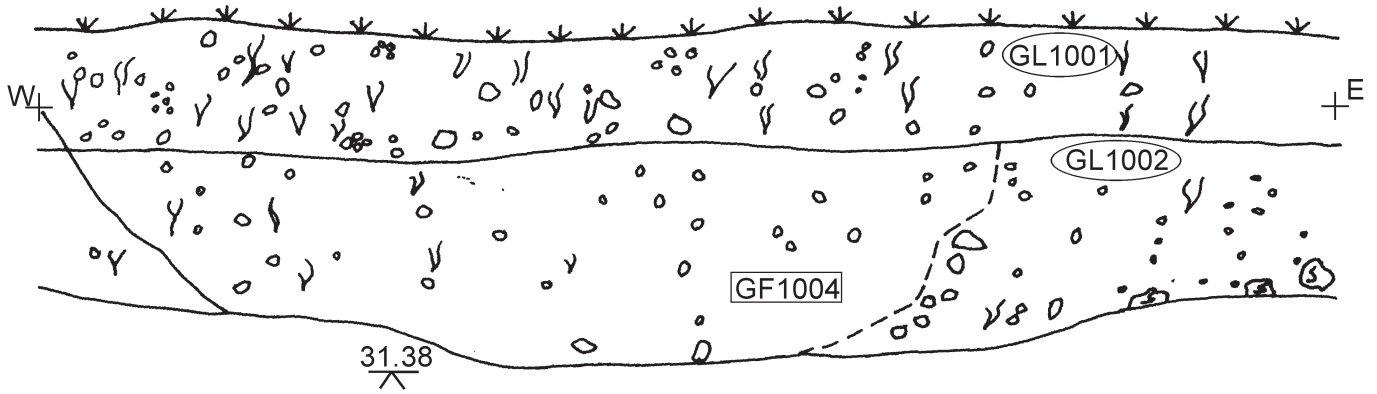


Fig 23 Area G: section sheet 5 (GF1002/5, GF1003/6 and GF1004).

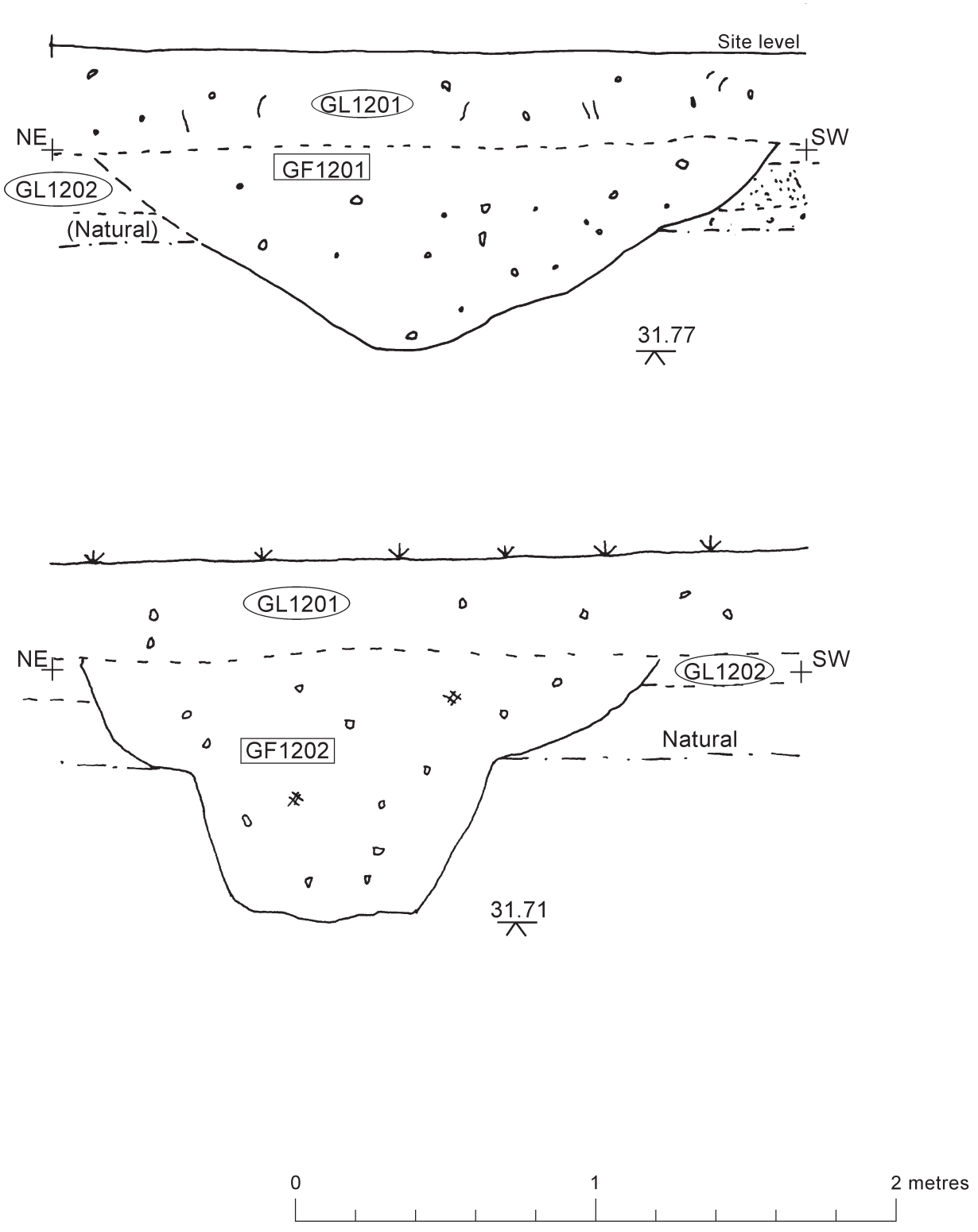


Fig 24 Area G: section sheet 6 (GF1201 and GF1202).

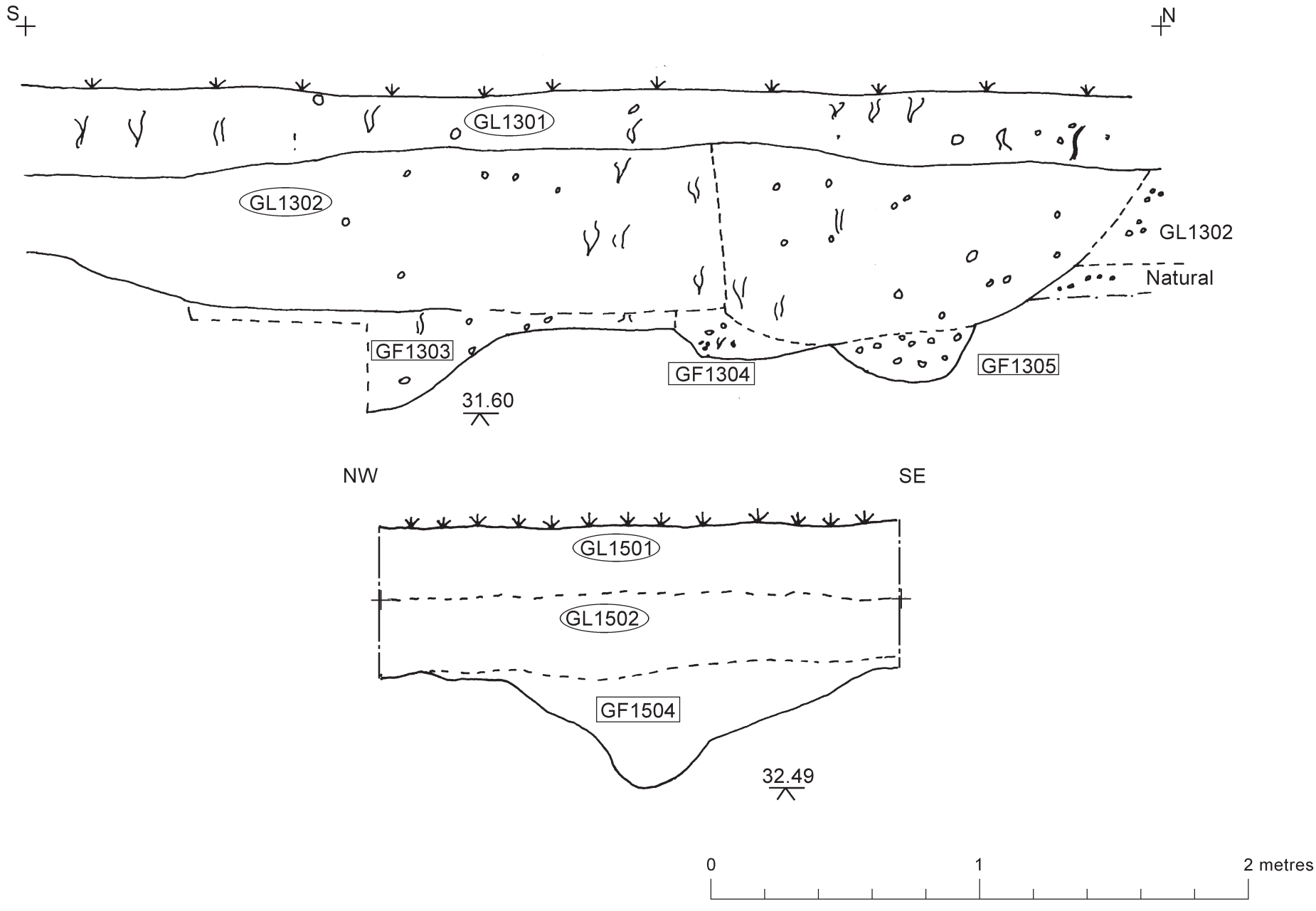


Fig 25 Area G: section sheet 7 (GF1303/4/5 and GF1504).

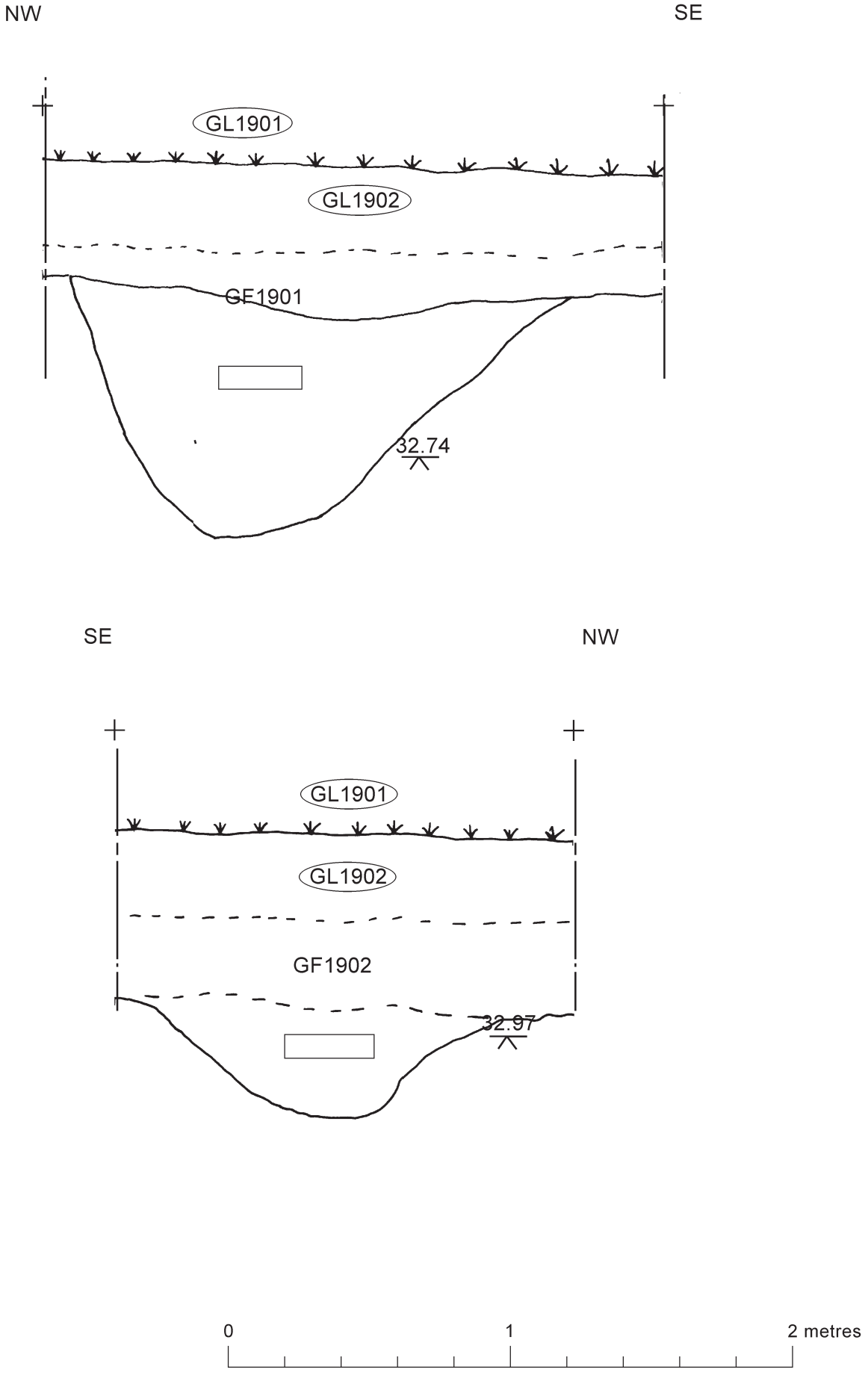


Fig 26 Area G: section sheet 8 (GF1901 and GF1902).

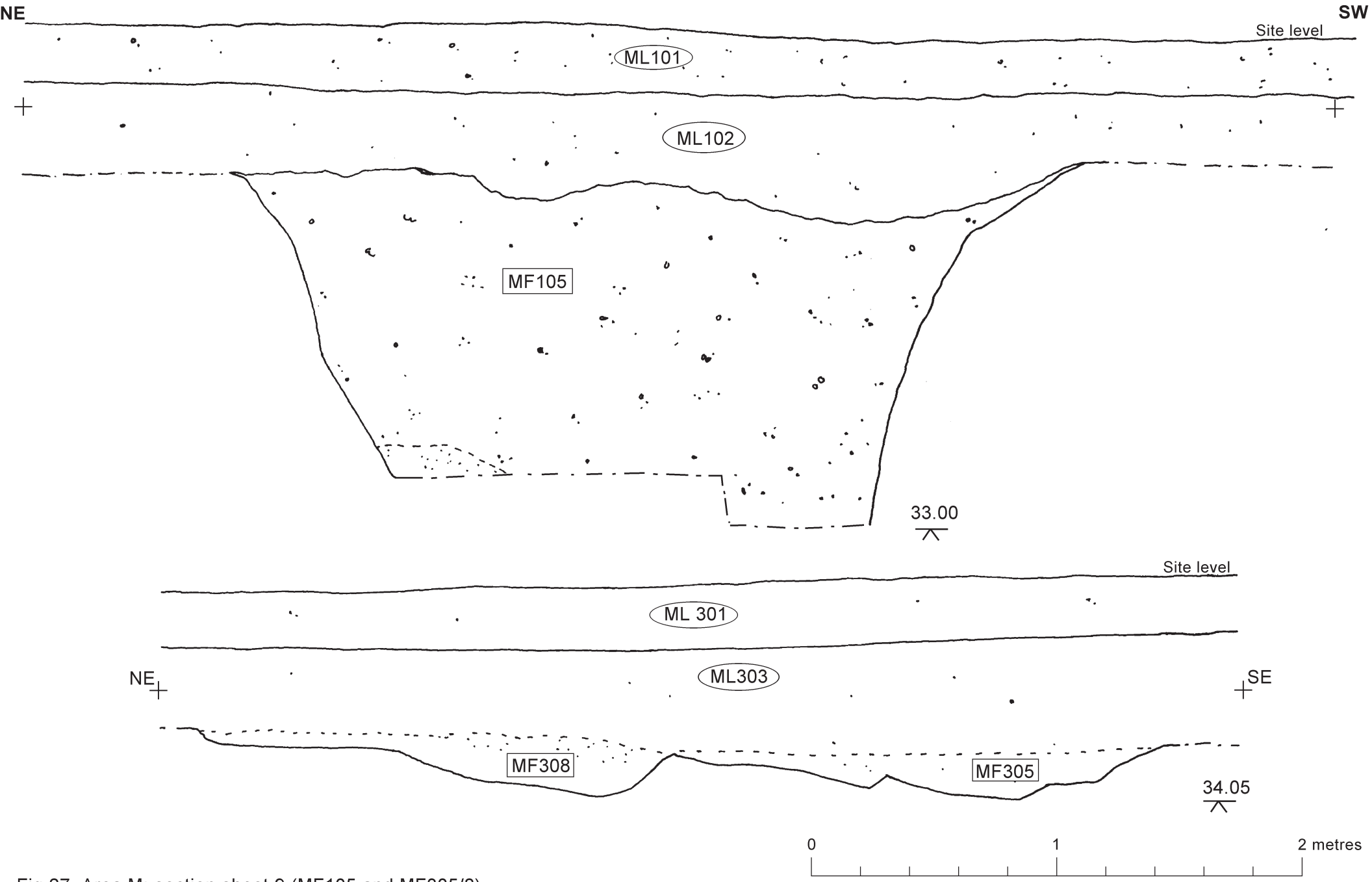


Fig 27 Area M: section sheet 9 (MF105 and MF305/8).

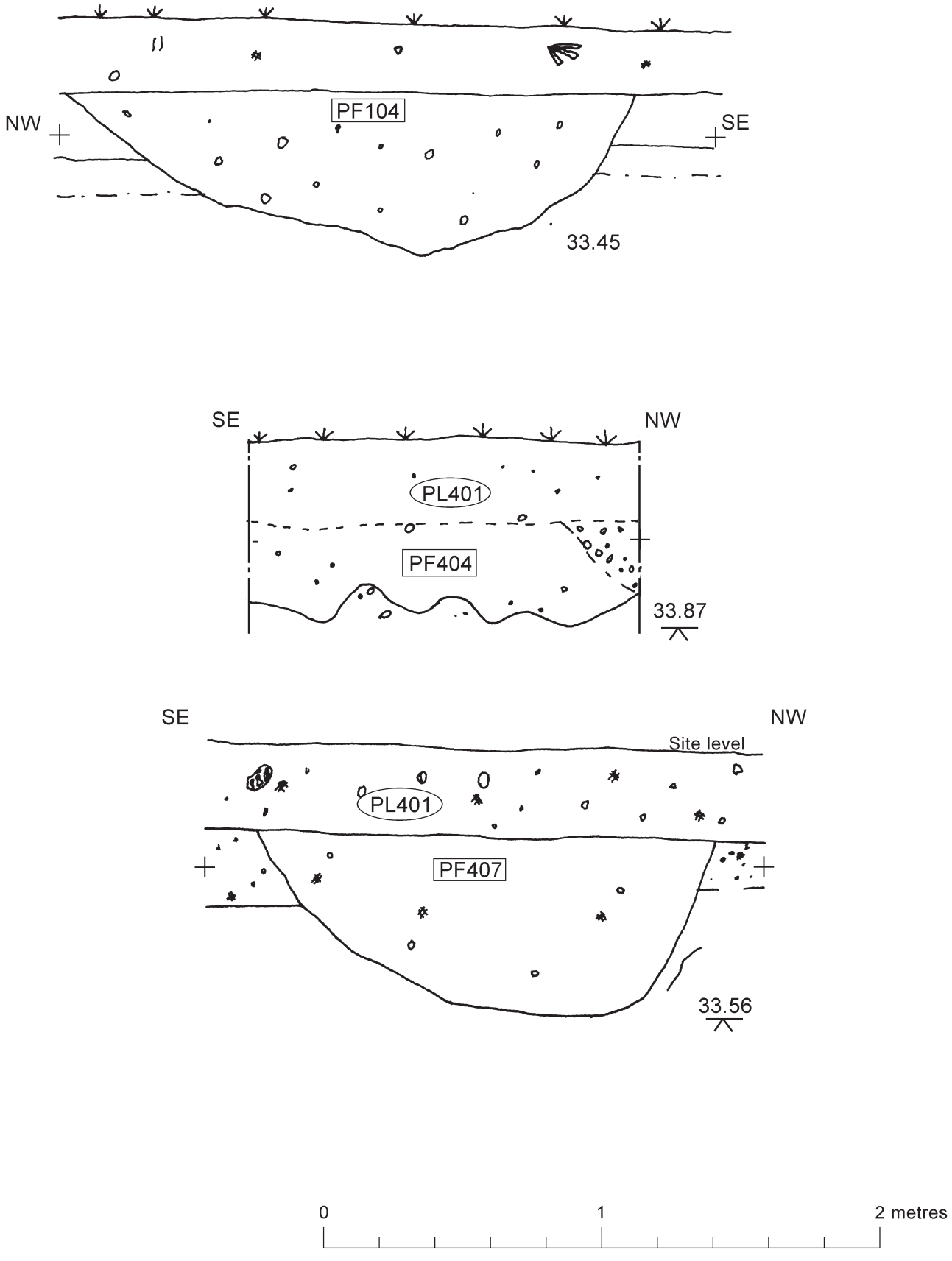


Fig 28 Area P: section sheet 10 (PF104, PF404 and PF407).

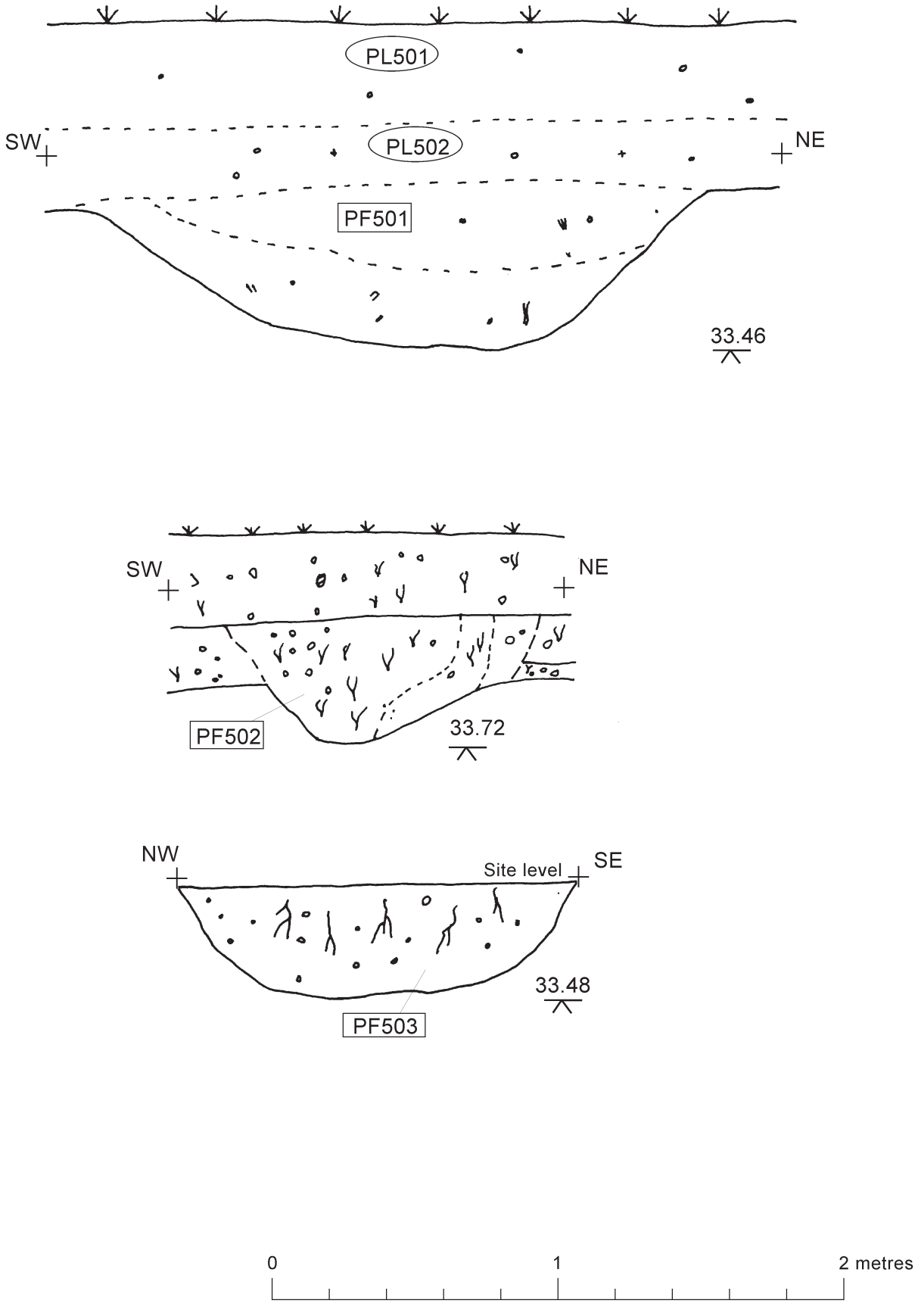


Fig 29 Area P: section sheet 11 (PF501, PF502 and PF503).

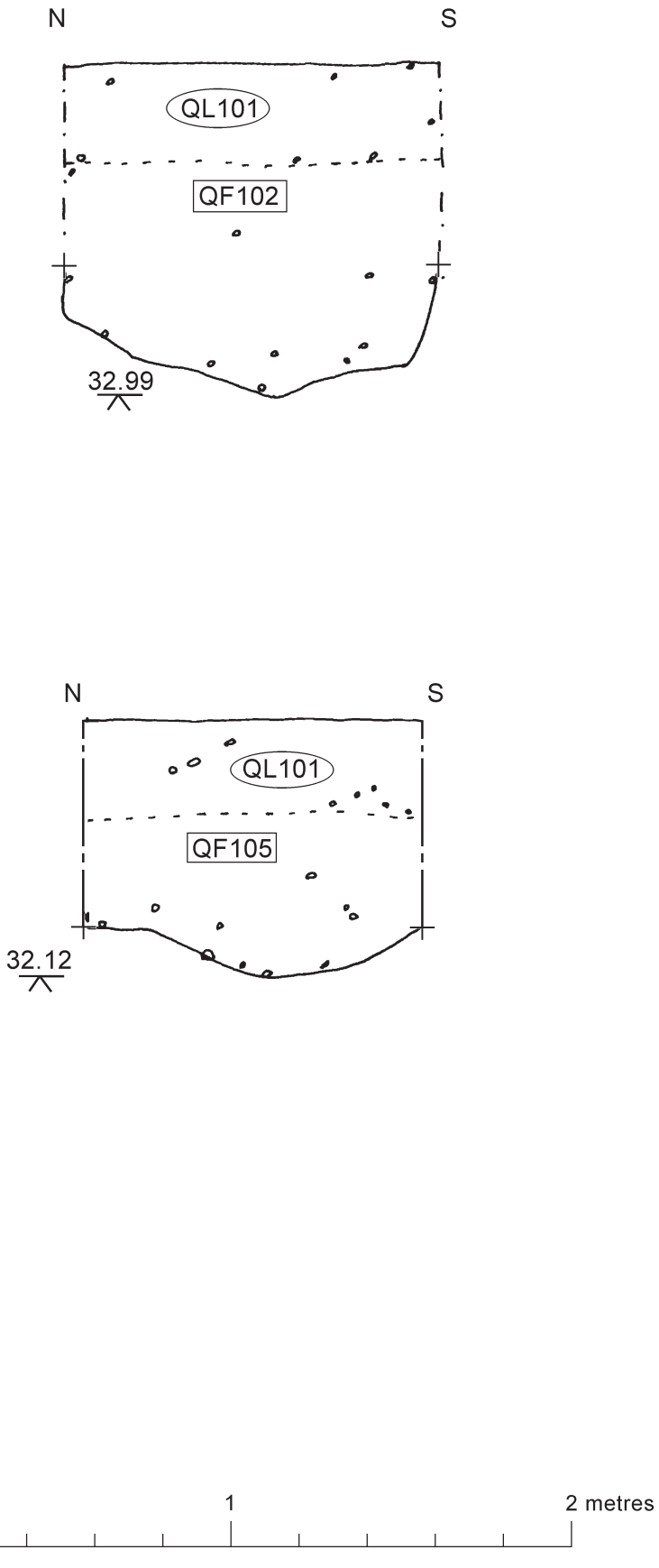
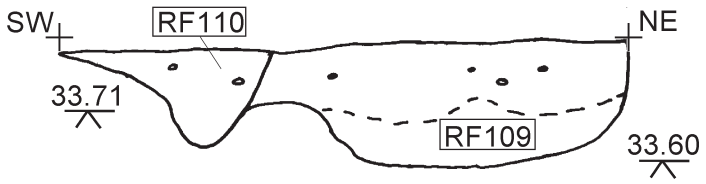
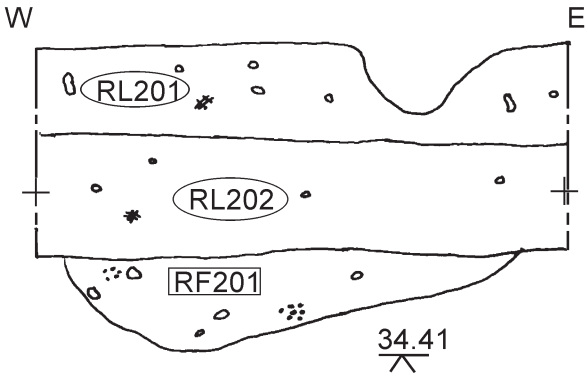
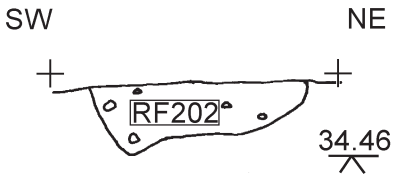


Fig 30 Area Q: section sheet 12 (QF102 and QF105).







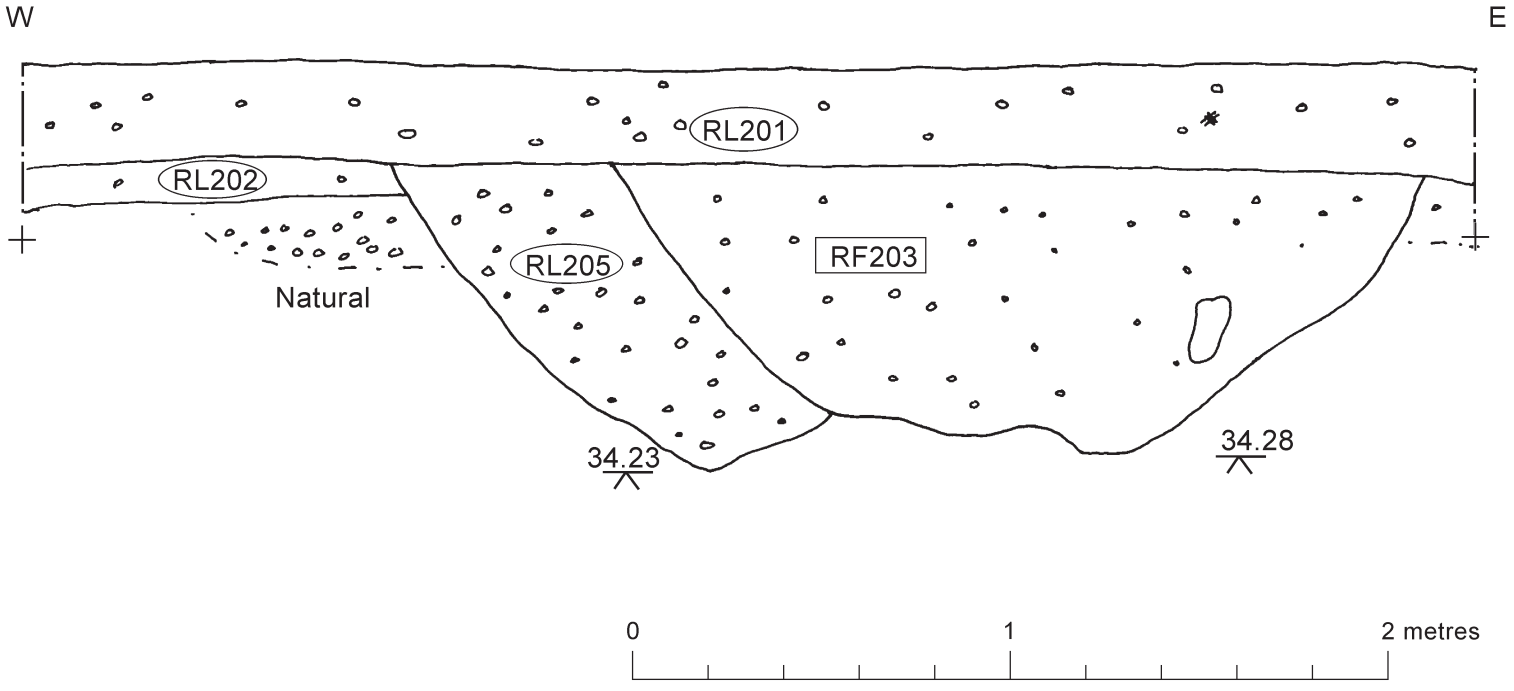


Fig 31 Area R: section sheet 13 (RF109/10, RF201, RF202 and RF203/5).

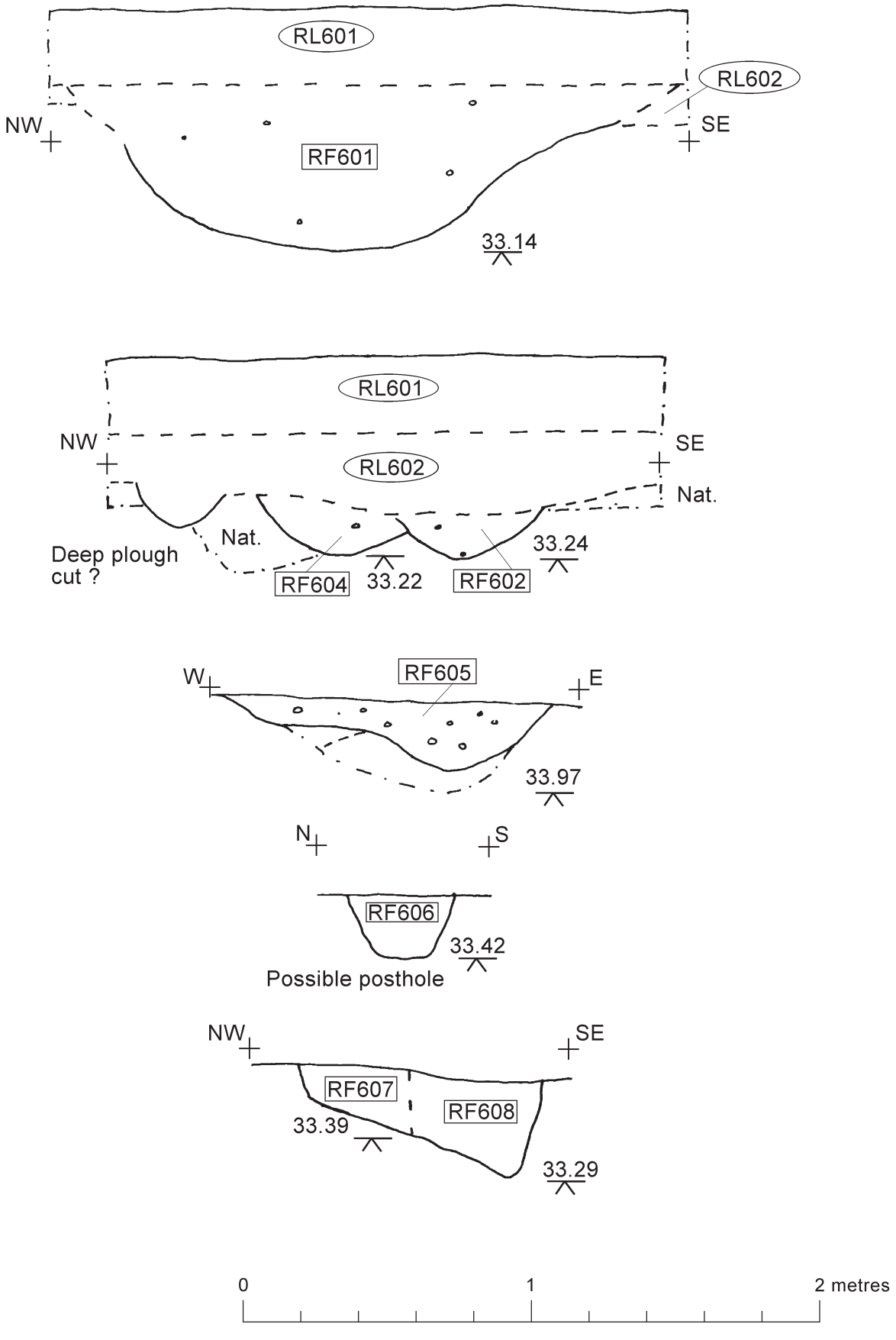


Fig 32 Area R: section sheet 14 (RF601, RF602/4, RF605, RF606, RF607/8).

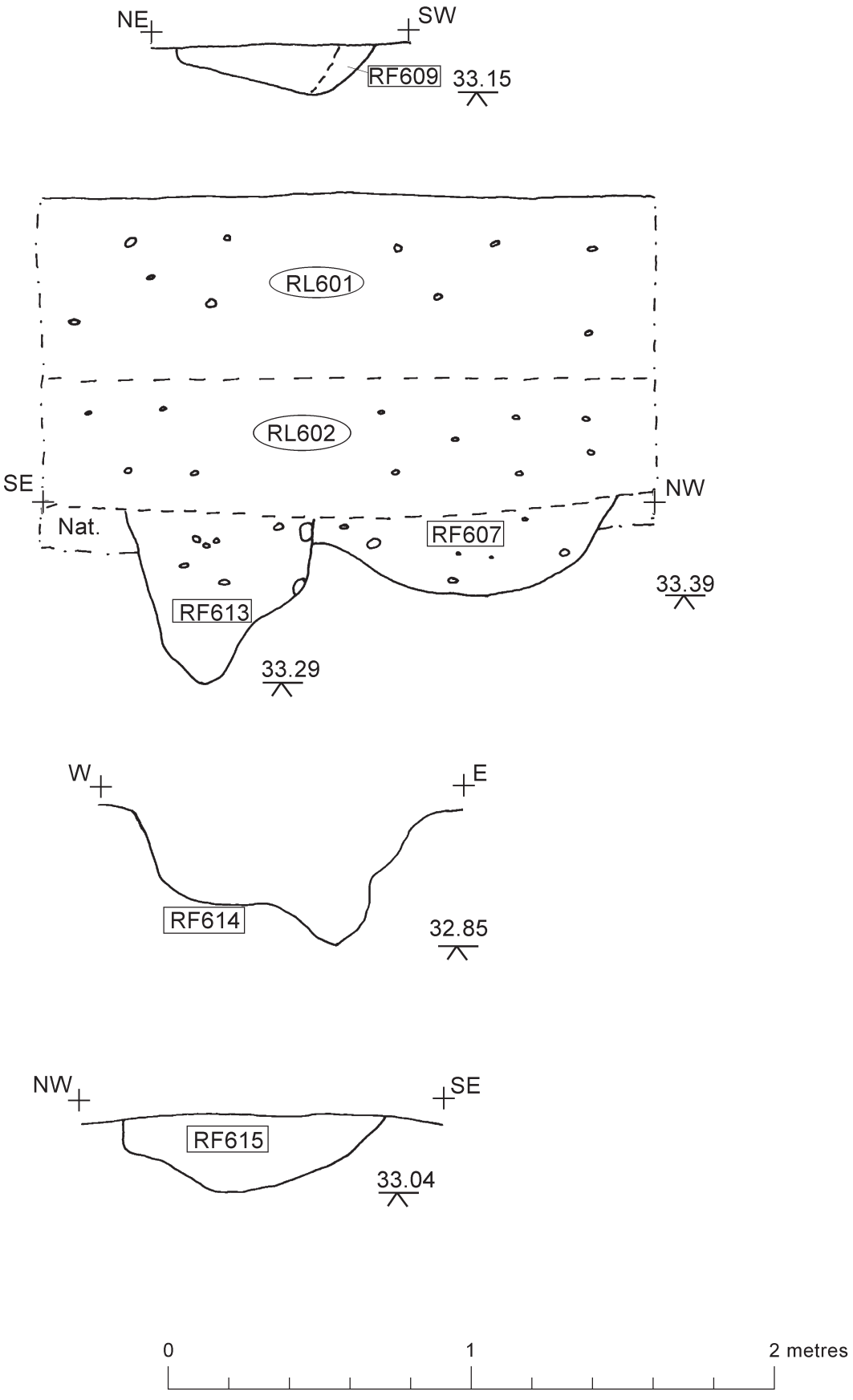


Fig 33 Area R: section sheet 15 (RF609, RF613/607, RF614 and RF615).

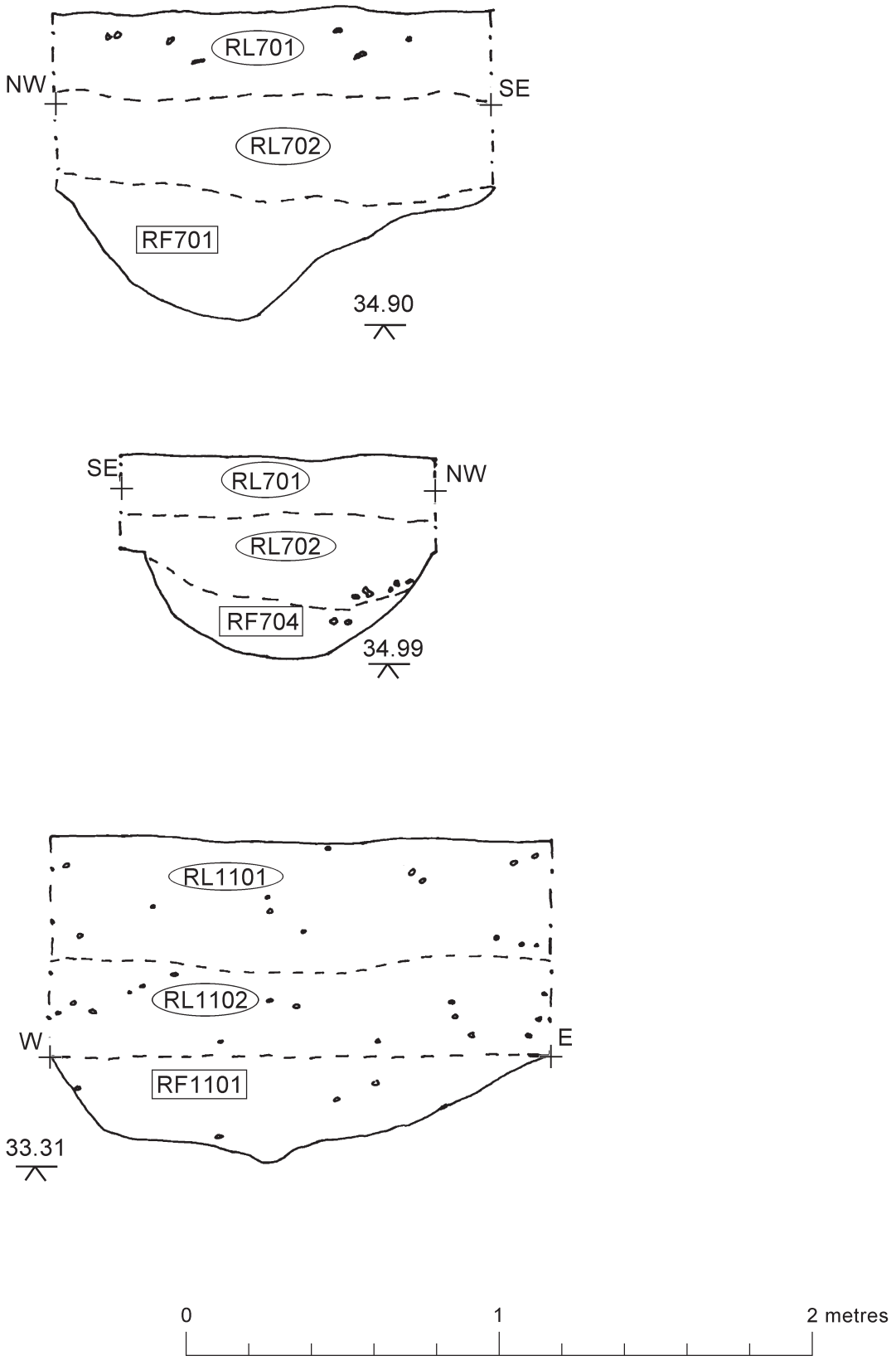


Fig 34 Area R: section sheet 16 (RF701, RF704 and RF1101).

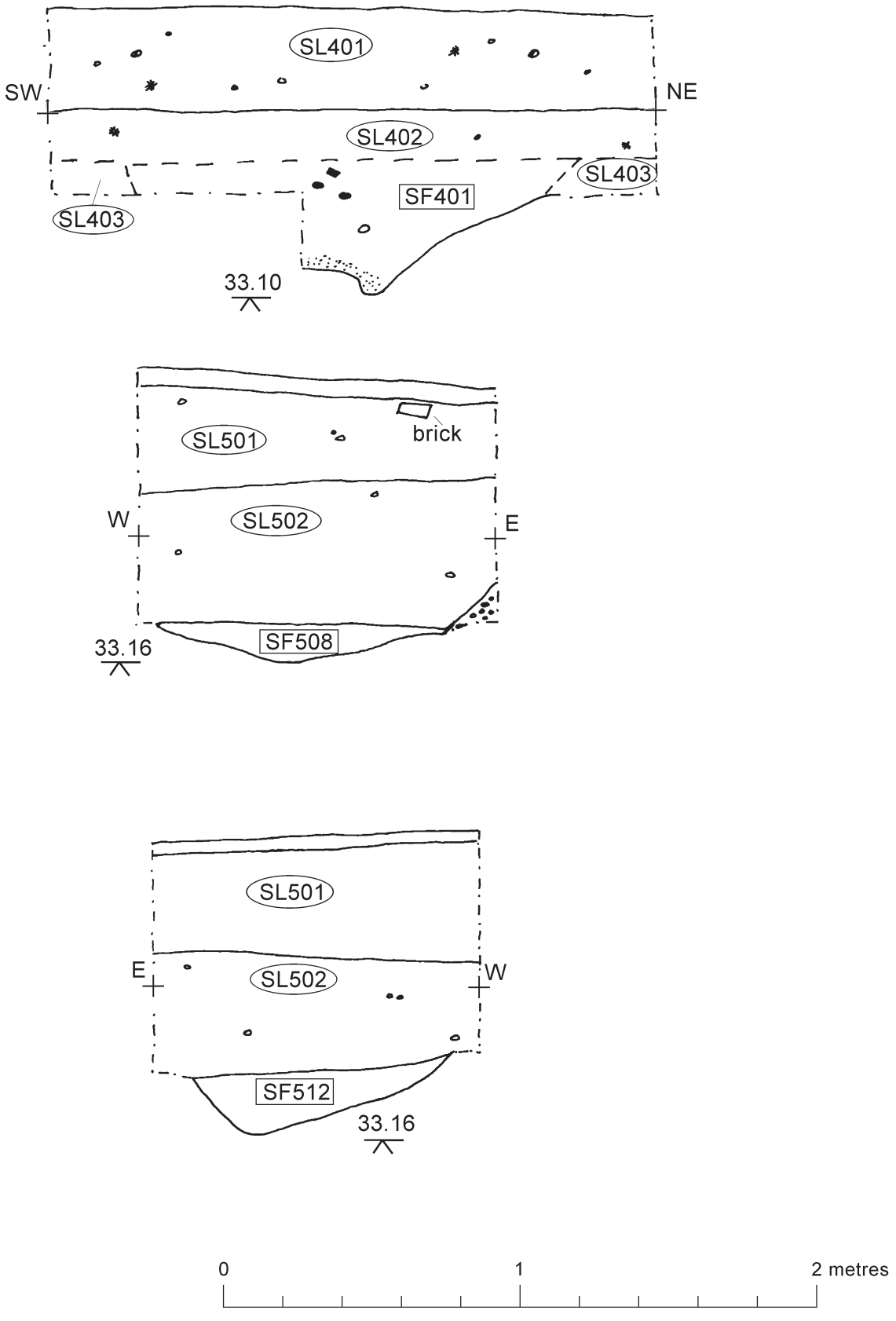


Fig 35 Area S: section sheet 17 (SF401, SF508 and SF512).

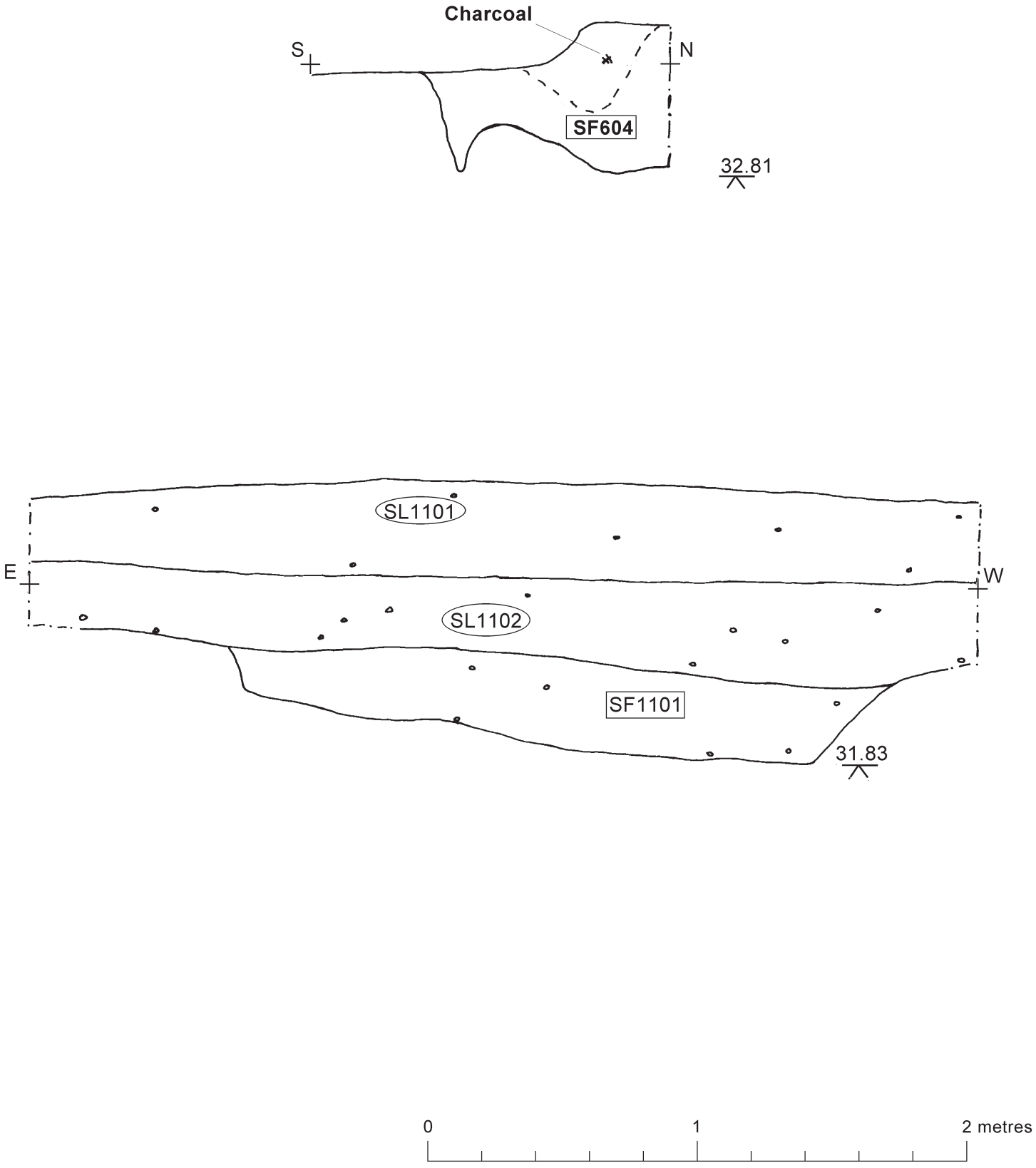


Fig 36 Area S: section sheet 18 (SF604 and SF1101).

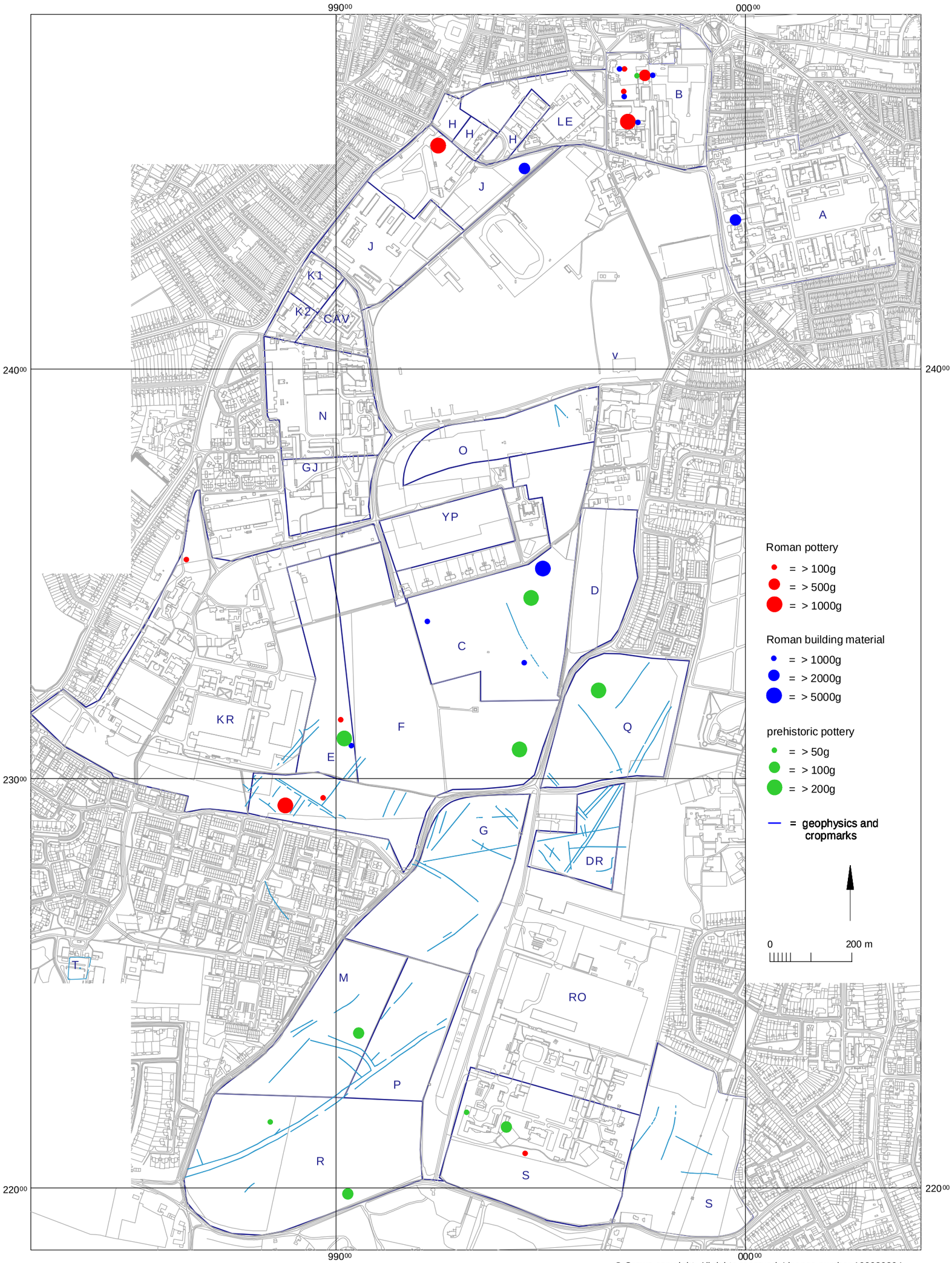


Fig 37 Garrison interpretative plan.

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Essex Heritage Conservation Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S and T at the Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex	
Parish: Colchester	***District:*** Colchester
NGR: Area Q, TL 9970 2320 (centre) Area R, TL 9900 2210 (centre)	***Site code:*** Museum accession code 2002.8
Type of work: Evaluation	***Site director/group:*** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: May-September 2002	***Size of area investigated:*** 103 hectares
Location of finds/curating museum: Colchester Museums	***Funding source:*** Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Yes: trenching in adjacent areas, and possible excavation (tbc)	***Related EHCR nos:*** 11921, 11927, 11898
Periods represented: prehistoric, LIA/Roman, medieval, post-medieval	
Final report: CAT Report 207, summary in *EAH*, final report tbc	

Summary of fieldwork results:

Seventy-nine trenches were excavated in the above areas. In total, 595 archaeological contexts were excavated or examined. These were principally topsoils, subsoils and dumped soils (41% of all contexts), followed by natural or undated features (28.9% and 15.3% respectively). Significant archaeological remains (prehistoric and LIA/Roman) accounted for 15% of all contexts. There were smaller numbers of modern and post-medieval features, modern footings and services (9.9%).

The state of preservation of archaeological deposits was generally poor, with truncation by ploughing evident everywhere. Due to the largely rural character of most of the area reported on here, there was relatively little damage from services or modern trenching (in parts of Areas RO and S).

Significant archaeological features consisted of a LBA/EIA occupation site with associated pits, elements of an EIA/MIA landscape, and the oppidum *fields and trackways (mainly known because of cropmarks, but confirmed by the current work). Additionally, there was a higher level of small-scale and residual prehistoric material than in other Garrison areas. In total, the proportion of significant archaeological material was 15% of all contexts.*

There was a much lower level of Roman activity here than elsewhere at the Garrison, reflecting the distance from the Roman town and its cemeteries. Likewise, the absence of Anglo-Saxon and medieval material can be explained in the same way.

Trenching work continues in adjacent areas.

Previous summaries/reports: None	
Author of summary: Howard Brooks	***Date of summary:*** 10th September 2002